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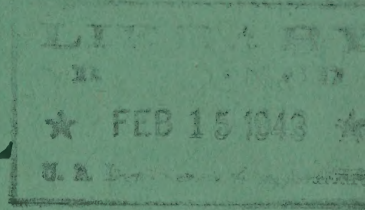


1943



SEED CATALOG

41st ANNUAL
of



Roswell Seed Co.

115-117 South Main -- Telephone 92
Roswell, New Mexico

ESTABLISHED 1900

LISTING SEEDS
that are adapted to the
SOUTHWEST

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What to Plant and When to Plant It

(APPLIED TO THE PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO)

JANUARY—After making out a list of all seeds you wish to plant, mail it to the Roswell Seed Co., with full shipping directions. Of course, you want the best at reasonable prices and we will be glad to furnish it to you. Prepare plant beds for early cauliflower, cabbage, egg plant, lettuce, onions, pepper and tomatoes.

FEBRUARY—Your hot beds should be planted this month. Plant onion seeds and sets, carrots, extra early peas, parsnips, pie plant, asparagus and horse radish early in the month. Early potatoes about the 15th.

MARCH—Plant oats, corn, peas, both early and second early. Bed out sweet potatoes in hotbeds. Plant early tomatoes in hotbeds early this month, also pepper and egg plant. Plant onions, lettuce, radishes, mustard, leek, parsley, spinach, parsnips, salsify and stock beets.

APRIL—Plant celery, turnips, okra, peas, corn, lettuce, radishes, so as to have a succession. Plant early squash, early and second early beans and tomato and sweet potato plants about the 10th or 15th. Begin planting cotton April 10th.

MAY—Melons, cucumbers, lima beans and pole beans, pumpkin, squash, blackeyed peas and okra should be planted. Plant cowpeas and peanuts. Set out tomato and sweet potato plants. Plant more beans, peas, lettuce, radishes, mustard and corn. Sow seed of late cabbage in beds. In the field plant: Atlas Sorgo, Wheatland Milo, corn and kaffir. Finish planting cotton the last of this month.

JUNE—Finish putting out plants for regular summer and fall crops. Plant late cabbage seed in hills in the field. Melons, cucumbers, squash and pumpkin should be planted now, also milo, hegari, corn, cowpeas, millet, cane, kaffir and Mexican beans.

JULY—Plant pole and corn field beans. Make your last planting of corn, kaffir, cane and milo. Set out celery and cabbage plants. Sow turnips and rutabaga for fall and winter use. Plant cucumbers for pickling.

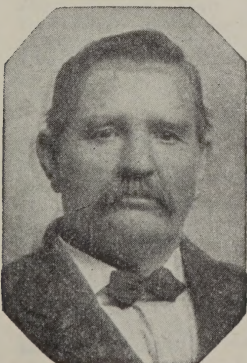
AUGUST—Plant beans for fall use and a few cucumbers for pickling. Finish planting celery early in the month. Sow more turnips. Plant early cabbage for fall and winter use. About the 15th, plant rye for fall and winter pasture.

SEPTEMBER—Prepare for late fall and early winter by planting beets, corn salad, kale, lettuce, mustard, spinach, chinese cabbage and bunching onions. Sow onion seed for winter and spring transplanting.

OCTOBER—Finish up the planting of last month and add mustard, lettuce and spinach for early spring. Plant winter radishes and onion sets.

NOVEMBER—Finish harvesting your crops and prepare for winter.

DECEMBER—Foot up the profits and send to us for next season's catalog.



The late John B. Gill

The above was first written

by

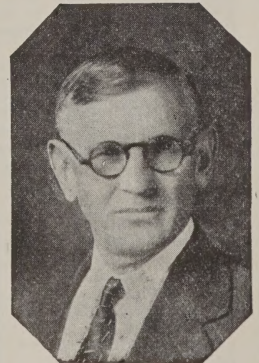
John B. Gill

39 years ago.

Later it was revised

by

Walter Gill



The late Walter Gill

Don't Waste Time and Land on Poor Seed,
because,
WE MUST PRODUCE ANOTHER BUMPER CROP

To do this, we must plant only the best seeds, use the proper fertilizers and control the insects in addition to employing good farming.

We are proud of the part we played in producing the '42 crop and we hope that we may assist more in making the '43 crop a better one.

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1900

Operated by:

Verdi Gill

Ivan Gill

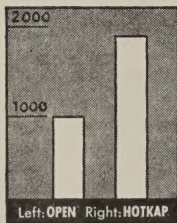
Walter Lee Gill

Outside of business hours, call: Verdi Gill, Phone 592-J

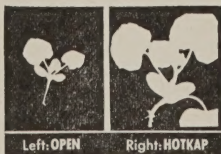


AND HERE'S SCIENTIFIC PROOF:

Scientific tests, by Agriculture Experiment Station of a leading University, over three-year period show that the average yield per acre of early marketable crops with HOTKAPS is nearly twice at great as without HOTKAPS. Since early-to-market means high out-of-season prices, HOTKAPS return you a handsome profit!



This chart, reproduced from Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, shows comparative size of plants grown under identical conditions, except plant at left grown in open, plant at right under HOTKAP!



Germaco Hotkaps

Help You Have **SURE**
CROPS 3 Weeks Earlier

Germaco HOTKAPS—Strong little hot-houses—protect plants from destructive frost, storms, insects. University tests prove HOTKAPS increase total yield 18% to 51%, promote bigger fruits and vegetables, ripen crops 3 weeks earlier—bring you highest prices. Quick, easy to set. Premium profits pay for them many times over. **Crop failure is costly—HOTKAPS Protection is Cheap!**

WRITE for FREE BOOK

1,000 lots, \$11.00; 5,000 lots, \$10.75 per M; 10,000 lots, \$10.50 per M; 25,000 lots, \$10.25 per M; 250 pkg. with Setter and Tamper, \$2.85; 25 Home Garden pkg., \$.50. Steel Setter and Tamper, \$1.60; Garden Setter, \$.50; Steel Tamper, \$.25.



Weather, soil conditions and other similar factors to farming prevent the Roswell Seed Company from giving a warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seed, bulbs, plants or trees which they send out.

Vegetable Seeds in Bulk

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—Developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture for resistance to rust. Produces large deep green sprouts of splendid quality. Uniform and a heavy producer. The most extensively grown variety.

BEANS—Bush Varieties

Improved Burpee's Stringless Green Pod (53 days)—Green Pod about 6 inches long, nearly round, slightly curved and fiberless. For quality, this is the outstanding string bean in the Pecos Valley. Plants are bushy and productive.

Tendergreen—Sometimes known as Asgrow Stringless (54 days). Pods are light green, meaty and stringless. Extensively used by truckers and canners. Plants erect and productive.

Bountiful (49 days)—A light green, straight, stringless, flat pod 6 to 7 inches long. Highly productive and good for early planting. Pods slightly fibrous, plants medium large.

Giant Stringless Green Pod (53 days)—Green pods, stringless and brittle with marked indentations between the beans. Preferred by some for late planting. A good producer, shipper and canner.

Tennessee Green Pod (53 days)—A large flat-podded bean which has strings but is of good quality.

Improved Pencil Pod Black Wax (55 days)—Pods are yellow, round, about 7 inches long and stringless. The leading yellow podded string bean in our locality. Plants are vigorous and productive.

Golden Wax (51 days)—Pods creamy yellow, 4 inches long, straight, thick and flat. Stringless but fibrous. Of fine flavor and used for home gardens.

BEANS—Running Varieties

Kentucky Wonder (65 days)—Also known as Texas Prolific or Old Homestead. The fine flavor of this bean makes it the favorite of the pole varieties. The green pods are about 9 inches long, grow in clusters, are curved and indented, meaty and brittle but do have strings. A hardy climber that is productive until late in the season. Will produce under conditions of the Pecos Valley where others will not live.

McCaslan (65 days)—Similar to Kentucky Wonder except seeds are white. Pods 8 inches long, flat and medium green. A good bean for the market, can be used as snap or dry beans.

Burger's Stringless (63 days)—A green podded bean that resembles the Kentucky Wonder except pods are straight and stringless.

LIMA BEANS

are very productive, large and erect.

Burpee's Improved (75 days)—Pods grow in clusters averaging 4 seeds each. Plants

Fordhook (75 days)—Beans are plump, closely packed in pod which remains green for a long time. Four inch pods grow in clusters of from four to six and generally contain four beans.

Henderson's Bush (66 days)—This is the baby lima which is often grown for a dry shelled bean. Flat pods contain 3 to 4 flat beans. Plants are about 18 inches tall, early and dark green.

King of the Garden (88 days)—The most popular large pole lima. A vigorous climber and heavy producer. Flat pods contain 4 to 6 large oval shaped beans.

Sieva (77 days)—The small lima of the climbers, known in the South as Carolina Small White or Butter Bean. Heavy yielder and bears over a long season.

Jackson Wonder (65 days)—A baby lima of the pinto or calico type. Strongly flavored beans are used for snaps or dry shelled. Plants are small and spreading, productive and drought resistant. Of the Henderson Bush Type.

BEETS

Plant early, will stand light frost. Plant through the season for succession and into the fall for late beets.

Early Blood Turnip (50-55 days)—An old standard variety, well adapted to the Pecos Valley. Slightly flattened roots, flesh purplish-red with zones of lighter shade. Tops medium small, but fairly coarse.

Detroit Dark Red (50-60 days)—Good for early or late planting in the home or market garden. Good shipper or canner. Dark color, does not show zones. Globe shaped with small collar and tap root. Uniform and smooth.

Early Wonder (50 days)—Excellent quality. Turnip shaped, uniform and always smooth. Roots of red flesh and zoned. Tops are small and erect which allow close planting.

Crosby Egyptian (50-55 days)—Roots flattened globe shaped. Small collar and tap root. Flesh dark red and zoned, crisp and tender.

Eclipse (65 days)—Small top. Roots globular, medium size, bright red with whitish zones.

STOCK BEETS (Mangel Wurzel)

Very valuable stock feed that can be cheaply produced. Plant six pounds of seed per acre in thirty inch rows and thin to eight inches in the row. Twenty pound beets and thirty tons per acre are not unusual.

Mammoth Long Red (110 days)—Our most popular variety because it is one of the heaviest yielders and grows about half out of the ground. Roots extremely large, long, slightly tapered, light red, flesh white with rose tinge.

Golden Tankard (102 days)—Nearly cylindrical, growing partly above the ground. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh zoned and white. Productive and sweet.

Giant Half Sugar Rose (90 days)—Roots long oval and tapered. White flesh which is rich in sugar.

Vilmoren Sugar—Good for table use as well as stock feed.

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

A member of the beet family which is grown for the top only. Green part of leaf used like other greens, stems used in salads.

Lucullus—Creamy white curled leaves, grows about two feet tall.

Fordhook Giant—Leaves are dark green, broad and upright, savoyed, with broad white midrib. Has recently become the outstanding variety.

CABBAGE

For early, sow seed in hot beds in December or January, reset in open in February or March. For late planting sow seed in open beds and transplant. One ounce will produce about 2000 plants. Ten to fifteen thousand plants required to the acre.

Golden Acre (62-64 days)—Our best early variety with medium size, hard, uniform heads. Plants small, heads round, stems short, small outer leaves allow close planting. Stands a long time without bursting.

Copenhagen Market (68-70 days)—An old dependable in the Pecos Valley, good for early market and shipping. Round heads, solid and of superior quality. Short stem.

Early Jersey Wakefield (62-64 days)—An extra early variety. Small, compact, conical heads, 5 inches thick and 7 inches long.

Evergreen Hollander (90-100 days after setting plants will make a marketable head)—120 days to mature. One of the most popular main crops in the mountain districts. A solid medium size head from 5 to 7 pounds. Outer leaves retain green color well and protect for long distance shipping.

Ferry's Hollander (90-100 days)—A late evergreen. Solid spherical heads that weigh 6 to 7 lbs. Desirable for high altitude. Good quality, will keep well in storage until late spring.

Danish Ballhead—Matures along with Evergreen Hollander. Solid and compact head with medium core. Is appreciated by those who ship and sell by weight. Excellent keeper. Does extra well in mountain districts.

Danish Rounded (short stem) (90-100 days)—Similar to Ballhead but with shorter stem and slightly larger head. Also a good cabbage for the mountain districts.

Wisconsin Hollander (90-110 days)—A yellow-resistant strain of the Danish Ballhead type. Keeping qualities and size of head equal to Ballhead. Plant is more spreading.

Late Flat Dutch (110 days)—A large, round flattened and very firm head of a medium stem. A good cabbage for kraut.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Also known as "Chinese Lettuce," "Odorless Cabbage," "Celery Cabbage," etc. Plant in fall for best results, does fine on muck land. Do not sow in spring since it will bolt to seed, neither does it transplant well. Used in salads, sometimes as a substitute for lettuce.

Chihili (75 days)—Outside leaves dark green, inside creamy white of fine quality.

Wong Bok (75 days)—Heads are 8-10 inches tall, broad and firm. Curled leaves of good quality.

Pe Tsai (75 days)—Cylindrical, tapering head, white tinted with green. Outer leaves dark green.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce produces 3000 plants, 6 to 8 ounces per acre. The cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. Leaves must be gathered and tied about the head to protect from the sun and facilitate bleaching.

Early Danish Snowball (30 to 35 days from seed to plant) (55 days from plant to maturity)—One of the best for this locality.

CARROTS

Chantenay (72 days)—A standard in the Pecos Valley. Good for all uses, especially winter storage. A very heavy yielder with average shape and size.

Imperator (77 days)—Long cylindrical and well stump rooted. Due to its shape it is one of the most popular bunching varieties.

Chantenay Red Cored (72 days)—Improved over the Chantenay in color, texture and flesh. Desirable for canning and shipping. Core is not distinct.

Nantes Half Long (70 days)—Flesh red, sweet and almost coreless. Roots 6 to 8 inches long. Cylindrical with blunt end. Packs well due to short top.

Danover's Half Long (75 days)—A good all purpose carrot. Roots are tender, 6 to 8 inches long and tapered to a blunt point. Bright orange in color.

Oxheart or Guerande (72 days)—Roots are heart shaped and scarlet-orange. Desirable for field culture on heavy soil. Good keeper and often used for stock feed.

Yellow Belgian, Stock (90-100 days)—Exclusively used for live stock feed. Will grow 12 inches long from crown to tip and 2 inches thick at shoulder. Skin pale yellow. Extremely large and productive.

White Belgian (95 days)—Very similar to Yellow Belgian except in color. Flesh white with tinge of cream color.

CELERY

The Roswell District is noted for a superior quality celery. The production should not be undertaken on a large scale by someone who is not experienced. Seed should be sown in April and plants reset in July. Must be bleached with boards, paper or earth. One ounce of seed will produce 10,000 plants.

White Plume (120 days)—A first early. Solid and crisp. Foliage green tinted white but both foliage and stalks will blanch readily to snowy white. Plants medium in size.

Utah or Golden Crisp (130 days)—One of our best for main crop. A green variety for fall use. Fine quality and flavor. Stems broad but thick and well rounded.

Golden Phenomenal (83 days)—A tall, early self blanching variety. Has been dependable in the Pecos Valley for a number of years. Full hearted and compact with long edible stalks.

Golden Plume or Wonderful (115-120 days)—Crisp with fine nutty flavor. Blanching readily. Apparently more disease resistant than other yellow celeries.

Easy Blanching (125 days)—A good keeper of the second early green variety. Erect, vigorous grower. Thick solid stalks of a rich nutty flavor.

CUCUMBERS

Don't plant until warm weather. Plant again in July for late pickles. Plant in hills 4 feet each way, one ounce seed to 50 hills.

Straight-8 (66 days)—Straight, regularly 8 inches long and about 2 inches thick. Deep green and rounded at ends. No stripping or tipping.

Improved Long Green (70 days)—A good seller. Our most popular slicing variety. Slender with tapering ends, 10-12 inches long.

Davis Perfect (68 days)—Dark green, 9-11 inches long, 2½ inches thick. Smooth and tapered at both ends. Crisp and solid.

Chicago Pickling (60 days)—One of the best for pickling. Medium green, 6½ inches long, 2¼ inches thick. Very prolific, warted and ribbed at pickling size.

White Spine (65 days)—Early, rather square ended and of the three cornered type. Desirable for pickling and slicing. 7 inches long, 2½ inches thick. Keeps well.

COLLARDS

A member of the cabbage family. Cultivate and use the same as cabbage.

True Georgia (75 days)—The best known and most popular variety. Vigorous plants withstand heat and adverse soil conditions. Does not head.

White Cabbage (75 days)—A cross between cabbage and collards, has hardiness of collars and heading qualities of cabbage. Tender leaves can be left on plant until needed.

SWEET CORN

Golden Cross Bantam (88 days)—A hybrid cross that has done well in the Pecos Valley after a four year trial. Better adapted to varied conditions and resistant to disease. Ears 8 inches long, 12-14 rowed.

Golden Bantam (83 days)—Ears 6-7 inches long, 8 rowed. Stalks often have two ears. Golden yellow, tender, sweet kernels. Has long been one of the best.

Country Gentleman (110 days)—Sweet, white tender kernels, are irregularly placed on ears that average 7 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. One of the richest flavored of all the late varieties.

Stowell's Evergreen (95 days)—A standard product for canners, also used by home and market gardeners. Ears 8 to 9 inches long with deep kernels, 10 to 20 rowed. Holds well in prime condition at eating state.

GARDEN CORN

Early Adams (70-75 days)—For the earliest roasting ears. Ears 7 inches long, 12-14 rowed, kernels white sweet and tender.

Trucker's Favorite (90 days)—Has been used six years in Eastern New Mexico and has become very popular. Remains in table condition for a long time.

Hickory King (95 days)—Used many years in the Pecos Valley for early roasting ears. One of the best for meal, also, a good field corn. 8 rowed, very large round kernel and small cob.

EGG PLANT

Sow seed in hot beds early in spring, set in open field when nights are warm. Requires rich soil. One ounce produces 1,500 plants.

Black Beauty (80 days)—A medium sized, prolific, early variety. 4-6 fruit per plant, dark purple that holds well after pickling.

New York Purple Spineless (83 days)—Spreading plant bears 4-5 fruit, large, oval, deep purple and smooth. Slightly larger than Black Beauty.

LETTUCE

Sow head lettuce in November for earliest spring use. Sow again very early in spring. Will stand frost. In mountain district head lettuce may be sown last of July for fall crop. Bolts seed stems and tip burns in hot weather.

Imperial No. 847 (83 days)—A rather recent introduction, found to do well in our locality. Stands more heat than either Los Angeles strain, resistant to brown-blight. Heads are medium large, hard and well covered with inner leaves.

Los Angeles, New York or Wonderful (80 days)—Known in all markets. A standard in the Pecos Valley. Large, sweet, tender heads.

Los Angeles No. 12 (77 days)—Now largely supplanting the Los Angeles, since it stands heat better, heads smaller, more exposed, somewhat flat and lighter green.

Iceberg (84 days)—Don't confuse with New York which is often called Iceberg by shippers. Heads compact, crumpled, crisp and white interior. Very desirable in mountain districts.

Early Curled Simpson (45 days)—White seed. Hardy and dependable, non-heading, forms compact bunch. Light green, tender and sweet.

Black Seeded Simpson (46 days)—One of the most popular of the loose leaf varieties. Broad leaves, much blistered and excessively frilled. Stands well without seeding.

MUSTARD

Sow early in the spring, also again the fall. One ounce to 50 ft. drill. Will produce tender succulent leaves in 4-5 weeks from time of sowing.

Giant Southern Curled. The most popular in the Pecos Valley. Hardy, wide, bright green leaves with curly edges. Plants mostly upright, slightly spreading.

Fordhook Fancy. A dark green, mild, vigorous growing, good producing variety. Leaves are plume-like and deeply fringed on the edge.

Elephant Ear. Sometimes called New Chinese. Fairly smooth leaves 9-10 inches long and 6 inches wide. Mild pungent flavor.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen. Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth. Heat and drought resistant.

MELONS—CANTALOUPE

The Pecos Valley always produces some of the best, both for flavor and size. Plant after danger of frost in hills 8 by 8. One ounce to 50 hills. Planting seed under HOTKAPS in the field will produce marketable melons two to three weeks earlier.

MELONS—CANTALOUPE (Continued)

Hales Best (80 days)—One of the first on the market. Salmon flesh of excellent flavor and quality. A good shipper and the best seller on the local market. Fruits oval, 6½ by 5½ inches, covered with heavy netting, indistinct ribbing.

Hales Best No. 36 (80 days)—Quality and flavor much the same as Hales Best. Shape is nearly round and ribbing almost eliminated. Fruits are smaller and more uniform than Hales Best with small seed cavity.

Hales Best, Jumbo Strain (83 days)—A large fruited strain of this leading variety for local markets. Fruits oval, 5-6 lbs., ribbing somewhat prominent, heavily netted. Seed pocket rather large. Orange flesh is sweet and of good quality.

Rocky Ford (92 days)—A small green fleshed melon. Spicy, juicy and of excellent flavor. Still used widely for home gardens. A few years ago, this was a standard on the market, now supplanted by larger, orange fleshed melons.

Banana (98 days)—Resembles a huge banana in shape, 14-20 inches long. Flesh is pronounced salmon with somewhat of a banana-like flavor.

Honey Dew, Green Fleshed (112 days)—A winter melon, 7-8 inches long, and 6 inches in diameter, nearly white, becoming creamy yellow, almost smooth. Flesh is thick, pale emerald green with honey-like flavor. Keeps well in storage.

WATERMELONS

Plant after danger of frost in hills 8 by 8 feet. About 2 lbs. of seed to each acre. The earliest melons can be produced by planting under HOTKAPS.

Kleckley Sweet, sometimes called **Monte Cristo** (85 days)—The best seller of the cylindrical shape. Good for local market. Flesh bright red, crisp and extremely sweet. Dark green with thin tender rind.

Improved Kleckley Sweet or Wondermelon (88 days)—An improved strain of Kleckley Sweet, being more full at either end. It is large, heavy, oblong, has a dark green skin and a thin rind. Scarlet meat and solid heart.

Stone Mountain, sometimes called **Dixie Belle** (90 days)—One of the most popular for main crop in the Pecos Valley. Oval, almost round with blocky ends. Large, dark green with indistinct veining. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. Good shipper and seller.

Halbert's Honey (85 days)—Similar to Kleckley Sweet but somewhat larger. Fruits are cylindrical with blunt ends, slightly ridged, dark green, lightly veined; rind very tender. Flesh bright red and exceptionally sweet.

Irish Grey (95 days)—Tough rind makes it a good shipper. Productive, oblong, light grey tinged with green. Flesh bright red and firm.

Dixie Queen (85 days)—An oval-round melon that will average 30 lbs. Light green with dark green stripes. Very prolific and a good shipper of excellent quality. A rather recent introduction that rapidly gained popularity.

Texas Black Diamond (95 days)—A nearly round dark green melon with firm red flesh. Ships well, will weigh about 40 lbs. Has become most popular in the Pecos Valley during the past four years.

Golden Honey (85 days)—Flesh is an amber-yellow, seed are brown. Medium size, nearly round, light green with dark green stripes. Flesh chunky.

ONIONS

May be planted in three ways: *Sow seed in September, transplant in February or March. Sow seed in hotbeds in January, transplant in March and April. Drill seed in open field in February then thin to stand when about the size of a pencil.

Denia (105 days)—An old standby in the Pecos Valley. One of the largest, globe shaped, yellow skinned, white fleshed. Very mild and sweet.

Yellow Valencia (114 days)—Has proven equal to the Denia. More flat, skin darker, also, sweet and mild. A very good keeper and shipper.

White Valencia (114 days)—The largest of the globular, white varieties. Flesh clear white, firm and mild. Small neck. In some localities does not obtain the desired size.

Grano (90 days)—Top shaped, straw-colored skin, white flesh. Good keeper. Extra good flavor and sweet. Known as Babosa in some sections.

White Grano—The same as the Grano except the skin color is white and in some soils will not obtain as large a size.

White Lisbon—Grown exclusively for an early bunching onion. If allowed to bulb will make a very thick neck.

Barletta (92 days)—A white variety that does not get large. Grown almost exclusively for pickling, sometimes for early green onions.

Onion Sets: Used mainly to produce early green onions. We can supply White or Yellow.

OKRA

Sow seed thinly in warm soil, in drills about 2 ft. apart. Thin out to 9 inches apart. One and one-half ounces will plant 100 ft. of drill.

Dwarf Green Long Pod (50 days)—Pods are from 5-7 inches long, dark green, fluted and pointed. Plant is dwarf, about three feet high. Sets pods early and bears until late.

White Velvet (60 days)—Pods are large, perfectly round and smooth, velvety white, excellent flavor and tender. Plants are dwarf, compact branching and prolific.

PARSLEY

Used for flavoring and garnishing. Does best in rich soil. One ounce of seed sows 150 ft. of drill.

Double Curled (70 days)—A thrifty, compact plant. Attractive, deep green foliage. One of the best for the market or home garden.

PARSNIPS

Sow seed in February in loose rich soil. May be left in ground and dug as wanted. They are improved by frost. One ounce sows 200 ft. of drill.

Hollow Crown (95 days)—Roots are white, smooth and of excellent flavor, 12-14 inches long, about 3 inches thick at shoulder with a deep hollow crown.

Garden Seed Price List

	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
ASPARAGUS					
Mary Washington	10	15	35	1.10	
BEANS					
Improved Burpee's Stringless G. Pod				35	1.90
Tendergreen				35	2.00
Bountiful				35	1.80
Giant Stringless Green Pod				35	1.90
Tennessee Green Pod				35	1.90
Improved Pencil Pod Black Wax				35	1.90
Golden Wax				35	1.90
Kentucky Wonder				35	1.90
McCaslan				35	1.90
Burger's Stringless				35	1.90
LIMA BEANS					
Burpee's Improved Bush				40	2.40
Fordhook Bush				40	2.60
Henderson's Bush				35	1.90
King of the Garden				40	2.40
Sieva				40	2.50
Jackson Wonder				40	2.40
BEEETS					
Early Blood Turnip	15	25	75	2.30	16.50
Detroit Dark Red	15	25	80	2.50	17.50
Early Wonder	15	25	75	2.20	16.00
Crosby Egyptian	15	25	75	2.20	16.00
Eclipse	15	25	75	2.20	16.00
STOCK BEEETS (MANGEL WURZEL)					
Mammoth Long Red	15	25	75	2.30	16.50
Golden Tankard	15	25	75	2.30	16.50
Giant Half Sugar Rose	15	25	75	2.30	16.50
Vilmoren Sugar	15	25	75	2.30	16.50
SWISS CHARD					
Lucullus	15	25	80	2.50	18.50
Fordhook Giant	15	25	80	2.50	18.50
CABBAGE					
Golden Acre	35	55	1.65	5.50	43.50
Copenhagen Market	30	50	1.50	4.90	41.00
Early Jersey Wakefield	20	35	1.00	3.00	23.50
Evergreen Hollander					
Ferry's Hollander					
Danish Ballhead	35	55	1.85	6.50	55.00
Danish Roundhead	35	55	1.85	6.50	55.00
Wisconsin Hollander					
Late Flat Dutch	25	40	1.25	4.00	
CHINESE CABBAGE					
Chihili	25	40	1.25	4.00	
Wong Bok	25	40	1.25	4.00	
Pe Tsai	25	40	1.25	4.00	
CAULIFLOWER					
Early Danish Snowball	3.00	5.00	15.00	50.00	
CARROTS					
Chantenay	30	50	1.30	4.60	42.00
Imperator	30	50	1.30	4.60	42.00
Chantenay Red Cored	30	50	1.30	4.60	42.00
Nantes Half Long	35	60	1.75	6.00	55.00
Danver's Half Long	30	50	1.30	4.60	42.00
Oxheart or Guerande	15	25	75	2.30	16.50
Yellow Belgian	20	35	1.00	3.00	23.50

NOTICE: The ten pound price is not prepaid. Other prices on this page are post-paid.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

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ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
CELERY					
White Plume	20	35	1.10	3.20	.....
Utah or Golden Crisp	45	75	2.25	8.00	.....
Golden Phenomenal	60	1.00	3.00	10.00	.....
Golden Plume or Wonderful	35	60	2.00	6.50	.....
Easy Blanching	25	45	1.70	5.20	.....
CUCUMBERS					
Straight-8	15	25	75	2.10	18.00
Improved Long Green	15	25	75	2.00	17.00
Davis Perfect	15	25	75	2.00	17.00
Chicago Pickling	15	25	75	2.00	17.00
White Spine	15	25	75	2.00	17.00
COLLARDS					
True Georgia	10	15	45	1.50	13.50
White Cabbage					
SWEET CORN					
Golden Cross Bantam				45	3.90
Golden Bantam				30	2.50
Country Gentleman				30	2.50
Stowell's Evergreen				30	2.50
GARDEN CORN					
Early Adams				25	1.75
Trucker's Favorite				20	1.45
Hickory King				15	1.00
EGG PLANT					
Black Beauty	30	50	1.55	4.75	38.50
New York Improved Purple Spineless	25	45	1.25	3.85	29.50
LETTUCE					
Imperial No. 847	15	25	75	2.10	17.50
Los Angeles	15	25	75	2.10	17.50
Los Angeles No. 12	15	25	75	2.10	17.50
Iceberg	15	25	65	1.90	16.50
Early Curled Simpson	10	15	40	1.20	9.50
Black Seeded Simpson	10	15	40	1.20	9.50
MUSTARD					
Giant Southern Curled	10	15	35	1.00	8.50
Fordhook Fancy	10	15	35	1.00	8.00
Elephant Ear	10	15	35	1.00	7.50
Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen	10	15	35	1.00	7.50
MELONS—Cantaloupes					
Hales Best, Original	15	20	60	1.80	13.00
Hales Best No. 36	15	20	60	1.80	13.00
Hales Best, Jumbo Strain	15	20	60	1.80	13.00
Rocky Ford	10	15	40	1.25	9.50
Banana	15	20	60	1.80	13.00
Honey Dew	10	15	40	1.25	9.50
WATERMELONS					
Kleckley Sweet	10	15	35	1.00	9.00
Improved Kleckley Sweet	15	20	60	1.80	13.00
Stone Mountain	15	20	60	1.80	13.00
Halbert's Honey	10	15	35	1.00	8.50
Irish Grey	10	15	35	1.00	8.50
Dixie Queen	15	20	70	2.00	18.50
Texas Black Diamond	15	20	60	1.80	14.00
Golden Honey	10	15	35	1.10	10.00
ONIONS					
Denia	45	80	2.60	9.00	80.00
Yellow Valencia	45	80	2.60	9.00	80.00
White Valencia					
Grano					
White Grano					
White Lisbon	55	95	3.25	10.00	90.00

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ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

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	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
ONIONS—(Continued)					
Barletta, pkt. 15¢35	.60	2.00
Onion Sets, White or Yellow35	3.00
OKRA					
Dwarf Green Long Pod .....	.....	.10	.20	.60	5.00
White Velvet .....	.....	.10	.20	.60	5.00
PARSLEY					
Double Curled .....	.10	.15	.45	1.20	.....
PARSNIP					
Hollow Crown .....	.15	.20	.60	1.80	15.00
PEAS					
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.10	.30	2.10
First and Best .....	.....	.....	.10	.30	2.10
Nott's Excelsior .....	.....	.....	.10	.35	2.30
Little Marvel .....	.....	.....	.10	.35	2.30
Bliss Everbearing .....	.....	.....	.10	.35	2.30
Thomas Laxton .....	.....	.....	.10	.35	2.30
Dwarf Telephone .....	.....	.....	.10	.35	2.30
FIELD PEAS					
Blackeyed .....	.....	.....	.....	.15	1.25
Brown Crowder .....	.....	.....	.....	.20	1.50
White Crowder .....	.....	.....	.....	.20	1.50
PEPPER					
California Wonder .....	.35	.65	1.60	5.00	47.50
Ruby King .....	.30	.55	1.50	4.50	42.50
Chinese Giant .....	.30	.55	1.50	4.50	42.50
World Beater .....	.30	.55	1.50	4.50	42.50
Pimento .....	.25	.45	1.45	4.25	38.00
Mexican Chili No. 9 .....	.25	.45	1.40	4.00	36.00
Anaheim Chili .....	.25	.45	1.45	4.25	38.00
PUMPKINS					
Small Sugar or Pie .....	.10	.15	.45	1.10	9.50
Kentucky Field .....	.10	.15	.30	.85	7.50
Green Striped Cushaw .....	.10	.15	.45	1.10	9.50
White Cushaw .....	.10	.15	.45	1.10	9.50
RADISHES					
Crimson Giant .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00	7.50
Rosy Gem .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00	7.50
Saxa .....	.10	.15	.45	1.20	10.00
Sparkler White Tip .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00	7.50
Cincinnati Market .....	.10	.15	.30	.85	5.50
White Icicle .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00	7.50
Chinese Rose Winter .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00	7.50
RHUBARB					
Linnaeus .....	.10	.15	.45	1.35	.....
Victoria .....	.10	.15	.45	1.35	.....
Strawberry .....	.15	.25	.80	2.40	.....
SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT					
Mammoth Sandwich Island .....	.15	.20	.65	2.00	.....
SQUASH					
Early White Bush Scallop .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00	7.50
Golden Summer Crookneck .....	.10	.15	.35	1.10	8.00
Early Yellow Bush Scallop .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00	7.50
Giant Summer Straightneck .....	.10	.15	.45	1.35	10.00
Fordhook .....	.10	.15	.35	1.10	8.00
Italian or Zucchini .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25	9.50
Hubbard .....	.10	.15	.45	1.35	10.00
Banana .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25	9.50
SPINACH					
Viroflay10	.15	.45	1.35	10.50
Giant Nobel10	.15	.45	1.35	10.50
Bloomsdale10	.15	.35	1.00	8.50

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ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

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	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
SPINACH—(Continued)					
Virginia Blight Resistant10	.15	.35	1.00	8.50
New Zealand					
TOMATOES					
Improved Marglobe .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00	32.50
Bonny Best .....	.25	.40	1.15	3.50	23.50
Break O'Day .....	.25	.45	1.40	4.50	35.00
Pritchard or Scarlet Topper .....	.30	.50	1.55	5.00	43.00
New Stone .....	.20	.35	1.05	3.20	22.00
Chalk's Early Jewell .....	.25	.40	1.15	3.50	23.50
Ponderosa or Beef Steak .....	.35	.60	1.85	6.00	52.50
Early Rutgers .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00	32.50
Early Detroit .....	.20	.35	1.05	3.20	22.00
Earliana (Sparks) .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00	30.00
June Pink .....	.20	.35	1.05	3.20	22.00
Dwarf Champion .....	.20	.35	1.05	3.20	22.00
Yellow Ponderosa .....	.35	.60	1.85	6.00	52.50
Small Fruited Varieties, pkt. 10¢ .....	.25	.40			
TURNIPS					
Purple Top White Globe .....		.10	.25	.75	5.50
Amber Globe .....		.10	.25	.75	5.50
Shogoin or Japanese .....		.10	.25	.80	6.50
Seven Top .....		.10	.25	.80	
White Top Milan .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00	9.00
White Egg .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00	9.00
American Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga .....	.15	.20	.55	1.65	13.00

LAWN GRASS SEEDS

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. A semi-evergreen grass that does well in shade. Will not thrive in total sunny spots. Requires considerable water and does not spread. Dark green, medium fine blades. One of the best for shaded lawns.

1 lb. 50¢; 10 lbs. \$4.50. (2 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.)

BERMUDA GRASS. Very hardy, in fact hard to kill if grown in the sun. Does not require as much water as Blue Grass but more than natural rain fall. Spreads by continuous runners that root at the joints. Will stand abuse and pasturing. Will stand partial but not total shade. Extensively used throughout the Southwest.

1 lb. 95¢; 10 lbs. \$8.50. (1 lb. per 1000 sq. ft.)

ENGLISH RYE GRASS (Perennial). A coarse bladed, semi-evergreen grass that stools similar to the rye plant. Resembles Kentucky Blue Grass when planted thick and kept mowed but will stand more sun and abuse.

1 lb. 45¢; 10 lbs. \$3.50. (3 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.)

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS (annual or short-lived perennial). A quick growing hardy grass that resembles the English Rye. Often sowed in Bermuda in the fall to give a green lawn during winter months.

1 lb. 25¢; 10 lbs. \$2.00. (3 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.)

SEASIDE BENT. Used extensively on golf greens. A light green, fine, short blade. Makes a very thick turf. Requires heavy watering, thrives when cut close. A true creeping bent that makes a uniform smooth lawn.

1 lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$10.00. (4 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.)

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. A small, close growing, dwarf clover that will produce a small white bloom. Rapid growing of spreading habit, will stand close cutting without injury. Excellent in lawn mixtures, seldom used alone.

1 lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.00.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

PEAS

Plant latter part of February to April 15th in drills 12-18 inches apart. One pound to fifty feet drill.

Alaska (60 days)—One of the early smooth varieties. Will only mature one crop. Plants about 28 inches tall, pods about 2¾ inches long.

First and Best (60 days)—Another of the smooth varieties that can be planted early but only matures one crop.

Nott's Excelsior (62 days)—A wrinkled, early variety. Dark green plants, 16 inches tall with slender pods 3 inches long containing 6-7 medium size peas. This has proven to be one of the best for the Pecos Valley.

Little Marvel (62 days)—One of the most dependable in the Pecos Valley. Thrifty plants are 18-20 inches tall. Dark green, plump, straight pods contain 7-8 good quality peas.

Bliss Everbearing (76 days)—Dark green, thrifty, vines about 30 inches tall. 4-5 light green peas in a straight pod. Has a long bearing period, does well in mountain sections.

Thomas Laxton (62 days)—One of the most popular heavy yielders. Plants about three feet tall. Pods 4 inches long, well filled and square ended. Among the best for quality.

Dwarf Telephone (75 days)—Stocky light green plant and about 25 inches tall. Light green pods contain 8-10 peas of good quality. Resistant to wilt. Good for home garden or shipping.

FIELD PEAS

Black Eyed (47 days)—A standard, prolific, main crop that grows about 40 inches high. Pods about 7 inches long. Edible when used as snap, shelled or dry peas. Used also as a forage crop and for soil improvement.

Brown Crowder (45 days)—Used very much the same as Black Eyed Peas. Plants are about 28 inches high. Pods are 7 inches long, crowded with 12-20 odd shaped peas.

Cream Crowder (45 days)—Quite similar to Brown Crowder in use and growth. Seed are medium, smooth and have a buff eye.

PEPPER

Sow seed in hot beds and transplant after nights are warm. Sow seed in open field after danger of frost. One ounce produces 2000 plants.

California Wonder (72 days)—By far the most popular of the Sweet Varieties. Good for shipping or local use. Pods are dark green, 4 lobed, very thick, heavy and smooth, 4½ inches long by 3½ to 4 inches through. Sweet distinct flavor.

Ruby King (69 days)—Supplanted by California Wonder, pod lighter, longer, more tapered and the meat much thinner. Plants are medium dwarf, vigorous and prolific. Sweet and mild.

Chinese Giant (80 days)—The largest of the sweet peppers. Pods are roundish blunt at the end, somewhat crumpled. Deep green, mild and sweet throughout.

World Beater (70 days)—One of the best large peppers, being a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It has the size of one and the earliness of the other.

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

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ALL GARDEN SEED PRICES ARE FOUND ON PAGE 11-14

PEPPERS (Continued)

Pimento (73 days)—Fruit's heart shaped, dark green turning to bright crimson. Flesh exceptionally thick, sweet and mild. Grown on a large scale for canning whole.

Mexican Chili No. 9 (Hot) (75 days)—A product of our own State. Slender, tapering pods that are very pungent.

Anaheim Chili (Hot) (80 days)—Good for canning and drying. Pod is longer and milder than the Mexican Chili. The best selling on the general market.

PUMPKINS

Plant in hills 8 ft. each way after danger of frost. One ounce to 30 hills. Two pounds per acre.

Small Sugar or Pie (108 days)—The best variety for general use. Fruits round, flattened at ends, somewhat ribbed, deep orange, 6-8 pounds. Flesh thick, of good quality.

Kentucky Field (120 days)—A heavy yielder. Large fruit 10-15 lbs., odd shaped, creamy buff skin, yellow flesh, good quality, rather coarse. Used for canning and for stock feed.

Green Striped Cushaw (112 days)—Crooknecked, 10-12 lbs. Skin hard, thin, smooth, dull white with irregular green stripes. Flesh is medium coarse, yellow and thick.

White Cushaw (110 days)—Smaller than the Green Striped, neck is straighter and shorter. Skin is nearly white.

RADISHES

Plant early in the spring, follow by succession every 15 days. One ounce to 50 feet drill.

Crimson Giant (29 days)—Will stand well without becoming pithy, one of the most popular. Roots spherical to slightly top shaped, 1½ inches in diameter, deep scarlet.

Rosy Gem (26 days)—Small, round, white tipped. Good seller. Extensively used by truckers.

Saxa (23 days)—A forcing variety for greenhouse use, also, adapted to outdoor planting. Seven-eighth inches in diameter, round, scarlet, crisp and mild.

Sparkler White Tip (26 days)—Ball shaped with white extending well up on the side. Top small. Root is crisp and of good quality.

Cincinnati Market (29 days)—The most popular of the long varieties. Tops are small, roots are straight, 6-7 inches long. Skin is a fine scarlet. Flesh white and crisp.

White Icicle (27 days)—The best of the long white radishes. The roots are long. 4-5 inches, slightly stumped and of a transparent white, brittle. Excellent quality.

Chinese Rose Winter (52 days)—A very popular distinct winter sort. Long cylindrical roots, thicker at lower end. Smooth, bright scarlet in color, flesh white, firm and pungent.

RHUBARB

Sow seed in spring, plants will be ready to re-plant the following fall or spring. Set plants 4 feet each way.

Linnaeus. A second early variety with long thick reddish stalks.

Victoria. The main crop sort. Vigorous, upright, thick, red stalks of splendid color and flavor.

Strawberry. The largest and the reddest of the main crop. Preferred in the Roswell district.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Grows like a parsnip. Good in soup. Needs deep soil. Plant in early spring, ready to use in November.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. 6-8 inches long, 1½ inches thick. Long tapered white roots. A standard for home and market gardens.

SQUASH

Plant when danger of frost is past in hills 4-6 feet apart. One ounce of seed plants 40 hills.

Early White Bush Scallop (53 days)—Also known as patty pan. Plants bush type. Fruits greenish white turning to white when matured, flattened and smooth with scalloped edges.

Golden Summer Crookneck (50 days)—Productive, bush type plant. Fruits about a foot long, bright yellow and warted.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop (58 days)—Very similar to Early White Bush in size and shape but yellow in color.

Giant Summer Straightneck (55 days)—One of the best for shipping, since, straight neck packs well without breaking. Fruits are large and heavier than Crookneck. Skin warted and yellow. A very good seller.

Fordhook (62 days)—A trailing sort for fall and winter use. Skin ridged, smooth, cream colored. Flesh thick, dry and sweet.

Italian or Zucchini (60 days)—Increasingly popular, weighs ¾ lbs., nearly cylindrical and straight. Green mottled with creamy-grey. Bush type plant.

Banana (105 days)—A winter trailing sort. About 2 feet long, 6 inches in diameter with pointed end. A gray-green color with irregular stripes. Solid, dry, yellow, fine grained, sweet flesh. Excellent for pies or baking.

Hubbard (100 days)—A standard winter squash. Fruits 9-10 inches through, globular, dark bronze green, very hard warted shell. Thick, yellow, fine grained, flesh of excellent quality.

SPINACH

Sow in February and March and again in October for early spring use. Will not do well in hot weather. One ounce to 50 feet, 10-15 lbs. per acre broadcast.

Viroflay (45 days)—The long, broad, pointed, thick, smooth leaves make this spinach generally preferred when conditions will allow it to be planted. Blights and bolts to seed readily in warm weather. Easy to wash and a good spinach to can.

SPINACH (Continued)

Nobel (44 days)—Considered by many to be the best of the thick, smooth leaved sort. Large vigorous plant that is an enormous yielder. Slow to form seed. A good canner.

Bloomsdale (42 days)—Will stand well without bolting to seed, therefore, used extensively for spring planting. Leaves intensely crumpled and blistered, dark green.

Virginia Blight Resistant (39 days)—Used principally in sections where blight occurs. Somewhat smoother than Bloomsdale, inclined to bolt to seed earlier.

New Zealand (70 days)—Distinctly removed from true spinach. Plants tall and spreading with numerous shoots. Leaves rather small and pointed. Grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions.

TOMATOES

Sow seed in hot beds and re-set plants after danger of frost or sow seed in open when weather is warm and thin to a stand. Plants should be set or thinned to 4 feet each way. One ounce will produce 2000 plants or 4 ounces will plant an acre. Planting seed in field is the most successful method in the Pecos Valley. Planting seed under HOTKAPS will enable you to reach the market two or three weeks earlier.

Improved Marglobe (77 days)—The outstanding tomato in the Pecos Valley. Larger than the original. Holds well in white ripe stage for shipping, also, an excellent canner. Large, red, smooth, globular with thick cell walls. The plant is resistant to wilt and rust. Very productive.

Bonny Best (70 days)—A second early, smooth and uniform. The best canner where the season is too short for the Marglobe to produce heavy. Medium size, bright scarlet, always smooth and uniform.

Break O'Day (70 days)—Resembles Marglobe in shape, size and disease resistant qualities but not so productive. Open type plant. Fruits are scarlet, meaty and solid.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper (75 days)—Wilt resistant, heavy producer of good quality. Fruits are slightly globular, solid and medium sized, scarlet and well colored about the stem.

New Stone (85 days)—Large, flattened, smooth and solid. Bright deep scarlet. A good late producer, preferred by many. Excellent canner.

Chalk's Early Jewel (74 days)—A second early for home gardens, also, a good canner. Similar to Bonny Best, plants more open. Scarlet fruit, medium large, smooth, flattened globe shape.

Ponderosa or Beef Steak (90 days)—A large purplish-pink, somewhat rough, heavy, almost seedless fruit. Extra good for slicing. Bears well until late. Supply of seed is very limited this season.

Early Rutgers—Wilt resistant. Smooth, uniform, bright red, small seed cells, thick walls. Good shipper, ripens from the inside out. Most promising in the Pecos Valley after short trial.

Early Detroit (80 days)—Globular, purplish-pink, smooth, solid and free from cracks. Excellent quality. Vines are vigorous and productive.

Earliana (66 days)—Our earliest tomato. Fruits are medium sized, flattened, firm, quite smooth and bright red. Open plants produce clusters in the center.

June Pink (69 days)—Resembles the Earliana in every way except in color which is a purplish-pink. A prolific bearer in clusters of 6-8 close to the main stem.

TOMATOES (Continued)

Dwarf Champion (78 days)—Distinctly dwarf and tree like. Fruits medium pink, smooth, solid, globular and flattened.

Yellow Ponderosa (89 days)—Large, mild flavored. Vines spreading and strongly resistant to wilt. Fruits rough, deep yellow and solid with small seed cells.

Small Fruited Varieties (73 days)—Both pear and plum shaped in both yellow and red. These are used mainly for preserves, pickles and pies.

TURNIPS

Plant in spring or fall, either in drills or broadcast. One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Two pounds to the acre broadcast.

Purple Top White Globe (56 days)—The most popular main crop for both home use and shipping. Roots are purple above ground and white below. White, fine-grained flesh. Best for table use when about 3 inches in diameter.

Amber Globe (75-80 days)—Our most popular yellow variety. Skin and flesh are yellow. Fine grained, sweet and of good quality. Larger than Purple Top.

Shogoin or Japanese (42 days)—The best variety for both greens and roots. Tops are 18-20 inches tall, erect, bright green, strap leaves. Roots are medium small, white throughout, semi-globe, sweet and mild. Plant is louse resistant and thrives in hot dry weather.

Seven Top (45 days)—Grown for the tops or greens. Extremely hardy. Crown sets up numerous leafy shoots that are used for grazing purposes as well as for table use. Roots woody and inedible.

White Top Milan (45 days)—Extremely early. Small compact top. Roots flat, entirely white, fine grained, mild and tender.

White Egg (55-60 days)—White egg shaped roots, grow half above ground. Flesh clear white, firm, sweet and tender, 2¼ inches in diameter and 3 inches long.

American Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga (90 days)—Large globular roots with small necks and slight tap roots. Yellow with purple top. Fine grained, firm, crisp and sweet. Milder and sweeter when grown in the mountain districts.

GARDEN TOOLS

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Planet Jr. No. 300 Seeder—This is the most accurate and the easiest to operate of all garden seeders. It employs the best known method of planting, will handle any seed from mustard to corn, changes and adjustments are quick and positive. Has a four quart, removable seed box. These merits combined with good material and sturdy construction make this unit, also, first choice for use in gangs behind tractors. Each \$23.90.

Planet Jr. No. 4—A combined seeder and single wheel hoe, is the most popular outfit of its kind in the world. Thousands are being used by home gardeners having a moderate sized garden, and thousands more by farmers, either in their own family garden or commercially. Complete with all wheel hoe attachments \$21.00. Seeder only \$18.95.

Planet Jr. No. 18 Single Wheel Hoe—15 inch wheel, steel frame, oil tempered tools. The most popular with commercial growers. Equipment: one pair of 6 inch weed knives. Each \$8.85.

(Ask for Catalog of complete line of Planet Jr. Tools)

FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK

Nasturtium, tall mixed.
oz. 15¢; ¼ lb. 40¢; lb. \$1.00.

Nasturtium, dwarf mixed.
oz. 15¢; ¼ lb. 40¢; lb. \$1.00.

Nasturtium, Golden Gleam, Double
Bloom, solid color.
oz. 25¢; 3 oz. 50¢; lb. \$2.00.

Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam, Double
scarlet bloom.
oz. 25¢; 3 oz. 50¢; lb. \$2.00.

Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue. Large
blooms, all blue.
oz. 50¢; 4 oz. \$1.50.

Morning Glory, Japanese mixed.
½ oz. 15¢; oz. 40¢; 3 oz. 75¢.

Morning Glory, Scarlet O'Hara. Blooms
dark wine red.
pkts. 15¢; ¼ oz. 30¢.

Sweet Peas, Spencer mixed.
oz. 25¢; 3 oz. 50¢; lb. \$2.00.

Sweet Peas, Choice mixed.
oz. 10¢; 3 oz. 25¢; lb. \$1.00.

Zinnia, Crown of Gold. Dahlia flowered,
mixed colors.
oz. \$2.00; 3 oz. \$4.00.

Zinnia, Gold Medal. Dahlia flowered,
mixed colors.
oz. \$1.00; 3 oz. \$2.00.

Zinnia, California Giant. Old fashioned
flat bloom, mixed colors.
oz. \$1.00; 3 oz. \$2.00.

Zinnia, Lilliput, Dwarf, small blooms,
all red.
oz. 75¢; 3 oz. \$1.50.

Zinnia, Lilliput, mixed colors.
oz. 75¢; 3 oz. \$1.50.

FLOWER SEEDS IN PACKETS

Alyssum
Aster
Bachelor's Button
Ballon Vine
Blue Bonnet
Blue Lace Flower
Bouncing Betty
Calendula
California Poppy
Calliopsis
Balsom

Candytuft
Canterbury Bells
Castor Beans
Canary Bird Vine
Cardinal Climber
Columbine
Cosmos, Orange Flare
Cosmos, mixed
Cypress Vine
Everlastings
Forget-Me-Not

Four O'clock
Delphinium
Digitalis
Gourds, mixed
Gaillardia
Gypsophila
Larkspur
Marigolds
Moon Flowers
Pansy
Petunia

Poppy
Salvia
Shasta Daisy
Snapdragon
Scabiosa
Stocks
Verbena
Vinca
Wall Flower
Wild Cucumber
Zinnia, St. Colors

DuBAY SEED DISINFECTANTS

New Improved Ceresan—A dust disinfectant for the control of certain seed borne diseases in: Wheat, Oats, Barley, Cotton, Millet and Sorghums. Supplies a most effective control for smut. ½ oz. treats one bushel of grain. 4 oz. 30¢; 1 lb. 80¢; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 25 lbs. \$15.00.

Semesan—A dust disinfectant for combating many diseases on seeds, bulbs of flowers and vegetables. Reduces seed rotting and damping-off. 2 oz. 40¢; lb. \$2.50.

New Improved Semesan, Jr.—A dust disinfectant for field and sweet corn. 1½ oz. 15¢; 4 oz. 30¢; lb. 75¢.

(Ask for Literature and Seed Treating Charts)

PEAT MOSS

The ideal source of humus which only nature can produce. Holds moisture and prevents crusting. Valuable on your flower beds and lawns. We now offer "Colby" Peat Moss from Iowa. 1 lb. 6¢; 100 lb. bale \$5.85.

ROOTONE

A Hormone powder or root forming chemical. A 25¢ package will treat 400 cuttings.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Red Arrow—Non-poisonous but effective on both chewing and sucking insects. Concentrated, will stand strong dilution. Has given results where others fail. Oz. 35¢; 4 oz. \$1.00; pint \$2.85; quart \$5.40; gallon \$16.00.

Pyrocyde No. 10—Used as a dust only. Proved to be one of the most effective, non-poisonous, contact killers. Recommended for the control of Squash Bugs. 1 lb. 35¢; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$4.50.

Evergreen (A Liquid) — A pyrethrum spray that kills a wide range of insects. Non-poisonous to humans. Oz. 35¢; 6 oz. \$1.00; pint \$2.00; quart \$3.75.

Black Leaf 40 (A Liquid)—Nicotine Sulphate, a quick contact killer for plant lice, thrips, aphids, etc. Efficient for poultry lice control at any season of the year. Oz. 25¢; 2 oz. 45¢; 4 oz. 80¢; 8 oz. \$1.25; pint \$2.00; quart \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$12.00.

Aphicide (A Powder)—A nicotine preparation. A contact killer used in dust form for the control of aphids, lice, worms and beetles. Ask for special pamphlets. 1 lb. 40¢; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

Slug Shot (A Powder) — A Rotenone-Pyrethrum insecticide. Sure death to insects but harmless to man, birds and animals. 1 lb. 25¢; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$4.00.

Rotenone and Sulphur (A Powder)—The Rotenone serves as a slow but effective insect killer. The sulphur, finely ground, serves as a carrier, also as a fungicide. 1 lb. 20¢; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

Cubor (A Powder)—To be used in a liquid spray. An effective, Rotenone killer. Non-poisonous to humans. 1 lb. 90¢; 4 lbs. \$2.25.

Kayso—A powder used in spray to make it mix, spread and stick. lb. 30¢.

Cartridges for Garden Hose Sprayers. Six different cartridges are offered: Arsenate of Lead, Pyrethrum and Rotenone, Nicotine, Sulphur, Copper and Vitamin B-1. Each 35¢.

Arsenate of Lead (A Powder)—The universal stomach poison. Effective on all chewing insects, will not harm plants. 1 lb. 25¢; 4 lbs. 80¢; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

Paris Green (A Powder)—A strong, effective poison for chewing insects. Not recommended for use on tender foliage. 1 lb. 50¢; 5 lbs. \$2.25.

Magnesium Arsenate (A Powder) — An effective control for the Mexican Bean Beetle that will not injure the tender foliage. 1 lb. 35¢; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

Dry Lime Sulphur (A Powder)—A Control for fungus disease such as scab, mildew, rot, etc., also such insects as Red Spider, and Rust Mite. Effective while burning and russeting is eliminated. 1 lb. 25¢; 12½ lb. bag \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

Wettable Sulphur (A Powder)—Can be mixed with water for spray. Effective on rust, mildew and other fungi. 1 lb. 15¢; 2 lbs. 25¢; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Bordow Mixture (A Powder)—A scientifically prepared copper fungicide. Will destroy spores that cause certain fungi and disease. Bordow is a preventive rather than a cure and should be used as such. 1 lb. 30¢; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Nico-Fume—A tobacco powder, packed in a pressure fumigator for fumigating greenhouses. Provides a very effective and convenient method for controlling insects inside the greenhouse. 1 lb. can 75¢; 12 1-lb. cans. \$7.80.

Cyanogas (G-Fumigant) — Used for greenhouse, elevator and storage fumigation. 5 lb. can \$3.25.

Rat Scent—A poison grain used to kill rats, mice, gophers, squirrels and prairie dogs. 7 oz. 35¢; 13 oz. 50¢.

Atlacide—A good Chlorate Weed Killer. A powder that is mixed with water and sprayed. Will control: Johnson Grass, Bindweed, etc. 1 lb. 15¢; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

—ALL PRICES ARE F. O. B. ROSWELL—

We will gladly mail spray charts and other special literature upon request.

FIELD SEEDS

ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST

Alfalfa

COMMON CHILEAN—Native grown. The best hay crop and soil builder for the Southwest. We offer seed of high germination that is free from noxious weed seeds. For best results in the Pecos Valley, plant in September and April. In higher altitudes, plant from May to July. An application of Acid Phosphate will increase the yield of hay from 30 to 40 per cent. Plant 20 lbs. seed per acre.

Sweet Clover

YELLOW BLOSSOM BIENNIAL—A nitrogen producing, soil building pasture crop. Roots penetrate deep and into hardpan, then decompose to supply humus. Planting preferred in spring and fall but may be done at most any season. Plant 15 lbs. seed per acre. This crop will withstand much drought and the extreme hot and cold weather.

Corn

MEXICAN JUNE—Dependable in the Southwest due to drouth resisting qualities and the heavy tight shucks that protect against worms and birds. Grown in some sections for the tall stalks which are very desirable for ensilage.

GOLDEN JUNE—Similar to the above but has a shorter stalk.

GOODART—This corn is noted for its long kernel and is one of our heaviest producers but will require 130 days to mature.

STRAWBERRY or CALICO—One of our heaviest croppers. Large ears, medium soft kernel. A good all-purpose corn, will require 120 days to mature.

HYBRID—JACQUES. Has been satisfactory in the Pecos Valley during the past three seasons. Drought resisting and a good yielder. Available in 90 day, 100 day, 110 day and 120 day. It is possible that the 110 day is the best for the Southwest.

Pop Corn

GIANT YELLOW MUSHROOM—Does well in the Pecos Valley and has been the most popular for a number of years. When popped, has a distinct flavor, no husks or hard centers and is cream colored.

Cotton

ACALA 37-A—This variety was developed for the Pecos Valley and has proven itself well beyond doubt. Two bales per acre and 1½ inch staple are not unusual. Begin planting April 10th with 32 lbs. lint seed or 12 lbs. delinted seed. We offer both Registered and Certified Seed in either lint or delinted that are grown by Fred M. Nelson of Roswell. The delinted seed is much preferred. The original purpose for delinting was to reduce lint borne disease. However it has been found that delinted seed will germinate from 5 to 7 days sooner, they can be planted more accurate which eliminates much chopping.

Sorghum Grains

ATLAS SORGO—Our best ensilage crop. Will also make sorghum. The stalks are very sweet and often ten feet tall. Grain is of low feed value.

WHEATLAND MILO (Root Rot Resistant)—This will often produce from 90 to 120 bushels of threshed grain per acre which has a high feed value. The crop must be combined, the stalk has little or no value. It is planted in 18 or 22 inch rows using 16 lbs. of seed per acre.

MORTIN MILO—Similar to the above. One of our heaviest grain yielders.

HEGARI—New Mexico Certified. The best all around feed crop. In the Pecos Valley, this crop will mature in 110 days or following an oat or barley crop. The grain is of high feed value and the stalk is sweet. Excellent for bundle feed. Plant in 36 inch rows using 8 lbs. of seed per acre. This drought resisting crop is grown without irrigation in eastern New Mexico and western Texas.

HEGARI—Arizona Certified. A heavy grain producer with a shorter stalk than the above. Very uniform.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE—Desirable for ensilage tonnage and for sorghum production. Matures in 125 to 140 days. The tall heavy stalks make this one of the heaviest tonnage producers. Stalks are sweet with many joints.

RED TOP or SUMAC CANE—Will mature in 105 days with little moisture. This has long been the favorite fodder crop of the Southwest.

FIELD SEEDS-Continued

Barley

CLUB MARIOUTT—A large kernel and a heavy producer for spring planting, can be planted in February and will mature in time to be followed by Hegari.

CONWAY—A heavy yielding spring barley developed by our own A. & M. College.

TREBI—A proven crop for the Southwest. It may be planted in the fall or in the spring.

NEW MEXICO WINTER BARLEY—Developed in our own State. One of our heaviest yielders. Excellent for fall and winter pasture. May be planted from September through November.

Rye

Will make the best fall and winter pasture if planted by August 15th. Makes good early spring pasture when planted during fall and winter months. Stools and grows well in cold weather. A good crop to turn under ahead of a cotton crop. Plant from 60 to 90 lbs. per acre.

Wheat

MARQUIS—A hard red, spring wheat. Standard for Western irrigated soils. Beardless.

TURKEY RED WINTER WHEAT—The most popular in the Southwest. Desired by millers. Bearded.

Oats

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF—The best oat for the Pecos Valley, can be planted both in the spring and in the fall, (August and September or March and April.) Has been known to produce over 100 bushels per acre and weigh over 40 lbs. per bushel.

Pasture Grasses

SUDAN—An annual, the best fast growing summer pasture. Will require irrigation in the Pecos Valley but does well on rainfall in Eastern New Mexico and West Texas. May be planted in rows with 5 lbs. seed per acre or sown broadcast with 25 to 50 lbs. seed per acre. Plant after danger of frost or it does best when planted in hot weather. Often cut for hay and will make silage crop. An excellent milk producer. We offer seed that is free from all noxious weed seeds.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS (Standard Strain)—A perennial bunch grass that does well in high altitudes. Among the first grass to start growing in the

spring. The fine stem and leaf makes good pasture. Drought resisting. May be planted in the spring or fall. 6 to 10 lbs. seed per acre.

JOHNSON GRASS—A perennial classed as noxious in many states and constantly fought by Southern farmers but is valuable to the semi-arid sections that have land subject to periodical overflow where it will provide good pasture and hay. Responds to cultivation.

Millets

BIG GERMAN—The small stems and narrow leaves make good hay or pasture, quickly grown in the summer months. Long tight heads produce an abundance of grain that has good feed value.

HOG MILLET or PROSO—The quickest making catch crop. Will mature grain in 45 to 50 days. Low growing sprangled heads. Grain is larger than Big German and makes excellent poultry feed. Often sown for pasture and hay.

Dwarf Essex Rape

A valuable forage crop, will provide excellent pasture for hogs, sheep, cattle and poultry. The tender young leaves make fine greens for table use. The plant resembles cabbage before heading and grows from 18 to 24 inches high. Rape has been known to produce from 10 to 25 tons of green forage per acre. It may be sown in April or during August and September. Usually sown in drills at the rate of 5 to 8 lbs. of seed per acre.

Peanuts

TENNESSEE RED—A good variety that does well in sandy soil. The nuts will average three large kernels and they are very productive.

FEEDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ONE YEAR:

For 60 hens—2 acres head crop or corn, 3 acres oats and one acre sowed pasture. For 1 sow—7 acres corn, head crop or root crop; one acre sowed pasture.

For 1 cow—1 acre hay and pasture, 2 acres oats, 1½ acres head crop or corn. For 1 beef—2 acres corn or head crop, 1 acre hay.

The above information should help you to produce your requirements of feed. The bought feed takes much of the profits out of producing eggs, milk and livestock.

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK REMEDIES

In stock, we carry the lines of the following Companies:

THE GEO. H. LEE CO.

Ask for the latest copy of "The Lee Way Poultry Book"

DR. L. D. LEGEAR MEDICINE CO.

Ask for "Dr. LeGear's Poultry Guide" and "Dr. LeGear's Live Stock Manual"

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES

Ask for Dr. Salsbury's "Poultry Health Messenger"

PRATT FOOD COMPANY

Ask for "Pratt's Health Guide"

The literature that is mentioned above will be helpful to anyone who is raising poultry or livestock. Any of these will be sent to you without charge or obligation.

OYSTER SHELLS

Mayo Brand—25 lb. bag 50¢; 50 lb. bag 80¢; 100 lbs. \$1.50

POULTRY FEEDERS AND FOUNTAINS

ALSO

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS

These items which are made of galvanize are not to be had at this writing, however, we will offer the complete line, as before, as soon as they are available.

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES

The Lewis-Dadant Line is the highest in quality and the price is competitive. We are proud to offer this line, at factory prices, F. O. B. Roswell. Ask for the illustrated catalog which gives prices. In connection with this line, we handle honey containers in carload lots. Also, we buy your beeswax for cash—always in the market.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

We specialize in rapid delivery, by our own truck, on colored lettered milk bottles. Also, we offer special print milk bottle caps.

From stock, we offer: Stock print milk bottle caps, plain bottles, washing powders, bottle brushes, milk strainers, filter discs, delivery crates, milk cans, milk pails, milking stools and disinfectants.

Cappers, fillers, coolers and machine brushes are supplied on special order.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

Ask for our prices on the following materials which can be supplied to you in any amount; from a few pounds to a carload:

43% Treble Super Phosphate	Bone Meal	4-12-4 Guano Base
Sulphate of Ammonia	Aluminum Sulphate	Vigoro
Potash	Iron Sulphate	Plantabbs

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1900

Table of Valuable Information

Vegetable	Average Germination 1 Year Old Seed—%	Average Number of Seed per Ounce	Amount Required for 100 Feet of Drill	Amount of Seed Required per Acre	Depth of Planting Inches
Asparagus	90	1,000	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1
Beans, Dwarf	90	100	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1
Beans, Pole	90	100	½ lb.	30 lbs.	1
Beets, Garden	80	1,750	1 oz.	6 lbs.	1
Beet, Mangel	80	1,200	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1
Brussels Sprouts	85	6,500	¼ oz.	8 oz.	½
Cabbage	85	5,000	¼ oz.	8 oz.	½
Cantaloupe	85	1,200	½ oz.	1 lb.	1
Carrot	75	14,000	½ oz.	2 lbs.	½
Cauliflower	75	14,000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	½
Celery	80	100,000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	⅞
Collards	88	4,500	¼ oz.	4 oz.	½
Corn, Sweet	85	125	¼ lb.	5 lbs.	1
Cucumbers	85	1,000	½ oz.	2 lbs.	1
Egg Plant	75	5,000	⅞ oz.	4 oz.	½
Endive	80	13,000	1 oz.	2 lbs.	½
Kale	85	7,500	¼ oz.	1 lb.	½
Kohlrabi	85	7,000	¼ oz.	1 lb.	½
Leek	80	8,000	½ oz.	2 lbs.	½
Lettuce	90	16,000	½ oz.	1 lb.	½
Melon, Musk	85	1,200	½ oz.	1 lb.	1
Melon, Water	85	225	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1
Mustard	85	18,000	¼ oz.	1 lb.	¼
Okra	85	425	2 oz.	3 lbs.	1
Onions	85	12,500	1 oz.	3 lbs.	½
Parsley	70	17,500	¼ oz.	1 lb.	⅞
Parsnip	75	2,800	½ oz.	3 lbs.	½
Peas	90	50 to 150	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1
Pepper	75	4,000	⅞ oz.	4 oz.	½
Pumpkin	90	100	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1
Radish	90	5,000	1 oz.	10 lbs.	½
Salsify	75	4,500	1 oz.	5 lbs.	½
Spinach	80	3,000	1 oz.	8 lbs.	1
Squash, Summer	90	300	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1
Squash, Winter	90	125	½ oz.	1 lb.	1
Tomato	85	7,500	⅞ oz.	1½ oz.	½
Turnip	90	10,000	½ oz.	1 lb.	¼

Field Seeds

	Lbs. per Acre		Lbs. per Acre
Alfalfa	15 to 20	Millet	60
Barley	80	Hegari	4
Beans, Pinto	20	Oats	80
Corn	7	Peanuts	20
Cane drilled	10	Rye	60
Cane broadcast	60 to 80	Sudan Grass, drilled	3
Cotton	20 to 30	Sudan Grass, broadcast	20
Johnson Grass	20	Sweet Clover	15
Maize	4		

The information above has been compiled from 39 years experience in selling seed. This will not apply in all cases as location and conditions are widely different. However, we believe our figures are a fair average.

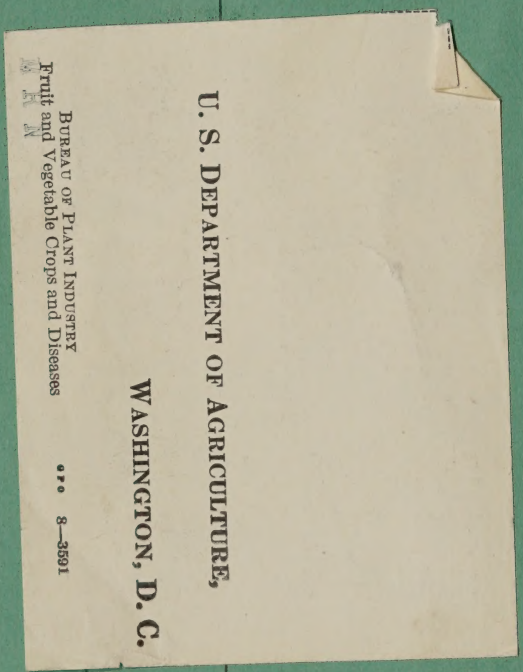
AFTER FIVE DAYS

Return to

115-117 South Main Street
Roswell, New Mexico

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases

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