

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ FEB 28 1950 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture



GARDENING
the
YEAR ROUND
by
MAGNOLIA

1950

**Magnolia Seed,
Hardware & Implement Co.**

2407 K Street
P. O. Box 5650
Dallas, Texas

Dear Friend and Customer:

When you buy seeds and bulbs, you are really buying the beginning of your crop. If your seeds aren't good, regardless of how you plant, cultivate and supply moisture, you will not have a good crop. Good seeds are vital to your success. **HERE'S HOW Magnolia Seeds** are produced and **WHY** they are good!

Specialists Grow Them

The men producing **MAGNOLIA SEEDS** know your climatic and soil conditions. They know the varieties best adapted to your needs and which yield marketable crops. We and our growers feel keenly the responsibility that is ours to bring you pure seeds—seeds that with proper planting, cultivation and moisture, and insect protection will produce the crop that may be the source of your livelihood.

Magnolia Seeds Are Pure Because . . .

- 1—Either by selection, cross pollination or hybridizing, our grower specialists have produced pure-bred stock seeds, adapted to your needs.
- 2—To produce seeds for your use, these pure-bred seeds are planted a sufficient distance from other fields to avoid mixture. As protection from throw-backs or degenerates, our grower specialists remove all off-type plants from their fields **before** any cross pollination can occur.
- 3—When seeds have matured, they are carefully harvested, cured and cleaned through equipment that avoids any possible mixture.
- 4—They are assigned and carry, through all steps of harvesting, cleaning, shipping, warehousing and storage, their own identifying number until they reach you.
- 5—They are tested for purity and germination while still in the hands of the grower, retested by us and, if our tests show any question at all, they are finally checked by a State Department or commercial laboratory.

That is why MAGNOLIA SEEDS are GOOD SEEDS and PURE SEEDS

They reach you through your local seedsman—your friend, whose judgment you value, whose merchandise you have found **good**, whose integrity has been proved and who is most grateful for your business.

“Magnolia Seeds Are Good Seeds”-Pure-Vital-Fresh

Vegetable Seed Prices — Market Gardeners List

January 1, 1950

	Prices Per Quantity			Prices Per Pound				
		¼	½	1-4	5-9	10-49	50-99	120 lb.
BEANS		lb.	lb.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Bag
Green Pod Bush	Pkt.							
Giant Stringless .....	.10	.15	.25	.45	.40	.36	.34	.33
Landreth (Improved Burpee) Stringless .....	.10	.15	.25	.45	.40	.32	.30	.29
Tennessee Green Pod .....	.10	.15	.25	.45	.40	.36	.34	.33
Tendergreen (New Stringless) .....	.10	.20	.30	.55	.50	.44	.42	.41
Bountiful .....	.10	.15	.25	.45	.40	.37	.35	.34
Kentucky Wonder Bush .....	.10	.15	.25	.45	.40	.36	.34	.33
Red Valentine Stringless .....	.10	.20	.30	.55	.50	.41	.39	.38
Idaho Stringless Refugee .....	.10	.20	.30	.55	.50	.43	.41	.40
Pinto .....	.10	.10	.15	.30	.25	.21	.19	.18
Wax Pod Bush and Pole—All Varieties .....	.10	.20	.30	.55	.50	.43	.41	.40
Green Pod Pole								
Kentucky Wonder .....	.10	.15	.25	.45	.40	.35	.33	.32
Ideal Market Pole .....	.10	.15	.25	.45	.40	.35	.33	.32
Striped Creasback .....	.10	.15	.25	.45	.40	.35	.33	.32
White Creasback .....	.10	.15	.25	.45	.40	.35	.33	.32
Lima, Bush and Pole								
Florida Butter (Speckled) Pole Lima .....	.10	.15	.25	.45	.40	.33	.31	.30
Large Speckled Pole Lima .....	.10	.20	.30	.50	.45	.39	.37	.36
Henderson Bush Lima .....	.10	.15	.20	.40	.35	.29	.27	.26
Speckled Bush (Jackson Wonder) .....	.10	.15	.20	.40	.35	.31	.29	.28
Fordhook Bush .....	.10	.20	.30	.50	.45	.39	.37	.36
King of the Garden Lima .....	.10	.20	.30	.50	.45	.39	.37	.36
Small White Sieva Pole Lima .....	.10	.15	.20	.40	.35	.31	.29	.28
PEAS		¼	½	1-4	5-9	10-49	50-99	120 lb.
Extra Early Varieties	Pkt.	lb.	lb.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Bag
Alaska and First and Best .....	.10	.10	.15	.30	.25	.22	.20	.19
All Other Varieties (112 lbs. to Bag) .....	.10	.15	.20	.40	.35	.30	.28	.27
CORN—SWEET		¼	½	1-7	8-16	17-49	50-99	100
Country Gentleman .....	.10	.15	.20	.40	.35	.29	.27	.25
Evergreen .....	.10	.15	.20	.40	.35	.29	.27	.25
Golden Bantam (10-14 rows) .....	.10	.15	.20	.40	.35	.29	.27	.25
Golden Cross Bantam (Hybrid) .....	.10	.20	.25	.50	.47	.42	.40	.39
Honey June .....	.10	.15	.20	.40	.35	.29	.27	.25
Ioana (Hybrid) .....	.10	.20	.25	.50	.47	.42	.40	.39
Adams Early .....	.10	.10	.15	.30	.25	.23	.21	.19
Truckers Favorite .....	.10	.10	.15	.30	.25	.23	.21	.19
POP CORN—Purdue Hybrid No. 32	None	.25	.40	.75	.65	.61	.59	
All Other Varieties .....	.10	.15	.20	.35	.30	.27	.25	.24
ASPARAGUS SEED			¼	½			1-4	5 lbs.
Washington	Pkt.	Oz.	lb.	lb.			lbs.	up
Washington .....	.10	.20	.65	1.00			1.00	1.80
BEETS, TABLE			¼	½	1-3	4-6	7-19	20-49
Crosby Egyptian, Light	Pkt.	Oz.	lb.	lb.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Crosby Egyptian, Light .....	.05	.20	.60	1.75	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.10
All Other Root Beets .....	.05	.20	.55	1.65	1.15	1.10	1.00	.95
Swiss Chard (for Greens) .....	.05	.15	.45	1.35	.80	.75	.70	.65
BEETS, STOCK OR MANGEL WURZEL			¼	½	1-3	4-19	20-49	100
All Varieties	Pkt.	Oz.	lb.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
All Varieties .....	.05	.10	.35	.50	1.00	.75	.70	.65
BROCCOLI			¼ lb.	½ lb.		1-3 lbs.	4-9 lbs.	10 up
Calabrese, Italian Green Sprouting	Pkt.	Oz.	lb.	lb.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Calabrese, Italian Green Sprouting .....	.10	.30	1.00	1.50		2.70	2.50	2.40
BRUSSELS SPROUTS			¼	½	1-3	4-24	25-49	50
Long Island Improved .....	.15	.60	1.90	3.00		5.00	4.60	4.50
CABBAGE SEED			¼	½	1-3	4-24	25-49	50
Chinese Chihili	Pkt.	Oz.	lb.	lb.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Chinese Chihili .....	.10	.20	.70	1.00	2.00	1.55	1.50	1.45
All Other Varieties .....	.10	.30	1.00	1.50	2.15	2.10	2.05	2.00
CARROT			¼	½	1-7	8-24	25-74	75
All Varieties	Pkt.	Oz.	lb.	lb.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
All Varieties .....	.10	.10	.65	1.00	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
CAULIFLOWER			¼ lb.	½ lb.				1 lb.
Early Snowball	Pkt.	Oz.	lb.	lb.				lbs.
Early Snowball .....	.25	2.40	8.00	12.00				18.00
CELERY			¼	½	1-4	5-24	25-49	50
Golden Self Blanching .....	.10	1.00	3.25	5.00				9.00
COLLARDS			¼	½	1-4	5-24	25-49	50
All Varieties	Pkt.	Oz.	lb.	lb.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
All Varieties .....	.05	.10	.30	.40	.80	.75	.70	.65
CUCUMBER								
A & C .....	.05	.25	.85	1.25	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75
Chicago Pickling .....	.05	.20	.70	1.00	1.45	1.40	1.35	1.30
Davis Perfect .....	.05	.20	.70	1.00	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
Early Cluster .....	.05	.20	.70	1.00	1.45	1.40	1.35	1.30
Early Fortune .....	.05	.20	.70	1.00	1.45	1.40	1.35	1.30
Gherkin .....	.05	.25	.85	1.25	2.10	2.00	1.95	1.90

		Prices Per Quantity				Prices Per Pound			
		Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1-4 lbs.	5-24 lbs.	25-49 lbs.	50 lbs.	
CUCUMBER (Cont.)	Pkt.								
Improved Long Green .....	.05	.20	.70	1.00	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
Improved White Spine .....	.05	.20	.70	1.00	1.45	1.40	1.35	1.30
Straight Eight .....	.05	.20	.70	1.00	1.55	1.50	1.45	1.40
DILL	Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.			1-4 lbs.	5 up	
	.05	.15	.45	.70			1.15	1.10	
EGG PLANT —All Varieties .....	.10	1.00	3.20	5.00			7.80	7.70
ENDIVE —Green Curled .....	.05	.20	.65	1.00			1.50	1.40
KALE OR BORECOLE									
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch .....	.10	.20	.65	1.00			1.55	1.50
KOHL RABI —Early White Vienna .....	.10	.35	1.10	1.65			2.10	2.00
LETTUCE	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.		1-4 lbs.	5-49 lbs.	50 lbs.	
Big Boston .....	.10	.20	.65	1.00		1.60	1.55	1.50
Black Seeded Simpson .....	.10	.20	.65	1.00		1.60	1.55	1.50
Chicken .....	.10	.20	.60	.90		1.45	1.40	1.35
Early Curled Simpson .....	.10	.20	.60	.90		1.45	1.40	1.35
Great Lakes .....	.15	.60	2.00	3.00		5.25	5.15	5.10
Improved Hanson .....	.10	.25	.80	1.20		1.90	1.85	1.80
Iceberg .....	.10	.25	.80	1.20		1.90	1.85	1.80
New York or Wonderful, No. 12 .....	.10	.45	1.50	2.25		3.50	3.45	3.40
Oak Leaf .....	.10	.30	.90	1.40		2.10	2.05	2.00
MUSTARD	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1-3 lbs.	4-19 lbs.	20-99 lbs.	100 lbs.	
All Varieties .....	.05	.10	.25	.40	.75	.65	.62	.60
OKRA OR GUMBO									
Clemson Spineless, Cert. ....	.10	.15	.40	.85	1.10	1.00	.95	.90
All Other Varieties .....	.05	.10	.30	.40	.80	.65	.62	.60
BERMUDA ONION SEED	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1-4 lbs.	5-24 lbs.	25-49 lbs.	50 lbs.	
Crystal White Wax, Tenerife .....	.10	.60	1.85	2.75	5.10	5.00	4.95	4.90
Crystal White Wax, California .....	.10	.45	1.40	2.10	3.70	3.60	3.55	3.50
Yellow Bermuda, Tenerife .....	.10	.60	1.85	2.75	5.10	5.00	4.95	4.90
Yellow Bermuda, California .....	.10	.45	1.50	2.25	4.00	3.95	3.90	3.85
ONION SEED									
Red Creole .....	.10	.65	2.20	3.25	5.60	5.50	5.45	5.40
Silver Skin or Portugal .....	.10	.60	2.00	3.00	4.70	4.60	4.55	4.50
White Sweet Spanish .....	.10	.60	2.00	3.10	4.90	4.80	4.75	4.70
Yellow Prizetaker .....	.10	.55	1.85	2.75	4.00	3.95	3.90	3.85
Yellow Sweet Spanish, Valencia .....	.10	.55	1.85	2.75	4.00	3.95	3.90	3.85
ONION SETS (1 Bu. Bags)					1-4 lbs.	5-9 lbs.	10-30 lbs.	1-4 bu.	
White .....					.25	.22	.20	4.40
Yellow or Red .....					.25	.22	.20	4.15
PARSLEY	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.		1-4 lbs.	5-19 lbs.	20 lbs. up	
All Varieties .....	.05	.15	.50	.75		1.30	1.25	1.20
PARSNIPS —Hollow Crown .....	.05	.15	.40	.60		1.10	1.00	.95
PEPPER									
Hot Varieties									
Anaheim Chili .....	.10	.80	2.40	3.65		6.40	6.30	6.25
Long Red Cayenne .....	.10	.65	2.10	3.15		5.50	5.45	5.40
Mexican Chili .....	.10	.70	2.25	3.40		5.90	5.80	5.75
Sweet Varieties									
Bell or Bullnose .....	.10	.70	2.25	3.40		5.75	5.70	5.65
California Wonder .....	.10	.80	2.70	4.00		7.00	6.95	6.90
Pimiento .....	.10	.70	2.25	3.40		5.50	5.45	5.40
Ruby Giant .....	.10	.60	2.00	3.00		5.35	5.25	5.20
Ruby King .....	.10	.60	2.00	3.00		5.35	5.25	5.20
World Beater .....	.10	.60	2.00	3.00		5.35	5.25	5.20
POTATOES (Certified Blue Tag)		Lb.	½ Pk. 7½ lbs.	Pk. 15 lbs.	½ Bu. 30 lbs.	Bu. 60 lbs.	Bag	5 Bags Bag	
Certified White Cobblers, Blue Tag									
Certified Red Triumphs, Blue Tag									
PUMPKIN	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1-4 lbs.	5-19 lbs.	20-49 lbs.	50 lbs.	
King of Mammoth .....	.05	.20	.70	1.00	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
All Other Varieties .....	.05	.20	.55	.80	1.35	1.30	1.25	1.20
RADISH —All Varieties .....	.05	.15	.35	.50	1.00	.80	.75	.70
SPINACH	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1-4 lbs.	5-49 lbs.	50-99 lbs.	100 lbs.	
Bloomsdale Reselected, Dark Green .....	.05	.10	.25	.35	.65	.43	.41	.40
Bloomsdale, Long Standing .....	.05	.10	.25	.35	.65	.43	.41	.40
Nobel Giant .....	.05	.10	.25	.35	.65	.43	.41	.40
Viroflay .....	.05	.10	.25	.35	.65	.43	.41	.40
New Zealand .....	.05	.15	.35	.55	1.00	.75	.70	.65

Magnolia Seeds Are Good

VEGETABLE SEEDS

For A PRODUCTIVE GARDEN ALL YEAR 'ROUND



Broccoli

Asparagus

Seed Culture—Soak the seed at least 24 hours before planting. Sow in spring or fall in rows 3 feet apart. Cover seed about 1 inch. When plants are well established thin to about one inch apart. By the following spring, roots will be ready for setting in the permanent bed. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill. 1 pound will plant an acre. One ounce will produce 300 plants.

Pest Control—Against **Asparagus Beetles** use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, or NNOR Garden Spray.

Washington Asparagus Seed (2 Years) Improved strain of rust-resistant quality. Giant size, high yield, straight stalks of fine flavor and rich green color.

Broccoli

Culture—Plant and cultivate like cabbage. See Page 4. One ounce will produce 5,000 plants.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids, Cut Worms and Cabbage Worms** use Acme DuraDust, or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, or NNOR Garden Spray.

Calabrese Green Sprouting—Bears a succession of sprouting heads, which, if kept cut continue to form for six to eight weeks. Each sprout produces a small cauliflower-type head, deep green buds.

Brussels Sprouts

Culture—Like cabbage. When sprouts begin to form, remove the lower leaves to force all nourishment sent to lower stem into the sprouts.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids, Cut Worms and Cabbage Worms** use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, or NNOR Garden Spray.

Long Island Improved—Sprouts resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. Very hardy and will live through the winter in most sections of the South.

Beans

Green Pod Bush Beans

Culture—Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet and should be planted when the ground has become dry and warm. Plant in drills two to three feet apart for the best results. Cover seed 1 inch deep and thin plants three to six inches apart in row. Up to time of blossoming, cultivate shallow. Mutilation of roots by cultivation after plants have come into bloom causes blossoms to blast, and reduces crop. One pound plants 100 ft., 30 to 50 pounds to an acre. For succession plant every two weeks until mid-summer. Frequent picking results in long bearing. Increase yield up to 50% by inoculating seed before planting with Nitragin "D" or Garden Nitragin.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids and Mexican Bean Beetles**, use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, or NNOR Garden Spray.

Tendergreen—56 days. 6 inches. Enormously prolific, flavorful and tender, dark, round, stringless, podded bean, bred for canning purposes.

Landreth Stringless (Improved Burpee)—54 days. 6 to 7 inches. Slightly curved pods, round, fleshy and rich in flavor. Very prolific. Canning variety.



Tendergreen



Tennessee Green Pod

Giant Stringless Green Pod—56 days. 6 inches. Pods long, round, fairly straight, meaty and crisp. Extensively used for canning. Recommended to Market Gardeners for quality, salability and ease of picking.

Tennessee Green Pod—52 days. 7 inches, flat, dark green, meaty, brittle, fine flavor. Popular with market gardeners. May be planted early. Withstands cold and inclement weather, yields heavily.

Bountiful—51 days. Strictly stringless. 7-inch, straight, broad, flat, light green tender pods. Practically rust and mildew proof. Good market variety.

Idaho Stringless Refugee—66 days. Pods 5½ inches long, round, slightly curved. Medium green. Stringless and mosaic resistant.

Improved Stringless Red Valentine—54 days. 5-inch curved round pods, old reliable bush bean, hardy, fine flavor, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Stands adverse weather conditions. Good shipper and prolific.

Mexican Pinto Beans—52 days. A very hardy green pod bush bean—splendid for canning. Heavy producer of broad, light green beans. May be planted early or late.





Pencil Pod Black Wax

Wax or Yellow Pod Bush Beans

Culture—Same as Green Pod Bush Beans.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax—57 days. Early producing, golden yellow, fleshy and stringless. Round, slightly curved, pod 6½ inches long, black seed. Excellent quality.

Top Notch Golden Wax—50 days. Most popular of wax varieties. Pods about 5 inches, flat, straight and golden yellow. Compact, vigorous plants, exceptionally prolific. Desirable for home and market.

Green Pole Beans

Culture—Pole beans are more sensitive to climatic conditions than the bush variety, but are superior in quality and productiveness. When ground is warm set poles 4 to 8 feet long, slanting slightly to the north in rows 4 feet apart, extending north and south, the poles being 3 feet apart in the row, so vines can climb readily and pods can grow straighter and be more easily seen. Around each stake plant 5 to 8 beans, 1 inch deep. When well started, thin to 4 plants. Use ½ pound to 100 poles; 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. Increase yields up to 50% by inoculating with Nitragin "D" or Garden Nitragin.

Kentucky Wonder—65 days. Most popular and widely planted of all pole beans, early and unusually heavy producer. Vines are very vigorous, bearing 8½-inch pods in large clusters. Pods green, curved, rather flat, meaty and tender. Seed buff brown.

JANUARY PLANTING

VEGETABLE

Asparagus, Kale,
Beans, Kohl Rabi,
Broccoli, Lettuce,
Brussels, Onions,
Sprouts, Peas,
Cabbage, Pepper,
Cauliflower, Radish,
Collards, Rhubarb,
Egg Plant, Tomato.

FIELD

Barley, Rape,
Grasses, Rye,
Oats, Wheat,
Peas,



Green Pole Beans—(Cont.)

Ideal Market—60 days. Very fine flavored, black seeded, hardy vine bean. Extremely popular with market gardeners, account heavy yields and good shipping qualities. Pods 5 inches, round, slightly curved, stringless, fleshy and tender.

White Creaseback (Blue Lake)—68 days. Very hardy and productive. Pods, 6 inches, slightly curved, round, slender, brittle and tender. Seed ivory white. A fine market crop. Especially suited to early fall planting. Stringless when young.

Striped Creaseback (Cornfield Beans)—70 days. Very hardy. Plant early enough to get one or two plowings before laying by your corn. Pods 7 inches, round, tender and creaseback. Seed plump, oval, tan with brown stripes. Satisfactory for table use.

Lima Beans Bush Lima

Culture—Plant when ground is dry and weather warm in rows 2 feet apart, dropping beans 6 inches apart in row, covering with 1 inch of soil. May also be planted in hills, 3 feet apart one way, 2 feet apart the other way using 4 to 6 beans to the hill. One pound will plant 100 hills, or 100 feet of row; 30 to 50 pounds will plant an acre. Increase yields up to 50% by inoculating seed before planting with Nitragin "E" or Garden Nitragin.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids** and **Mexican Bean Beetles**, use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard or NNOR Garden Spray.

Henderson Bush Lima—65 days. Most popular bush lima, two weeks earlier than any of the climbing varieties. True bush type and continues to grow and set pods until stopped by frost.



Henderson Bush Lima

Pods 3½ in., curved, dark green, 3 to 4 beans. Seed small, white and flat, Used extensively for home canning, market and dried.

Fordhook Bush—75 days. Plant is large, erect and heavily productive. The seeds are large, white very thick and plump. Highly adapted to freezing.

Speckled Bush Lima (Jackson Wonder)—65 days. The most productive and one of the earliest bush limas. Bears in great profusion broad, flat curved pods, about 3½ inches long, containing 2 to 4 medium size, delicious, quick-cooking beans, cinnamon, splashed with deep violet. Good fresh or for a winter shell bean.

Pole Lima

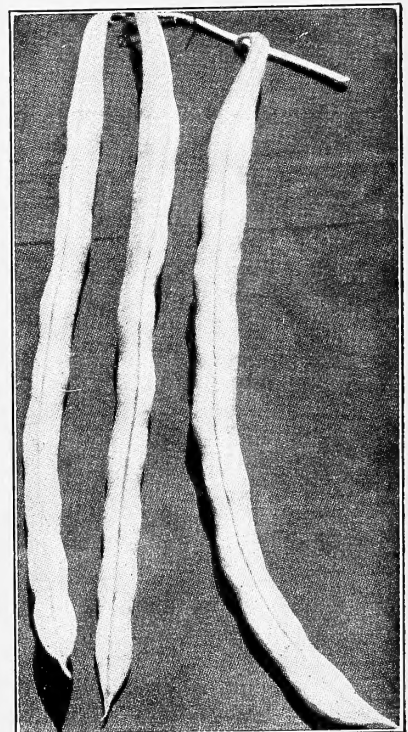
Culture—Same as other pole beans except seed planted two weeks later.

Speckled Pole Lima—90 days. Broad flat 4 inch pods contain large fat beans of creamy green with deep red or maroon markings. Needs long growing season.

Large Speckled Lima Bean—75 days. Very early variety that blooms and bears profusely all season. Pods 3½ inches, 2 to 4 beans, speckled white and purplish brown.

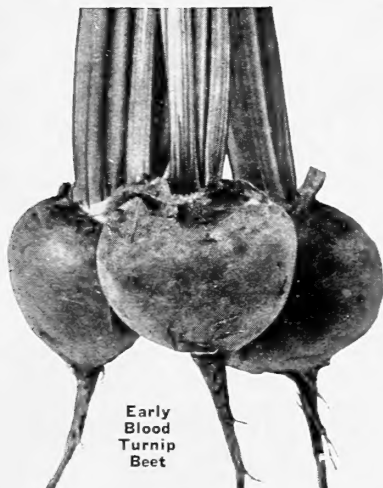
Carolina or Sieva (Small White Lima)—77 days. Very early, heavy yielding, small-seeded, especially adapted for South. Pods dark green, 3 inches, curved and flat, 2 to 4 beans.

King of the Garden—88 days. Pods from 5 to 7 inches long containing 5 and often 6 large flat beans which are easily shelled. They are borne profusely until frost kills the vines. Plants tall, good climbers.



Kentucky Wonder

Beets



Early Blood Turnip Beet

Crosby's Egyptian—50 to 55 days. One of the earliest of all beets. Especially desirable for bunching because of its small top. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade. Very sweet and tender.

Detroit Dark Red—52 to 55 days. One of America's best beets for market and home garden, on account of its uniformly rich blood-red meat, most desirable for canning. Medium size, globular or nearly round, very smooth.

Early Blood Turnip — 60 days. Roots nearly round or slightly flattened, and bright red with zonings of lighter shade. A good variety for home garden.

Early Wonder — 58 days. Flattened globe shape. Deep purplish-red, zoned lighter. Good home gardening beet.

Mangel Wurzel or Stock Beet

Culture—Plow your land deep and prepare thoroughly. Plant early in the spring in rows 1½ to 3 feet apart and cover the seed about 1 inch. Cultivate frequently. When about three inches high, begin thinning and continue at intervals until the roots stand from 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Use an

Culture—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich sandy loam. Sow as early as the ground can be prepared in drills 18 inches apart and thin out to 3 to 4 inches in rows. Planting in a succession, you can still be having tender greens when the roots are pulled for canning. Beets are easily stored for use during the winter. Always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed. 1 ounce will sow 100 feet, 6 pounds per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Caterpillars** use Acme Arsenate of Lead.

Special Crosby—50 to 55 days. A beet bred especially for Dallas market which uses a light colored beet. Similar in every respect to the Crosby Egyptian, but light red.

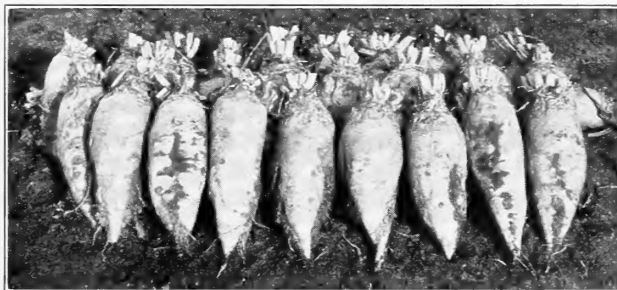


Detroit Dark Red

ounce to 100 feet or from 3 to 6 pounds per acre.

Sludstrup — Highest in sugar content and the best variety for the dairy farmer. Creamy white. Enormous yield. Under drouth conditions manages to survive and make yields when rains come.

Mammoth Long Red—Roots are very large, uniformly straight and well fringed. Flesh is white, tinged with rose. This variety is preferred by hog raisers, because of its enormous tonnage. Keeps well and is nutritious.



Mammoth Long Red

Giant Feeding Half Sugar—Another very good variety. It yields a large crop of roots high in sugar yield. The roots

are light bronze above the ground and grayish white below with white flesh. This beet, growing largely out of the ground, can be harvested earlier than any other Mangel crop. Good either for the dairyman or the hog raiser.

Root crops increase milk production and fatten stock. Especially well adapted to Texas soils. Roots yield an immense amount of valuable feed. No larger tonnage per acre can be secured than that grown from the Stock Beet. Grow in almost any soil but deep loams are necessary for heavy yields of the long varieties.



Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

Culture—Like beet except should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Caterpillars** use Acme Arsenate of Lead.

Lucculus—An outstanding green-leaved Swiss Chard. Leaves are almost identically like that of spinach, dark green in color. Produces greens all summer, being available when spinach cannot be had. Raised extensively by poultry growers for green feed. Should be in every home garden. Gather outer leaves and inner leaves will continue to grow.

FEBRUARY PLANTING

VEGETABLES

Asparagus,	Horseradish,	Rutabaga,
Beans,	Kale,	Spinach,
Beets,	Kohl Rabi,	Swiss Chard,
Broccoli,	Lettuce,	Tomato,
Brussels	Mustard,	Turnips.
Sprouts,	Onions,	
Cabbage,	Parsley,	
Carrots,	Parsnips,	
Cauliflower,	Peas,	
Celery,	Pepper,	
Collards,	Potatoes,	
Corn,	Radish,	
Egg Plant,	Rhubarb,	

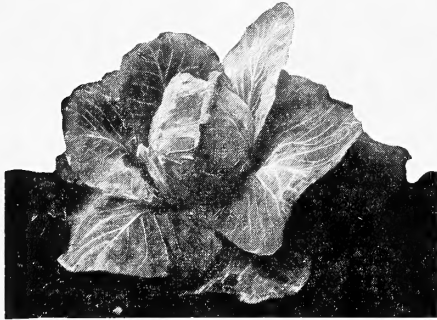
FIELD

Alfalfa,	Peas,
Barley,	Rape,
Broom Corn,	Rye,
Sweet Clover,	Vetch,
Grass,	Wheat,
Oats,	



Magnolia Cabbage

Culture—Prepare soil thoroughly, if you want hardy plants. Sow seed about 45 days in advance of time wanted to transplant in open. Early varieties may be sown outside in March and April. For Winter Cabbage, sow seed in June, July or August. Keep crop well watered and cultivated, for when growth is checked, seed head matures and bursts forth as soon as moisture is again applied. Cabbage requires heavy soil with good drainage and frequent but shallow cultivation. However, good crops can be obtained on lighter soil if well fertilized. Root plants deeply when setting them, to resist drouth. ¼ lb. seed will produce approximately 20,000 plants, enough to plant an acre. The days shown indicate average number to produce heads for market from time plants are set in field. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Early Varieties

Early Jersey Wakefield—62 days. Extra early and very hardy. Plant spread 22 to 25 inches. Head small, usually about 8 inches long and 5½ inches in diameter. Long, heart shaped, firm, closely clasped; creamy white, crisp, tender and of good rich flavor; core relatively small and slender. Wt. 2½ to 3 lbs. Fine for home garden and good shipper.

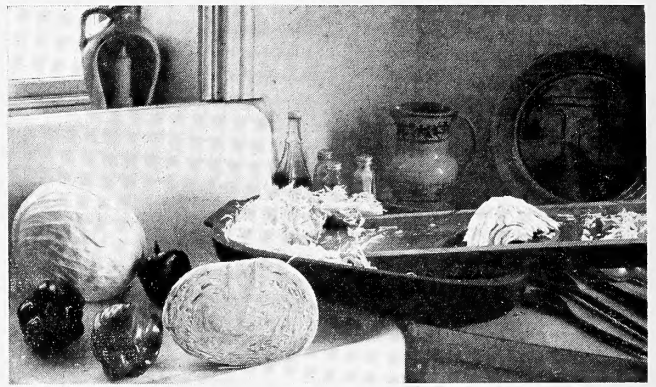
Copenhagen Market—65 days. Superb strain, plant spread 20 to 24 inches. Head round, 6 to 7 inches in diameter weighing 3 to 4 pounds when grown

MARCH PLANTING VEGETABLES

Asparagus,	Collards,	Peas, English
Beans,	Corn,	Pepper,
Beets,	Cucumbers,	Potatoes,
Broccoli,	Dill,	Pumpkins,
Brussels	Egg Plant,	Radish,
Sprouts,	Horseradish,	Rhubarb,
Cabbage	Kale,	Rutabaga,
Plants,	Kohl Rabi,	Salsify,
Carrots,	Lettuce,	Squash,
Cantaloupe,	Mustard,	Spinach,
Cauliflower,	Okra,	Tomato,
Celery,	Onions,	Turnips,
Parsnips,	Parsley,	Watermelons,

FIELD

Alfalfa,	Hegari,
Barley,	Kafir,
Broom Corn	Mangels,
Buckwheat,	Milo,
Sweet Clover,	Peas,
Field Corn,	Peanuts,
Cotton,	Pop Corn,
Darso,	Rape,
Egyptian	Sagrain,
Wheat,	Sorghum,
Feterita,	Sudan,
Grass,	Sunflower,
	Vetch.



Pest Control—Against Aphids, Cut Worms, and Cabbage Worms use NNOR Garden Spray, or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

closely, or 5 to 6 pounds when given plenty of space. Especially good for shipping on account of uniformity. Interior white with tinge of green.

Charleston Wakefield—70 days. Larger, somewhat coarser than Early Jersey, but popular for shipping, because of its larger size. Plant spread 28 inches. Head usually about 10 inches long and 7 inches in diameter. Heart shaped, average weight five pounds.

Golden Acre — 60 days. The earliest round headed cabbage; especially valuable to the market gardener for early shipping. The plants are small and compact allowing close setting. The stem short and heads uniformly round and firm. Interior clear white and of excellent quality.

Second Early and Late Varieties

Early Flat Dutch — 90 days. Thrifty plant with spread of 28 to 32 inches. Heads large, flat but deep, about 9 inches across and 6 to 7 inches deep, weighing about 6 lbs. Very firm and tender; white with faint tinge of yellowish green.

All Season (Kraut Cabbage)—90 days. Very sure heading. Plant spread 28 to 32 inches. Heads large, 8 to 9 inches across and about 7 inches deep, weighing 7 to 8 lbs.; very compact, white with faint tinge of yellowish green. Very resistant to hot weather.

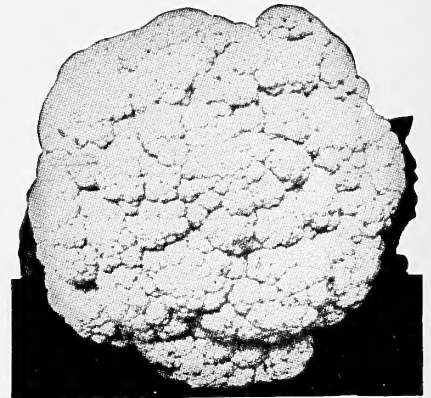
Late Flat Dutch — A favorite for fall and winter use. Heads flat but very deep. Grows low to ground, heads large, bluish green in color. Weighs 12 to 15 pounds.

Chinese Chihili — 75 days. Its attractive form makes it highly desirable for salads and slaw. It is also cooked liked any other cabbage. Sometimes called "Celery Cabbage." The demand for this variety continues to grow on the Texas market.



Chinese Chihili

Cauliflower



Culture—Requires rich soil and abundant moisture. The only significant difference in the culture of Cauliflower and Cabbage is that with Cauliflower the heads must be protected from sunlight in order to insure the desired white curd. This is most readily accomplished by gathering the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form and tying them at the top. One ounce produces 2000 plants; ½ pound plants one acre.

Early Snowball—Earliest maturing variety. Adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop; also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop. Heads solid, round, very white, about six inches across. 52 days. Wt. 1½ to 2 lbs.



Flat Dutch



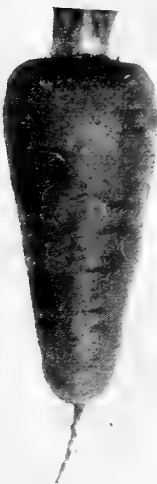
Magnolia Carrots

Culture—Sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot; any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked produces satisfactory crops. It is advisable to sow as early as the ground is fit to work. Cover seed one-half to one inch deep and see that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As

Pest Control—Against **Leaf Spot** use Acme Bordeaux Mixture.

Danver Half-Long—75 days. Very productive and popular variety for home and market gardens because of bright, rich color. The tops are of medium size and the roots from 6 to 8 inches long, uniform to the blunt point, flesh deep orange, very crisp and tender.

Imperator—77 days. Fine texture, sweet flesh. An increasingly popular shipping variety. Root grows from 7 to 8 inches long with a shoulder of 1¼ to 1½ inches. Deep orange in color, and almost coreless. Smooth crown, tapering slightly from a rounded shoulder to a semi-blunt tip.



Chantenay Red Cored

Chantenay Red Cored—70 days. A smooth deep orange-red, tender carrot of fine texture. Very popular with market gardeners and truckers. Tops are medium sized with small neck. Mature roots are thick, 5 to 6 inches in length, uniformly half long, stump-rooted but taper slightly.

Improved Long Orange—Roots are long and comparatively thick, often 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter at the crown, tapering regularly to a point. Late maturing, suitable for table as well as stock food.

Oxheart Carrot—75 days. A very good variety, especially for home gardens. Has a delightful flavor and grows shallowly in the ground, which makes harvesting easier, especially in tight soils. Roots "stumpy" and compact, about 4 inches

long, and in mature form are used for stock feeding.

White Belgian—The finest carrot for stock feeding, roots averaging fourteen inches in diameter at the crown, tapering very slightly downward. Flesh and skin are white, tinged with green on the upper portion. Provide abundant feed for your stock—and especially desirable for dairy cattle.



Imperator Carrots

*Grow Plenty of
Carrots and Greens
Plant some every
few weeks*

Celery

Culture—Sow in February, March and April in a hotbed and transfer to a cold-frame to make them stocky and strong. Seeds should be covered ¼ inch deep, and kept moist to insure quick germination. Sow ¼ ounce to 100 feet, ¼ pound to acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Blight**s, use Acme Bordeaux Mixture, or Acme Kopper King.

Golden Self-Blanching—The finest early and most profitable celery in cultivation. It has a natural golden yellow plant, and branches quickly. Stalks thick, solid and sweet.

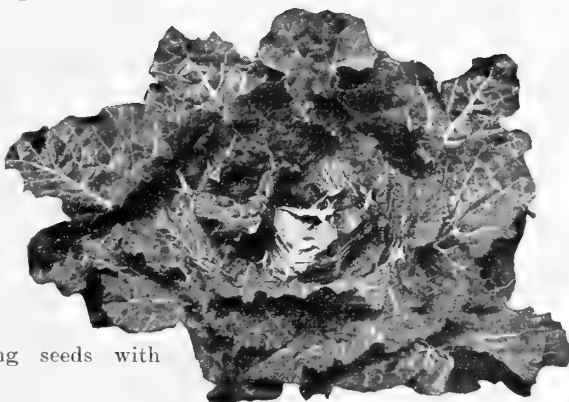
Magnolia Collards

Culture—Especially good for winter greens. Grown in home gardens for table use; also by truckers for market. Seed should be sown thickly, transplanting when 4 inches high, or sow in rows where plants are to remain, and when well started thin to 16 to 18 inches apart in rows. ½ ounce to 100 feet, 5 ounces to acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids**, **Cut Worms**, and **Cabbage Worms** use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

Georgia or Southern—Very hardy. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, forming a cluster of succulent tender leaves at top of rather long stem; are used as vitamin-rich greens.

Cabbage or White—A white heading variety as hardy as the ordinary collard



Georgia Collards

but with better flavor and more tender. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high.

Louisiana Sweet—A uniform plant with compact center. Leaves have short stems and are free of purple or red color. Recommended for Market Gardeners and shippers.

APRIL PLANTING

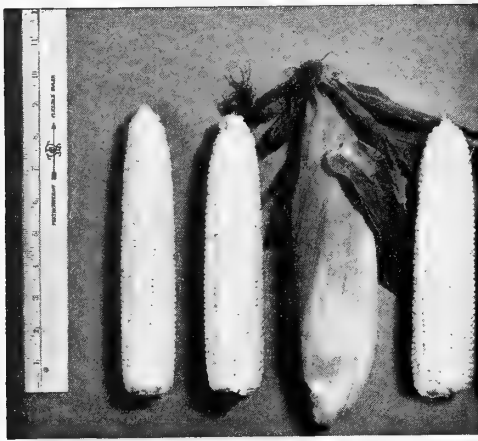
VEGETABLES

Beans,	Egg Plant,	Pumpkins,
Beets,	Endive,	Radish,
Broccoli,	Horseradish	Rutabaga,
Cabbage	Roots,	Spinach,
Plants,	Mustard,	Squash,
Cantaloupes,	Okra,	Swiss Chard
Carrot,	Onions,	Tomato
Cauliflower,	Parsley,	Plants,
Collards,	Parsnips,	Turnips,
Corn,	Peas,	Watermelons.
Cucumbers,	Pepper,	
Dill,	Potatoes,	

FIELD

Alfalfa,	Hegari,
Beans,	Kafir,
Broom Corn,	Mangels,
Buckwheat,	Millet,
Cane,	Milo Maize,
Clover,	Peanuts,
Corn,	Peas,
Cotton,	Pop Corn,
Darso,	Rape,
Egyptian	Sagrain,
Wheat	Sorghum,
Feterita,	Sunflower,
Grasses,	Vetch.





Ioana Hybrid

Sugar Varieties (Hybrid)

Golden Cross Bantam—79 days. Bred for high yields and fine quality. A fine hybrid for the South, it has rapidly become a favorite among home gardeners. Ears 7½ to 8½ inches and have 12 to 14 rows. The golden grains are sweet, tender and delicious.

Ioana Hybrid Sweet Corn—80 days. Hybrid of two inbred strains of Golden Bantam sweet corn adapted to Texas. Ioana Hybrid has all excellent qualities of Golden Bantam but much more resistant to ear worm damage. Plants short, about 4-5 feet, and very uniform. Every stalk has one good ear and many stalks two ears. Because of their small stalks, plant more thickly, 18 to 24 inches between stalks.

Open Pollinated

Golden Bantam—78 to 80 days. A very early corn, golden yellow grains, very tender and sweet. Ears 6 to 8 inches long, broad meaty kernels. Improved 12 row strain.

Popcorn

A very profitable crop. Yields well even in unfavorable weather. Cultivate the same as field corn. May be planted from March to May. One pound will plant 200 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

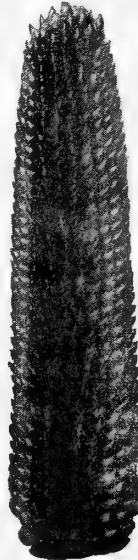
South American — 100 days. Very popular variety on ac-

count of its rich yellow color. It is the standard yellow pop corn for the South. Pops into a very large white fluffy piece. Ears 5 to 6 inches long.

White Hulless or Little Buster 80 to 85 days. A very prolific white variety. Ears 4 to 5 in.

Purdue 32 (Kansas K4) Popcorn Hybrid

This hybrid is the best for this area in yield and general field performance. The ears are large (7-8 inches) with 14 to 18 rows of large, deep kernels, medium orange in color. The popped kernels are large, somewhat mottled, and fairly round with few hulls. The plants are tall and usually develop two ears and remain standing until harvest. The tendency of the ears to have large butts makes it one of the most satisfactory hybrids for use with mechanical pickers.



Sweet Garden Corn

Culture—When planted in rows the rows should be 3 to 4 ft. apart; plant the seed 12 to 18 inches apart in the row, covering 1 to 2 inches deep with fine soil firmly pressed down. If planted in hills, plant 4 to 6 grains to the hill; later thin so as to leave 2 to 3 stalks to the hill. One pound will plant about 100 hills; 10 pounds to the acre. Be sure ground is warm before planting. Days indicate roasting ear stage. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Protect seeds from birds by using Stanley Crow Repellent.

Pest Control—Against **Cut Worm** and **Army Worm** use Snarol; against **Corn Ear Worm** use Acme Garden DuraDust.

Open Pollinated—(Cont.)

Honey June—87 days. Drouth resistant and very resistant to ear worm damage, developing heavy shuck protection. Tall vigorous stalks. Ears 8 to 9 inches, with 14 to 16 rows of long, slender, white grains. Average about 1.4 ears per stalk.

Country Gentleman—75 to 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, exceptionally slender cob, densely packed with long, delicious, sweet white kernels, growing in irregular pattern. Grows 6 to 7 feet high and often produces 3 ears.

Evergreen—95 days. Ears 7½ to 8½ inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of white, sweet, tender kernels of exceptional quality. Holds its sweetness for quite a long time. Used extensively for canning. A reliable standby. 7 to 8 ft. tall.

Early Adams—60 days. Stalks about 6 feet, well bladed. Ears 7 to 8 inches long and filled with large white grains.

Truckers Favorite—67 days. A wonderful early table corn. Ears average 12 to 14 inches. slightly sweet.



Honey June



Black Beauty Eggplant

Eggplant

Culture—Sow in hotbed in early spring and transplant to cold-frame when plants have two rough leaves. Set in open when all danger of frost or cold nights is past. It is best to shade young plants from the hot sun. Hoe frequently keeping the soil loose and fine. An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants. 5 to 6 oz. for an acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan.

Pest Control—Against **Flea Beetles** use Acme Arsenate of Lead or Acme Bordeaux Mixture; against **Lace Bugs** use NNOR Garden Spray.

Black Beauty—80 days. The earliest large Eggplant. Fruits are a rich dark purple. Disease-resistant and very desirable for market growers. Very popular with truckers in south and southwest Texas.

Add humus to garden soil with Horticultural or Black Magic Peat. They add valuable organic matter to soils, make heavy clay soils porous . . . give sandy soils body, with moisture and plant food retaining qualities.

MAY PLANTING VEGETABLES

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Beans, | Dill, | Potatoes, |
| Beets, | Egg Plant, | Pumpkin, |
| Cabbage | Endive, | Radish, |
| Plants, | Mustard, | Rutabaga, |
| Cantaloupe, | Okra, | Squash, |
| Carrots, | Onions, | Swiss Chard, |
| Collards, | Parsley, | Tomato, |
| Corn, | Parsnips, | Turnips, |
| Cucumbers, | Peas, | Watermelon. |

FIELD

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| Beans, | Mangels, |
| Broom Corn | Milo, |
| Buckwheat, | Millet, |
| Corn, | Peanuts, |
| Cotton, | Cow Peas, |
| Darso, | Pop Corn, |
| Egyptian | Rape, |
| Wheat, | Sorghum, |
| Feterita, | Sudan Grass, |
| Grass, | Sunflower, |
| Hegari, | Vetch. |
| Kafir, | |



Magnolia Cucumbers

Culture—For largest yield of cucumbers, soil should be well enriched with Vigoro and location should be fully exposed to the sun. Plant seed not over one inch deep, in hills from 3 to 5 feet apart each way, dropping 15 to 20 seeds in a hill. After plants begin to crowd, thin to 3 plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until plants make runners. Pick fruit as soon as large enough before it begins to ripen, as vines will cease setting fruit when seeds begin to mature. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling fruit off; and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way; if the skin is broken, pickles will not keep so well. Use ½ ounce to 100 feet of drill; 4 lbs. per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Protect seeds from birds by using Stanley Crow Repellent.

Pest Control—Against **Striped Cucumber Beetles** use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard or NNOR Garden Spray.

A and C—60 days. The white spined fruits grow 10 inches in length, 2¼ inches thick, well rounded at the ends with rich dark green skin that retains its color long after being picked. This characteristic along with its ideal shape, size and quality makes it excellent for Market Gardeners as well as home. White crisp flesh, firm and tasty.

Magnolia Dill

Used for Pickling and Seasoning

Culture—Thrives best in sandy soil and better flavored when grown on poor soil. Soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated as young plants are easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, lightly pressing the soil over the seed. Cut when in bloom, wilt in sun and thoroughly dry in shade. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Dill — An annual of aromatic order and warm, pungent taste. Seeds and leaves used for seasoning and pickling. 3 months from seed time to harvest.

Endive

Vitamin-Full for Garnishes and Salads

Culture—For late spring and summer use, sow seed in open ground during early spring. For fall use, sow September to November. Requires about 100 days to mature a crop. Plant an ounce to 100 feet; 2 lbs. per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Large Green Curled—Very hardy, vigorous - growing variety, with bright deep green leaves; highly esteemed for the market and home garden, and much used for salads. Very good winter crop. 60 days.



Endive

Straight Eight—58 days. 9½ x 2¾ inches, 2 pounds. Long, slender fruit, smooth, with a slight taper at each end. Very dark green. (1935 All-American Gold Medal Award). A good shipper.

Improved Long Green—62 days. 13 x 3¾ inches. 3¾ lbs. The best cucumber for either slicing or pickling. Vines vigorous and productive. Very hardy and disease resistant. Fruit dark green, slightly warty, flesh crisp and white.

Chicago Pickling—58 days. 7¾ x 3 inches. 1½ lbs. Vines productive and vigorous; bright green, smooth fruits. Flesh crisp and tender. A very popular pickling variety.

Early Cluster—52 days. 6¾ x 2⅞ inches. 1¼ lbs. Very early, prolific and uniform. The second most popular of the small pickling sorts.

Early Fortune—58 days. 9¾ x 2⅞ inches. 2⅞ pounds. Very early, productive and disease resistant. Rich dark green, holding color well. The best shipping variety.

Davis Perfect—58 days. 12 x 3 inches. 2½ lbs. Long, smooth cucumber, tapering at both ends. Deep green color, fresh and crisp, few seeds. Very popular for home markets and gardens.

Improved White Spine—60 days. 9¾ x 3¼. 2¼ lbs. Main crop, good producer. Color good in the young fruits. A good type for home gardens.

West India Gherkin—50 days. 2x1 inches. Vigorous vines, very prolific. Small oval, prickly fruits should always be pickled when young and tender.



Improved Long Green



Straight Eight

Kohl Rabi

Tasty Blend of Cabbage and Turnip

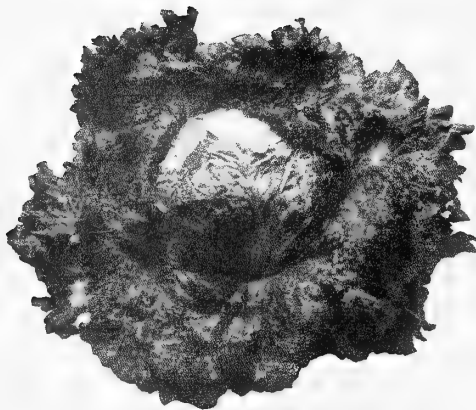
Culture—Sow Kohl Rabi seed in early spring or fall and when well established thin to 6 inches apart in the row. ½ ounce will sow 100 feet; 4 pounds to the acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids, Cut Worms, and Cabbage Worms** use NNOR Garden Spray, or Acme Garden Guard.

Earliest White Vienna—60 days. Small tops. Bulbs medium size, light green on outside, flesh white, mild, delicious flavor, a combination of cabbage and turnips.

JUNE PLANTING	
VEGETABLES	
Cabbage,	Sweet
Cantaloupe,	Potatoes,
Endive,	Pumpkin,
Okra,	Squash.
Parsnips,	
FIELD	
Beans,	Kafir,
Broom Corn,	Millet,
Darso,	Milo,
Egyptian	Peanuts,
Wheat,	Peas,
Feterita,	Sorghum,
Grass,	Sunflower.
Hegari,	

Magnolia Lettuce



New York Lettuce

Culture—For best results with lettuce, keep growing rapidly. A light, rich soil will do this. For earliest varieties start seed in cold frame in fall and protect through the winter. Transplant to open ground as soon as the ground can be worked. For later use, sow seed in the open ground when the season will permit, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin the plants in the rows to 4 to 8 inches depending on the variety. 1 oz. will sow 100 ft. 2 lbs. to acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against Downy Mildew use Acme Bordeaux Mixture.

Heading Varieties

Wonderful or New York — 78 days. Much used as a fall and winter market variety. Plants are very large, strong, and robust, withstanding both hot and dry weather and are slow to run to seed. The inner leaves form a large head and are a beautiful yellow color. Heads frequently weigh 3 to 4 lbs.

Great Lakes — 75 days. Won Bronze Medal in 1944 All American Selection. Iceberg type heat-resistant lettuce, slow to throw up seed head. Good crisp head. Try this fine variety.

Iceberg—75 days. A large crisp cabbage-heading variety with very firm and hard heads and well blanched, often sown in August for fall use. Leaves are medium green color with faint brown tracing on border.

Big Boston — 65 days. Very popular for outdoor culture and also in demand as a compact, large-heading, forcing variety for cold frame. Leaves are bright green, heads slightly tinged with reddish-brown. Heads up under cold weather conditions better than any other variety.



JULY PLANTING VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts,	Mustard,
Cabbage,	Potatoes,
Cantaloupe,	Rutabaga,
Corn,	Squash,
	Turnips.

FIELD

Soy Beans,	Hegari,
Clover,	Millet,
Corn,	Stock Peas,
Darso,	Rye,
Grass,	Sorghum,
	Sunflower.

Improved Hanson Lettuce—75 days. A most desirable late summer variety; stands hot, dry weather better than most summer varieties. Thin leaved, curly, tight-headed. Crisp, tender and sweet.

Loose-Leaved Varieties

Simpson's Early Curled—60 days. Very extensively used for an early loose-leaved clustering variety. Especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when plants are young. Broad frilled leaves, light green.

Simpson's Blackseed — 60 days. Best loose-leaf variety for sowing outdoors where an exceedingly tender leaf is desired. This curly, bunching variety has attractive frilled, light green, thin leaves of crisp, excellent quality.

Oak Leaf—40 days. A very early green leaf lettuce that stands hot weather well. Forms a bunch or indefinite head of medium size and light green. Excellent quality and being free from bitterness, is ideal for summer use.

Chicken Lettuce—45 days. Grown extensively for poultry and rabbit feeding. Non-heading, produces abundance of leaves. After cutting, stumps make new growth, with proper moisture, enabling you to harvest leaves for a long period.



Oak Leaf Lettuce

Kale

Culture—Plant during fall, winter or spring in rows 2 to 5 feet apart. Thin or transplant to 18 inches apart in the row. 1 ounce will plant 100 feet; 3 to 4 pounds will sow an acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against Caterpillars and Aphids use Acme NNOR Garden Spray.

Dwarf Curled Scotch — Finely curled, spreading, tasty green. Very hardy. Grows to 3 feet high, making it very useful for home gardens. Leaves are long, deep green. Heavy yielder.

Mustard



Broad Leaf Mustard

Mustard Smooth Leaf

Culture—Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or boiled like spinach and turnip greens. Leaves are tenderer than turnip and stems are not so long and coarse. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit in rows about 6 to 12 inches apart, covering 1/2 inch deep. May also be sown in autumn for early spring use. 1 ounce sows 100 feet; 2 to 4 pounds to an acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Fine for the fall garden, also.

Pest Control — Against Aphids, Cut Worms and Cabbage Worms use NNOR Garden Spray, or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

Southern Giant Curled—Leaves large, light green with tinge of yellow, crimped and frilled at edges; plant upright or slightly spreading. Highly esteemed for market and home gardens because so popular to eat like lettuce or boiled, and for its rapid growth, hardiness and quality.

Florida Broad Leaf—Leaves round, unfilled, rough, and medium green with broad, pale green midrib. A little slower growing than the frilled varieties but longer standing.

Large Smooth Leaf—An excellent variety with very large light green, comparatively smooth leaves. Quick growing, fairly upright when young, becoming somewhat spreading at maturity.



Tendergreen

Tendergreen or Mustard-Spinach

—Tender, delicious, dark green, succulent, quick-growing. Practically an all-season plant, ready for market in 30 days. Stands extreme summer heat, and cold weather. Taste combination of Spinach, Turnip and Mustard Greens.

Muskmelon - Cantaloupes

Culture—After danger of frost, plant in rich soil, preferably sandy loam in hills, from 4 to 6 feet apart. Put 10 to 12 seeds in a hill, cover with about 1 inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. When plants begin to crowd thin to 4 of the most vigorous plants in the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until plants make runners. Rich earth for young plants is far better, but if manure must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Vigoro has proved to be very satisfactory for fertilizing soil into which cantaloupes are to be sown. Use 1 ounce of seed to 100 hills; 2 to 3 pounds to acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Protect seeds from birds by using Stanley Crow Repellent. See Crow Repellent listing for instructions on how to use both protections on one type of seed.

Pest Control—Against **Anthracnose, Leaf Spot and Downy Mildew** use Acme Bordeaux Mixture; against **Striped Cucumber Beetle** use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

Green Flesh Varieties

Gold-Lined Rocky Ford — 90 days. Splendid green-fleshed Rocky Ford, medium early, but unexcelled for a main crop variety. Delicious, almost round melon covered with lace-like netting, averages about 5 inches in length. Flesh is smooth-grained, rich green with beautiful gold tint next to the small seed-cavity. Flavor is delicious and spicy. High rust-resistance and yields heavily.

Rocky Ford Netted Rock — 95 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Flesh green, spicy and sweet. Unexcelled flavor. Most popular of all green meated varieties. Vine is hardy and a good producer. Rind heavily netted, with ribs scarcely noticeable. Good shipper.

Honey Dew—110 days. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. A great favorite. Good shipper, adapted to the South, but does not do well elsewhere. Flesh green, sweet and tender. Rind white, with some net, ripening to a light cream color. If properly stored, remains edible for months.

Honey Ball—105 days, $5 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 3 lbs. Sweet, spicy flavor. Flesh green, very thick and edible to the rind. Rind white with heavy netting and quite hard. Very good for shipping.

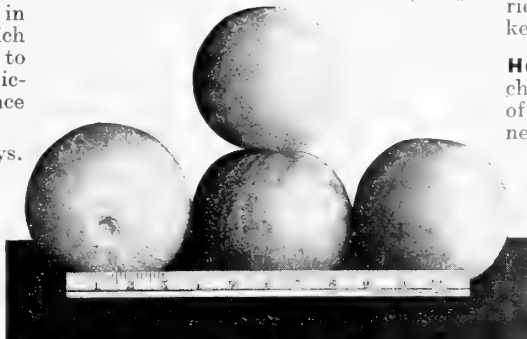
Texas Cannon Ball—90 days. Perfectly round, green fleshed melon, heavily netted. Early and its most remarkable feature is its thickness of the flesh. Melons weigh around $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupes

Salmon Flesh Varieties

Texas Resistant No. 1—60 days. A cantaloupe bred to resist aphids and mildew. Vine stout and vigorous, producing dense foliage which protects fruit from sunscald. About $5" \times 6"$ fruits, mod-



Honey Ball

erately netted. Rind firm and a good shipper when harvested in full slip state, but not fully ripe. Flesh rich salmon and firm texture. Flavor sweet and slightly musky. Seed cavity small. While not entirely immune to downy mildew, it is probably the most resistant strain available and vines remain green long after most other varieties have dried up. Continue setting fruit after first ripe fruit harvested. Almost completely aphid resistant.

Hales Best Mildew Resistant No. 45 (Imperial No. 45)—86 days. $6 \times 5\frac{1}{2}"$. 4 lbs. Practically the leader in the cantaloupe field. Flesh thick, deep salmon pink, sweet and tasty. Rind heavily netted, with a faint stripe. Seed cavity almost as small as Perfecto. The No. 45 is a true Hales Best type of outstanding merit. Resistant to powdery mildew.

Treat Cantaloupe Seed with Arasan or Semesan if you are having wilt trouble — or better still plant wilt-resistant types.



Hales Best Mildew Resistant No. 45

Improved Perfecto (Also known as Superfecto)—90 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. 3 lbs. Flesh fine grained, thick, orange colored. Very small seed cavity. Rind solidly netted with a slight trace of stripes. This is a favorite shipping variety and does well on the late markets. Very fine flavor.

Hearts of Gold—88 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 3 lbs. Flesh deep golden salmon, of exceptionally fine quality. Rind well netted, excepting a narrow stripe between shallow ribs. A splendid shipping melon.

Pollock 10-25—95 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. This is a Rocky Ford Type. Flesh is salmon tinted, fruits uniform and very heavily netted with no trace of ribs. Good shipper.

Banana—94 days. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches. Wt. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Vigorous, hardy variety. Flesh pink and quite delicious. Skin lemon colored at maturity, a distinctly different long melon, tapering at ends and usually curved at the stem end. For use in home market.

**Make Your Plans Early
Buy Seeds of Good Quality
Plant Carefully
Good Crops Will Reward You**

AUGUST PLANTING

VEGETABLES

Beans,	Corn,	Spinach,
Broccoli,	Cucumbers,	Squash,
Brussels	Mustard,	Tomatoes,
Sprouts,	Peas,	Turnips.
Cabbage,	Onions,	
Carrots,	Potatoes,	
Cauliflower,	Radish,	
Celery,	Rutabaga,	

FIELD

Barley,	Mangels,
Buckwheat,	Millet,
Clover,	Field Peas,
Darso,	Rape,
Hegari,	Vetch,





Wonder Melon

Culture — Seed should be planted in hills, about 10 or 12 seeds to the hill, 6 to 8 feet apart. Fertilize soil with Vigoro or well rotted manure and plant seeds when ground is warm and dry, young watermelon plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. After plants have formed the first rough leaves, thin to 2 or 3 of the hardiest to each hill. Water frequently with liquid manure to hasten growth and diminish danger from insect pests. Cultivate until plants cover the ground. Use 1 to 2 pounds of seed to acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Protect seeds from birds by using Stanley Crow Repellent. See Crow Repellent listing for instructions on how to use both protections on one type of seed.

Pest Control—Against **Striped Cucumber Beetles** and **Aphids** use N N O R Garden Spray or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

Round Varieties

Black Diamond or Florida Giant — 95 days. 40 lbs. Fine quality. Vines strong and fairly prolific. Flesh deep red, good texture and quite sweet. Melon large round. Rind rich dark green. Seed rather large and black. Good for local market and home, and ships well, a great favorite.



Black Diamond

SEPTEMBER PLANTING VEGETABLES

Beans,
Beets,
Broccoli,

Carrots, Parsley,
Cauliflower, Parsnips,
Celery, Peas,
Collards, Radish,
Cucumbers, Rutabaga,
Endive, Spinach,
Kale, Squash,
Kohl Rabi, Swiss Chard,
Lettuce, Tomato,
Mustard, Turnips,
Onions,

FIELD

Alfalfa, Peas,
Barley, Rape,
Clover, Rye,
Grasses, Vetch,
Mangels, Wheat,
Oats,



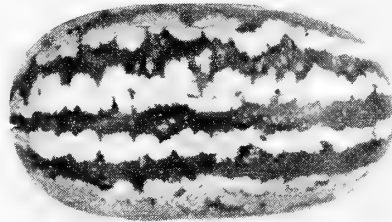
Magnolia Watermelon Seeds

*"Taylor"-Made-Noted for
Trueness to Type*

Stone Mountain—85 days. 40 lbs. One of the best in quality. Flesh rich red, of fine texture, tender, sweet, and luscious. Vines vigorous, fairly prolific. Melon round, slightly elongated, some melons slightly lobed. Rind, light green indistinctly veined with darker green in a fine mesh design. Stands shipping if handled with care.

Dixie Queen—85 days. 32 lbs. Sweetness and flavor unsurpassed. Vines robust and prolific. Flesh, brilliant scarlet, ripening to within one-half inch of rind; fine texture free from stringiness. Melon round; rind, alternating stripes of very light, ivory green and dark green. Seeds small, white and very few to melon.

Ice Box Melon



Striped Klondyke — 80 days. A small oblong melon. Medium green and very dark green stripes. Flesh deep red, of fine texture and quality. Maximum size about 20 lbs. Average 12 to 15 lbs.

Yellow Meated Variety

Golden Honey—Yellow flesh. 90 days. 25 lbs. Vines hardy and productive. Flesh, delightful spotted golden, most delicious taste. Melon oblong in shape. Rind dark green with irregular stripes of darker green. The best of the yellow fleshed melons and grows increasingly popular with our trade.

Long Varieties

Magnolia Certified Tom Watson — 92 days. 50 lbs. Delightful flavor. Very hardy and prolific. Flesh deep red, free from white hearts and stringless. Melon oblong; rind dark green. Seeds light brown. Very popular with market growers. Good shipper.

Blue Watson — 85 days. 35 lbs. Good shipper. Vines hardy and very prolific. Flesh, deep red. Melon oblong. Similar to Tom Watson. Rind, dark blue green, and very tough.

Cletex (also known as Spotted Watson) — 90 days. 30 lbs. Good shipper. Vigorous vines, good producer. Flesh red and sweet. Melon similar in shape to Watsons. Rind mottled green. Very tough. Seeds brown smeared.

Wilt Resistant Blacklee, Certified—One of the newer varieties and sure to become known as the best shipper of its kind. A dark green melon, smooth

and symmetrical. Tough rind of a texture that keeps the melon in good eating condition longer than any other variety. Melon is very solid and rarely shows any cavities. Rich, red flesh of unusual sweetness almost to the outer skin, and black seed. Practically immune to Wilt. Our strain grown under certification laws of State of Florida.

Kleckley Sweet (Georgia Sweet)—88 days. 40 lbs. Exceptionally sweet. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh very bright rich red, fine flavored melon, medium to large oblong, tapering slightly toward stem end. Rind, dark bluish green. Fine for home and nearby markets but a poor shipper.

Halbert Honey—87 days. 32 lbs. Fine quality. Vines hardy and prolific. Flesh crimson red, coloring close to rind, entirely free from stringiness. Melon long, cylindrical. Rind deep green and thin. For home and nearby markets. Second only to Kleckley Sweet in popularity.

Wonder Melon—85 days. 30 lbs. Vines vigorous and prolific. Flesh rich, red, well flavored to rind. Melon large and long, resembling Tom Watson, though thicker. Rind, dark solid green. Good shipper.

Irish Grey—90 days. 35 lbs. Deliciously flavored. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh very bright red, sweet, and free from stringiness. Melon long and large. Rind light green color. Good shipper.

New Darlington—90 days. A wonderful melon for the home garden or home market—too tender and delicate for shipment or long hauls. Irregular dark green stripes alternating with ivory colored stripes make this melon beautiful and showy. Flesh is brilliant red, tender and melting; almost entirely devoid of fibrous matter. Enticing flavor and appetizing aroma when cut. Seeds almost white, with occasional brownish smears and very few in number. A prolific bearer and practically immune to sunburn.

Georgia Rattlesnake—92 days. 30 lbs. Tender and sweet. Vines hardy and productive. Flesh scarlet. Melon long, cylindrical. Rind light green with lighter mottled stripe. Very fine shipper.



Dixie Queen

Okra or "Gumbo"

Culture—After danger of frost is past, sow in rows about 3 feet apart, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about three inches high, thin to 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. The pods are in the best condition for use when from 1 to 3 inches long. Use 2 ounces to 100 feet; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.



Okra

Pest Control — Against **Powdery Mildew** use Acme Bordeaux Mixture; against **Aphids**, NNOR Garden Spray; against

Corn Ear Worm, Acme Arsenate of Lead 50 per cent and Dusting Sulphur 50 per cent.

Clemson Spineless — 55 days. Slightly taller than Dwarf Green Long Pod, but producing very similar pods, almost entirely free from spines. Market gardeners want this variety.

Dwarf Green Long Pod—50 days. A sturdy dwarf-growing variety, quite early and productive. Pods long, tapering, dark green and ribbed. Very good for the home garden, and the type most used for canning.

White Velvet—60 days. The standard variety planted for home use and local shipment. Pods are practically smooth and slender. Plants grow about 3½ feet high and very productive.

Perkins Mammoth — 60 days. Tall stalks, long green tender pods. A desirable early canning variety.

Louisiana Green Velvet Spineless—Particularly well adapted for home gardening and canning. Holds its shape well during processing. Velvety green, easily harvested and handled.

SPRING ONION SETS

Red—Red Wethersfield—an old favorite, globular and sweet.

Yellow — We will furnish either Giant Prizetaker or Yellow Ebenezer. Both are globular, good color and taste, and very hardy.

White — Either Silverskin, Southport White Globe or White Pearl will be furnished. All of these varieties are very fine for young, green onions and very hardy.

FALL ONION SETS

In early September Bermuda onion sets become available and we will have Crystal White Wax, Yellow and Red Bermudas to offer in addition to White Silver Skins. When you are ready for your fall sets write for prices and tell us how many sets you want.

Magnolia Onion Seed

Culture — Sow seed in rich soil, thoroughly pulverized, and level in rows 12 to 24 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When plants are up, cultivate and keep free from weeds. When 4 to 5 inches high, thin to three inches apart. If sets are wanted, sow seeds thickly and don't thin out, using from 25 to 40 lbs. of seed per acre when sown in beds and 4 to 6 lbs. when sown in rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet. Plant both fall and spring. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Onion Pest Control—Against **Thrips** use Acme Aphid Spray, Garden DuraDusT or NNOR Garden Spray.

Bermuda Onion Seed

Canary Island (Teneriffe) grown Bermuda Onion seeds are productive of better and hardier onions than American grown seed. We offer seeds grown by the most reliable growers in the Canary Islands.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda — 115 days. Most attractive of all onions; a clear waxy white, flesh of delightful mild flavor, somewhat flat, sometimes growing to the size of saucers. The most popular variety.

Yellow Bermuda—115 days. Sometimes called White Bermuda. Skin light straw color, flesh white. Bulbs are somewhat flattened, of medium size, and very sweet. Will keep better and longer than the Crystal White Wax.

White Varieties

White Sweet Spanish—135 days. We consider this the best of the round, mild, white onions. Pure white skin, uniform high yields make it a popular market variety.

Silver Skin—(White Portugal)—130 days. Medium sized onion of mild flavor with beautiful clear white skin. Favorite when young as a salad or bunching onion, and for pickles. Bulbs nearly round when of bunching size, and somewhat flattened when mature.

HARVEST EARLY!

Too many growers, in attempts to get larger growth and yield, delay harvest beyond the stage of best quality. No vegetable should be allowed to become tough, coarse, overgrown, and unpalatable before being harvested. Quantity is important, but so is quality. Large size in a product is of little value in itself; indeed, excessive size is generally associated with mediocre, if not low, quality. The sooner vegetables can be used after harvest the better.

If you are growing for market purpose, choose varieties adapted for that purpose, and you will get more for your crops.



Silverskin

Yellow Varieties

Sweet Spanish Valencia—135 days. A globe-shaped onion of bright yellow color and mild flavor, a little larger than the Prizetaker. A good yielder and splendid keeper; a fine variety for home or market use.

Giant Yellow Prizetaker — 145 days. Successfully grown in all parts of Texas and the Central South. Skin is a light straw color, flesh pure white, very fine grained, and mild flavor. A good keeper and shipper.

Red Varieties

Red Creole—An onion produced in the South for the South. Large, solid semi-globe onions of reddish color and fine grained flesh. Flavor is rather strong. Unexcelled for home garden. Very productive and will keep for months without showing signs of rot.



Sweet Spanish Valencia

OCTOBER PLANTING

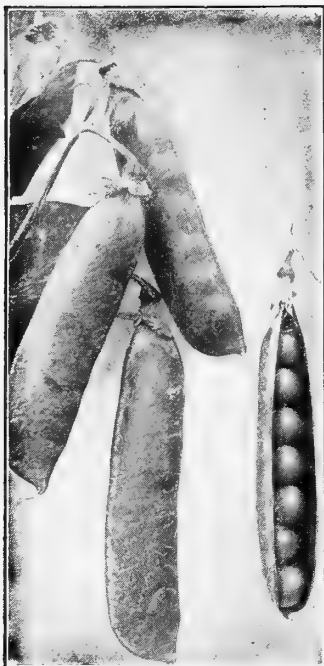
VEGETABLES

Beets,	Kale,	Swiss Chard
Broccoli,	Kohl Rabi,	Turnips.
Brussels	Lettuce,	
Sprouts,	Mustard,	
Cabbage,	Onions,	
Carrots,	Parsley,	
Celery,	Peas,	
Collards,	Radish,	
Endive,	Rutabaga,	
Garlic,	Spinach,	

FIELD

Alfalfa,	Peas,
Barley,	Rape,
Clover,	Rye,
Grasses,	Vetch,
Oats,	Wheat.





Thomas Laxton

Fresh Garden Peas

PLANT FOR ABUNDANT SUPPLY

Culture—For early peas soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and a very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a large growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas. Seed should be planted at a depth of 2 inches, in rows 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and 28 to 42 inches for the taller sorts. Wrinkled varieties are more sensitive to wet weather than the smooth-seeded but are of superior quality. Peas should be gathered as fast as fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing. Two pounds seed plants 100 feet; 70 to 100 pounds per acre. Increase yields up to 50% by inoculating seeds before planting with Nitragin C or Garden Nitragin.

Pest Control — Against **Aphids** use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, NNOR Garden Spray or Acme Aphis Spray.

Extra Early Varieties

Alaska—58 days. A smooth pea of uniform vine growth, early maturing pods, filled with medium sized bright green peas of good quality. Plants about 28 inches high, pods averaging 2½ inches. Splendid variety for marketing and canning.

First and Best — 56 days. A smooth sort, with ability to mature quickly; unsurpassed in extra early qualities, in flavor, and in size of pod. Free from runners, and the entire crop can be taken off at two pickings. Grows about 2 feet high, pods 2¼ inches long.

Early Varieties

Little Marvel — 63 days. A very good pea for home gardening. Pods are three inches long, blunt ended and closely packed with large wrinkled peas. Very sweet and delightfully flavored.

Nott's Excelsior — 59 days. The very best early dwarf pea. Luxuriant and productive, vines average about 14 inches high; pods about 2¾ inches long. Peas are unsurpassed in sweetness and quality.

American Wonder — 60 days. Dwarf vines about 12 inches high, bear heavily; excellent quality wrinkled peas. Blunt pods 2½ inches.

Creole — 60 days. Withstands severe heat and extreme cold. Pods are 3 to 3½ inches long with 5 to 7 smooth green peas. Retains tenderness and sweetness after it is matured. Vines average 6 to 7 feet. Heavy producers. Immune to root rot, mildew and pests.

Premium Gem — 63 days. Vines very productive, 15 to 18 inches high; pods about 2¾ inches long, with 6 to 8 large wrinkled peas of fine quality.

Thomas Laxton—62 days. A most popular variety. Large uniform 3½ inch pods, square ends, containing about 7 medium dark green peas of excellent quality. A very satisfactory fall as well as early spring crop. Because of productivity, flavor and heavy demand, a variety that appeals to market gardeners.

Laxton's Progress—64 days. Vigorous and productive vines. Large pointed pods about 4½ inches, about 8 peas of deep green color and good flavor. Wrinkled.

Later Varieties

Bliss Everbearing—80 days. Most desirable for your man crop of English Peas. Stout vines about 26 inches tall and if peas are picked as mature, plant branches and bears longer than any other variety. Pod 3 inches, crowded with large wrinkled peas.

Improved Tall Telephone (Alderman)—72 days. Vines are tall and vigorous, growing about 4 feet high, and producing an abundance of large pointed pods 4 to 5 inches long. Wrinkled.

Dwarf Telephone—75 days. A healthy, very productive stocky grower; does not require staking. The green pods frequently measure 5 inches long and contain 9 to 10 very large wrinkled peas.

White Marrowfat — 81 days. The tall strong vines of this variety are about 4 feet high, pods about 3 inches long, cylindrical, surface somewhat roughened, light colored and well filled. Most desirable for summer use. Smooth variety.



Bliss Everbearing

Parsley

Culture—Succeeds best on rich mellow soil. Seed is slow to germinate, and should be sown as early as possible in spring in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Cover not more than ½ inch with fine soil firmly pressed down. When plants are well up, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet. 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

Pest Control—Against **Celery Worm** (a form of caterpillar) must be handpicked and killed.

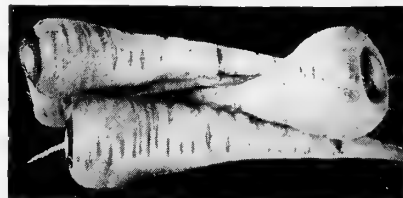
Moss Curled — A vigorous compact growing variety, excellent for garnishing, salads, flavoring. A handsome decorative plant. Leaves deep green and tightly curled.

Plain—60 days. Plain dark green, deeply cut flat leaves, not curled. Very rich flavor.

Parsnips

Culture — Succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. Sow in early spring and September and cover seed ½ inch, pressing soil down firmly. When well established, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart in rows. ½ ounce will sow 100 feet; 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Hollow Crown—Roots grow 18 to 20 inches, but first 8 inches is best flavored. Smooth white flesh, uniform in shape, very tender.



Remember!! For successful gardening, read cultures carefully, go by directions, watch for pests, use pest controls as directed, and you will be amply repaid for your efforts.

NOVEMBER PLANTING VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage,

Collards, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard,

Onion Sets, Parsley, Radish, Rutabaga, Spinach, Turnips.

FIELD

Alfalfa, Barley, Clover, Pasture Grasses, Oats,

Peas, Rape, Rye, Vetch, Wheat.





California Wonder Pepper

Sweet Peppers

California Wonder—Dark Green. smooth, square in cross section and very large, usually about 3 inches across, and 3 to 4 inches deep. Flesh about ¼ inch thick, the thickest of any pepper. Popular for home gardens. Profitable for market gardeners because of heavy yield and uniform size.

Bell or Bull Nose—Not as tall-growing as the later varieties, but vigorous, sturdy, and productive. Fruits about 2 inches wide, 3 inches long, square shape. Deep green when immature; scarlet red when ripe.

World Beater—One of the largest and best sweet peppers. When ripe it is bright scarlet, and the flesh is very thick, mild, and of a fine flavor. Fruits about 3½ inches across and 5 inches long. Popular on market and good shipper.

Magnolia Pumpkins

Culture—May be planted in middle of spring among corn or in hills 8 feet apart each way. Four seeds in a hill. If planted in hills, they are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost and store in a warm, dry place. Use ½ ounce for 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Protect seeds from birds by using Stanley Crow Repellent. See Crow Repellent listing for instructions on how to use both protections on one type of seed.

Pest Control—Against **Striped Cucumber Beetles** and **Squash Bugs** use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard or NNOR Garden Spray.

Small Sugar (Also known as Boston Pie)—115 days. 5½x7 inches, 4 pounds. Stores exceptionally well; favorite for canning and pie. Sturdy vines, very prolific. Flesh deep orange, thick and sweet. Rind shows distinct stripes.

King of the Mammoth Pumpkin—120 days. 18x18 inches. 60 lbs. Kitchen, stock feeding and exhibition. Flesh hard, firm and light color, a little coarse in texture, but of good quality. Rind bright orange with lighter stripes between rib.

Magnolia Peppers

Culture—Sow seed early in hotbed, and when three inches high transplant in rows about 18 to 30 inches apart, and 15 inches apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants; 1 to 1½ lbs. will sow an acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—**Sweet Peppers**—Against **Aphids** use Acme NNOR Garden Spray or Rotenone Garden Guard. **Hot Peppers**—Against **Caterpillars** use Acme Arsenate of Lead.

Ruby King—A very satisfactory home garden variety. Plants 2½ feet high, vigorous, and compact. Fruits 4½ inches long, 2½ inches broad, of deep grass green color when young, and bright red when ripe. Flesh thick and mild.



Bell or Bull Nose

Pimiento—A fine sweet pepper extensively used for salads, canning, or so mild can be eaten raw. Cone-shaped about 3½ inches long by 2½ inches wide. Very thick fleshed.

Hot Peppers

Long Red Cayenne—A medium early variety, having slender twisted and pointed pod, about 4 inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young, and bright red when ripe. Flesh extremely strong and hot.

Anaheim Chili—“Hot” in appearance. “Sweet” as to taste, having just enough pungency to season well. Fruit measures six to eight inches in length and about an inch in diameter.

Small Red Chili—Late variety. Pods bright red, about 2 inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to point. Very prolific and “Red Hot” when ripe.



Red Cayenne

Connecticut Field (also called Big Tom)

—120 days. 12x12 inches. 18 lbs. Used principally for canning and stock feed. This is a standard corn field variety, producing quantities of large orange colored fruits, flat on the ends, with smooth, hard rind. Flesh thick, dry and sweet.

Kentucky Field (Large Cheese)—120 days. 10x12 inches. 15 lbs. A hardy, late variety for canning and stock feed. Color yellow to light orange.

Cushaws

Green Striped Cushaw—115 days. 24x8 inches. 14½ lbs. For pies, baking, and a heavy-yielding stock feed. Crooknecked with the seeds in the blossom end or bowl. Rind white, mottled with irregular green stripes.



Cushaw—For Pies and Stock Feed



Small Sugar

DECEMBER PLANTING

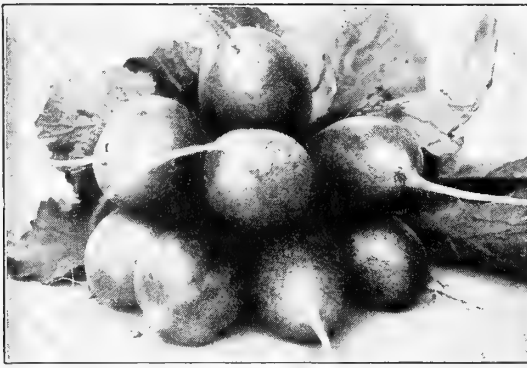
VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Collards, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Let uce, Radish, Tomato,

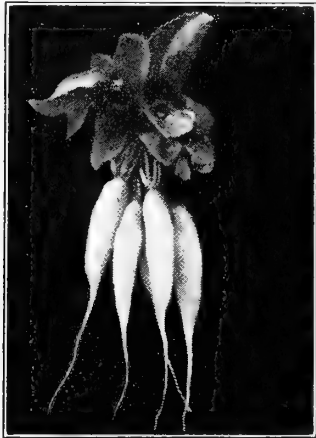
FIELD

Clovers, Grasses.





Early Scarlet Turnip Radish



White Icicle

Radishes

Culture—Sow in rich, sandy soil in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin out plants to prevent crowding. They should receive plenty of water, and to raise the best radishes they should be grown quickly. Crisp radishes cannot be produced in heavy soils. Successive sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Thin out the

small varieties one inch apart and the larger varieties 3 to 4 inches. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **White Rust** use Acme Bordeaux Mixture; against **Aphids** use Acme NNOR Garden Spray or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

Round Varieties

Early Scarlet Globe—25 to 30 days. An oval shaped variety, rich bright scarlet. Flesh white and tender. Especially recommended to market gardeners because this large fast early forcing radish, sells readily. Also desirable for the home garden. Be sure to plant some of these.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped (Sparkler Strain)—25 days. Small round roots of rich scarlet color with a pronounced tip of pure white. Keeps solid and crisp a long time. Roots grow to 1½ inches without becoming pithy.

French Breakfast—20 days. A quick growing oblong radish about 1½ inches long by 5/8 of an inch in diameter when full grown. Color, rich scarlet, clear white bottom. Flesh white, crisp, splendid quality.

Crimson Giant — 28 days. A round early radish of exceptionally large size. Roots are nearly globe-shaped of beautiful crimson color and nearly 2 inches in diameter at maturity. Flesh is crisp and mild.

Early Scarlet Turnip Radish—25 to 30 days. Scarlet red, round variety. Flesh white and crisp. Should be used when about an inch in diameter.

China Rose Winter — 45 days. Extensively grown for fall and winter use. Roots are cylindrical; largest near the base and blunt at both ends. Skin smooth and of a bright deep rose color. Flesh white, fine grained, crisp and mildly pungent. Desirable, late maturing.

Long Varieties

White Icicle — 25 days. Most popular long white radish, one of the earliest. Tops medium size, roots clear white, slender, smooth, average when mature 6 to 7 inches long. Very crisp and mild.

Long Scarlet Short Top—30 days. An extra early, long radish. Roots grow 5 to 6 inches long with a third of their length above the ground. Flesh is crisp and tender until fully grown; tops short and small.

Magnolia Spinach

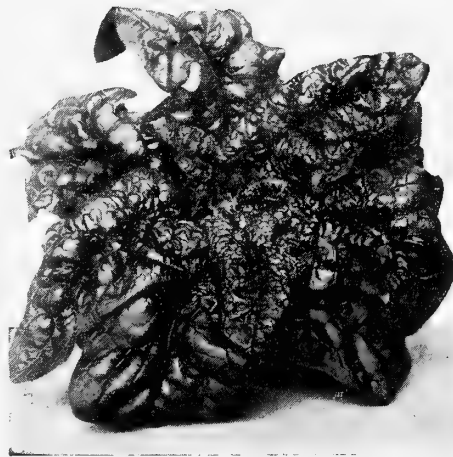
Culture—The seed should be planted in very rich ground in rows 14 to 18 inches apart. Plants should be thinned out 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. Seed may be sown broadcast. The main crop is sown in September to October, for winter use, and in February and March for spring use. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids** use Acme NNOR Garden Spray.

Bloomsdale Long Standing — 45 days. A dark green, crumpled leaf spinach which will stand from four to six days longer than the Reselected Bloomsdale before going to seed. Many market gardeners prefer this type.



Reselected Bloomsdale, Dark Green—40 days. A very early variety, and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plants upright, with thick, glossy, dark green, medium-sized leaves, pointed, quite broad and crumpled.



Bloomsdale Reselected Spinach

Nobel Giant—45 days. A thick leaved spinach, very dark green, smooth round leaves. Rather long standing and a good yielder.

New Zealand—70 days. "Cut and come again." Yields from late spring to late fall. Large plant which produces quantities of small, thick, dark green leaves of delightful flavor. Soak seeds in warm water 24 hours before planting.

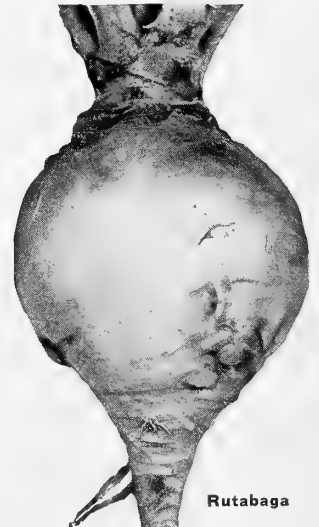
True economy considers quality first. Magnolia Seeds are produced by capable, trustworthy seed breeders.

Rutabagas

Culture—Rutabagas require a longer growing season than turnips. Seed may be sown at the same time you plant turnips, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Culture is practically the same as for turnips except the plants should be thinned to 8 to 10 inches apart. Control seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—See Turnips.

American Purple Top or Improved Long Island — 80 days. Small top. Roots are short necked, globe shaped and grow to a large size. Excellent for both table use and stock feeding. Keeps well.



Rutabaga

Magnolia Squash

Culture—Plants are very tender and sensitive to cold and planting must be delayed until warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but plants are less particular as to soil. Summer varieties should be planted three to four feet apart each way and the winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. An ounce will sow 60 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Protect seeds from birds by using Stanley Crow Repellent.

Pest Control—Against **Striped Cucumber Beetles** and **Squash Bugs**, use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard or NNOR Garden Spray.

Table Queen (Acorn)—58 days. 4¾x3½ inches. 1 lb. Outside, green, shaped much like an acorn. Ribbed and pointed at blossom end. Rind thin; flesh light orange; good texture and flavor.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—50 days. 12x5 inches. 1½ lbs. Rich golden yellow, with pale, firm, tender flesh. Moderately warted. Excellent eating quality. Bush exceedingly prolific. The most popular of the summer type.

Fordhook Vining—60 days. 7¾x3 inches. 2 lbs. Vines hardy and prolific. Flesh thick and sweet. Uniform in shape. Adapted to winter use.

Early White Bush Scallop—55 days. 6x2½ inches. 2¼ lbs. Bush extremely prolific and disease resistant. Fruits creamy white, flesh firm and flavorful, flat with scalloped edges.

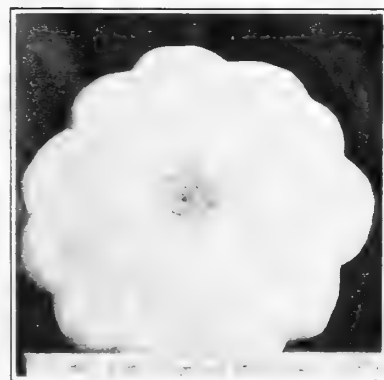
White Bush Scallop, Green Tint—55 days. 6x2½ inches, 2¼ lbs. Similar in all respects to the Early White Bush, but fruit is tinged a light green, which appeals to buyers.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop—55 days, 6x2½ inches. 2 lbs. Similar in all respects to Early White Bush except the color of the skin is a golden yellow.

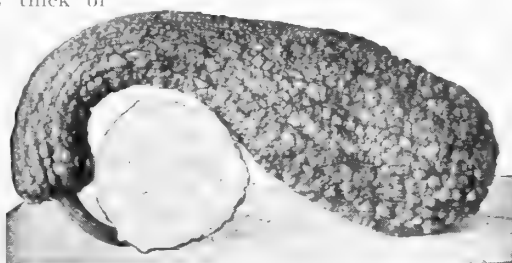
Early Prolific Straightneck—55 days. 16x3½ inches, 3 lbs. Flesh is thick of light yellow color and good quality. Neck is straight and variety is very satisfactory for shipping. Very prolific.

Giant Summer Straightneck—55 days. Plant is bush type. The neck is straight. It is of uniform thickness, the color is lemon yellow, and it is well warted. The flesh is thick, of light yellow color and good quality. Approximate weight 3 lbs. 16x3½ inches.

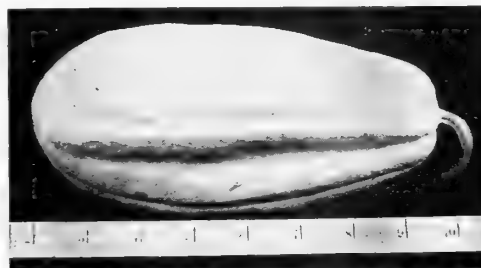
Zucchini—65 days. At best when fruits are 12 inches long, 2 inches across, round, smooth, deep blackish green. Very slight curve. Flesh creamy white and tender. Suitable for freezing. Bush type.



Early White Bush Squash



Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash



Fordhook Squash

Turnips

Culture—For summer use, sow in early spring in light, rich or new soil in rows 1 to 2 feet apart and cover one-half inch deep. May also be sown broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. It is important to get spring and summer crops started early so that turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes to become tough and bitter. For the fall or main crop, sow them from the middle of July to the middle of November, same as for spring sowing. An ounce sows 100 feet; 2 to 4 pounds per acre in rows, or 6 to 8 pounds broadcast. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids**, **Cut Worms**, and **Cabbage Worms** use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, or Acme Garden DuraDust.

White Flesh

Purple Top White Globe—Table size 55 days. The most popular variety with market gardeners and for the home garden. Very attractive globular shaped root, smooth, purplish red top and flesh white, fine grained, tender and excellent flavor. Roots grow to 5 or 6 inches diameter. Tops medium large. Our strain of this variety produces very uniform roots—ideal for marketing.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip

Early Purple Top Strap Leaved—Table size in 45 days. A very early variety. Roots flat, about 4 inches in diameter; purplish red at top and clear white flesh below. Fine grained and mild.

Shogoin or Japanese—Also known as "Louse Resistant." Well liked for its smooth, globular roots. Especially valuable for turnip greens, which may be cut in from 25 to 30 days. Growth upright about 2 feet high when fully developed. Due to rapid growth, it is practically free from insect attacks. Roots pure white, and from 5 to 8 inches across at maturity. Excellent turnip for Texas because it seems not to be affected by either heat or drought.

Pomeranian White Globe—Full size 75 days. Grown principally for stock feed but roots are good for table use. Tops large. Roots are globe-shaped, 4 to 7 inches in diameter, and rather coarse in texture. Best for table use when 4 to 5 inches long.

Seven Top (For Turnip Greens)—Grown almost entirely for the tops, which are used for greens. Very hardy, standing severe cold; growth usually continues throughout the winter. Root woody and seldom used. This variety produces splendid stock feed, similar to rape.

Yellow Flesh

Amber Globe—Table size 60 days. Roots grow 5 to 6 inches in diameter; globular shape and the skin is clear, yellow, tinged with green at the top. Flesh yellowish white, fine grained, sweet and tender. Extensively grown for stock, as well as for table.



Magnolia - Tomato Seeds



Early Vining Varieties

Break O' Day — Certified — 65 days. Fruits are deep red, globe shaped, the size of Marglobe, but from 10 to 12 days earlier in maturity. Very productive, with few seeds.

McGee — 72 days. Yields prolifically where others fail. Fruits large, solid with very few seeds, of fine flavor; a bright crimson color with a sprinkling of pink fruits among them. Nearly as early as Earliana. Have proved exceptionally good for the blackland belt. A great favorite.

Earliana—66 days. One of the earliest varieties of tomatoes. Fruits are bright deep scarlet and somewhat flattish. Produced mostly in the center of the plant. Very productive and one of the most popular for market and home gardens.

June Pink—68 days. The best and earliest of the pink varieties. Sets fruit in clusters of from six to eight. Uniform fruit, smooth and solid. Excellent for shipping. Recommended for market gardening. Matures very early and continues bearing until frost.

John Baer—71 days. An extra early scarlet-fruited variety. Vines very hardy and exceptionally productive. Fruits largest of the extra early varieties, nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. Desirable for market gardeners, shippers and canners.

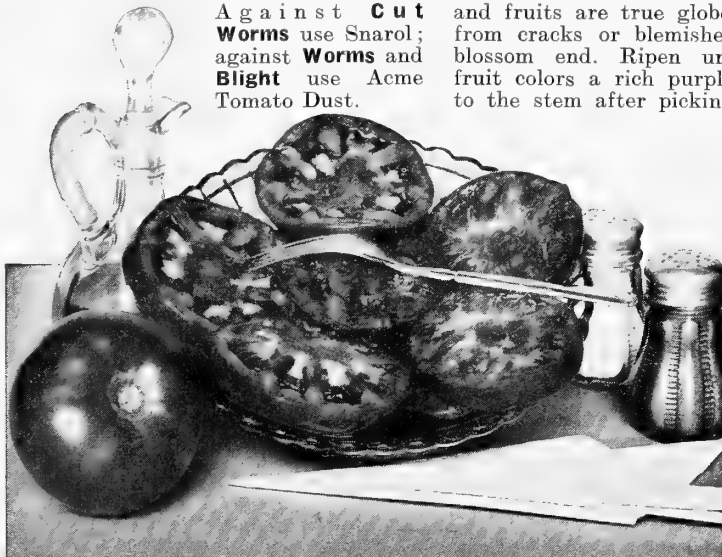
Red Cloud—62 days. An early, prolific, heat resistant variety of excellent fruit color and compact vine growth. The fruits are uniform in color, deep round to flat-round. Excellent size for early variety. Well adapted to Texas. Valuable for home garden and early market.

Second Early Vining

Gulf State Market—75 days. Grown extensively in East Texas for shipment to northern markets. Vines very hardy and fruits are true globe-shaped, free from cracks or blemishes around the blossom end. Ripen uniformly. The fruit colors a rich purplish-pink clear to the stem after picking.

Culture—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growing during the early part of the season. Sow in January and February in hotbeds for early crops. Set out the plants as soon as danger from frost is over, after hardening off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard, and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. If to be grown without training, plants are usually set out from 3 to 4 feet apart each way, according to the growth of the variety. Magnolia tomato seeds are from the finest strains grown, and we invite comparison with any on the market. An ounce will produce 3,000 plants; 1½ ounces will produce sufficient plants to set out an acre. Number of days indicates from time set out to maturity of first fruit. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—
Against **Cut Worms** use Snarol;
against **Worms** and **Blight** use Acme Tomato Dust.



Integrity — STO

T O M A T O

Grown for those who are "Perfectionists" when it comes to Tomatoes.

Stokescross No.

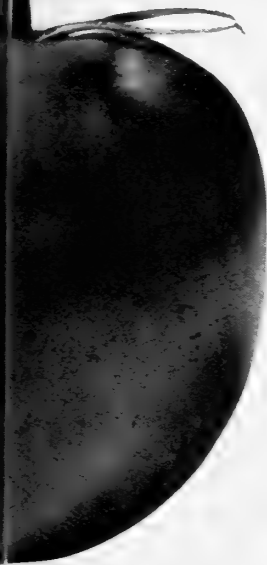
Stokes Leads

For sixty-eight years, tomato seeds have been the prime interest of the Francis C. Stokes family. To talk with Mr. Stokes is to be impressed with the sincerity and enthusiasm of a research man who has turned his talents to the production of seed for the tomato growers of this Nation and has found a deep satisfaction in the leadership of his product. We know of no finer seeds than Stokes'. In areas where immense commercial crops are grown, Stokes-bred seeds are demanded, because they have brought profit and satisfaction to their growers.

Whether you are a home gardener interested in fruit for your own table or that one man in a hundred who is a perfectionist when it comes to tomatoes, you will be pleased with the results you get from Stokes-bred Seed. The Stokes program of seed development and production is one of precision, thoroughness and control at every stage. Stokes seed is the starting point for brilliant uniformity and high production. We offer five varieties:

Stokescross No. 5 (Registered Trade-Mark)—A new F₂ Hybrid of great importance to Texas. This second generation hybrid is distinguished by its amazing vigor. Production increases up to 30% are not unusual. Stokescross No. 5 has been tested competitively under varying conditions in Texas and has proven its superior strength and quality. It is one of the greatest crop-

SEED



Save
money, time,
effort.
Plant seed
custom-bred
for this
area.

The new F₂ Hybrid

Tomato Seeds

Stokescross No. 5—An F₂ Hybrid, one of the greatest cropping tomatoes ever produced.

Rutgers—Main season. Large fruit, heavy foliage.

Master Marglobe—Perfection of fruit. A foremost shipper.

Stokesdale — Profuse bearer. Perfect fruit. Meeting the demand for the smaller box tomato.

Valiant—Extra solid. Extra early. Extra large.

Stokes-bred seeds are all certified by the State of New Jersey. They are all treated with New Improved Ceresan. They are packaged by Stokes and show germination percentage. Ask for the 24 page booklet "For Finer Tomatoes." It will be mailed to you without charge. This new publication written by the "First Family" in tomato seed production, Francis C. Stokes Company, cannot fail to be of assistance to every Texas tomato grower.

ping tomatoes ever introduced. It will mature within 75 days after transplanting—two weeks earlier than Rutgers—developing a continuing harvest of high colored, rich flavored, 6 ounce fruit that is nearly crack free. Try it in 1950.

Garden Pkt. (Approx. 200 Seeds) **50c**
Trade Pkt. (Approx. 500 Seeds) **\$1.00**
One Oz. (Approx. 5000 Seeds) **\$5.00**

STOKES TOMATOES

Rutgers, Certified—75 days. Especially popular with the canning industry. Produces a large plant with thick stems and an abundance of vigorous foliage. Requires much less nitrogen than most other varieties and should therefore be fertilized less in order to avoid rank growth and late fruit. Fruits are medium to large, similar in shape to Marglobe, except they are more flattened at the stem. Average weight of fruit is 5.8 oz., very small seed cavities. Flesh firm and bright red, ripening from the center out. Pleasing flavor.

Marglobe, Certified—75 days. A definitely disease-resisting tomato. Matures among the earliest of the later varieties. Fruits are a deep, red, globe shape. A splendid shipping variety because of its uniformity.

Stokesdale—72 days. An important all purpose tomato for market or cannery. For market it is good because of its earliness, beauty and quality. For cannery it has high tonnage per acre. Wilt resistant.

Valiant—65 days. 5 oz. Extra solid. Extra large. It has a sparse, open vine which will not always protect the fruit from the sun, but in its special field—the early market—it is highly prized. Successful on heavy loam. Generous applications of fertilizer are recommended.

Main Crop Vining

Pritchard, Certified—85 days. A second early, scarlet fruit variety. Fruits medium size and smooth. Solid, having 4 to 5 seed cells. Sets in clusters of four to five. Vine short jointed and low growth with heavy foliage.

Greater Baltimore — 83 days. A good canner. Fruits medium to large, solid, meaty, rich bright red color. Very productive.

Stone—85 days. One of the old favorite late or main crop tomatoes. Fruits large, smooth and with a deep scarlet skin. This is a standard variety with truckers and canners in some areas who know they can depend upon it for a large crop of attractive and heavy fruits.

Tree Variety

Dwarf Champion — 78 days. A second early purplish-pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Tree type, growing about two feet high, vigorous, upright and compact. Fruits medium to small in size. One of the best of the small tree varieties.

Large and Small Fruited Varieties

Oxheart—88 days. A fine flavored tomato of most unusual size and shape. Fruits often weigh two to three pounds each, shaped like an oxheart, brilliant scarlet in color with a very smooth skin. Very few seed cells.



Marglobe

Red Ponderosa—85 days. A large deep pink. Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruits solid with exceptionally few seeds, fairly smooth and larger than other varieties except Oxheart. Good for slicing and well flavored.

Porter Improved — 70 days. A very sweet little tomato of pinkish red color. Ideal for lunches. A heavy cropper and little subject to cracking. Round globe shape and very uniform. Diameter 1 to 1½ inches.

Red Cherry—70 days. A miniature tomato chiefly grown in the home garden for use in preserves. Matures to a uniformly round shape and even size. Fruit scarlet red, tough skin and firm, mild flesh. About size of cherry.

Yellow Pear — 70 days. This pear-like small fruit is extensively used for preserves in various ways. A rich, clear yellow, well flavored.



Stokesdale

Magnolia - Tomato Seeds

Early Vining Varieties

Break O' Day — Certified — 65 days. Fruits are deep red, globe shaped, the size of Marglobe, but from 10 to 12 days earlier in maturity. Very productive, with few seeds.

McGee — 72 days. Yields prolifically where others fail. Fruits large, solid with very few seeds, of fine flavor; a bright crimson color with a sprinkling of pink fruits among them. Nearly as early as Earliana. Have proved exceptionally good for the blackland belt. A great favorite.

Earliana—66 days. One of the earliest varieties of tomatoes. Fruits are bright deep scarlet and somewhat flattish. Produced mostly in the center of the plant. Very productive and one of the most popular for market and home gardens.

June Pink—68 days. The best and earliest of the pink varieties. Sets fruit in clusters of from six to eight. Uniform fruit, smooth and solid. Excellent for shipping. Recommended for market gardening. Matures very early and continues bearing until frost.

John Baer—71 days. An extra early scarlet-fruited variety. Vines very hardy and exceptionally productive. Fruits largest of the extra early varieties, nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. Desirable for market gardeners, shippers and canners.

Red Cloud—62 days. An early, prolific, heat resistant variety of excellent fruit color and compact vine growth. The fruits are uniform in color, deep round to flat-round. Excellent size for early variety. Well adapted to Texas. Valuable for home garden and early market.

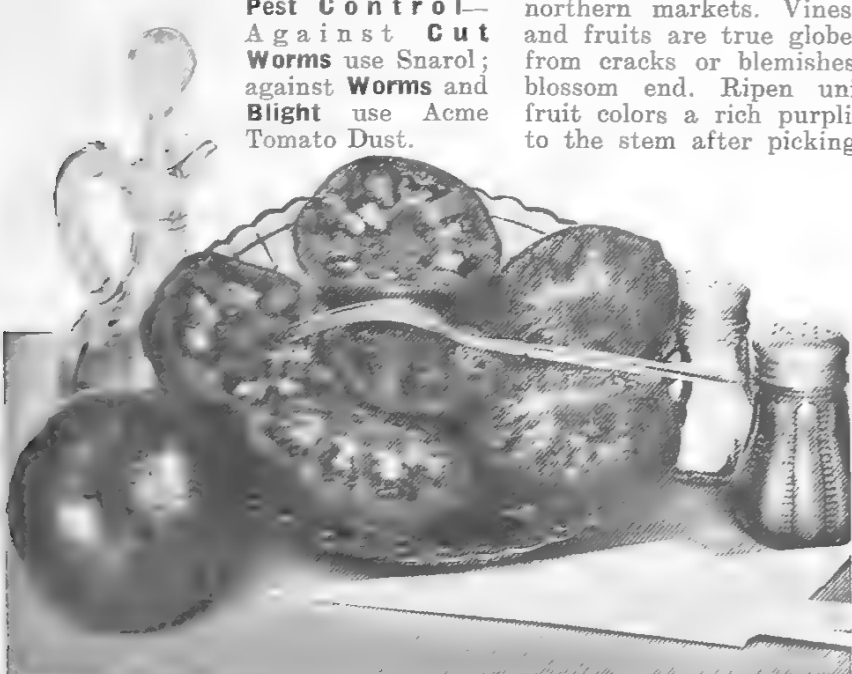
Second Early Vining

Gulf State Market—75 days. Grown extensively in East Texas for shipment to northern markets. Vines very hardy and fruits are true globe-shaped, free from cracks or blemishes around the blossom end. Ripen uniformly. The fruit colors a rich purplish-pink clear to the stem after picking.

Pest Control—
Against Cut
Worms use Snarol;
against Worms and
Blight use Acme
Tomato Dust.



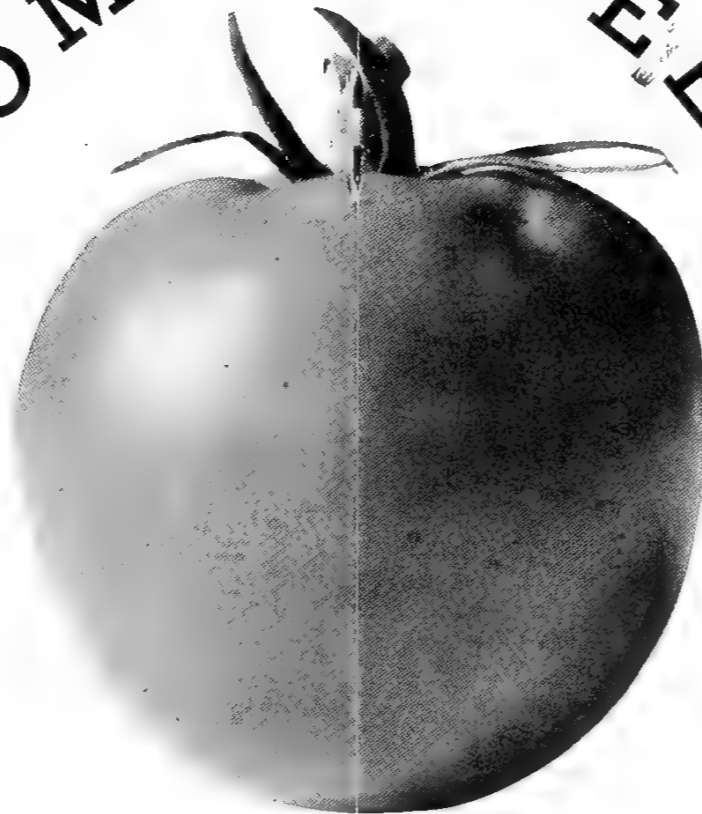
Culture—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growing during the early part of the season. Sow in January and February in hotbeds for early crops. Set out the plants as soon as danger from frost is over, after hardening off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard, and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. If to be grown without training, plants are usually set out from 3 to 4 feet apart each way, according to the growth of the variety. Magnolia tomato seeds are from the finest strains grown, and we invite comparison with any on the market. An ounce will produce 3,000 plants; 1½ ounces will produce sufficient plants to set out an acre. Number of days indicates from time set out to maturity of first fruit. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.



Integrity — STOKES — Leadership

TOMATO SEED

Grown for those who are "Perfectionists" when it comes to Tomatoes.



Stokescross No. 5—The new F₂ Hybrid

Save money, time, effort. Plant seed custom-bred for this area.

Stokes Leads in Tomato Seeds

For sixty-eight years, tomato seeds have been the prime interest of the Francis C. Stokes family. To talk with Mr. Stokes is to be impressed with the sincerity and enthusiasm of a research man who has turned his talents to the production of seed for the tomato growers of this Nation and has found a deep satisfaction in the leadership of his product. We know of no finer seeds than Stokes'. In areas where immense commercial crops are grown, Stokes-bred seeds are demanded, because they have brought profit and satisfaction to their growers.

Whether you are a home gardener interested in fruit for your own table or that one man in a hundred who is a perfectionist when it comes to tomatoes, you will be pleased with the results you get from Stokes-bred Seed. The Stokes program of seed development and production is one of precision, thoroughness and control at every stage. Stokes seed is the starting point for brilliant uniformity and high production. We offer five varieties:

Stokescross No. 5 (Registered Trade-Mark)—A new F₂ Hybrid of great importance to Texas. This second generation hybrid is distinguished by its amazing vigor. Production increases up to 30% are not unusual. Stokescross No. 5 has been tested competitively under varying conditions in Texas and has proven its superior strength and quality. It is one of the greatest crop-

Stokescross No. 5—An F₂ Hybrid, one of the greatest cropping tomatoes ever produced.

Rutgers—Main season. Large fruit, heavy foliage.

Master Marglobe—Perfection of fruit. A foremost shipper.

Stokesdale — Profuse bearer. Perfect fruit. Meeting the demand for the smaller box tomato.

Valiant—Extra solid. Extra early. Extra large.

Stokes-bred seeds are all certified by the State of New Jersey. They are all treated with New Improved Ceresan. They are packaged by Stokes and show germination percentage. Ask for the 24 page booklet "For Finer Tomatoes." It will be mailed to you without charge. This new publication written by the "First Family" in tomato seed production, Francis C. Stokes Company, cannot fail to be of assistance to every Texas tomato grower.

ping tomatoes ever introduced. It will mature within 75 days after transplanting—two weeks earlier than Rutgers—developing a continuing harvest of high colored, rich flavored, 6 ounce fruit that is nearly crack free. Try it in 1950.

Garden Pkt. (Approx. 200 Seeds) **50¢**
Trade Pkt. (Approx. 500 Seeds) **\$1.00**
One Oz. (Approx. 5000 Seeds) **\$5.00**

Magnolia - Tomato Seeds

STOKES TOMATOES

Rutgers, Certified—75 days. Especially popular with the canning industry. Produces a large plant with thick stems and an abundance of vigorous foliage. Requires much less nitrogen than most other varieties and should therefore be fertilized less in order to avoid rank growth and late fruit. Fruits are medium to large, similar in shape to Marglobe, except they are more flattened at the stem. Average weight of fruit is 5.8 oz., very small seed cavities. Flesh firm and bright red, ripening from the center out. Pleasing flavor.

Marglobe, Certified—75 days. A definitely disease-resisting tomato. Matures among the earliest of the later varieties. Fruits are a deep, red, globe shape. A splendid shipping variety because of its uniformity.

Stokesdale—72 days. An important all purpose tomato for market or cannery. For market it is good because of its earliness, beauty and quality. For cannery it has high tonnage per acre. Wilt resistant.

Valiant—65 days. 5 oz. Extra solid. Extra large. It has a sparse, open vine which will not always protect the fruit from the sun, but in its special field—the early market—it is highly prized. Successful on heavy loam. Generous applications of fertilizer are recommended.

Main Crop Vining

Pritchard, Certified—85 days. A second early, scarlet fruit variety. Fruits medium size and smooth. Solid, having 4 to 5 seed cells. Sets in clusters of four to five. Vine short jointed and low growth with heavy foliage.

Greater Baltimore — 83 days. A good canner. Fruits medium to large, solid, meaty, rich bright red color. Very productive.

Stone—85 days. One of the old favorite late or main crop tomatoes. Fruits large, smooth and with a deep scarlet skin. This is a standard variety with truckers and canners in some areas who know they can depend upon it for a large crop of attractive and heavy fruits.

Tree Variety

Dwarf Champion — 78 days. A second early purplish-pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Tree type, growing about two feet high, vigorous, upright and compact. Fruits medium to small in size. One of the best of the small tree varieties.

Large and Small Fruited Varieties

Oxheart—88 days. A fine flavored tomato of most unusual size and shape. Fruits often weigh two to three pounds each, shaped like an oxheart, brilliant scarlet in color with a very smooth skin. Very few seed cells.



Marglobe

Red Ponderosa—85 days. A large deep pink. Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruits solid with exceptionally few seeds, fairly smooth and larger than other varieties except Oxheart. Good for slicing and well flavored.

Porter Improved — 70 days. A very sweet little tomato of pinkish red color. Ideal for lunches. A heavy cropper and little subject to cracking. Round globe shape and very uniform. Diameter 1 to 1½ inches.

Red Cherry—70 days. A miniature tomato chiefly grown in the home garden for use in preserves. Matures to a uniformly round shape and even size. Fruit scarlet red, tough skin and firm, mild flesh. About size of cherry.

Yellow Pear — 70 days. This pear-like small fruit is extensively used for preserves in various ways. A rich, clear yellow, well flavored.



Stokesdale

Texas Hybrid Corn

OUR SEEDS HAVE BEEN TREATED WITH CERESAN

Our HYBRID SEED CORN, bred from Texas pure strains by Watson for us, are the best adapted to our soil and climate. These seeds are scientifically bred to give uniform ears, the highest grain shell-out, and corn of the best feed-

ing quality. They are resistant to drouth, ear worms, insects, and weather damage. All seed new crop, grown in 1949. Select the Hybrid best suited to your soil, climate and growing conditions from the descriptions below.

Yellow

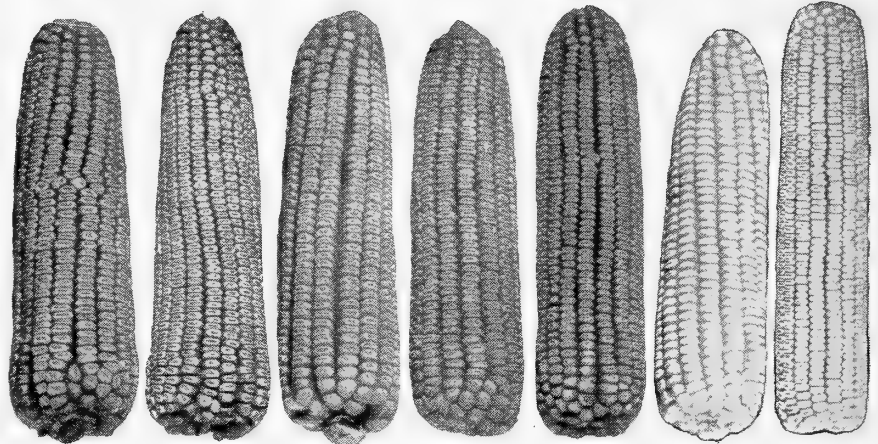
Texas No. 8 — A yellow, double-top cross between two inbreds and native yellow Surecropper. Recommended for the Black Land, and for West Central Texas, and wherever drouth resisting corn is needed. Medium soft grain, light yellow color.

Texas No. 12—A four way cross, Yellow Dent type corn that is especially well suited for rich, flat and bottom land, of good fertility and sufficient moisture, where the climate is suitable for growing Yellow Dent Corn. Produces uniform ears with mellow grain of golden color, small kernels with the very highest feeding value.

Texas No. 18—This is the largest ear and produces a larger, softer grain than the No. 8 and No. 12 Texas Yellow Hybrids. All four inbred parents were developed from Texas varieties. Like No. 8, No. 18 is a good drouth resister, and outstanding for hybrid vigor. Uniform ears and deep golden colored grains. Plant where Yellow Dent varieties do well.

Texas No. 20—A yellow corn very similar to No. 18, though it seems to be more widely adapted, producing very satisfactory yields wherever tested. No. 20 has a heavy root system and good shuck protection. Large, medium soft grain, of deep golden color.

Texas No. 24—A brand new type of yellow hybrid with slightly larger ears than those of No. 12, 18 and 20. Excellent shuck coverage; highly resistant to insect damage; vigorous stalks with strong root system. Very resis-



No. 8

No. 12

No. 18

No. 20

No. 24

No. 9-W

No. 11-W

tant to lodging. Provides fine quality feeding corn. Matures in about 120 days.

Texas Hybrid No. 26—A new hybrid being produced in 1949 for the first time. It is quite similar to the No. 18 with large soft grains but has a better shuck coverage, a little stronger stalk and a higher yield. It is a few days earlier, having the same maturity date as the No. 8—118 days.

White

Texas No. 9-W—It has almost perfect shuck coverage. Very resistant to ear worms and weevils. Early maturing, a good drouth-resister and well adapted to all corn growing areas in Texas. It's a favorite for roasting ears.

Texas No. 11-W — A heavy producing White Hybrid with a wide range of adaptability. Has larger ears than No. 9-W and tests so far indicate a yield as good or better than 9-W. Matures in about 120 days.

Texas No. 13-W—A high yielding white double top cross hybrid, bred primarily for the valley and coastal areas. Excellent shuck coverage. Insect resistant. Produces dry corn in about 130 days. Primarily a feed grain variety but suitable for roasting ears. Deeper and harder grain than that of 9-W, with heavy shuck that is medium tight. Does well on delta or river bottom land in areas where soil moisture is not likely to be a critical factor during late spring and summer season.

Magnolia Open Pollinated Corn

Yellow Corn

Extra Early Yellow Dent—90 days. Developed in Oklahoma from Reid's Yellow Dent. Grains narrow and deep, and very closely packed on large ear. It has proved to be a heavier yielder, even under adverse conditions.

Large Grain Yellow Dent—115 to 125 days. For those who prefer large grain Yellow Dent, we have a strain which has proved most satisfactory to our customers over many years. Good yields of fine, large, yellow grains, high in feeding value. Recommended as the best open pollinated yellow corn for the more fertile lands.

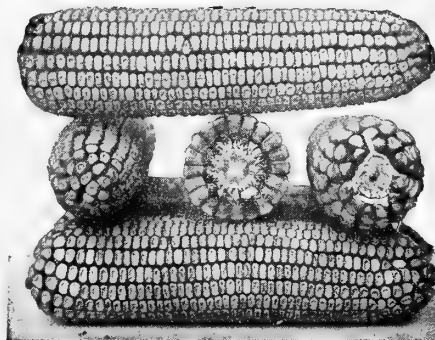
Red Corn

Red June—110 to 120 days. This variety of June corn is very popular, principally because of its drouth-resistance. Slightly larger than the Dwarf Mexican June.

White Corn

Surecropper — 100 to 110 days. Its early, drouth-resisting qualities make it desirable for summer planting in grain stubble, as well as spring planting. Medium large ear; large, white grain on white cob.

Dwarf Mexican June—100 to 110 days. A dependable drouth-resisting corn, which may be planted the latter part of May, June and July, with expectation of a good yield. It is popular for stubble planting and makes fine roasting ears.



Buckwheat

This nourishing plant should be more generally grown in the South. May be sown in early spring or late summer, maturing in about two months. Yields large quantities of grain and the flowers provide exceptionally fine food for bees. Extensively used for a green manure plant. Buckwheat tends to smother weeds out, and it will produce a crop with very little rainfall. Buckwheat flour is of fine quality and much in demand. Plant March to May or in August at the rate of 48 pounds to the acre.

Mammoth Sunflower

Produces an enormous head, from 12 to 20 inches in diameter. On light, well-drained, well tilled, fertile soils yields from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Plant and cultivate as you would corn. May be planted some earlier, using 5 to 10 lbs. per acre. As a poultry feed mixed with other grains it has no equal.



Sorghums — For Ensilage — SYRUP CANES

These triple purpose canes make money for producers. Used for syrup production, ensilage, or seed and dry forage. For syrup, cut just before seeds ripen, as there is more saccharine at that stage. Plant 5 to 10 lbs. per acre, and cultivate like corn. Chop like cotton, leaving plants 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

Japanese or Honey Drip—125 days. Makes 150 to 200 gallons of syrup per acre; or 10 to 15 tons of green forage; or 800 to 1200 lbs. of seed. Grows very tall with many joints in the stalks and with a vigorous root system. Especially recommended for ensilage, as well as for syrup. For ensilage sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre; for syrup 5 to 10 lbs.

POPULAR FODDER CANES

Red Top or Sumac—110 days. Formerly the principal forage crop of the Southwest, but yielding acreage to newer sorghums. Slender stalks and abundant leaves, combined with drought-resistant features make it a fine fodder. Yields 4 to 6 tons dry forage per acre. Plant 6 to 8 lbs. to acre in rows, 50 lbs. broadcast.

Black Amber—95 days. A popular Saccharine Sorghum for early green feed or ensilage. It is the earliest sort and makes fine hay, green or cured, which is relished by stock. Will yield 2 to 3 cuttings each year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. Plant 8 to 10 lbs. to acre in rows—50 lbs. broadcast.

ATLAS SORGO

90 to 95 days. Fine saccharine variety, which is especially recommended for ensilage, as it grows from 7 to 8 feet high and the yield of forage is very heavy and the stalk sweet. The strain runs out in three years so be sure to get new seed, produced by a Seed Breeder, not less than every three years. Plant in rows, April to July; 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

DARSO

110 days. A dwarf variety with large stalk and heavy foliage. The stalk is straight and juicy and contains about 12 per cent saccharine, making it especially good for forage and excellent for ensilage. Drought resistant. Darso yields 3 to 5 tons per acre of dry forage, and 30 to 40 bushels of grain. Plant April to July, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in rows, or broadcast 50 lbs.

HEGARI ARIZONA STATE CERTIFIED

115 days. Hegari is one of the most important varieties of grain sorghum in the Southwest. It produces an enormous crop of grain under favorable conditions, and a large yield of excellent fodder even under somewhat unfavorable conditions. Normal yield ranges from 8 to 12 tons of green forage per acre. The large heads of creamy white grain do not shatter, and the numerous large leaves and juicy stalks are relished by livestock. Many growers are harvesting Hegari with combines. Plant April to July, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in rows, or broadcast 50 lbs.



Big German Millet will provide a very early hay crop splendid early pasture. A yield of five tons per acre is not unusual.

Fodder — Syrup

Magnolia Millet

Quick growth of millet makes it very desirable for hay and pasture—particularly in times of drought. Plant from April to August. For seed and to produce large heads, sow from 5 to 10 lbs. to acre, broadcast about 50 lbs. to the acre.

Big German—Now recognized as the finest quality, becoming more popular each year. Produces extra large heads, and grows rank, 4 to 5 feet tall. The best variety for hay, for which it should be cut when in full bloom. On good soil, a yield of five tons per acre is not unusual.

Hog or Manitoba — This variety produces an extra large head and grain; high in feeding value for stock or poultry. You should find a very ready market at all times for this variety.



Black
Amber

Grain Sorghums

MARTIN'S COMBINE MILO

95 days. A very early maturing variety which suckers very little. Resistant to Pythium Root Rot. On the basis of average yield, Plainsman Milo is a substantial heavier producer than Martin's, however, the Martin's head dries out and threshes well early in the season, which reduces the hazard of possible bad weather with damage to the grain. This latter quality makes Martin's the preference of a considerable number of growers. Plant April to June, in rows, 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

PLAINSMAN COMBINE MILO

100 to 105 days. This variety continues to lead in popularity, particularly in the northern and western parts of the state. It continues to show the same uniformity, which is such an important factor in Combine Milo. Plainsman repeatedly attains yields that are outstanding by comparison, and the stouter stalks stand up longer awaiting the harvest. Plainsman produces grain of

fine quality and foddered that is well liked by livestock. We recommend it for grain production, wherever the combine type of milo is wanted. Plant April to June, in rows, 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

Peanuts

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. Often yield as much as fifty bushels per acre on land too poor to plant corn. Produces ordinarily about a ton of excellent forage per acre in addition to the crop of nuts.

Tennessee Long Red — Does well on black waxy land as well as sandy soil. Larger in size, with greater numbers of nuts than most varieties grown in the south. A splendid commercial variety and very productive. Use 25 to 30 pounds to the acre.

Spanish Peanuts — This variety grows compactly, making them easy to cultivate. While nuts are small, they are sweet and of fine flavor, and contain a high per cent of oil. "Pops," so common in larger varieties, are seldom found in the Spanish. The best crop in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them. Pods usually contain 2 nuts or kernels and adhere well to plant when digging. Plant 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre.



Sinkers Acid-Delinted Cottonseed



Sinkers Cotton Seed is acid-delinted, it is free from all lint and external diseases, perfectly graded to obtain highest germination. Ceresan-treated to prevent damping off.

Eight pounds or less seed required to plant an acre. Use your regular planter and corn plate. Drop four or five seeds in each hill, with hills 16 to 24 inches apart.

Leave the plants as they come up—do not thin out. Sinkers Cotton Seed can be plowed 6 or 7 days after planting, for when the seeds are planted in moist soil they will be up to a perfect stand in 3 to 4 days. Crop will be earlier by a week to 10 days under average conditions, and yield will be the largest possible because all of the Seeds are healthy and strong.

SAVES TIME — SAVES LABOR — SAVES MONEY

Lockett 140 — Planted principally in West Texas and Southwest Oklahoma. Early maturing—Good yielder. Staple 13/16 to 29/32. Lint percentage 36% to 39%. 75 to 80 bolls per lb.

Macha Stormproof—Planted mainly in the plains country. Especially adapted to the high winds areas and for machine striping. Has exceptional ability to withstand storms. Very early maturing and high yielder. Staple 13/16 to 15/16.

Mebane—Is famous as a big boll variety. Vigorous root system helps it withstand hot dry weather. Staple 15/16 to 1 inch. Lint percentage 35% to 38%. Easily picked.

Northern Star — A storm proof early cotton, large bolls. Lint percentage 38% to 40%. Staple 15/16" to 1".

Improved Rowden—A very early cotton which usually makes before much insect damage can be done; the boll opens wide and is easily picked. Lint percentage runs from to 37% to 40%, with 15/16 to 1-1/32 inch staple. The boll is medium large, from 60 to 70 to the pound. A very satisfactory type.

Roldo Rowden—Vigorous plant of medium maturity. 50 to 60 bolls to pound.

Coker 100 Wilt — Very early, wilt resistant, high producing cotton. Storm resistant. Staple 1-1/32 to 1-3/32. Lint percentage 37% to 39%. Well suited to mechanical as well as hand picking.

Deltapine 15—Highly productive strain of medium maturity. Large bolls. Fibre strong and uniform. Lint percentage 38% to 43%. Superior to all previous Delta and Pineland Strains. Staple 1 to 1-1/8 inch.

Empire—Very early maturing cotton, wilt-resistant, with large boll and high turn-out. Fast coming cotton, making a name for itself in many areas. Staple 31/32" to 1-1/32". Lint percentage 38% to 41%.

Hibred (Half and Half)—Early maturing. Heavy yield. Drouth resistant. Staple 13/16 to 14/16 inch. Lint percentage 39% to 45%. 60 to 75 bolls per pound.

Lankart 57 — Early, vigorous, storm-proof cotton. Very prolific. Large with many 5 lock bolls. Staple 15/16 to 1-1/32. Lint percentage 36% to 39%. Medium fine, strong, hard lint.

Cow Peas

Cow Peas are the outstanding soil builder and general hay crop for summer planting. They thrive on practically every kind of soil and, when properly inoculated, they are a low cost and sure means of improving soil. In food value, they are nearly the equal of Alfalfa—fine for work stock, meat and dairy cattle. Can be planted from March to August, broadcast 60 to 90 lbs. of seed per acre or in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 20 lbs. of seed to the acre. Inoculate with Nitragin "E."

Table and Field Varieties

Brown-Eye Crowder—Sometimes called Sugar Crowders—although the pure white is the real Sugar Crowder. Bears much larger quantities than the white Crowder and very desirable.

Cream — Extensively used for table. Prolific bearer and used green or dry. Good soil builder. 4 to 5 inch pods; 7 to 8 peas to pod; very tender and of good flavor when young.

Black Eye—The most prolific and widely used of any of the varieties. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, average 9 peas to pod.

Hereford (Pole-Cat Pea)—Also known as "Calico Pea." Similar to the Crowder pea—very fine for table use. Speckled red and white in color. Drouth resistant. Particularly well adapted to West Texas.

Brown Crowder—A fine flavored table pea, early maturity. Very prolific. Pods average 7 inches, 8 to 9 peas.

Purple Hull Peas—Especially fine for canning. Pods average 7 inches, 8 to 9 peas, cream colored, purple brown eye. Hulls are purple and somewhat tough.

Field Varieties

Brahm—An early wilt-proof, disease-resisting variety. Similar to Whippoorwills except smaller seed, requiring less for planting. When planted early, two cuttings of hay can be had. Pods average 6 inches, 11 peas to pod.

Chinese Red—A very prolific, splendid hay pea, 6 inch pods, 8 peas to pod. This pea is offering much greater yields than many other varieties.

Clay — Medium sized pea of running habit. Good as a soil builder. Vines long and leafy. Matures a little late. 6 to 7 inch pods, average 8 peas to pod.

Speckled Whippoorwill—The most popular and widely grown early variety. Grows upright, easily gathered. Brown speckled pea. 5 inch pods, average 5 peas to pod.

Mixed Peas—A mixture of the principal varieties. Very popular for hay and cover crops.



Harvesting Alfalfa

Alfalfa

Alfalfa, a perennial, is adaptable to almost any climate and many soils, except acid soils which should be corrected by the use of lime and ample drainage. Deep soils with liberal lime content and low water level are best for maximum alfalfa production. Alfalfa is not used extensively for grazing but it ranks first in hay production in the United States. Alfalfa, when inoculated, enriches the soil. Sow September to November and February to April. Sow 20 pounds per acre in well prepared, clean, firm soil, covering about one inch with harrow, followed by roller. Keep weeds clipped down with mower until alfalfa thoroughly covers the ground.

Common—The deep tap root of Common Alfalfa assures drouth resistance and winter hardiness. May be cut from 3 to 5 times a year. The variety generally planted in Texas and Oklahoma.

Hairy Peruvian—Not so winter hardy, but very drouth resistant. May be cut more often than other varieties but hay of lower quality. The stems and leaves are covered with fine, short hairs which gives the variety its grayish appearance.

Magnolia Clovers

ALSIKE

A long-lived perennial which often survives winter conditions that kill other clovers. Prefers low-land soils where plenty of moisture is available and tolerates considerable acidity. Fine for grazing, hay and soil improvement. Sow September and October, 5 to 7 lbs. per acre.

ALYCE

Alyce Clover is a summer annual used primarily as a hay crop. May be used for light grazing. Clay soils are preferred. Grows erect in dense stands but tends to fall down in sparse stands. Sow from April through July, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

BLACK MEDIC OR TREFOIL

A biennial. Has small yellow blossom. Plant is similar to alfalfa except that it spreads more and lays flat on the ground. Reseeds itself even under rather close grazing. Sow 15 lbs. per acre in September and October; also in February, March and April. When sown with other clovers and grasses, sow 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre.

BUR CLOVER

An annual clover which reseeds itself readily. Sow seed August to November. Highly desirable because of its adaptability to most soil conditions, its fine winter pasturage and its tendency to materially improve soil. This clover should not be planted in pastures for sheep since its burs will reduce wool grade.

California Hulled Bur Clover which is especially adapted for pasture mixtures. Sown at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

Texas Grown Bur in Bur—Which we recommend to be mixed one pound of burs to a bushel of pulverized manure, and broadcast or spot planted at the rate of 30 to 50 lbs. of burs per acre.

HOP CLOVER

An annual clover, adapted to a wide variety of soils and climatic conditions. Upright growth, bearing small yellow blooms. Plant September to November—it grows slowly during the winter

months but makes rapid growth in the spring and early summer. It does well on sandy waste lands. Grows 12 to 15 inches high. Plant 3 to 6 pounds to the acre.

HUBAM CLOVER

An annual white flowering sweet clover of very rapid growth. Excellent for both pasture and hay, also honey production as well as for soil improvement, when inoculated with Nitragin. It is similar in feed value to the Biennial White Flowering clover. Plant in fall or spring, 15 lbs. to the acre.

LADINO

Ladino is a large form of White Dutch Clover. Under favorable conditions the stems, leaves and flowers becoming 2 to 4 times as large. Rapid growing and spreads by creeping stems that root at the nodes. Usually a perennial but will kill with too hot or dry conditions. Adapted to more fertile, moisture retaining soils. Sow February, March, September through November, 5 to 7 lbs. per acre.

MADRID YELLOW SWEETCLOVER

A hardy biennial. Lower-growing, leafier, finer-stemmed, and has an early seeding vigor that makes it more desirable for drouthy conditions than common biennial sweet clovers. Adapted to fairly tight soils high in lime and free of cotton root-rot. Sow September-November; January-March, 15 to 25 pounds per acre.

MELILOTUS INDICA (Annual Yellow Blossom Clover)

This clover is also called "Sour Clover." Thrives on wide range of soils. It is extensively used as a cover crop, as it will produce 5 to 10 tons of green matter by early May, to be plowed under. Sow in fall or spring, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

SWEET WHITE FLOWERING CLOVER

A biennial. Does not bloom first year but can be grazed. Early the next spring you are assured a good pasture, continuing through the summer, or an abundant hay crop. This clover has penetrating roots and will do well even on poor clay soils. Plant in September, October, and February to April, 15 lbs. per acre, on firm seed bed that has been ploughed several months before. Roll lightly after sowing. Pasture Mixtures are much benefited by this clover. It helps keep the soil in good condition and adds extra feed value. Blossoms excellent for honey production. Black lands respond very well to the soil building qualities of Sweet White Flowering Clover which has been inoculated with Nitragin.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

This clover, a hardy perennial, is recommended for pastures by the Texas Experiment Station, particularly for use in East Texas. Plantings made at the Lufkin Station resulted in furnishing an abundant amount of feed from February 1 to well up in May, both for grazing and cutting. Excellent addition to Bermuda Pastures as it provides grazing early and late when Bermuda is dormant. Also a desirable addition to Bermuda lawns. It is also very desirable for honey production and for an early green manure crop. The plant reseeds itself. Plant in fall or spring on firm seed bed or on closely cropped pastures. Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.



Clover for Greater Milk Production

Lespedeza

KOBE

An annual for grazing or hay crops. Somewhat earlier and more drouth resistant than Common Lespedeza, and produces a larger growth. Sow in spring, 35 pounds seed to the acre.

KOREAN

An annual Lespedeza, the plants of which are larger and show faster growth than any other varieties developing about 30 days earlier than most others. Does well on poor and acid soils and also on black land. Produces excellent grazing in the hot summer months. In producing for hay, fertile soil will give a much greater return. Korean Lespedeza greatly increases the carrying capacity of pasture lands and it is an excellent soil builder, when inoculated. Sow in spring, 25 pounds to the acre.

SERICEA

A perennial, excellent for grazing and hay production. Its feeding value is considered equal to alfalfa. Like alfalfa it is deep rooted and so drouth and cold resistant. It will thrive on acid soils where alfalfa will not grow and will produce profitably on poor soils (except poorly drained areas) where alfalfa is unprofitable. It is a soil builder, when inoculated. It yields from 2 to 5 cuttings annually after becoming established, depending upon the soil and climate. It should be planted in the spring when danger of frost is over and sown and cared for like alfalfa. Plant from 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

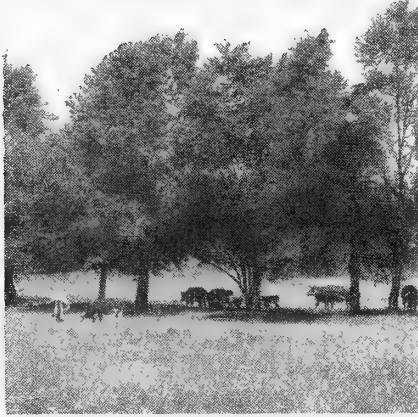


Grazing Dwarf Essex Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape is one of the most valuable green feed crops. Well liked and highly nutritious for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also chickens. Plants grow to a height of from 1 to 4 feet depending on condition of soil and climate and furnish surprisingly abundant grazing, producing from 10 to 25 tons of green forage per acre. An acre will pasture 20 hogs for two months. Leaves grow very rank and succulent and are sweet and tender. The crop is not injured in ordinary winters in the South and will withstand summer heat very well. Rape also makes a delicious green food for humans, when cooked like other greens. Fall seeding is best, but early spring sowing is successful. Sow in drills or broadcast 5 to 8 lbs. per acre.

For Grazing — Pastures — For Soil Building



HOW TO GROW PASTURES

Fertilization: Pastures can produce only in proportion to quality of the soil. Test your own soil with our Soil Test Kits. Deficiencies of lime, phosphorus, potash and nitrogen should be supplied with manures or commercial fertilizers and/or inoculated legumes. Phosphorus is especially important because, both the plants and the animals that eat the plants, require phosphorus.

Seeding or Reseeding: A firm seed bed is essential for a good stand from grass, and clover seeds, and the covering should be very shallow. Roll the seeds in or use a brush drag or a spike-tooth harrow set for shallow work. Plant Seed Mixtures for continuous grazing.

Judicious Grazing: Before turning in stock give pasture plants time to get a good start. Avoid excessive trampling in wet weather. Cross-fence and rotate to permit regrowth after heavy pasturing.

Weed Control: Control weeds by discing, harrowing or mowing before weeds go to seed and by spot treatment with 2-4D Weed Killer.

Harrowing: Harrow occasionally to spread droppings, prevent patchy growth and keep the soil more uniformly fertile.

Sod Bound Pastures: Pastures sometimes become sod-bound, as indicated by stunted growth and early seeding. The remedy: disc or spike-roll, then fertilize. Reseed thin turf.

To Sum-Up: Select pasture locations easily accessible to barns and water supply . . . Fence and cross fence for rotation . . . Drain or terrace before seeding . . . Prepare your seed bed . . . Use fertilizer to increase production . . . Plant with GOOD seeds suitable to your soil . . . Graze lightly until plants take root . . . Keep weeds down by mowing or spot treatment . . . Reseed often enough to keep pastures producing . . . Treat your pastures as a valuable crop.

ALTA FESCUE

A perennial grass, deep-rooted, tufted, long lived with dark green, broad, coarse leaves. Adapted to a wide range of soil and moisture conditions but

BERMUDA GRASS

Bermuda, is a low growing palatable perennial, is especially well adapted to drouth resistant needs of Southwest. It should form the basis of all permanent pastures in the cotton growing South. Thrives everywhere except under shaded conditions or on waterlogged or very light, poor, sandy soils. Grows well in combination with other pasture plants. The strong root system helps prevent washing. Plant from February to November: 10 to 15 lbs. per acre of unhulled seeds; 5 to 10 lbs. hulled seeds. For quick germination, plant hulled seeds.

BLUESTEM

A Perennial, Native Bunch Grass

Big Bluestem

Fine for spring, summer and early fall pastures. The deep root system prevents soil erosion and adds organic matter to the soil. Plants spread by short rootstocks to form dense leafy growth 1 to 2 feet high. Plant February to April, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

Little Bluestem

Well adapted to topsoils that are fertile but low in lime. Has deep and wide spreading root system which holds the soil and adds organic matter. By June plants have formed heavy bunch growth of bluish-green, narrow leaves. Fine for early spring and fall grazing. Plant February to April, 12 to 20 lbs. per acre.

King Ranch Yellow Bluestem

Outstanding for reclaiming old fields and eroded lands. Deep rooted, drouth-resistant, mid-grass. Semi-rooted, half erect, erosion resisting tufts. Tends to spread eliminating competition. Very palatable and highly nutritious. Stands up well under grazing and produces high quality hay. Plant January to March; September to October, 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

BUFFALO GRASS

A perennial which, because of its desirable turf and spreading runners, is in great demand for revegetation purposes. Especially adapted to heavy soils and splendid for grazing purposes, in the plains regions of Texas and Oklahoma. The treated seeds we are offering are of good germination and well adapted for use in this territory. Excellent for combination with other pasture grasses. Plant from February to June, from 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre.

CARPET GRASS

A low growing, broad-leaf perennial, creeping and taking root at every joint. It is better adapted to wet, sour soils and cut-over pine lands than is Bermuda. It prefers sandy or loamy soils where moisture remains near the surface. Makes a splendid permanent pasture and will withstand close grazing without injury. It is not a pest, plowing will kill it. Plant September and October; also February to May, 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

best on fertile, rather heavy, moist soil. Plant September to December, 15-20 lbs. per acre.

DALLIS GRASS

Dallis Grass, a perennial, broad leaf, bunch grass, prefers heavy soils, with lots of moisture, but will grow wherever there is sufficient fertility to sustain grass. It provides unsurpassed grazing, more nearly year-round than any other grass. It stops washed places quickly. Not a pest. Permits other grasses and clovers to live, but helps to choke out weeds. Plant any time, except in the drouthy summer, but preferably in spring when danger of frost is past. 5 to 10 lbs. seed to acre.

JOHNSON GRASS

It is hard to eradicate in the South. Continues to grow year after year from the roots except in climates with zero temperatures. Makes very fine hay, withstands drouth. Very prolific.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A long lived perennial. Succeeds best on limestone land, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils. Needs considerably moisture. We do not recommend planting alone in Texas, since it does not stand extreme heat well. Good results are obtained when planted in shady places both in pastures and lawns. Plant 35 pounds to the acre, in the fall of the year.

KENTUCKY 31 FESCUE

A strain out of Alta Fescue. Under ideal conditions furnish year-round pasture. Seeded in fall it is ready for pasture in early spring. Keep grazed to about 3 inches and keep it growing. For heavy winter pasture the grass should not be grazed from July to mid-November. Very palatable. Although a pasture grass it makes heavy yields of hay or silage of fair quality. Can be cut 2-3 times annually. Plant 15-20 pounds per acre.

RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS

A perennial of creeping habit for hay making or winter pastures and green winter lawns. It is recommended for heavy moist lowlands, as it withstands wet weather but also does well on most any good rich soil. It is tolerant of acid soils. Grows about 2 feet high. Sow broadcast 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

RESCUE GRASS

Rescue Grass, sometimes called Prairie Grass, a winter annual bunch grass, leafy and palatable makes a very good winter and spring pasture. It is adaptable to practically any soil condition. Very nutritious and stock like it. Good on cultivated land or in permanent pasture mixtures. Reseeds itself, and will come up the following fall after dying out in late spring. Broadcast from October to May, 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A short lived perennial sod-forming grass. Establishes pastures quickly in mixtures with other perennial grasses on fertile soils with long, cool moist periods. Plants form dense turf coarser than Common Rye Grass. Very nutritious and palatable. Seldom endures more than one season under Southwest conditions.

Pastures — To Reclaim Waste Acres

RYE GRASS

An annual bunch grass satisfactory on soil with fertility to sustain grass. Provides unsurpassed winter and spring grazing. If not grazed too closely at seeding time, it will reseed itself. This grass will solve your winter pasture problem. Another use of Rye Grass is as a nurse crop for clovers on land being started to permanent pastures. Seeds should be broadcast on a firm seed bed and harrowed in lightly. Use 28 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre, if sown alone; 10 to 15 pounds when sown with other seeds.

SIDEOATS GRAMA

Has the longest grazing period of any range bunch grass. Low in moisture, but nutritious and fattening, green or dry. Thrives best on limestone, sandstone and shale soils. Drouth-resistant, easy to establish and control. Plants erect to spreading and form dense turf 1½ to 3 feet tall. Plant February to May; July, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

VELVET GRASS

Also Known as Mesquite

(Not Texas Curly Mesquite)

A hardy long-lived perennial with soft broad leaves, never getting coarse. Grows from 8 to 12 inches high. Especially recommended to sow with other grasses. Provides good grazing or produces a good quantity of hay, but if planted alone does not yield as large a tonnage as many other grasses. Drouth resistant and adaptable to most soil conditions. Sow in September or October; also March and April, 20 to 25 lbs. per acre.

WEEPING LOVEGRASS

Eaten readily by livestock either dry or green. Has long grazing period. This long lived, perennial bunch grass grows rapidly into large dense clumps. Spreads by offsets forming at nodes on stems which send out aerial runners to establish themselves as new plants. Gives good results on most any type soil. Drouth and cold resistant. Plant February to June, 1 to 2½ lbs. per acre.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS

Perennial bunch grass. Hardy and long-lived. Because of deep root system (5-6 ft.), it is highly drouth res-

sistant and withstands cold. Commonly used in permanent pastures and does well on a variety of soils from clay to sand. Its early spring growth is relished by livestock. Plant September and October, 12 to 16 lbs. per acre.

Magnolia Permanent Pasture Mixtures TESTED AND PROVED FOR EACH SECTION

North and Central Texas — Bermuda, in North and Central Texas, may be established from seed or may be sodded in clumps, and since it spreads very rapidly, you get a good stand quickly. If you sod, or if you already have a Bermuda stand, plant our Pasture Mixture for North and Central Texas. This consists of Rye, Dallis, and Rescue Grasses, Hubam, Spotted Leaf Bur, and Sweet Clover. Sow at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

East Texas Sandy Uplands—In this section, also it is very desirable to have a Bermuda base. Our mixture consists of Rescue, Dallis, and Rye Grasses and Hubam, Lespedeza and Spotted Leaf Bur Clovers, which should be sown at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

East Texas Black Lands—Mixture consists of Bermuda, Rescue, Rye and Dallis Grasses, and Hubam, Hop and Sweet Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Where a stand of Bermuda is already had, the mixture may be ordered without the Bermuda Grass Seed.

Bottom Lands in Southeast Texas—Our pasture mixture for this territory consists of Bermuda, Rye, Dallis and Carpet Grasses, and Lespedeza, Hop, White Dutch and Hubam Clover. Sow at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre.

NOTE—Bur Clover in the wool of sheep penalizes the producer. If you plan to pasture sheep, order Pasture Mixture less Bur Clover and other seeds will be substituted.



Sudan Grass

SWEET SUDAN

Sweet Sudan, an annual, has established itself in Texas pasture work. It produces abundant forage of high sugar content, very palatable to cattle. Leaves are broader, and it stools more heavily than common Sudan. Seed is resistant to foliage diseases. This grass has proved productive and very desirable particularly where a sweet growing crop is desired, ensilage grown or a flavorful hay crop is wanted. Plant from 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in row—35 lbs. when broadcast.

COMMON SUDAN

An annual. Being hardy, it may be planted wherever there is sufficient fertility to produce cotton or corn. Survives drouth remarkably well. For hay, sow broadcast and harrow in, using from 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre. Grass should not be grazed until plants are from 15 to 18 inches high. Plant when soil is warm from March to July. Sudan is a splendid forage crop, that has proved of immeasurable value to Texas farmers. For temporary pasture or supplemental grass and hay, it is thoroughly dependable. Our seeds are pure, true to type and free from all noxious weeds, and Johnson Grass.

Austrian Winter Peas

Inoculate with Nitragin "C"

Austrian Winter Peas resemble the Early English Pea in seed size and the Canada Pea in character of vine. Recommended as a winter legume cover crop for soil improvement, when inoculated with Nitragin. Austrian Winter Peas thrive even after being subjected to zero temperatures. Does well on most any soil and grows from 4 to 5 feet tall on fertile soil. Provide excellent grazing for live stock or a good hay crop or an outstanding green manure crop. Planted in orchards and plowed under in the spring increases fertility. Plant from September to November also in the spring, 30 to 35 pounds to the acre when planted alone. If planted following a cultivated crop, it is not necessary to plow the ground, simply disc or harrow and cover the seeds lightly with a drag or roller. We recommend planting with Rye, Barley or Wheat to hold the vines off the ground. A bushel of small grain with 20 to 25 pounds of Austrian Winter Peas to the acre.

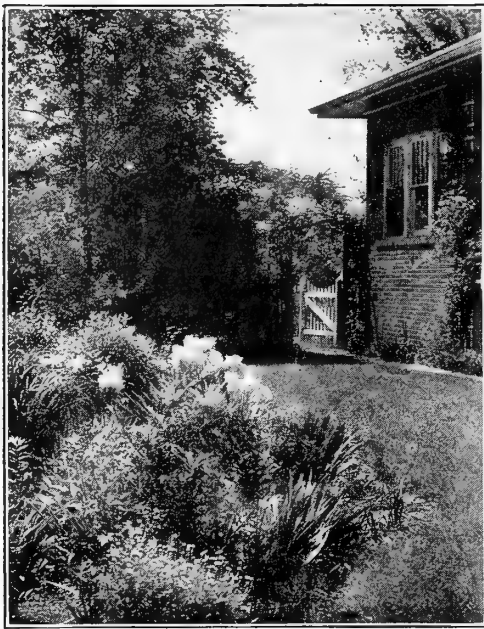
Hairy Winter Vetch

Inoculate with Nitragin "C"

The method of planting and cultivating Vetch has a tremendous influence on the planting, weather hardiness and final yield. First inoculate seed with Nitragin; then apply 150 pounds or more of 20% Phosphate, to the acre. Loosen soil from 3 to 5 inches; plant seeds not less than 2½ inches deep; sow 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre from August to November for winter pasture and soil improvement, and in the early spring for summer pasture. We recommend equal amounts of Vetch and Oats sown together so Vetch will have proper support in growing. When crop is turned under in the spring for green manure, disc or harrow the land before planting another crop.

Hairy Winter Vetch—Proved the best of the vetches in five years of tests in the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations. This variety not only produced the highest yields during each year of the test, but was more dependable during periods of cold weather and other adverse climatic conditions. Under average conditions yielded from 8 to 10 tons per acre; 12 to 14 tons were not unusual and 19 tons have been recorded.

Common Vetch—Not quite so hardy as Hairy Winter Vetch but very fine and well adapted to most of Texas.



BERMUDA GRASS

Bermuda Grass is, undoubtedly, the best lawn grass for the South (except in shaded areas, where it does not do well). Bermuda succeeds on practically all kinds of soils and, once established, it will not be killed out by hot, dry weather.

Bermuda Grass, Magnolia Extra Fancy Unhulled — Germinates in from 21 to 30 days. Sow February to July, 7 to 10 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft. (20'x50') of lawn area. Mixing 4 or 5 parts of dry sand with one part Bermuda seed, by bulk, before sowing, makes broadcasting easier and more uniform.

Bermuda Grass, Magnolia Hulled — Germinates in from 7 to 10 days. Sow April to August, 4 to 5 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft. of lawn area. Other planting directions same as for Unhulled Bermuda.

CENTIPEDE GRASS

Centipede Grass—A low growing perennial grass, spreading by creeping runners that root at each joint. The stems of runners lie close to the ground and have a long heavy root system. It has no underground runner and is easy to control. In appearance, it is half way between St. Augustine and Bermuda and of good green color. At maturity attains a height of 3 to 4 inches. Will grow in any soil regardless of fertil-



Nature's Carpet

MAKING A NEW LAWN

Here are the six steps to successful new lawn making: 1. Spade to a depth of at least 6 inches. 2. Pulverize the soil thoroughly, working in humus material, such as peat moss, as required to condition the soil. 3. Distribute evenly 4 lbs. of Vigoro per 100 sq. ft. of area and work it into the top inch or two of the seed bed. 4. Seed with Magnolia Good Grass Seed, weed free and high in germination. 5. Roll the lawn to compact the soil and assure good contact between soil and seed. This step is essential. A tamper may be used if a roller is not available. 6. Water with a fine spray daily until germination of the seed is complete, and the young seedlings well started. Then water as needed, but always water thoroughly. Light sprinkling encourages shallow roots.

REVITALIZING AN ESTABLISHED LAWN

Start by feeding your lawn a balanced, complete meal of 4 lbs. of Vigoro per 100 sq. ft. of lawn area. Apply only when the grass is dry. Vigoro is most effectively applied with a Vigoro Spreader, but may be applied with a kitchen colander or broadcast by hand. Next, soak the lawn thoroughly. A day or two after feeding go over the entire lawn, loosening up the soil on thin areas with an iron rake. Next, reseed these areas with Magnolia Good Grass Seed. Roll or tamp the newly seeded areas to make certain the seed is in firm contact with the soil. A little fine top-soil sifted, especially over the reseeded areas, is helpful. Water daily until germination of the new seed is complete, and the young seedlings well started.

ity if it is properly drained. After it establishes, withstands drouth. Seed not available, lawns are established by planting rooted plants or stolens. Plant stolens 4 to 6 inches apart in both directions. After the grass is established, 3 or 4 mowings a year will keep the grass in good shape, but an occasional mowing helps to maintain an even turf. This grass is chiefly a lawn grass and should not be planted where livestock is to graze as it contains very little food value. Centipede requires little feeding. A light application of Vigoro once a year is sufficient. Write for descriptive folder.

Kentucky Blue Grass — Germinates in 21 to 30 days. A desirable lawn grass for some sections of the South and parts of Texas, however it does not stand up well under the hot sun and dry conditions of much of Texas. Kentucky Blue Grass does do well in, and is recommended for, shaded areas where water for sprinkling is available. Sow in late winter or early spring, 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft.

RECOMMENDED GRASS MIXTURES

Magnolia Shady Lawn Mixture — A mixture of grasses that thrive in shade, under trees or close to walls. Remember that trees use a lot of plant food. Your lawn under trees, therefore, must be given much more plant food and moisture. 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft.

Magnolia Winter Lawn Mixture — Sow during September or October at the rate of one pound to two hundred sq. ft. Before sowing, mow the lawn closely and if the Bermuda is very thick, give it a top dressing of one inch loamy soil and Vigoro. Then rake the lawn and water thoroughly. If allowed to seed in the spring this grass will reseed itself, but if kept cut it must be replanted.

Red Top Grass—Makes a green winter lawn. Well adapted for grass mixtures, or may be planted in the Bermuda lawn in the fall.

St. Augustine Grass — Grows in the shade. Seed not available. Must be propagated from sod. One square yard of sod cut in 3 inch squares and distributed evenly over 10 square yards of lawn area, will cover quickly.

White Dutch Clover—Mixed with lawn grasses. White Dutch Clover shows up well in the cooler months. It also does well in shaded areas. Sow in fall or early spring, 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. Inoculate seeds with Nitragin B, clover will then add to the lawn sod fertility.

Winter Rye Grass—Winter lawns were a luxury in the days when making them required digging up the established lawn. Now, you can enjoy a beautiful, green lawn all winter, without disturbing your permanent grass, by following these simple rules: 1. In the fall, cut the permanent grass closely, remove clippings. 2. Apply Vigoro evenly, 4 lbs. per 100 sq. ft., and work down by ruffling the grass with the back of your iron rake. 3. Sow evenly with Winter Rye Grass, 1 lb. to 100 sq. ft., rake in lightly and soak down thoroughly. Keep the seed and soil moist until growth is well started. The Winter Rye Grass will die out when it turns warm in the spring, and the permanent grass will come out as usual. Feed the permanent grass with Vigoro, 4 lbs. to 100 sq. ft.

In the latter part of August and early September when the days become shorter, the nights cooler, and the frequent fall rains start, it's nature's and the successful gardeners' laws making time. Fall weather is ideal for quick germination and sturdy development of grass. Late summer and early fall made lawns will have a luxuriant top growth and a deep, sturdy root growth by the time winter comes.

G
R
A
S
S

Supplies to Keep Your Garden Fit

SOIL TEST KITS



The Good Earth—or is it?

Simple Soil Test Kits, for Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potash and Acidity with which everyone can make tests of soil and determine from them the fertility of any given plot of ground, then supply the deficiencies in proper portions.

Model	Individual Tests in Kit	Price
Home Gardener	20.....	\$ 2.50
New Club Model	50.....	4.75
Professional Model	200.....	22.50
Horticultural	125.....	12.50
Kit for Acid-Alkaline tests only		1.00

F.O.B. Dallas

BLACK MAGIC

CONDITIONS — NEUTRALIZES — MULCHES

IMPROVED BLACK MAGIC PEAT MOSS contains valuable elements. Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash—also valuable minerals: Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Sulphur, Iron, Copper, Magnesium and Boron. Its acid element counteracts alkalinity.

Peat Moss mixed into the soil around plants preserves moisture in the soil so that hungry roots can "drink" the food they need. It also serves as a protective mulch from summer heat or winter cold. Used and recommended by leading Nurserymen and professional growers.

Quantity	Approx. Wt.	Coverage	F.O.B. Dallas
1 bu.	48 lbs.	29 sq. ft.	\$1.30
3 bu. bag	140 lbs.	87 sq. ft.	3.20

ARCTIC PEAT MOSS

Peat Moss on the lawn, in the flower bed, around the shrubs, holds the moisture supply in the soil. In summer the hot rays are unable to penetrate a layer of peat, roots do not dry out, weeds are checked, moisture is saved. In winter plants are mulched to prevent alternate thaws and freezes, for sudden changes of temperature damage roots seriously and often fatally. It's wise to mulch with Peat Moss both summer and winter.

One bale covers about 300 sq. ft., one inch deep. Shipping weight approximate, since moisture varies, affecting weight.

	Approx. Wt.	F.O.B. Dallas
2½ peck bag	4 lbs.	\$.55
1 bu. bag	7 lbs.	.75
Small bale	50 lbs.	2.95
Large bale	100 lbs.	4.95

MARKLE QUALITY GARDEN TOOLS



Made of feather-lite metal in one solid piece. No handles to fall out, no joints to break or bend. Self sharpening, non-rusting, easy to clean. Patented finger rest eliminates the need of a tight grip and coupled with scientific balance, makes them non-fatiguing to use.

F.O.B. Dallas, Wt. 1 lb. \$1.95 set

"SNAP-CUT" PRUNERS



World's best known pruner. Special bronze cutting anvil that does not injure cutting edge—Handy "finger-tip" catch—All cutting parts easily replaceable — Comfort-shaped, non-pinching handles — Rust resisting finish—8 inches long. Takes ¾ inch branches. Wt. 1 lb.

No. 119, F.O.B. Dallas \$2.25 ea.

KEISER HEDGE SHEAR

Drop forged from high carbon steel, carefully hardened and tempered for long life, hollow ground. Pivot bolt hardened and secured with slotted nut with cotter pin. Serrated edges of most efficient and costly design. 9" blade. Wt. 2 lbs.



F.O.B. Dallas \$3.60 ea.

MIRACLE GRASS SHEAR

A radical new principle of high pivot blade mounting makes possible the following permanent improvements. The easiest working shear ever made. No more blisters. No more tired hands. Built strong enough to last for many years and to do the heaviest work. Wt. 1 lb.



F.O.B. Dallas \$2.50 ea.

Feed Everything You Grow

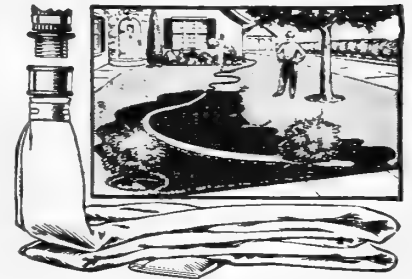
with this complete, balanced diet



The 100th Meridian is approximately on a North-South line from Wellington to Eagle Pass, Texas.

Delivered Prices:	East of 100th Meridian	West of 100th Meridian
5 Lb. Carton	\$.50	\$.50
10 Lb. Carton .....	.90	.90
25 Lb. Bag	1.60	1.75
100 Lb. Bag	4.25	5.00

SOIL SOAKER



IT REALLY SOAKS THE SOIL

Scientifically treated, mildew resistant canvas, one end screws to water hose, other end closed. Water seeps through every pore, soaks directly into the soil over an area of several feet on all sides. No spray—no waste on walks, driveways, in street—no excessive evaporation.

FOR LAWNS AND GARDENS

	Postpaid
12 foot length, wt. 1 lb. ea.	\$1.65
18 foot length, wt. 1½ lb. ea.	2.20
30 foot length, wt. 2 lbs. ea.	3.40
50 foot length, wt. 2½ lbs. ea.	5.50

TRUCORD GARDEN HOSE



TRUCORD Garden Hose is of synthetic rubber construction, and has a black corrugated rubber cover. Double braid of cotton cord gives protection against bursting. Cord tensions are equalized so there is no tendency for the hose to twist when water pressure is applied. Outside dia. 1"—Inside dia. 5/8".

	F.O.B. Dallas
50 ft. coupled, wt. 18 lbs. Ea.	\$7.00
25 ft. coupled, wt 8 lbs. Ea.	3.75

REVOLVING LAWN SPRINKLER



Attractively priced lawn sprinkler, stands 4¼" high with a base 7 by 7½". Solid Brass head. Brass arms have a 7¼" spread. Waters a circle up to 34 feet in diameter and sprays from 5 to 7 gallons per minute.

F.O.B. Dallas
No. 3463, wt. 2 lbs. Ea. \$1.80



National Eezy Wear Garden Gloves

All Leather — Dirt Proof—Soft as Kid — Washable.

Permit almost bare hand freedom. Women's Sizes, Pr. \$1.35
No. 626—5½ to 6¼
No. 726—6½ to 7¼
No. 826—7½ to 8¼
Men's Sizes, Pr. \$1.50
926—8¼ to 9¼
1026—9½ to 10½

Postpaid

Supplies to Keep Your Garden Healthy

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT (Non-poisonous)

1/2 Pt. Protects 1 Bu. Seed Corn



Keeps crows and other birds, insects and rodents away from seeds and protects seeds from rotting in the ground. You may treat with Semesan in advance, then apply Stanley's Crow Repellent just before planting.

1/2 Pint 60¢ Pint \$1.00
Quart \$1.75
F.O.B. Dallas

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Reduces Loss in Transplanting

Use on all kinds of flowering plants, vegetable plants, shrubs, seedlings or trees when planting.

1/2 oz. 25¢ — 3 oz. \$1.00 — 1 lb. \$4.00
Postpaid

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

For Cuttings, Seeds and Bulbs

Cuttings treated with Rootone, root in a much shorter time. Fewer cuttings die. Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Vegetable Seeds, Grass and Clover Seeds dusted with Rootone germinate quicker and root growth is faster and heavier.

1/4 oz. 25¢ — 2 oz. \$1.00 — 1 lb. \$5.00
Postpaid

No. 10 Rootone (for use on woody cuttings only) 1 lb. \$10.00—Postpaid

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

For stopping premature drop of flowers, fruit and leaves of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches and Tomatoes.

2/5 oz. 25¢ 2 oz. \$1.00
Postpaid

G & O SPECIALTY PLANT FOODS



Completely balanced special food. Contains no filler, all organic. (Dried Blood, Fish Scrap, Bone Meal, Guano, Potash, Cottonseed Meal, Nitrate of Soda, Superphosphate and Powdered Poultry Manure.)

G & O Rose Food—Roses Cry for It.

G & O Dahlia, Gladiola, Bulb and Lily Food—Potash food for Dahlias and Tubers.

G & O Rhodo-Azalea-Camelia Food—Acidity food for Azaleas and Camellias.

5 lb. 85¢ — 10 lb. \$1.40 — 25 lb. \$3.10
F.O.B. Dallas



Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

When ordering. Always state name of seed

ALFALFA (A) Swt., Bur. Hubam Clovers 1 lb. ea. \$.50 100 lb. ea. .... .70	SOYBEANS (S) 2 bu. ea. \$.30 5 bu. ea. .... .50 (One can) 30 bu. ea. 2.95 (6-5 bu. cans)
CLOVERS (B) Red, Alsike, Crimson, White and Ladino ... 1 bu. ea. \$.50 100 lb. ea. .... .70	BEANS (D) Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney and Great Northern 1 bu. ea. \$.50
LESPEZDA (L) 100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.) Ea. \$.50	PEANUTS, COW PEAS (E) 2 bu. ea. \$.30 5 bu. ea. .... .50
PEAS (C) VETCHES (All varieties) 100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.) Ea. .... .50	LUPINES (All Varieties) 100 lb. Size (inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed) Ea. \$.50
GARDEN SIZE— Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines, Lima Beans and Edible Soybeans Enough for 8 lbs. seed. ea. 15¢	

SEED DISINFECTANTS

SEMESAN — Dusted on seeds and bulbs or used in solution with water as a dip, reduces seed decay and seedling blight, increases germination, plant vigor and productiveness. 1/3 oz. pkt. treats 5 to 10 lbs. seed.

1/3 oz. 20¢ 12 oz. \$ 2.40
2 oz. 60¢ 4 lbs. 11.00

SEMESAN JR. — For seed corn. Reduces seed rotting, checks seedling blight and certain seed-borne rots of root and stalk. 1 1/2 oz. treats 1 bu. of seed.

1 1/2 oz. 17¢ ea. 6 1/4 lb. \$ 4.16 ea.
12 oz. 62¢ ea. 25 lb. 13.85 ea.
100 lbs. \$49.95 ea.

2% CERESAN — For cotton, reduces seed rotting and damping off. Gives more uniform stand with less seed. Increases yield. 1 lb. treats 5 to 8 bu.

1 1/2 lb. \$1.25 ea. 25 lbs. \$16.09 ea.
100 lbs. \$57.75 ea.

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN — 5%. Generally controls seed-borne diseases, smuts, and reduces root rots and seedling blights. Use on Cotton, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Sorghum, Peas. 1 lb. treats 32 bu. grain, 16 bu. peas or 12 bu. corn.

4 oz. \$.45 ea. 4 lbs. \$ 3.40 ea.
1 lb. 1.00 ea. 40 lbs. 28.75 ea.
100 lbs. \$69.00 ea.

ARASAN — Improved Corn, Peanut and Vegetable disinfectant. Protects against seed rot and damping off. 3/4 oz. to bu. corn; 2 oz. to 100 lbs. shelled or 3 oz. to 100 lbs. unshelled peanuts.

1 oz. 16¢ ea. 4 lbs. \$ 5.16 ea.
8 oz. 80¢ ea. 25 lbs. 30.00 ea.
100 lbs. \$115.00 ea.

Above Prices F.O.B. Dallas

INSECTICIDES

ACME APHIS SPRAY — Improved Nicotine Spray. Combining a soft fish-oil soap with Black Leaf 40.
3 oz. 40¢ 12 oz. \$1.00

ACME ARSENATE OF LEAD — For dusting and spraying. Controls practically all leaf-eating insects.
1 lb. ctn. 65¢ 4 lbs. \$1.59
1 lb. bag 60¢

ACME BORDEAUX MIXTURE — Controls blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose etc. Stimulates plant growth.
1 lb. 45¢ 4 lbs. 95¢

ACME ROTENONE GARDEN GUARD — An ideal spray for home garden. Dust or spray. Non-injurious to human and warm blooded animals. Both stomach and contact poison.
1 lb. Sifter Gun 45¢
1 lb. Pump Gun 60¢
4 lbs. 90¢ 50 lbs. \$9.00

ROTENONE GARDEN SPRAY (NNOR) — A non-poisonous spray for sucking and chewing insects. Economical to use.
1 oz. 35¢ 6 oz. \$1.00
16 oz. \$2.15 ea.

ACME DUSTING SULPHUR — An improved sulphur for home use which can also be used as a spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot, and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons and certain other foliage.
2 lb. Sifter Can 48¢ ea.

ACME TOMATO DUST — A general garden insecticide and fungicide. Complete tomato protection. Recommended against flea beetle, horn worm, and fruit worm.
1 lb. Sifter 50¢ ea.
4 lb. bag \$1.15 ea.

SNAROL

An insecticide bait to combat snails, cut worms, sow bugs and grasshoppers.
1 lb. 35¢ 6 lb. \$1.50
2 1/2 lb. 75¢ 10 lb. 2.25
50 lb. bag \$8.50
Above prices F.O.B. Dallas

END-O-PEST

3 Way Garden Defense

It's "all the protection most gardens need" in one ready to use product. The cartridge refillable dust gun gives you quick and easy control over most chewing and sucking insects and fungus diseases.

4 oz. 35¢; 10 oz. gun 98¢;
10 oz. Refills 75¢; 2 lbs. \$1.98
F.O.B. Dallas



END-O-WEED (2-4-D)

Improved Weed Control

Spray ugly weeds away with End-o-Weed. Destroys weed leaves, stems and roots in a week or so. Kills dandelions, chickenweed, plantain and over 100 other lawn weeds.



1/2 Pints \$1.00; Qts. \$2.75;
Gal. \$7.50; Powder 25¢.

F.O.B. Dallas

Gorgeous Color — Flower Seeds — Glorious Beauty



Ageratum
Midget Blue

AGERATUM (Floss Flower)—Feathery flowers, borne in dense clusters. Very decorative for bouquets. Drouth resistant.

Midget Blue—3". 1940 "A. A." Azure Blue. Pkt. 25¢.

Blue Perfection—12". The popular deep blue.

ALYSSUM—An easily grown annual. Fine for beds and edging. Quick growing. Blooms early summer to frost.

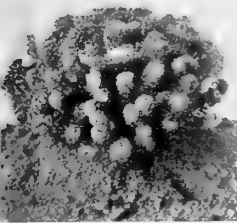
Carpet of Snow—3". Plants 1 ft. across. Pure White.

Little Gem—3". An old favorite. White flowers.

Violet Queen—3". Free flowering; rich, deep violet. Pkt. 15¢.

ALLYSSUM—Perennial. Blooms early spring.

Saxatile—12". Golden Yellow. A fine border plant.



Alyssum Violet Queen

AMARANTHUS — Do well in good moist, lime soil, but colorings are more vivid in poor ground.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat) — 2½'. Inner foliage bronze tipped green. Outer foliage bright scarlet and gold.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding) — 3'. Green foliage with long drooping, red spikes. Lovely for mass beds.

ARMERIA (Thrift, Sea Pink)—Perennial. Blooms early. Globular heads.

Alpina—3". Rose Pink. Pkt. 25¢.

ASTERS—Need rich soil. Plenty of sunshine. Easy to grow.

Super-Giants, Largest of All

El Monte—2½' Deep glowing crimson. Long flowering. Pkt. 20¢.

Los Angeles—2½'. Gorgeous shell pink, huge flowers. Pkt. 20¢.

Giant Crego (Ostrich Feather)
(Wilt Resistant)

Navy Blue—2'. 1943 "A. A." Immense purple-blue flowers. Pkt. 15¢.

Mixed—2'. All colors. Petals curled and twisted. Pkt. 15¢.

Queen of the Market (Wilt Resistant)
Mixed—16". Very early flowering and most popular. Pkt. 15¢.

Sunshine

Sunshine Mixed—3'. Quill like centers with loosely placed outside petals. Very lovely. Long season. Pkt. 20¢.

BACHELOR BUTTON (Corn Flower)—15". Blossoms are somewhat thistle-like in form. Drouth-resistant.

Blue Boy—True cornflower blue.

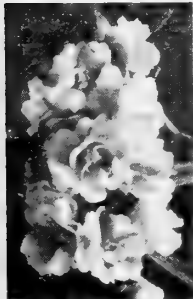
Jubilee Gem—1937 "A. A." Deep blue flowers. Pkt. 15¢.

Pinkie—A very fine pink.

Red Boy—Deep, glowing red of great beauty.

Mixed—A fine mixture of all shades.

BALSAM (Touch-me-not)—Does well in partial shade. Double blossoms cling closely to the central stalk. Plants sturdy and bushy and can stand hot sunshine, rich soil and plenty of water. Colors frequently mix in the flower. Shades of rose pink and lavender. Finest mixed.



Balsam

BLUEBONNET—See Texas Blue Bonnet.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold) — 18". Blooms all summer in almost any soil if seed pods are kept off. Likes moist soil.

Campfire—Dark Orange with a scarlet sheen. Early and very pleasing.

Lemon Queen—Lemon yellow.

Orange King—Deep orange with dark center.

Orange Shaggy — Deep orange with fringed petals.

Finest Mixed

CANDYTUFT—12". Well suited to this section. Needs plenty of sunshine and only a moderate amount of water.

Giant White Hyacinth Flowered—Produces large floral spikes resembling a well formed hyacinth.

Umbellata—A compact round flower, umbrella formed. Delightful for bouquets. Mixed colors.

CANTERBURY BELLS — 2'. Branching plants bear heavily, double canterbury bells of various shades of blue and pink.

Double Mixed—Bears 6 to 8 spikes.

Single Mixed—Very pleasing flowers.

CARDINAL CLIMBER—A rapid grower that will attain a height of 20 ft. or more. Fern-like foliage, which is literally covered when flowering with cardinal-red flowers about 1 inch in size. Pkt. 15¢.

CATHEDRAL BELLS—Rapid growing climber with numerous bell-shaped green flowers changing to rosy purple.

CARNATION—With a protection of litter or straw, these flowers stand the winter and flower freely the following spring.

Chabaud's Giant—15". Bloom about six months after replanting. Produce an abundance of large, double, clove-scented flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25¢.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER (Celosia Childsii)—2½'. Lovely and unusual. Branches luxuriantly and vivid flower clusters, like balls of yarn, are borne on the stem ends. Flowers are very lasting. A single plant often looks like a big bouquet.

COCKSCOMB (Celosia)—Very decorative. A fine foliage plant. In texture, flowers like plush or chenille. Thrive in light soil. Easily dried for winter use.

President Thiers—12". Immense combs of brilliant red.

Fine Feathered Mixed—24". The Plumbed kinds. Very brilliant colors.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—24". Bloom in late summer and fall. Size of the flower increased by pinching off buds, allowing fewer to bloom.

Shasta Daisy — Large white blooms with yellow center. Very valuable for borders and cut flowers.



Candytuft



Calendula



Carnation



Cosmos—Double Crested



Shasta Daisy

All packets 10¢ each, except when otherwise priced

Plant Old Favorites and Some New Flowers

COLEUS—18". Handsome, decorative plants. Foliage of a wide range of colors. Often used in window boxes, mixed colors. **Pkt. 25¢.**

COLUMBINE (Aguilegia) — 2½'. Beautiful spring blooming plants of graceful, airy habit; highly prized for border and cutting. Grow best in partial shade and light, fairly rich soil.

Mrs. Scott Elliot's Strain—The blooms of these dainty flowers are very large and the spurs quite long. Wide range of colors with pastels predominating. **Pkt. 25¢.**

COSMOS—3'. An outstanding plant for the annual border or background. Bright colored flowers bloom on graceful stems for mid-summer until frost.

Extra Early Double Crested—2½'. Large center crest. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Klondyke Orange Flare—Golden orange.

Mammoth Flowering Mixed — Fine range of colors.

CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-Me-Not) — 18". Produces long sprays of Forget-Me-Not like flowers. Grows easily and blooms for a long season. An attractive addition to your garden. **Firmament—Bright, Indigo Blue.**

CYPRESS VINE—Quick growing climber with attractive, trumpet-shaped, scarlet or white flowers. The petals form a star 1 to 1½ inches across. Bloom from July to fall. **Pkt. 15¢.**

DAHLIA—2'. Fun to grow from seed. Fine for cut flowers and bedding.

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—Double and semi-double in a wide range of colors. **Pkt. 15¢.**

DAISY—See Chrysanthemum.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur) — 24". Among the most beautiful and attractive perennials. The regal stateliness of their colorful spikes is unequalled. Blooms first year if sown in fall or very early spring

Blackmore and Langdon Hybrid — Large well-shaped florets, all clear shades of blue, contrasting centers. **Pkt. 25¢.**

EUPHORBIA (Snow-on-the-Mountain) — 24". The green leaves are broadly veined and edged with white, topmost leaves almost white. Colorful foliage plant which adds beauty to borders and groups. Easily grown. Adds much to bouquets.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru)—24". Showy summer and fall blooming plants. Flowers open in the afternoon. Grows rapidly.

Mixed—A wide range of colors.

All Packets 10¢ each, unless otherwise priced



Cynoglossum



Dahlia



Gypsophila



Helianthus Sun Gold

FOX GLOVE (Digitalis)—Open, inverted, bell-shaped flowers. Finely spotted. Do well in sun or half shade. Bloom in June and July.

The Shirley Hybrid—6 to 7 ft. Flower heads over 3 ft. long. White and shell pink to deepest rose.

GAILLARDIA—24". Gorgeous colored flowers. Bloom from June to October. Showy in garden. Grown easily. Will stand drouth and hot weather.

Double Mixed—Fine range of colors.

GERANIUM—Enormous flower heads. Fragrant and many colored. Foliage velvety in texture. Fine for window boxes, pot plants and gardens. **Pkt. 25¢.**

GODETIA (Satin Flower) — 24". Attractive plants provide graceful sprays for cut flowers. Their ease of growth (treatment similar to Cosmos and Zinnia) makes them especially pleasing in Texas. Do well in poor soil. Mixed colors.

GOMPHRENA (Old Fashioned Bachelor Button) (Globe Amaranth)—Attractive, clover-like flowers. Bloom from mid-summer until frost. May be used as fresh cut flowers or dried for winter use. Mixed colors.

GOURDS, Ornamental — Large Gourd fruits very attractive for decoration. The small ones, very interesting for table decoration. Many things may be made from them.

Mixed—Large fruited.

Mixed—Small fruited.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath) — A graceful, free flowering plant. Open, bell-shaped flowers. Fine in bouquets.

Covent Garden Strain—24". Plant covered with white flowers.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)—5'. The brilliancy and size of these flowers make it valuable for screening and backgrounds.

Sun Gold—Strikingly brilliant, all double, golden yellow flowers.

HELICHRYSUM (Strawflower) — For winter bouquets. Should be cut before the centers open and hung upside down to dry in a cool, dark place. To grow large flowers disbud, allowing only one bloom to the stem.

HIBISCUS — 5'. Used extensively for background. Produces large, showy flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Very hardy. Colors mixed, shades of red, pink and white. **Pkt. 15¢.**

All Packets 10¢ each, unless otherwise priced



Delphinium



Coleus



Euphorbia



Geranium



Godetia

Take Time Out to Enjoy Nature

HOLLYHOCK (Perennial)—6'. Set amidst tall growing shrubs, this plant lends beauty and color to them. Lovely double flowers, deeply frilled and fringed at the edges.

Chater's Double Mixed—A charming variety of colors. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLYHOCK (Annual) — 6'. Like perennial Hollyhock in habit and will last for several years. Called "Annual" because the plants will flower the first season from seed if planted early.

Indian Spring—Bright rose, splashed with carmen. Semi-double flowers. Abundant blooms.

HYACINTH BEAN (Jack Bean) (Dolichos)—10'. Excellent for planting along wire fence. Very decorative. Flowers stand up like Hyacinth blooms. Followed by attractive pods. Rapid climber.

LARKSPUR—24". Very desirable flowers for the garden and for cutting. Beautiful, easy to raise, quick growers. Very free flowering. Large double blooms on long spikes. The feathery foliage, is attractive before plants are in bloom. Plants do best in sunny position in rich, well-drained soil.

Giant Imperial Blue Bell—Azure Blue.

Giant Imperial Blue Spire—Deep Violet Blue.

Giant Imperial Carmen King — Deep Carmine Rose.

Giant Imperial Lilac Spire—Lovely Lilac.

Giant Imperial Exquisite Pink — Soft pink, Shaded salmon.

Giant Imperial Ruby—Brilliant Ruby-red.

Giant Imperial White King—Glistening White.

Giant Imperial Mixed—All colors mixed.

Double Stock Flowered—Mixed all colors.

LINUM (Flowering Flax) — 2'. A good flower for bed and borders. Flowers appear daily on plants, are about 1 inch across and are borne in culsters.

Perenne Blue — Dainty, sky-blue flowers on graceful stems. Blooms produced continuously in profusion.

LOBELIA — Small, round compact plants. Easily grown. Fine for beds, borders and rock gardens.

Crystal Palace — Deep blue flowers with dark green foliage. Pkt. 20c.

LUPINS — 3½'. Beautiful plants with long spikes of pea-like flowers. Blooms during May and June. Succeed in deeply prepared, well-drained soil.

Russel's Choice Mixed — The finest of the lupines, both in size and coloring. Pkt. 25c.

MEXICAN FIRE BUSH (Kochia) — 36". Resembles close-clipped ornamental Evergreen. The pyramidal bushes are close and compact with moss-like foliage that turns brilliant red in the fall. Fine hedge plant.

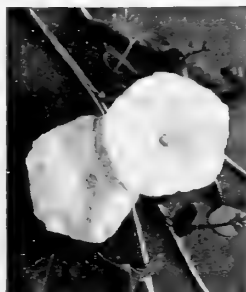
All Packets 10c each, unless otherwise priced



Helichrysum



Hollyhock



Morning Glory



Nasturtium
Double Gleam

MARIGOLD — These popular flowers bloom abundantly long after most flowers are past their prime. Especially desirable for cutting. Tall Marigolds are fine for borders; dwarfs valuable for bedding and edging.

Carnation Flowered

Burpee's Gold—24". Immense flowers, golden in color. Pkt. 15c.

Guinea Gold—24". Golden flowers with carnation-like petals.

Yellow Supreme — 28". Large blooms, honey fragrance, with broad, loose, frilled petals of lemon-yellow. Foliage practically free from old Marigold odor.

Chrysanthemum Flowered

Crown of Gold — 30". Odorless. 1937 "A. A." Short quilled center petals with flat deep orange guard petals. Pkt. 15c.

Mammoth Mum—30". 1944 "A. A." Honorable mention. Fluffy, ball-like sulphur-yellow blooms of unusual size. Pkt. 25c.

Gigantea—Sweet Scented

Pot O' Gold — 12". Early flowering, showy dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

Sunset Giants—3½'. Sweet scented, extremely large flowered. Color varieties yellow and orange. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf French

Double Mixed — 15". Old favorites with wide range of color.

Harmony Mixture—12". Golden yellow bordered with shades of yellow and maroon.

Dwarf Royal Scot — 24". Red flowers, gold stripes. Pkt. 15c.

Miniature Dwarf French

Spry—9". 1941 "A. A." Clear yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. 15c.

Sunkist—8". "A. A." Covered all summer with attractive, deep orange flowers. Pkt. 15c.

MOONFLOWER (Ipomea) — 20'. Covered with large flowers every evening and cloudy day. Rapid climber.

Bona Nox—Blue with purple throat.

Noctiflora—Large white flowers.

MORNING GLORY (Ipomea)—20'. Quick-growing climbers succeeding best in soil that is not too rich and in full sun. Fine for covering trellises, arbors and porches. Continuous blooming from July to frost.

Heavenly Blue—Lovely deep blue, with cream throat.

Pearly Gates — Large white flowers, creamy throat. Pkt. 15c.

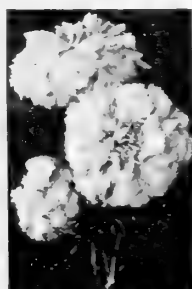
Scarlet O'Hara—Brilliant dark wine red. Pkt. 20c.

Mixed—Large flowered strain, many colors.

All Packets 10c each, unless otherwise priced



Larkspur



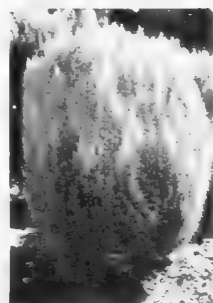
Marigold
Guinea Gold



Marigold
Crown of Gold



Marigold
Sunkist



Mexican Firebush
Kochia

Fragrant, Gay and Decorative Flower Beds



Nemophila

NEMOPHILA (Baby Blue Eyes)—6". Quick grower, early bloomer. Bears many lovely cup-shaped, sky blue flowers. Particularly good for borders.

NICOTIANA (Sweet Scented, Flowering Tobacco)—2". Long tube-shaped, petunia-like flowers. Very fragrant, particularly at evening and night. Flower star-shaped.

PANSY—6". A favorite with most everyone. Succeed best in rich, well drained soil in sunny position. Bloom best in cool, early days of spring. No garden is complete without pansies. Fine for cutting and borders.

Swiss Giant—Long stemmed giants in a wide range of colors. **Pkt. 25¢.**

PETUNIA—Can be grown anywhere in mass beds, as border plants, for window-boxes, overhanging terrace walls or in pots indoors. Bloom two months after planting.

Large Flowering Petunias

Eik's Pride—16". Velvety black purple. Best of all dark blues. **Pkt. 25¢.**

Giants of California—16". Large flowers, freely produced. Beautiful blend of colors. **Pkt. 25¢.**

Flaming Velvet—16". Vivid velvety dark red. **Pkt. 25¢.**

Theodosia—20". Fringed rosy pink with golden center. Fine for porch boxes. **Pkt. 25¢.**

Dwarf Petunias

Celestial Rose—Rich, satiny rose. Improved Rose of Heaven. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Rosy Morn—Clear Pink bedding variety of deserved popularity. Very free blooming. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Taller Petunias

Balcony Blue—Beautiful, rich shade of violet blue. Bedding variety. **Pkt. 15¢.**

General Dodd—Blood red, a very fine petunia. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Heavenly Blue—Good silvery blue of varying shades. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Howards Star, Improved—Red-purple with white star. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Viola—Lovely violet blue. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Single Mixed—A very fine mixture of all colors.

All packets 10¢ each, unless otherwise priced

NASTURTIUM—Very popular plants of easy culture, blooming profusely in ordinary well-drained soil. Useful plant for dry, sandy or gravelly locations. Make lovely cut flowers.

Golden Gleam—12". Fragrant, double golden flowers, long stems.

Mahogany Gem—12". Semi-double, very dark red.

Salmon Gleam—12". Fragrant, double salmon pink.

Scarlet Gleam—12". Vivid double scarlet; fragrant.

Gleam Hybrids, Mixed—12". All colors. Remarkable mixture.

Dwarf Single Nasturtium—9". Low-growing bushes, suited for edging or borders.



Nicotiana

American Legion—24". Brilliant Scarlet flower with white Maltese Cross.

Shirley Mixed, Double—24". Satiny texture and wide range of colors.

Shirley Mixed, Single—28". Range in color from white to crimson. Many daintily edged and striped. Rarely two alike.

Tulip—24". Large tulip-shaped flowers. Scarlet with black maltese cross.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose)—Make a brilliant display of color in low borders, edging, rock gardens and beds. Grow well in sunny, well drained locations.

Double Mixed—All colors. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Single Mixed—All colors.

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE FLOWER—2'. The white lacy flower so common in Texas, which softens and beautifies bouquets and graces so many borders.

QUEENS WREATH (Mexican Love Vine)—Rapid climbers. Its long spikes of rose pink, bell-shaped blooms are very lovely and the foliage is attractively shaped.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage)—24". Brilliant bedding plant. Blooms early summer until frost. May be used for cutting.

Splendens—Also known as Scarlet Sage. **Pkt. 15¢.**

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—The old-time favorite. No other flower can surpass their brilliant colorings. A native of Texas. Grows and thrives in any kind of soil in a sunny position. Fine for bedding, borders and cuttings.

Star Mixed—Novelty star-shaped flower in a wide array of colors and mixtures. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Red Glory, Gigantea—Brilliant red with white eye. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Rosy Morn, Gigantea—Rose pink with white eye. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Salmon Glory, Gigantea—Salmon-pink with white eye. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Mixed, Gigantea (Art Shades)—A wonderful mixture of pastel shades. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Mixed, Drummondii—Fine mixture of all colors. **Perennial Phlox**—Mixed. **Pkt. 15¢.**

PINKS (Dianthus)—12". Spicy-odored annuals that reseed themselves. Produce a variety of brilliant colors and profusion of blooms. Like lime soils. Drouth resistant.

Single Mixed—Many colors and many mixtures of colors.

Double Mixed—Wide range of colors and mixtures.

POPPY (Silk Flowers)—The colorful beauty of poppies assure them a welcome place in every garden. Easily grown.

California Poppy (Eschscholtzia)—Golden yellow. 12". Lacy green foliage and golden yellow blooms.

California Poppy, Mixed—Beautiful shades of red, rose and yellow.



California Giant Petunia



Queen Anne's Lace Flower



Pansy
Swiss Giant



Rosy Morn Petunia



Double Mixed Pinks



Portulaca—
Double



Phlox Drummondii



Poppy—
Double Shirley

Beauty - Color - Life - Harmony

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride or Pincushion Flower)—Easy to grow and does well in widely different types of soil. An old favorite, modernized.

Black Prince—3'. Dark maroon red.
Imperial Blue Moon—3'. Fully double. A deep lavender blue, unusually attractive. **Pkt. 15c.**
Blue Cockade—3'. Conical flowers of deep azure.
Fire King—3'. Firey scarlet.
Peace—2'. Pure white flowers. Almost spherical.
Rosette—3'. Deep rose, suffused salmon.
Mixed—Reds, blues, pinks and whites.

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS—Rapid climber. Bears large sprays of bright pealike flowers. Dry beans, scarlet spotted purple.

SNAPDRAGONS (Antirrhinum) — Long showy spikes of tubular flowers with spreading lobes and finely marked throats. Fragrant as well as brilliantly colored. Very desirable for cutting.
Indian Summer, Bronze, Brilliant Rose, Scarlet, or Yellow. **Pkt. 15c.**
Rustproof Mixed.

STOCKS (Early Giant Imperial) — 26". These giant stocks are splendid for outdoor planting. Delightfully fragrant and very hardy.
Chamois Rose, Golden Old Rose, Lavender, Dark Blue, Firey Blood Red, Mixed, all Pkt. 15c.
Dwarf Mixed—14". (Ten Weeks).

SWEET PEAS—Noted for brilliant colors, long stems, size and free blooming. Plant Sweet Peas early. Their fragrant blooms are lovely for cut flowers. Cutting insures a large quantity of blooms.



Salvia

Early Flowering
Clear Blue, Ball's Rose, or Mixed.

Late Spencers
Golden Orange, Olympia, Deep Purple, Reflection, Clear Blue, Powerscourt, Lavender, Red Supreme, Rose Pink, Scarlet, Warrior, Maroon, Gigantic, White, Mixed.

SWEET PEAS (Lathyrus Latifolium) — Perennial. A very decorative vine with showy clusters of flowers. Blooms all summer. **Pkt. 25c.**
Red—Pink Beauty—White.

SWEET WILLIAM—An old-fashioned flower, well known. Pleasing especially because of wide range of color and fragrance.
Double Mixed—Pkt. 15c.
Single Mixed.

TEXAS BLUEBONNET (Lupins) — Fine for borders. Reseeds itself. Grows practically anywhere. Does especially well on lime soil.

TITHONIA — 6'. A startling, brilliant flower. Flowers last well. Adapted to Texas conditions.
Fireball—Dazzling Scarlet, large single flowers. **Pkt. 15c.**



Scabiosa

VERBENA—Very desirable for massing in beds or borders. Blooms from early spring until heavy frost. Likes poor soil.

Lavender Glory, Pink and Rose Shades, Purple Mantle, Scarlet, White, Mixed, All, Pkt. 15c.
VINCA (Periwinkle) — 18". Glossy dark green foliage, very attractive. Blossoms somewhat like those of phlox, but much larger and not borne in clusters.

Pink, White, White with Crimson Eye and Mixed, All, Pkt. 15c.

ZINNIAS—Each year many new and delightful flowers are produced in the zinnia family. We list those which have been tested and proved satisfactory in this area.



Zinnia
 California Giant

Dahlia Flowered—3 ft.
Canary Yellow, Rose Pink, Crimson Monarch, Polar Bear, White, Lavender Dream, Will Rogers, Scarlet, Oriole, Orange, Red, Purple Prince, Mixed, Illumination, Rose

Fantasy—2½ ft.
 Shaggy, ray-like petals, curled and twisted.
Star Dust—Deep, Golden Yellow. **Pkt. 15c.**
Wildfire—Dazzling Scarlet. **Pkt. 15c.**
Finest Mixed—All shades.

California Giants—3 ft.
Daffodil—Canary Yellow.
Lavender Queen—Lavender.
Orange Queen—Orange.
Rose Queen—Rose Pink.
Purity—Clear White.
Violet Queen—Deep Purple.
Golden Queen—Golden Yellow.
Miss Wilmott—Soft Pink.
Scarlet Queen—Brilliant Scarlet.
Mixed—All Shades.

Super Crown O'Gold—3 ft.
 Between Dahlia Flowered and California Giants. Petals have filmy, golden over-cast.
Pastel Tints—All Colors. **Pkt. 15c.**

Lilliputs—15 in.
 Handsome little bushes nearly covered with small double flowers. Very popular for Bouquets. Bloom 1" to 1¼".

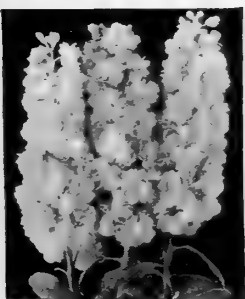
Canary Gem—Yellow.
Purple Gem—Deep purple.
White Gem—Pure white.
Salmon Gem—Salmon pink.
Black Ruby—Blackish red.
Golden Gem—Golden yellow.
Rosebud—Rose Pink
Scarlet Gem—Bright scarlet.
Mixed—All pastel shades.

Tom Thumb—6 in.
 Very small, but very popular Zinnia that serves many purposes in the garden and window box. All colors. **Mixed. Pkt. 15c.**

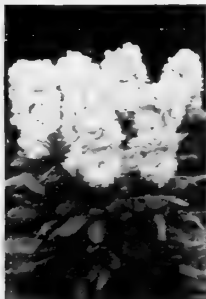


Zinnia
 Lilliputs

All packets 10c each, unless otherwise priced



Stocks—
 Giant Imperial



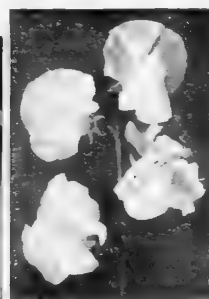
Stocks—
 Dwarf Ten Weeks



Vinca Rosea



Sweet William
 Annual Single Mixed



Sweet Pea



Zinnia
 Fantasy

Flower Planting Guide

A—Annual; B—Biennial; P—Perennial; H—Hardy

Seed & Type of Plant	Culture	Sun or Shade	Where to Plant	When to Plant	Average Ht.	Special Use
Ageratum	A	II	Sun	Borders, Beds.	Spring	12 in. Edging
Allysum	A	II	Sun	Borders, Beds, Boxes.	Spring	6 in. Edging, Rock Gdns, Fragrance
Allysum	HP	IV	Sun	Borders, Rock Gardens.	Spring, Fall	9 in. Edging, Rock Gdns, Fragrance
Amaranthus	A	II	Sun	Beds, Backgrounds.	Spring	3 ft. Foliage Plant
Arcotis	A	I-II	Sun	Borders.	Spring	1-3 ft. Cut Flowers, Border
Armeria	HP	V	Sun	Edging, Brds, Rock Gdns.	Spring	3 ft. Cut Flowers, R Gdns, Edging
Asters	HA	I	Either	Beds.	Spring	20 in. Cut Flowers
Bachelor Buttons	HA	IV	Either	Mass Beds.	Fall-Spring	2½ ft. Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Balloon Vine	A	III	Either		Spring	Vine Vine
Balsam	HA	II	Sun	Beds or Borders.	Spring	18 in. Mass Beds, Borders
Blue Lace Flowers	HA	I	Shade	Mass Beds.	Spring	18 in. Cut Flowers
Calendula	HA	II-IV	Sun	Beds.	Fall-Spring	3 ft. Cut Flowers
Calliopsis	HA	IV	Sun	Background.	Spring	3 ft. Cut Flowers
Candytuft	HA	III	Sun	Borders, Beds.	Fall-Spring	1 ft. Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Canterbury Bells	HB	VIII	Semi-Shade	Beds.	Fall	2 ft. Mass Beds
Cardinal Climber	HA	III	Either		Spring	Vine Vine
Carnation	A	I-VIII	Sun	Beds.	Fall-Spring	15 in. Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Castor Beans	HA	III	Sun	Background.	Spring	4 ft. Foliage Plant
Cathedral Bells	A	II	Either		Spring	Vine Vine
Chinese Woolflower	HA	III	Sun	Beds.	Spring	2 ft. Mass Beds
Clarkia	HA	IV	Semi-Shade	Beds.	Spring	2 ft. Cut Flowers
Cockscomb	HA	III	Sun	Beds, Borders, Backgrnd.	Spring	1-2½ ft. Foliage Plant
Coleus	A	I	Semi-Shade	Borders, Baskets, Boxes.	Spring	12 in. Foliage Plant
Columbine	HP	VI	Semi-Shade	Beds.	Fall	2 ft. Early Flowers
Coreopsis	HP	VI	Sun	Background, Borders.	Fall-Spring	2½ ft. Cut Flowers
Cornflowers	HA	IV	Either	Mass Beds.	Fall-Spring	3 ft. Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Cosmos	HA	IV	Sun	Backgrounds.	Spring	4 ft. Cut Flowers
Cynoglossum	HA	II	Sun	Beds, Borders.	Spring	18 in. Mass Beds Cut Flowers
Cypress Vine	HA	II	Either		Spring	Vine Vine
Dahlia	HP	VI	Either	Beds, Borders.	Fall-Spring	2-3 ft. Cut Flowers
Daisy, Shasta	HP	VI	Either	Borders, Beds.	Fall-Spring	3 ft. Cut Flowers
Daisy, Painted	HA	II	Either	Borders, Beds.	Spring	15-20 in. Cut Flowers
Delphinium	HP	VI	Either	Beds, Backgrounds.	Fall-Spring	4 ft. Cut Flowers
Euphorbia	A	III	Either	Borders, Groups.	Spring	24 in. Foliage Plant, Cut Flowers
Four O'Clock	HA	III	Sun	Beds, Borders.	Spring	2 ft. Foliage Plant
Foxglove	B	VIII	Sun	Beds, Borders.	Spring	3½ ft. Borders, Mass Beds
Gaillardia	HP	VI	Sun	Beds.	Spring-Fall	24 in. Beds, Cut Flowers
Geranium	P	I-II	Sun	Boxes, Baskets.	Spring	2 ft. House Plants
Geum	HP	VI	Semi-Shade	Borders.	Spring-Fall	24 in. Cut Flowers
Godetia	HA	II	Sun	Beds.	Spring	2½ ft. Cut Flowers
Gomphrena	HA	II	Sun	Borders, Beds.	Spring	18 in. Cut Flowers, Dried Flowers
Gourds	HA	III	Sun		Spring	Vine Vine
Gypsophila	HA	II	Sun	Beds.	Spring	2 ft. Cut Flowers, Dried Flowers
Helychrisum	HA	II	Sun	Borders, Beds.	Spring	18 in. Cut Flowers, Dried Flowers
Hibiscus	HP	VI	Sun	Backgrounds.	Spring	4 ft. Background, Foliage
Hollyhock	HP	VI-VIII	Either	Background.	Fall-Spring	5 ft. Background, Foliage
Hollyhock	HA	II	Either	Background.	Fall-Spring	5 ft. Background, Foliage
Hyacinth Bean (Jack Bean)	HA	III	Either		Spring	Vine Vine
Larkspur	HA	II-IV	Sun	Beds, Background.	Fall-Spring	3-3½ ft. Cut Flowers
Linum	HP	VI	Sun	Bedding, Rock Gardens.	Spring	2 ft. Bedding, Rock Garden
Lobelia	HA	I-V	Semi-Shade	Edging, Beds, Rock Gdns.	Spring	4 in. Edging, Beds, Rock Gardens
Lupins	HP	III-VII	Sun	Borders, Beds.	Fall-Spring	3½ ft. Cut Flowers
Marigold	HA	II	Sun	Borders, Beds.	Spring	2-3 ft. Cut Flowers
Mexican Fire Bush	HA	III	Either	Separation, Borders.	Spring	36 in. Separation, Hedge, Borders
Mignonette	HA	III	Sun	Beds, Borders.	Spring	12 in. Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Moonflower	HA	III	Sun		Spring	Vine Vine
Morning Glory	HA	III	Sun		Spring	Vine Vine
Nasturtium	HA	III	Sun	Boxes, Edging, Baskets.	Spring	10-15 in. Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Nemophila	HA	II	Semi-Shade	Rock Gardens, Edging.	Spring	6 in. Rock Gardens, Edging
Nicotiana	HA	I-II	Sun	Beds, Borders.	Spring	2 ft. Beds, Borders, Fragrance
Nierembergia	A	I	Either	Beds, Borders.	Spring Indoors	6 in. Pots, Beds, Boxes, Borders
Pansy	A	I	Semi-Shade	Borders, Beds, Boxes.	Fall-Spring	8 in. Cut Flowers, Edging
Petunia	HA	I-IV	Either	Borders, Beds, Boxes.	Spring	1-1½ ft. Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Phlox	HA	II	Sun	Borders, Edging, Beds.	Spring	12 in. Cut Flowers, Mass Beds
Pinks	HA	I-VIII	Sun	Borders, Edging, Beds.	Fall-Spring	12 in. Cut Flowers
Poppy	HA	IV	Sun	Beds, Backgrounds.	Fall-Spring	1-3 ft. Early Flowers
Portulaca	HA	III	Sun	Edging, Mass Beds.	Spring	6 in. Borders, Rock Gardens
Queen Anne's Lace	HA	II	Sun	Borders, Beds.	Spring	2 ft. Cut Flowers
Queens Wreath	HA	II	Sun		Fall-Spring	Vine Vine
Salpiglossis	HA	III	Sun	Beds, Borders.	Spring	2½ ft. Cut Flowers
Salvia	A	I	Sun	Beds, Borders.	Spring	2 ft. Cut Flowers
Scabiosa	HA	III-IV	Sun	Beds.	Spring	2½-3 ft. Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Scarlet Runner Beans	HA	II	Sun	Beds, Borders.	Spring	Vine Vine
Snapdragons	HA	I	Either		Fall-Spring	2 ft. Cut Flowers
Statice	HA	I	Sun	Beds.	Spring	2 ft. Cut Flowers
Stocks	HA	I-IV	Either	Beds, Edging, Pots.	Fall-Spring	12-26 in. Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Sweet Peas	A	III	Sun		Fall-Spring	Vine Vine
Sweet Peas, Everlasting	P	VI	Sun		Fall-Spring	Vine Vine
Sweet William	A	VI	Semi-Shade	Borders, Beds.	Fall-Spring	18 in. Cut Flowers
Texas Blue Bonnet	HA	VIII	Sun	Borders, Beds.	Fall-Spring	15 in. Cut Flowers
Tithonia	HA	I	Either	Background.	Spring	7 ft. Cut Flowers
Verbena	HA	I	Sun	Beds, Borders.	Spring	8 in. Cut Flowers, Edging
Vinca	HA	III	Sun	Beds, Borders.	Spring	2 ft. Foliage, Cut Flowers
Zinnia	HA	I-II	Sun	Beds, Borders.	Spring	1-3 ft. Cut Flowers

CULTURE I

These flowers need a long season for a full blooming period so should be started indoors. Water by setting box or pot in water so that it soaks up from the bottom or use a fine

spray. Keep in a dark place covered by a blanket of wet newspapers until seeds sprout then move to full light and protect with glass. When moisture collects prop up glass to allow air circulation. When seedlings show their second pair of true leaves, transplant

2½"x2½" so individual plants have a chance to develop. Expose gradually to outdoor conditions and plant outdoors as soon as danger of frost is past. When sown outdoors, follow instructions under Culture II.

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

		Prices Per Quantity				Prices Per Pound			
		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1-4 lbs.	5-19 lbs.	20-49 lbs.	50 lbs.
SQUASH									
Early White Bush	.10	.15	.50	.75	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.12	
Green Tint White Bush	.10	.15	.50	.75	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.12	
Early Yellow Bush	.10	.15	.50	.75	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.12	
Fordhook Vining	.10	.20	.60	.90	1.50	1.45	1.40	1.35	
Early Prolific, Straightneck	.10	.20	.55	.80	1.35	1.30	1.25	1.20	
Giant Summer Straightneck	.10	.20	.55	.80	1.35	1.30	1.25	1.20	
Table Queen (Acorn)	.10	.20	.60	.85	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.27	
Yellow Summer Crookneck	.10	.15	.50	.75	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.12	
Zucchini	.10	.20	.65	.95	1.60	1.55	1.50	1.45	
TOMATO SEED									
Stokes Master Marglobe, Rutgers Stokesdale and Valliant (Packaged)									
Bonny Best	.10	.65	2.00	3.00	5.80	4.95	4.90	4.85	
Break-O-Day, Certified	.10	.95	2.75	4.25	7.50	7.45	7.40	7.40	
Dwarf Champion	.10	1.10	3.25	5.00	9.00	8.95	8.90	8.90	
Dwarf Stone	.10	1.10	3.25	5.00	9.00	8.95	8.90	8.90	
Earliana	.10	.95	2.75	4.25	7.30	7.25	7.20	7.20	
Greater Baltimore	.10	.65	2.00	3.00	4.75	4.70	4.65	4.65	
Gulf State Market	.10	.95	2.75	4.25	7.00	6.95	6.90	6.90	
John Baer	.10	.65	2.00	3.00	5.00	4.95	4.90	4.90	
June Pink	.10	.95	2.75	4.25	7.20	7.15	7.10	7.10	
Marglobe Certified	.10	.65	2.00	3.00	5.60	5.55	5.50	5.50	
Marglobe	.10	.50	1.60	2.50	3.80	3.75	3.70	3.70	
McGee	.10	.95	2.75	4.25	7.10	7.05	7.00	7.00	
Porter, Improved	.10	1.40	4.00	6.50	10.00	9.95	9.90	9.90	
Pritchard Certified	.10	.80	2.25	3.60	5.60	5.55	5.50	5.50	
Red Cloud	.10	1.10	3.25	5.00	9.10	9.05	9.00	9.00	
Rutgers, Certified	.10	.65	2.00	3.00	5.60	5.55	5.50	5.50	
Rutgers	.10	.50	1.60	2.50	3.80	3.75	3.70	3.70	
Stone, Improved	.10	.50	1.60	2.50	4.20	4.15	4.10	4.10	
Oxheart	.10	1.75	5.75	7.75	14.35	14.30	14.25	14.25	
Ponderosa (Red)	.10	1.40	4.00	6.50	11.20	11.15	11.10	11.10	
Red Cherry	.10	1.10	3.25	5.00	8.80	8.75	8.70	8.70	
Yellow Pear	.10	1.10	3.25	5.00	8.80	8.75	8.70	8.70	
TURNIP									
Amber Globe	.05	.15	.35	.45	.90	.75	.70	.65	
Cowhorn	.05	.15	.35	.50	1.00	.80	.75	.70	
Pomeranian White Globe	.05	.15	.35	.50	1.00	.80	.75	.70	
Purple Top Strap Leaf	.05	.15	.35	.45	.90	.75	.70	.65	
Purple Top White Globe	.05	.15	.40	.60	1.15	.90	.85	.80	
Seven Top	.05	.10	.25	.35	.70	.60	.55	.50	
Shogoin (Japanese)	.05	.15	.35	.45	.90	.75	.70	.65	
Purple Top Rutabaga	.05	.15	.35	.45	.90	.75	.70	.65	
CANTALOUPE SEED									
Banana	.10	.25	.75	1.10	2.00	1.90	1.85	1.80	
Hale's Best No. 45	.10	.25	.70	1.00	1.70	1.60	1.55	1.50	
Honey Ball	.10	.25	.80	1.15	2.15	2.05	2.00	1.95	
Honey Dew	.10	.25	.80	1.15	2.15	2.05	2.00	1.95	
Perfecto (Improved)	.10	.25	.70	1.00	1.70	1.60	1.55	1.50	
Rocky Ford Gold Lined	.10	.25	.70	1.00	1.70	1.60	1.55	1.50	
Rocky Ford, Green Flesh	.10	.25	.70	1.00	1.70	1.60	1.55	1.50	
Texas Cannon Ball	.10	.25	.75	1.10	2.00	1.90	1.85	1.80	
Texas No. 1	.10	.25	.75	1.10	2.00	1.90	1.85	1.80	
WATERMELON									
(Taylors Extra Select Seed)									
Black Diamond (Florida Giant)	.10	.25	.75	1.10	1.60	1.55	1.50	1.45	
Darlington	.10	.40	.90	1.80	3.15	3.10	3.05	3.00	
Dixie Queen	.10	.25	.85	1.25	2.15	2.10	2.05	2.00	
Stone Mountain	.10	.20	.50	.75	1.35	1.30	1.25	1.20	
Cletex	.10	.20	.75	1.05	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	
Georgia Rattlesnake	.10	.20	.50	.75	1.35	1.30	1.25	1.20	
Golden Honey, Long Luscious	.10	.25	.75	1.05	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	
Halbert Honey	.10	.20	.50	.75	1.35	1.30	1.25	1.20	
Irish Grey	.10	.20	.75	1.05	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	
Kleckley Sweet (Georgia Sweet)	.10	.20	.50	.75	1.35	1.30	1.25	1.20	
Striped Klondike	.10	.25	1.15	1.70	2.05	2.00	1.95	1.90	
Blue Watson	.10	.20	.65	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50	
Tom Watson	.10	.20	.50	.75	1.35	1.30	1.25	1.20	
Wonder	.10	.20	.50	.75	1.35	1.30	1.25	1.20	

CERTIFIED WATERMELON SEEDS

Our Certified Watermelon Seeds were grown for us by Taylor and certified by the State Department of Agriculture of Florida. All certified watermelons are packed in 1 lb. Sealed Bags.

	lb.
Black Diamond (Florida Giant)	2.85
Dixie Queen	2.85
Stone Mountain	2.25
Tom Watson	Crop Failure

All prices subject to
Change without notice.

FIELD SEEDS

Prices fluctuate rapidly.
Please ask for
current
prices.

January 1, 1950

		F.O.B. Dallas						F.O.B. Dallas						
		Prices per Lb.		Per Cwt.				Prices per Lb.		Per Cwt.				
	Lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.		Lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.		Lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.
AFLALFA						GRASSES (Cont.)								
Fancy Common	.60	.58	.57	55.00		Johnson	.25	.23	.20	17.25				
Hairy Peruvian	.60	.58	.57	55.00		Kentucky Blue	1.10	1.05	1.02	99.75				
BEANS						Kentucky Fescue 31			Ask					
Arksoy	.20	.16	.14	11.65		Red Top	1.10	1.05	1.02	99.75				
Laredo Soy	.25	.21	.19	16.00		Rescue, Imported	.55	.50	.47	43.75				
Ralsoy	.20	.16	.14	11.65		Rye Italian	.25	.23	.21	18.75				
Red Tanner	.20	.16	.14	11.65		Rye, Perennial	.35	.30	.28	25.00				
BUCKWHEAT	.20	.16	.14	11.00		Side Oats Gramma	1.10	1.07	1.05	100.00				
CANE						Velvet (Mesquite)	.40	.35	.32	29.00				
Atlas Sorgo	.15	.13	.11	9.00		Weeping Love Grass	1.10	1.07	1.05	100.00				
Black Amber	.15	.12	.10	7.25		Wheat Grass, Crested	.70	.68	.66	63.75				
Red Top	.15	.12	.10	7.00		LAWN GRASS MIXTURES								
SYRUP CANE						Shady Lawn	1.25	1.10	1.05	97.50				
Jap. Honey Drip, Cert.	.25	.22	.20	18.50		Winter Lawn	.70	.65	.60	53.25				
CLOVERS						PASTURE MIXTURES								
Alsike	.65	.63	.61	58.50		North and Central								
Alyce	.45	.39	.37	33.25		Texas	.50	.45	.42	38.75				
Black Medic	.40	.37	.35	31.50		E. Tex. Sandy Upland	.50	.40	.35	31.25				
California Bur, Hulled	.85	.81	.79	75.00		E. Tex. Black Lands	.55	.43	.41	37.50				
Texas Bur	.40	.35	.32	29.00		E. Tex. Moist Lands	.65	.61	.59	55.00				
Hop Clover	.65	.59	.57	53.75		Bottom Lands,								
Hubam	.35	.30	.28	25.00		S. E. Tex.	.60	.53	.51	47.50				
Ladino	2.60	2.54	2.52	246.00		GRASS, SUDAN								
Madrid			Ask			Common, Fancy	.20	.15	.13	10.50				
Melilotus Indica	.25	.21	.19	16.75		Sweet	.20	.18	.16	13.25				
White Flowering Sweet	.40	.38	.36	34.50		HEGARI								
White Dutch Fancy	1.50	1.45	1.42	137.50		Arizona, Certified	.15	.10	.08	6.95				
LESPEDEZA						MILLET								
Kobe	.30	.25	.22	20.00		Big German	.15	.12	.11	9.50				
Korean	.20	.15	.13	10.00		Hog, Yellow Manitoba	.15	.12	.10	7.25				
Sericea	.45	.42	.40	37.50		Early Fortune (Red)	.15	.12	.10	7.25				
						MILO MAIZE								
						Double Dwarf,								
						Arizona Certified	.15	.10	.08	6.95				
						Martin's Combine,								
						Certified	.15	.10	.08	6.50				
						Plainsman, Cert.	.15	.10	.08	6.50				
						PEANUTS								
						Spanish			Ask					
						Tennessee Red	.35	.30	.28	25.00				
						PEAS								
						California Blackeyes	.35	.30	.28	25.00				
						Creams, White	.30	.25	.23	20.00				
						Brown Crowders	.25	.20	.18	15.00				
						Brown Eye Crowders	.30	.27	.25	22.50				
						Purple Hull	.25	.22	.20	17.50				
						Brabbam			Ask					
						Chinese Reds	.20	.16	.14	11.00				
						Blue Whippoorwills								
						(New Era)	.20	.17	.15	12.00				
						Hereford			Ask					
						Mixed	.15	.13	.12	10.00				
						Austrian Winter Pea			Ask					
						RAPE								
						Dwarf Essex	.35	.30	.25	21.25				
						SUNFLOWER								
						Mammoth Russian	.35	.33	.32	29.50				
						VETCH								
						Hairy Winter			Ask					
						Common			Ask					

Lots of 50 lbs. to 100 lbs., 1¢ per pound above 100 lb. price.

ALL PRICES F. O. B. DALLAS AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

MAGNOLIA SEED, HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT CO.

P. O. BOX 5650

DALLAS 2, TEXAS

How to Grow FLOWERS all Year 'Round

CULTURE II

The quicker growing annuals can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for most of the summer. If early flowers of these are wanted, start as directed under I. As flower seedlings are delicate, prepare beds carefully. Use about 2½ lbs. of good general mixed fertilizer to every 100 sq. ft. Next apply peat or compost and dig in. Rake surface to a smooth seed bed and sow seeds as recommended on the packets or in the catalog listings. Water thoroughly and keep moist until first true leaves are formed. When second leaves appear, thin out and transplant extras.

CULTURE III

Plant where they are to bloom. Seed as soon as danger of heavy frost is over. Other culture same as II. Thin out, when plants are large enough to select the best ones. These flowers may be handled as pot-grown seedlings (Culture VII) if early bloom is wanted. Do not try to transplant. Disturb the roots as little as possible when setting out from pots.

CULTURE IV

These flowers can withstand heavy frost and are hardy annuals. They can be sown in the fall and will germinate in the spring. If not fall sown, they

should be planted in the spring as soon as the soil can be worked. These flowers make their growth early and do very little in mid-summer. By feeding and cutting off faded flowers, they can be revived to bloom in the fall.

CULTURE V

Not only garden flowers, but also can be used as winter flowering house plants. For garden use, handle according to II. For house plants, sow late in the season as old plants do not bloom well. As soon as the second pair of leaves appear, plant in 2½" pots and keep shifting to larger pots, not more than two sizes larger, until they are in 6" pots. Annuals in pots should have five to six hours of direct sunshine daily if they are to flower indoors.

CULTURE VI

Except for a short time during the fall, perennials may be seeded any time during the year. They can be seeded in cold frames during the early spring and will grow when warmer weather comes. Cold frames or beds shaded from direct sun are best. Perennials are weak growers and need a well fertilized, friable seed bed so that a thick mat of roots will form and they will transplant easier. Cover lightly and water with a fine spray.

When second leaves show, transplant to permanent positions or they can be left in the seedbed until the following spring. Planting earlier does not increase the chance for first year blooms, but if it is more convenient to start perennials earlier in the spring, Culture I may be used.

CULTURE VII

Because these annuals do not transplant readily and need a longer growing period than can be given them out of doors, they must be started in pots or plant bands and set into permanent position without disturbing the roots. Otherwise culture is the same as I. The use of plant bands is preferred as the bands can be set directly in the soil where they soon rot and the seedlings will grow as if started in the garden.

CULTURE VIII

Biennials make a leafy growth the first year and bloom the following year. The flower or spike or stem appears the second year, after which the plant dies. If a continuous bloom is wanted from biennials, a new planting must be made each year. Biennials are handled the same as perennials except that to allow the plant to store food for the next year's bloom, the seed should be sown as early in the spring as the soil can be worked.

INDEX

A	
Acme, Agri. Insecticides	26
Alfalfa	20
Aleike	21
Alta Fescue	22
Alyce	21
Asparagus	1
Atlas Sorgo	19
Austrian Winter Peas	23
B	
Beans, Garden	1, 2
Beets	3
Bermuda Grass	22, 24
Black Amber Cane	19
Black Magic Peat	25
Black Medic Clover	21
Bluestem Grass	22
Broccoli	1
Brussels Sprouts	1
Buckwheat	18
Buffalo Grass	22
Bur Clover	21
C	
Cabbage	4
Cane	19
Cantaloupe	9
Carpet Grass	22
Carrots	5
Cauliflower	4
Celery	5
Centipede Grass	24
Ceresan	26
Clover	21
Collards	5
Corn, Field	18
Garden	6
Cottonseed	20
Cow Peas	20
Crow Repellent	26
Cucumbers	7
Cushaw	13
D	
Dallis Grass	22
Darso	19
Dill	7
Disinfectants, Seed	26

E	
Eggplant	6
Endive	7
End-O-Peat	26
End-O-Weed	26
F	
Fertilizers	25, 26
Fescue Grass	22
Field Seeds	18-23
Flower Planting Guide	32
Flower Seeds	27-31
Fruitone	26
G	
G & O Plant Foods	26
Garden Tools	25
Grama, Sidecoats	23
Grasses	22-24
Grass Shears	25
Gloves	25
H	
Hedge Shears	25
Hegari	19
Hop Clover	21
Hose, Garden	25
Hubam Clover	21
Hybrid Corn	18
I	
Inoculant, Seed	26
Insecticides	26
Italian Rye Grass	23, 24
J	
Johnson Grass	22
K	
Kale	8
Kentucky Blue Grass	22, 24
Kentucky 31 Fescue	22
Kohl Rabi	7
L	
Ladino	21

Lawn Grasses	24
Lawn Mixtures	24
Lespedeza	21
Lettuce	8
M	
Madrid Clover	21
Mangels	3
Melilotus Indica	21
Melons	9, 10
Millet	19
Milo Maize	19
Moss, Peat	25
Muskmelons	9
Mustard	8
N	
Nitragin	26
O	
Okra	11
Onions	11
P	
Parsley	12
Parsnips	12
Pasture Mixtures	23
Peanuts	19
Peas, Cow, Field	20, 23
Garden	12
Peat Moss	25
Peppers	13
Pie Plant	13
Pimiento	13
Planting Guides	32, Cover
Pop Corn	6
Pruner	25
Pumpkins	13
R	
Radishes	14
Rape	21
Red Top Cane	19
Grass	22, 24
Rescue Grass	22
Ribbon Cane	19

Rootone	26
Rutabaga	14
Rye Grass	22-24
Rye Grass Perennial	22
S	
Seed Disinfectants	26
Seed Inoculants	26
Sidecoat Grama Grass	23
Snarol	26
Soil Soaker	25
Soil Test Kits	25
Sorghums	19
Sorgo, Atlas	19
Spinach	14
Sprinklers	25
Squash	15
Stanley's Crow Repellent	26
St. Augustine Grass	24
Sudan Grass	23
Sugar Cane	19
Sumac	19
Sunflower	18
Supplies, Gardening	25-26
Sweet White Flowering Clover	21
Swiss Chard	3
T	
Tendergreen	8
Tomatoes	16-17
Transplantone	26
Turnips	15
Tools, Garden	25
V	
Vegetable Planting Guide	Cover
Velvet Grass	23
Vetch	23
Vigoro	25
W	
Watermelon	10
Weed Killers	26
Weeping Love Grass	23
Wheat Grass, Created	23
Winter Rye Grass	22-24
White Dutch Clover	21-24

For Constant Fresh Vegetables - Plant a Few Rows Each Week

Vegetable Planting Guide

Name of Vegetable	Seed Required to Plant		Distance Between Rows	Plants Apart in Row	Depth To Plant	TIME TO PLANT
	100 feet of row	One Acre				
ASPARAGUS ROOTS	65	7,790	4 ft.	18 in.	6 to 8 in.	Jan. to Mar.
BEANS, Bush Snap and Lima	1 lb.	38 to 50 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	3 in.	1 in.	Jan. to April; Aug. and Sept.
BEANS, Pole and Lima	1/2 lb.	15 to 20 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 8 in.	1 in.	Mar. to May; Aug. and Sept.
BEETS	1 oz.	6 lbs.	18 to 24 in	2 in.	1 in.	Feb. to May; Sept. and Oct.
BROCCOLI	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	2 to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in	1/2 in.	Jan. to April; Aug. to Oct.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	2 to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in	1/2 in.	Oct. to Mar.; June to Aug.
CABBAGE	1/4 oz.	4 to 6 oz.	2 to 3 ft.	12 to 24 in	1/2 in.	Oct. to Mar.; June to Aug.
CABBAGE PLANTS	50 to 100	10,000 to 20,000	2 ft.	12 to 24 in	2 to 4 in.	Mar. to May; July to Sept.
CANTALOUPE	1/2 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3 to 5 ft.	Hills 4-6 ft	1 in.	Mar. to July
CARROT	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	15 to 24 in	1 to 3 in.	1/2 in.	Feb. to May; Aug. to Oct.
CAULIFLOWER	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	2 to 3 ft.	12 to 24 in	1/2 in.	Jan. to April; Aug. and Sept.
CELERY	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	2 to 4 ft.	4 to 8 in.	1/2 in.	Aug. to Oct.; Feb. and Mar.
COLLARDS	1/2 oz.	5 oz.	24 to 30 in	12 to 18 in	1/2 in.	Sept. to May
CORN, Sweet and Sugar	1 lb.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 ft.	12 to 18 in	1 to 2 in.	Feb. to April; July and Aug.
CORN, Pop	1/2 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.	3 ft.	1 ft.	1 to 2 in.	Mar. to May
CUCUMBERS	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	3 to 5 ft.	3 to 5 ft.	1 in.	Mar. to May; Aug. and Sept.
EGGPLANT	1/4 oz.	5 to 6 oz.	2 to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in	1/4 in.	Jan. to April
EGGPLANT PLANTS	50-65	9,680 to 10,890	2 to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in	3 in.	Feb. to May
ENDIVE	1 oz.	2 lbs.	18 to 24 in	8 to 12 in.	1/4 in.	April to June; Sept. to Nov.
HORSE RADISH ROOTS	100 to 200	21,780 to 43,560	2 ft.	6 to 12 in.	2 in.	Feb. and Mar.
KALE or BORECOLE	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	24 to 36 in	18 in.	1/2 in.	Sept. to Mar.
KOHL RABI	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	18 in.	5 to 6 in.	1/2 in.	Sept. to Mar.
LETTUCE	1 oz.	2 lbs.	12 to 18 in.	4 to 8 in.	1/2 in.	Sept. to Mar.
MUSTARD	1 oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	2 to 3 in.	1/2 in.	Feb. to May; July to Nov.
OKRA	2 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 ft.	18 to 24 in	1 in.	Mar. to June
ONION	1 oz.	4 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 in.	3 to 4 in.	1/2 in.	Aug. to Oct.; Jan. to April
ONION PLANTS	300	35,000	3 ft.	4 in.	3 in.	Jan. to May
ONION SETS	3 lbs.	8 bu.	18 in.	2 in.	2 in.	Jan. to May; Aug. to Nov.
PARSLEY	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 in	2 to 3 in.	1/2 in.	Feb. to May; Sept. to Nov.
PARSNIPS	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	18 in.	3 to 4 in.	1/2 in.	Feb. and Mar.; Sept.
PEAS	2 lbs.	70 to 150 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	2 in.	2 in.	Jan. to April; Aug. to Oct.
PEPPER	1/4 oz.	1 to 1 1/2 lbs.	18 to 30 in	15 to 18 in.	1/4 in.	Jan. to April
PEPPER PLANTS	65 to 80	13,000 to 19,000	18 to 30 in	15 to 18 in.	3 in.	Mar. to June
POTATOES, Irish	1/2 pk.	8 bu.	3 ft.	15 in.	4 in.	Feb. to April; July and Aug.
POTATOES, Sweet, Plants	50	7,260	3 ft.	2 ft.	5 in.	April to July
PUMPKIN	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	8 ft.	5 ft.	1 in.	Mar. to June
RADISH	1 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	12 to 18 in	1 to 2 in.	1/2 in.	Aug. to May
RHUBARB or PIE PLANT ROOTS	40	6,500	2 1/2 ft.	2 1/2 ft.	1/2 to 1 in.	Jan. to Mar.
RUTABAGA	1 oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	1/2 in.	Feb. to May; July to Nov.
SALSIFY	1 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 in.	2 to 3 in.	1/2 in.	Feb. to May
SPINACH	2 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	14 to 18 in	3 to 6 in.	1 in.	Feb. to April; Aug. to Nov.
SWISS CHARD	1 oz.	6 lbs.	1 ft.	3 in.	1 in.	Feb. to May; Sept. and Oct.
SQUASH	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Mar. to Sept.
TOMATO	1/8 oz.	2 oz.	4 ft.	3 ft.	1/4 in.	Dec. to Mar.; Aug. to Sept.
TOMATO PLANTS	35	3,630	4 ft.	3 ft.	5 in.	Mar. to May
TURNIPS	1 oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	1/2 in.	Feb. to May; July to Nov.
WATERMELON	1 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	6 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	1 in.	Mar. to May

Field Seed Planting Calendar

SEED	Time to Plant	Seeds Per Acre	Wt. Per Bushel
ALFALFA	September-November, February-April	18 to 20 pounds	60 pounds
BARLEY, Winter-Spring	September-November, January-March	1 1/2 to 2 bushels	48 pounds
BEANS, Mammoth Soy	April to July	15 to 30 pounds	60 pounds
BEANS, Small Soy	April to July	6 to 15 pounds	60 pounds
BEANS, Velvet	March to June	15 to 30 pounds	60 pounds
BROOM CORN	February to June	3 to 8 pounds	46 pounds
BUCKWHEAT	March to May, August	48 pounds	48 pounds
CANE, Broadcast	March to July	2 to 3 bushels	50 pounds
CLOVER, Sweet, Medie, Hu- bam and Melilotus	February-April, September-October	15 to 20 pounds	60 pounds
CLOVER, Bur, Unhulled	July to November	30 to 50 pounds	10 pounds
CLOVER, White Dutch and Hop	February-April, September-October	3 to 6 pounds	56 pounds
CORN, Field	March to July	7 to 8 pounds	56 pounds
COTTON SEED	March to May	1/2 to 1 bushel	32 pounds
DARSO, Row	March to August	4 to 8 pounds	50 pounds
EGYPTIAN WHEAT (Shallu)	March to June	4 to 8 pounds	50 pounds
FETERITA	March to June	4 to 8 pounds	50 pounds
GRASS, Bermuda	February to April, August to October	8 to 10 pounds	40 pounds
GRASS, Rye	August-April	28 to 30 pounds	40 pounds
GRASS, Sudan, Broadcast	March to July	20 to 25 pounds	40 pounds
SUDAN, Row	March to July	5 to 7 pounds	40 pounds
HEGARI, Row	March to August	4 to 8 pounds	50 pounds
KAFIR, Row	March to June	4 to 8 pounds	50 pounds
MANGELS	March to May, August, September	6 pounds	50 pounds
MILLO, Row	March to June	4 to 8 pounds	50 pounds
MILLET	April to August	50 pounds	50 pounds
OATS	January-February, September-November	3 bushels	32 pounds
PEANUTS, Spanish	March to June	30 to 40 pounds	30 pounds
PEANUTS, Tennessee Red	March to June	1 1/2 bushels	22 pounds
PEAS, Stock	May to October	30 to 90 pounds	60 pounds
RAPE	January-May, August-November	6 to 8 pounds	50 pounds
RYE	September-November, January-February	1 1/2 bushels	56 pounds
SORGHUM, Broadcast	March to July	2 to 3 bushels	50 pounds
SUNFLOWER	March to July	5 to 10 pounds	30 pounds
VETCH	February-May, August-November	20 to 25 pounds	60 pounds
WHEAT	September-November, January-February	60 to 75 pounds	60 pounds

Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

Dis. Apart	No. Plants
12x 1 in.	522,720
12x 3 in.	174,240
12x12 in.	43,560
16x 1 in.	392,040
18x 1 in.	348,480
18x 3 in.	116,160
18x12 in.	29,040
18x18 in.	19,360
20x 1 in.	313,635
24x 1 in.	261,360
24x18 in.	15,520
24x24 in.	10,890
30x 1 in.	209,088
30x12 in.	17,424
30x20 in.	10,454
30x24 in.	8,712
36x 3 in.	58,080
36x12 in.	14,520
36x18 in.	9,880
36x36 in.	4,840
42x12 in.	12,448
42x24 in.	6,223
42x36 in.	4,148
48x12 in.	10,890
48x18 in.	7,790
48x24 in.	5,445

Approximate Number of Feet of Row Per Acre at Given Distances

Dis. between row	Feet of Row
18 in.	29,010
24 in.	21,758
30 in.	17,427
36 in.	14,526
42 in.	12,439
48 in.	10,853