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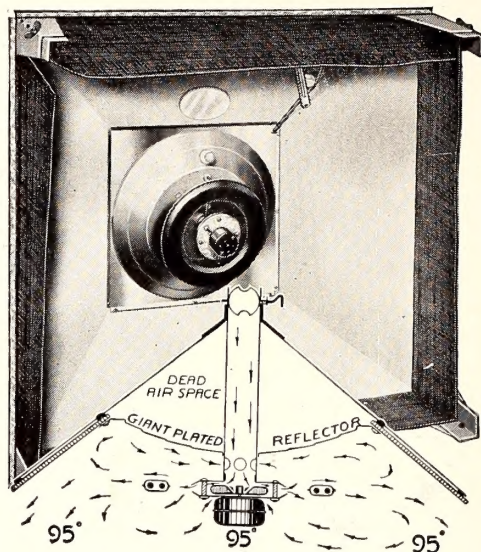
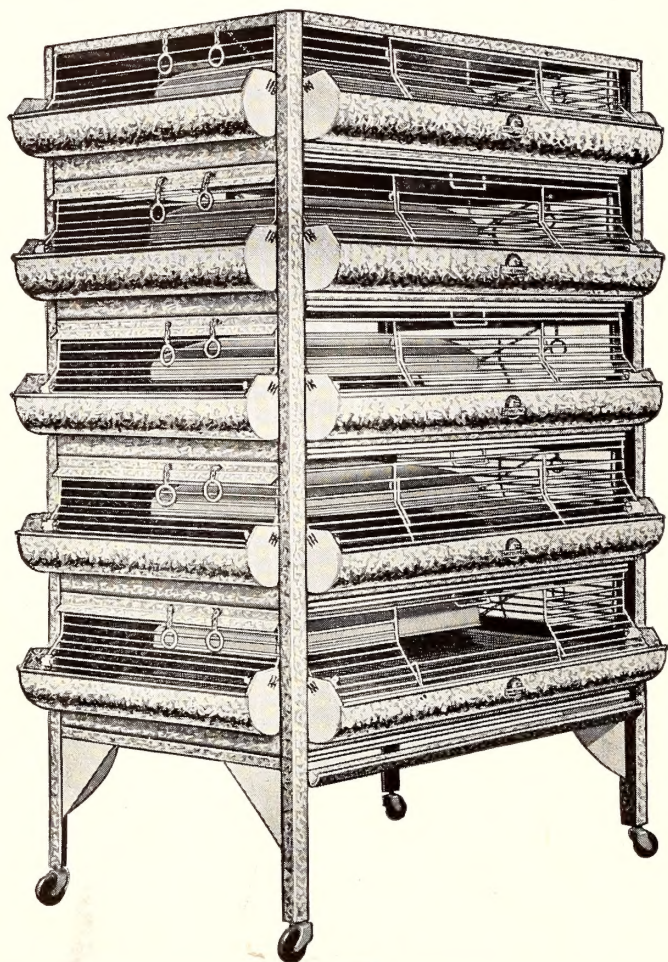
1941

MAGNOLIA SEED CO.

601 S. AKARD ST. DALLAS, TEXAS

MAGNOLIA GARDEN, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS

WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR YOUR SEED BUSINESS OVER THE YEARS, AND WE PLEDGE FOR 1941 UNCEASING EFFORTS TO GUARD THE STANDARDS OF SEED PURITY AND PRODUCTIVITY, MAINTAINED AND IMPROVED BY OUR BREEDER-GROWERS, IN THE FIELD.



TEXAS' POULTRY SUPPLY HEADQUARTERS

For many years we have served as Texas' Poultry Supply Headquarters, cooperating with hatcherymen in providing equipment (Brooders, Feeders, Fountains, etc.) to promote better health, stamina and growth of chicks and poults.

This year, because of the growth and expansion in our lines, it seemed advisable to issue a separate Poultry Supply Catalog. If you have not received one, and are interested in poultry, please ask for your copy.

Representing Makomb, the largest manufacturer of brooding equipment in the world, we are truly—

"TEXAS' POULTRY SUPPLY HEADQUARTERS"

MAGNOLIA SEED CO.

Suppliers of

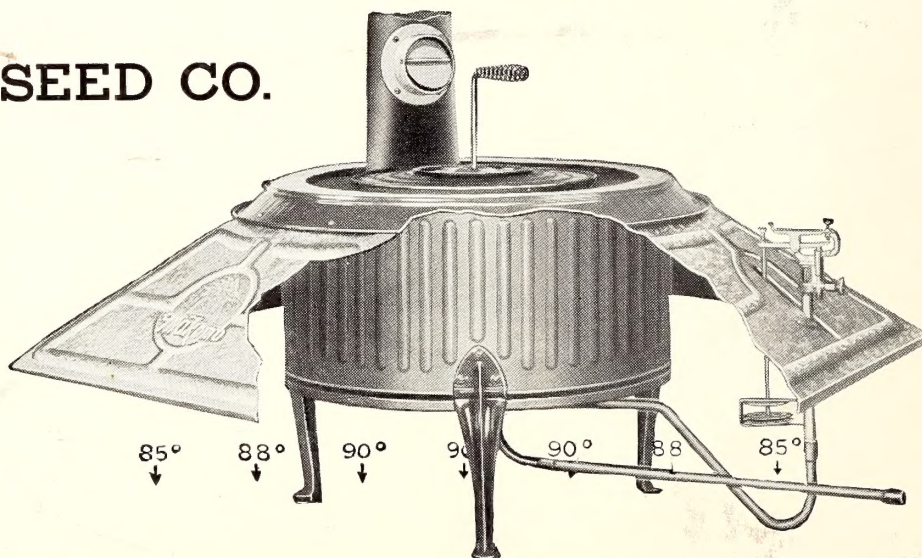
MAGNOLIA SQUARE BRAND SEEDS

FIELD AND GARDEN TOOLS AND SUPPLIES

FEED GRINDERS AND MIXERS

EQUIPMENT FOR CHICKS AND HENS, POULTS AND TURKEYS

601 So. Akard St.
Dallas, Texas



SOMETHING FROM THE GARDEN

Every Day in the Year!

The farm's first consumer should be the family! A well-planned garden, worked through the year, cuts grocery bills, brings in cash, and sets better tables.

Plant **MAGNOLIA SQUARE BRAND** Garden Seeds for true variety and more luscious vegetables. They are bred for **QUALITY** production.

STUDY THE PLANTING GUIDE—

On page 18, there is a Planting Guide that tells you about quantities, depth, width of rows and time to plant. Use it and have better results with your garden.

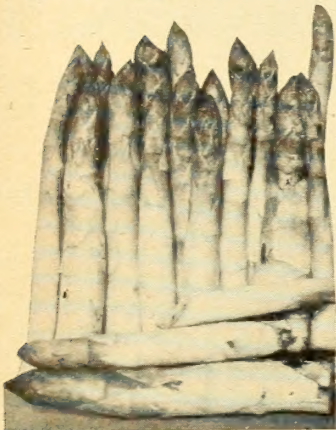
PLAN ROTATED GARDEN CROPS—

Even a small garden can yield great quantities of food, if a few rows are planted each week. Study the monthly planting calendars for suggestions. Add new vegetables to the old standbys.



Let's start with a permanent ASPARAGUS Bed!

ASPARAGUS IS NOT HARD TO GROW—AND CAN BE SERVED IN MANY APPETIZING WAYS



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 the 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 800 plants.

Washington Asparagus Seed— An improved strain of rust resistant qualities. Produces long, straight stalks of fine flavor and a rich green color running darker at the tips. Very popular with commercial gardeners.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c—Postpaid

ROOT CULTURE—The soil for asparagus must be well drained, and should be worked to a depth of 16 or 18 inches. After first year, use a liberal dress of peat moss and Vigoro. Dig trenches about 6 inches deep and place roots about 18 inches apart. Rows should be at least 4 feet apart. Early in the spring spade a liberal dressing of manure between the rows and apply a little nitrate of soda or ammonia sulphate. It requires 65 roots to 100 ft. of row, 9,750 to acre.

Asparagus Roots— Large, healthy planting size.

Doz. 35c—50, \$1.00—100, \$1.50—Postpaid

An easy crop and good eating!

BEANS

Plant several varieties—

Increase Your Crop and Improve Your Soil By Inoculating With Nitrugin "D"

GREEN POD BUSH BEANS

CULTURE—Beans are very 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 best results.

Cover seed 1 inch deep and thin plants three to six inches apart in row. Up to time of blossoming, cultivate shallow. Any mutilation of roots by cultivation after plants have come into bloom will cause blossoms to blast, and reduce crop. One pound plants 100 feet. 30 to 50 pounds to an acre. For succession plant every two weeks until mid-summer. Frequent picking results in long bearing.

Tendergreen (New, Stringless, Green Pod)—56 days, 6 inches. A medium dark, slightly curved, stringless podded bean, rather new and bred for canning purposes. Many growers are enthusiastic about this new bean.

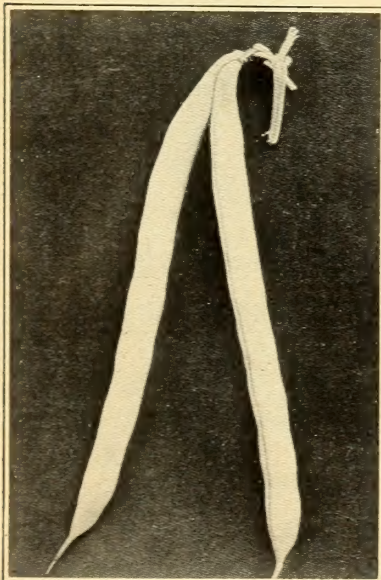
Giant Stringless Green Pod—56 days, 6-inch, round, fairly straight pods, very crisp and meaty. Fine, stringless variety. Extensively used for canning. Recommended to Market Gardeners for quality, salability and ease of picking.

Tennessee Green Pod—52 days. 8-inch pods, flat and a beautiful dark green. Popular with market gardeners. May be planted earlier than other beans; withstands cold and inclement weather and yields heavily.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—54 days. 5-inch, slightly curved pods, fleshy and rich in flavor. Very prolific. Fine for snap beans and canning. Good market variety.

Pkt. 10c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c—Postpaid

See Special List For Quantity Prices



Giant Stringless



Tendergreen (New Stringless Green Pod)

Jan. Planting

VEGETABLE

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

FIELD

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

BEANS—Green Pod Bush (Continued)

Bountiful — 51 days. 8-inch straight, broad, flat pods. Practically rust and mildew proof. Absolutely stringless. Splendid snap bean, light green and very tender. Good market variety.

Improved Stringless Red Valentine 54 days. 5-inch curved round pods, fine flavor, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Desirable for hardness. Will stand more adverse weather conditions than most bush beans.

Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 20c—Postpaid

GREEN AND WAX POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

CULTURE— Pole beans are more sensitive to climatic conditions than are the bush varieties, 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. When poles are arranged this way vines can climb readily and pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant 5 to 8 beans, 1 inch deep. When well started, thin to 4 plants. Use 1/2 pound to 100 poles; 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

Ideal Market—60 days. Very fine flavored, black seeded bean. Extremely popular, with market gardeners. Yields very well. Pods 5 inches, round, slightly curved, stringless, fleshy and tender. Plants hardy.

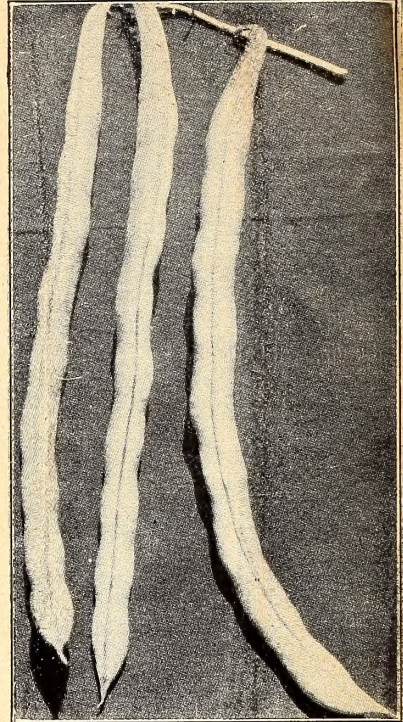
White Creaseback—68 days. Very hardy and productive. Pods, 6 inches, slightly curved, round, slender, brittle and tender. Seed ivory white. A fine market crop. Especially suited to early fall planting. Stringless when young.

Striped Creaseback (Cornfield Beans)

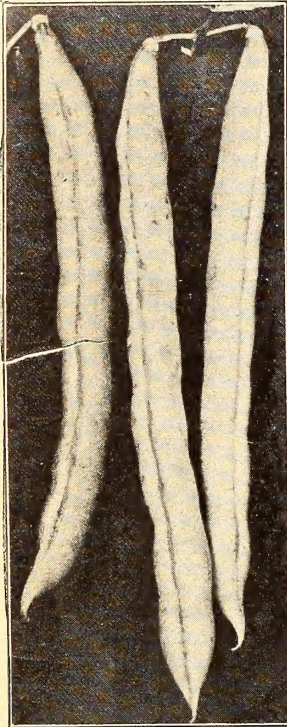
—70 days. Very hardy. Plant early enough to get one or two plowings before laying by your corn.

Pods 9 inches, round, tender and creaseback. Seed plump, oval, tan with black stripes. Satisfactory for table use.

Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 20c—Postpaid



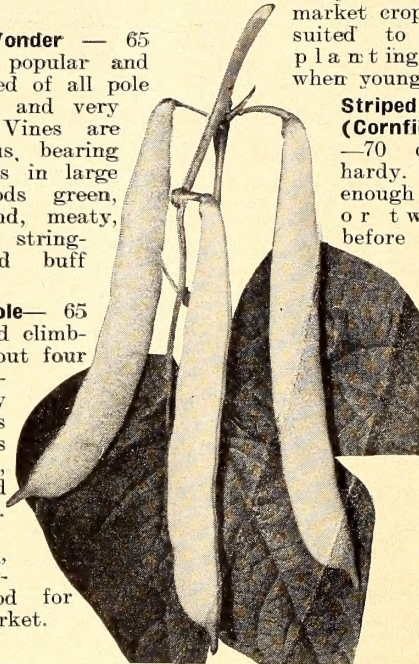
Kentucky Wonder



White Creaseback

Kentucky Wonder — 65 days. Most popular and widely planted of all pole beans, early and very productive. Vines are very vigorous, bearing 8 1/2-inch pods in large clusters. Pods green, curved, round, meaty, tender and stringless. Seed buff brown.

McCaslan Pole— 65 days. A good climber, vines about four feet, extremely hardy. Pods 7 1/2 inches long, flat, oval and curved. Stringless. Seeds long, white kidney-shaped. Good for home or market.



Top Notch Golden Wax

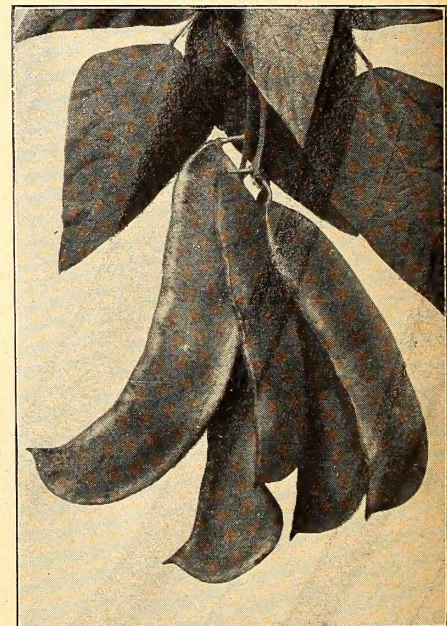
WAX OR YELLOW POD BUSH BEANS

CULTURE—Same as Green Pod Bush Beans

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.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax—57 days. Splendid variety. Stringless, round, slightly curved, pod 6 1/2 inches long, black seed. Golden yellow and fleshy. Excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 20c—Postpaid



Henderson Bush Lima

BUSH LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

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.

Henderson Bush Lima—65 days. Most popular bush lima, two weeks earlier than any of the climbing varieties. Plants are without runners and continue to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Pods 3 1/2 inches, curved, dark green, 3 to 4 beans. Seed small, white and flat. Used extensively by canners as well as for home and market use.

Speckled Bush Lima (Jackson Wonder)—65 days. The most productive and one of the earliest of the bush limas. Bears in great profusion broad, flat curved pods, about 3 1/2 inches long, each having from 2 to 4 medium size beans which cook quickly. Beans cinnamon, splashed with deep violet. This variety good for summer use and as a winter shell bean. Splendid for home gardens.

Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 20c—Postpaid

POLE LIMA BEANS

CULTURE—Same as other pole beans except seed planted two weeks later. 1/2 pound will plant 100 hills; 15 to 20 pounds will plant an acre.

Carolina or Sieva (Small White Lima)—Very early small-seeded lima or butter-bean, especially adapted for South. Pods dark green, 3 inches, curved and flat, 2 to 4 beans. 75 days.

Florida Speckled Butter Bean—Very early variety that blooms and bears profusely all season. Pods 3 1/2 inches, 2 to 4 beans, speckled white and purplish-brown. 70 days.

Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 20c—Postpaid



Speckled Lima

See Special List for Quantity Prices

MAGNOLIA SQUARE BRAND BEETS

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 or 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.

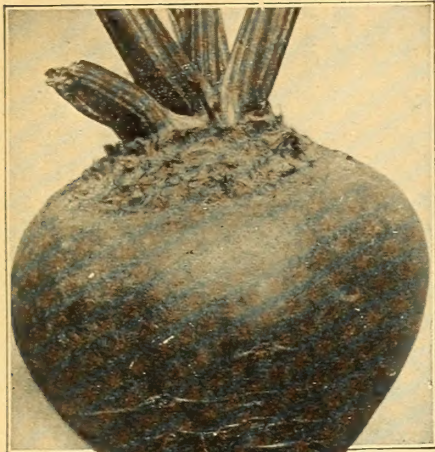
EARLY TEXAS WONDER, GREEN TOP—50-55 days. This beet offers the nearest yet produced to supply the demand for beet greens for cooking, and at the same time offers a dark red root very similar to the Detroit dark red beet. Try out this new beet, you will like it.

Detroit Dark Red—52 to 55 days. One of the best beets for market and home garden and on account of its uniformly rich color the most desirable for canning. Roots are medium-size, globular or nearly round, very smooth and dark blood-red. We consider this the best all purpose beet.

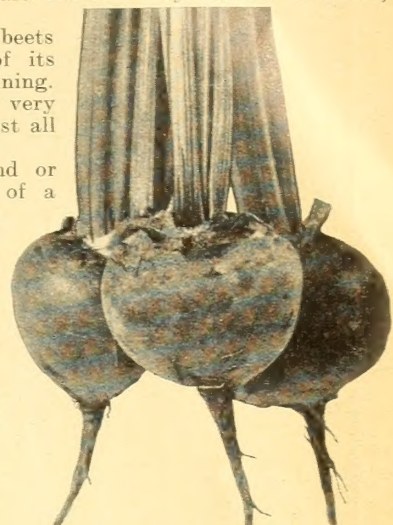
Early Blood Turnip—60 days. Roots nearly round or slightly flattened, and bright red with zonings of a lighter shade. A good variety for the home garden.

Crosby's Egyptian—50 to 55 days. One of the earliest of all beets. It is especially desirable for bunching because of its small top. Flesh is dark red, zoned with a lighter shade. Very sweet and tender. The Dallas market prefers a lighter colored beet, like the Special Crosby, so when growing for the Dallas market, ask for "Special Crosby."

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, light red instead of dark red. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c—Postpaid**



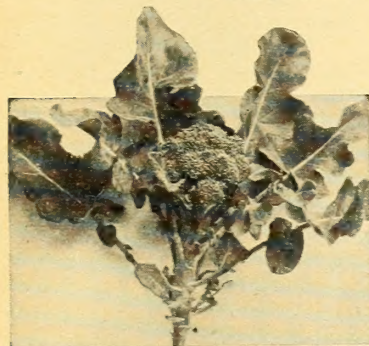
Detroit Dark Red



Early Texas Wonder Green Top

BROCCOLI

CULTURE—Plant and cultivate like cabbage. One ounce will produce 5,000 plants.



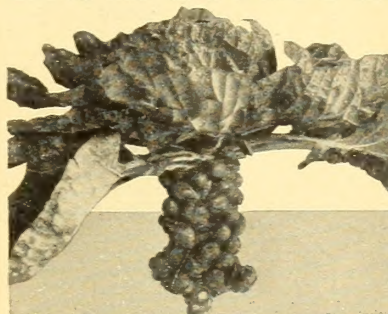
Calabrese Broccoli

Calabrese Green Sprouting—This plant bears a succession of sprouting heads, which, if kept cut, will continue to form for six to eight weeks. Each sprout produces a small head of deep green buds. These heads can be prepared many ways but are especially delicious when buttered or in cream sauce.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.35—1 Lb. \$4.00—Postpaid

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE—Like cabbage. However, when sprouts begin to form, remove the lower leaves to force all nourishment sent to lower stem into the sprouts.



Brussels Sprouts

Long Island Improved—Sprouts resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. Plant is very hardy and will live through the winter in most sections of the South. Serve boiled or in cream sauce.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.35—1 Lb. \$4.00—Postpaid

CABBAGE

CULTURE—Prepare soil thoroughly in order to grow 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 drain-

EARLY VARIETIES

Early Jersey Wakefield—60 days. Very early and very hardy. Plant spread 22 to 26 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. Weight 2½ to 3 lbs. Fine home garden variety and good shipper.

Charleston Wakefield—66 days. A large Wakefield, popular for shipping, because of its larger size. Plant spread 28 inches. Head large, usually about 10 inches long and 7 inches in diameter. Heart shaped, commonly weighing about five pounds. Somewhat coarser than the Early Jersey.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c—Postpaid

All Head Early—63 days. Very hardy. Plant spread 30 inches. Large heads for an early variety, commonly about 9 inches across top. Weight approximately 6 pounds. Round heads, firm, with small heart, white and of good texture. Good for kraut manufacture, for winter culture and for shipment.

Golden Acre—63 days. Earliest of the round-headed cabbages,

and very satisfactory for shipping. Heads weigh around 3 lbs. Similar to Copenhagen Market, but smaller and earlier.

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

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.05—Postpaid



Early Flat Dutch Cabbage

See Special List For Quantity Prices

February Planting

VEGETABLES

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

FIELD

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

Plant Some New Varieties This Year

CABBAGE (Continued)

SECOND EARLY AND LATE VARIETIES

Early Flat Dutch—71 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)—76 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. Interior very compact, white with faint tinge of yellowish green. Very resistant to hot weather.



Chinese Chihili

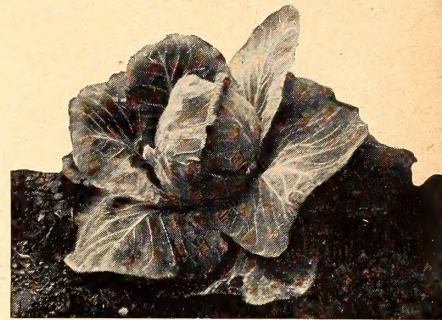
Chinese Chihili—75 days. Its attractive form makes it highly desirable for salads and slaw. It is also cooked like any other cabbage. It is sometimes called "Celery Cabbage." The demand for this variety continues to grow on the Texas markets.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.—75c—Postpaid

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

Grown from Square Brand Seeds. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market. Set 50 to 100 plants to 100 feet of drill. 10,000 to 20,000 to acre. Plants packed 100 to bundle and orders filled in multiples of 100 only, one variety to 100. Plants ready for shipment January 15th. **Remittance must accompany order, no plants shipped C.O.D. 100 Plants 50c—200 Plants 75c—1000 Plants \$2.75—Postpaid**

See Special List For Quantity Prices



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

CHEAP SEEDS ARE EXPENSIVE!!

It costs you less to plant Magnolia quality seeds, because they are grown from pure seeds, kept from adulteration in the field, in cleaning, in our warehouses, and in the package delivered to you.

Inferior, bargain seeds are expensive in wasting your time, effort and land . . . therefore your money.

**MAGNOLIA SEEDS
COST LESS TO THE ACRE—
FOR BETTER CROPS!**

MAGNOLIA CANTALOUPE

CULTURE—After danger of frost is past, 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 the plants begin to crowd, and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to 4 of the most vigorous plants in the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter 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.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

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

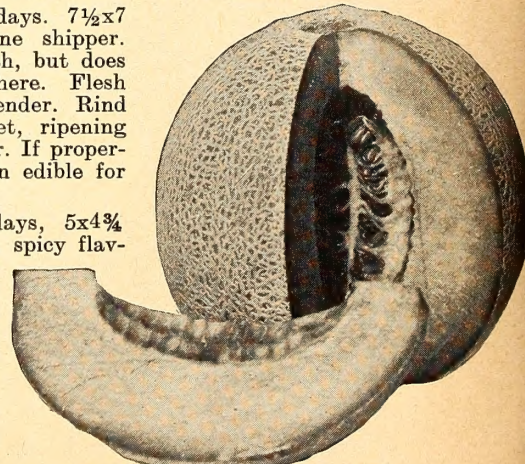
Gold Lined Rocky Ford—95 days. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Fine flavor. Variety very similar to the Rocky Ford Netted Rock, but has a gold lining next to the seed cavity. Vine hardy and prolific. Flesh green, thick, very sweet and spicy. Rind heavily netted, without ribs.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c—Postpaid

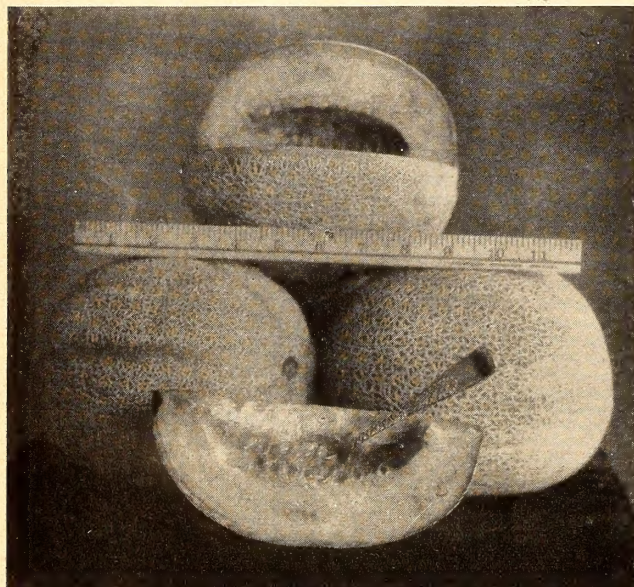
Honey Dew—110 days. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Fine shipper. Adapted to the South, but does not do well elsewhere. Flesh green, sweet and tender. Rind white, with some net, ripening to a light cream color. If properly stored, will remain edible for months.

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.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c—Postpaid



Rocky Ford—A Tasty Mouthful



Hales Best

PINK FLESHED VARIETIES

Improved Perfecto (Also known as Superfecto)—92 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. 3 lbs. Flesh fine grained, thick, orange colored. Very small seed cavity. Rind solidly netted with slight trace of stripe. This is a good shipping variety and does well on the late markets. Very fine flavor.

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

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c—Postpaid

See Special List For Quantity Prices

Magnolia Square Brand Cantaloupes for Quality

CANTALOUPE—Pink Flesh Varieties (Continued)

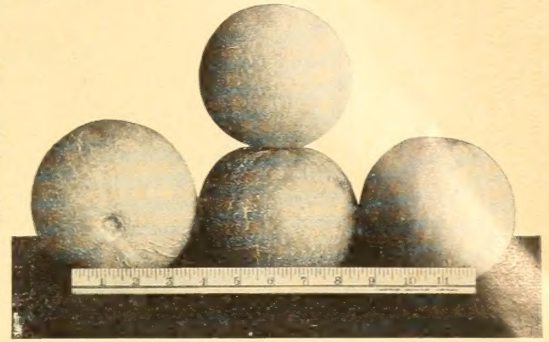
Hearts of Gold—88 days. 5½x5½ inches. 3 lbs. Flesh deep golden salmon, of exceptionally fine quality. Rind well netted, excepting a narrow stripe between shallow ribs. A splendid shipping melon.

Pollack 10-25—95 days. 5½x5 inches. 2½ 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. 20½x4 inches. Weight 7½ lbs. Vigorous, hardy variety. Flesh pink and quite delicious. Skin lemon colored at maturity. An extremely long melon, tapering at both ends and usually curved at the stem end. For use in home markets.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid

SPECIAL NOTE—The sizes and weights given above are approximate. Weather conditions will naturally cause variations.



Honey Ball

Try Some CASABAS This Year

Golden Beauty—105 days. 8x7 inches. 6 lbs. The most popular of the Casabas. Flesh is white in color, very sweet and spicy. Skin a beautiful golden color when mature, quite wrinkled. Casabas do well in the South and when properly stored will keep for some months.

The outside of the fruit is a bright yellow (not greenish yellow)

when ready to pick. You determine when the fruit is ready to eat by the "softness" of the fruit. When pressed gently and the fruit shows considerable "give", especially on the blossom end, it is ready for consumption. In mild climates they may be stored in a barn or open shed, so long as they are kept dry. Care must be used to avoid bruising the fruits. Layers of straw between fruit will help.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid



Imperator Carrot

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



Chantenay Red Cored

CANNED VEGETABLES taste mighty good, and certainly are handy when company drops in—after the fresh supply becomes low. Home canned vegetables are finding a ready market in many sections, and you could probably develop one for yourself.

MAGNOLIA CARROTS

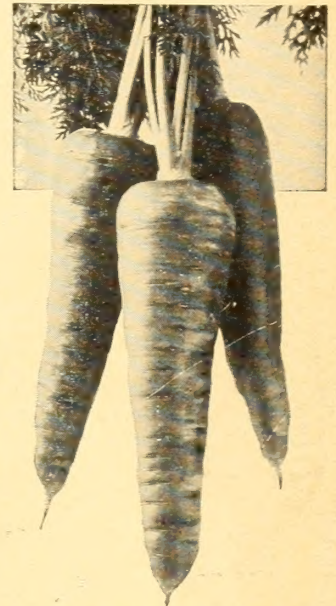
Plant Every Few Weeks for Delicious Salads, Flavoring, Soups, Vegetable Dish and colorful Garnishing

CULTURE—While sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. It is advisable to sow as early in the spring 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 soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe and thin to 2 to 6 inches apart in the row, according to the size of the variety. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet; 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

Chantenay Red Cored—70 days. A splendid bunch sort and very popular with market gardeners and truckers. Tops are medium sized with small neck. The mature roots are thick, 5 to 6 inches in length, uniformly half-long, stump-rooted but taper slightly, are smooth and of a deep orange-red.

Imperator—77 days. 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. Fine texture, sweet flesh.

Oxheart Carrot—75 days. This is a very good variety, especially for home gardens. It is delightfully flavored and grows largely above the ground which makes harvesting much easier, especially in tight soils. Roots grow about 4 inches long and in mature form are used for stock feeding.



Danver Half-Long Carrot

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid

CAULIFLOWER

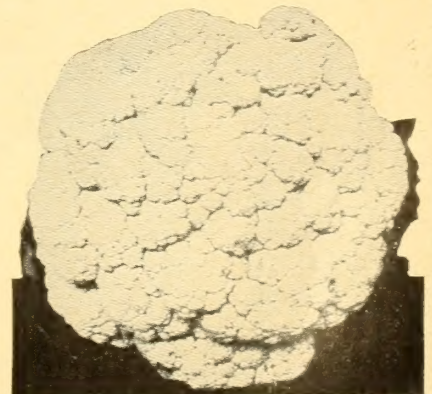
(Due to inability to import these seeds prices are very high this year.)

CULTURE—For spring and early summer crop, sow in January to March in a hotbed. Transplant to cold frames when large enough to handle. Set out after danger of hard freezing is past. Soil should be like that used for cabbage.

For a fall crop, sow August or September and treat the plants as explained above. To bleach heads, tie leaves over them. ¾ ounce sufficient to plant 100 feet; 4 ounces for an acre. 1 ounce will produce 5,000 plants.

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 6 inches across. 52 days. Commonly weigh 1½ to 2 pounds.

Pkt. 25c—½ Oz. \$2.00—Oz. \$3.60—Postpaid



Early Snowball Cauliflower

See Special List For Quantity Prices

Mar. Planting
VEGETABLES

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

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

Plant Plenty of "Greens" for Health

MAGNOLIA CELERY

CULTURE—Sow in February, March and April in a hotbed and transfer to a cold-frame to make them stocky and strong. Seed should be covered 1/2 inch deep, and kept moist to insure quick germination. An ounce will produce 10,000 plants. Sow 1/4 ounce to 100 feet. 1/4 pound per acre.

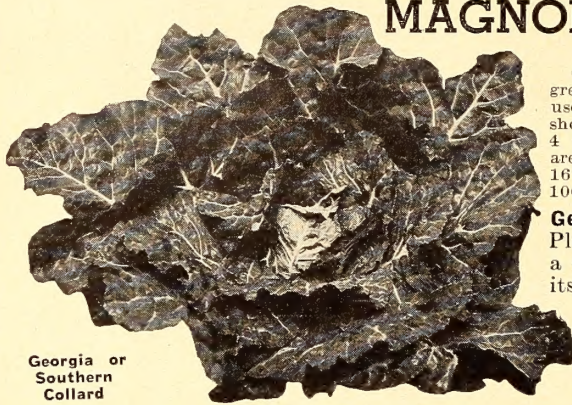
Golden Self-Blanching—The finest early and most profitable celery in cultivation. It has a natural golden yellow plant, and branches quickly. Stalks thick solid and sweet.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—1/4 Lb. \$1.30—Postpaid



Celery

MAGNOLIA COLLARDS



Georgia or Southern Collard

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. 1/2 ounce to 100 feet, 5 ounces to acre.

Georgia or Southern— Very hardy. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, forming a cluster of tender leaves at the top of its rather long stem, and these leaves are used as greens.

Cabbage or White—A white heading variety as hardy as the ordinary collard but with better eating qualities. Grows 1 1/2 to 2 feet high.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid

SWEET CORN — for delicious, tender, roasting ears

CULTURE—When planted in rows, the rows should be 3 to 4 feet 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 lbs. to the acre. Be sure ground is warm before planting.

SUGAR VARIETIES

Ioana Hybrid Sweet Corn—80 days. A hybrid of two inbred strains of Golden Bantam sweet corn developed by E. S. Haber, of Iowa State College. It is the only Golden Bantam type of sweet corn which, in tests conducted by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, has proven to be adapted to Texas conditions. Ioana Hybrid has all the excellent qualities of Golden Bantam but is much more resistant to ear worm damage.

Ioana Hybrid is the earliest maturing roasting ear corn suitable for general planting in Texas. Its maturity varies with latitude but it is usually ten days to two weeks earlier than other roasting ear corns. The plants are short, about 4-5 feet in height, and very uniform. Every stalk has one good ear and many stalks produce two ears. Because of the small stalks, thicker planting, 18"-24" between stalks, is feasible.

Pkt. 10c—Lb. 50c—Postpaid

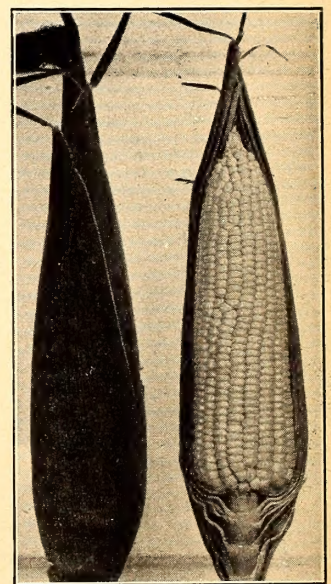
Square Brand Honey June— Roasting ears in 87 days. May be planted from February to August and yields one of the finest sweet corn roasting ears ever produced. Drouth resistant. Ears hold up longer than other varieties after being pulled. Very resistant to ear worm damage, developing a heavy shuck protection. Stalks tall and vigorous and yield an immense amount of forage. Ears 8 to 9 inches in size, with 14 to 16 rows of grain. Grains long, slender and white. Corn averages about 1.4 ears per stalk.

Pkt. 10c—Lb. 35c—Postpaid

Golden Bantam—Matures roasting ears in 78 to 80 days. A very early corn, golden-yellow grains, very tender and sweet. Ears 6 to 7 inches long; broad, meaty kernels.

Country Gentleman—Roasting ears in 75 to 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, exceptionally slender cob, densely packed with long kernels, growing in irregular pattern. Delightfully sweet. Plants grow 6 to 7 feet high and often produce 3 ears.

Pkt. 10c—Lb. 35c—Postpaid

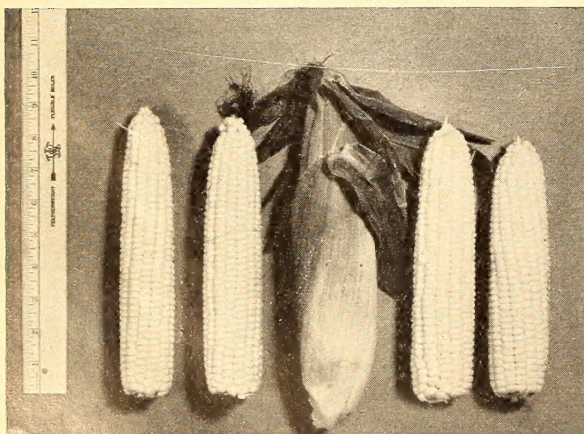


Honey June was "built for Texas." Large sweet ears, resistant to ear worm damage.

ing ears in 60 days. Stalks about 6 feet, well bladed. Ears 7 to 8 inches long and filled with large white grains.

Iowa Silver Mine—Ready for use in 70 days after planting. Planted largely for early roasting ears. Ears from 9 to 12 inches long.

Pkt. 10c—Lb. 30c—Postpaid



Ioana Hybrid

See Special List For Quantity Prices

MAGNOLIA SQUARE BRAND CUCUMBERS

CULTURE—To obtain largest yield of cucumbers, soil should be well enriched with Vigoro and location should be fully exposed to the sun. Plant seed not over 1 inch deep, in hills 3 to 5 feet apart each way, dropping 15 to 20 seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd, thin to 3 plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until plants make runners.

Straight Eight (White Spine)—58 days. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. 2 lbs. 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 (Black Spine)—52 days. $13 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The best cucumber for either slicing or pickling. Vines vigorous and productive. Very hardy and disease resistant. Fruit medium dark green and slightly warty.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—
Postpaid

Improved White Spine—60 days. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Main crop, good producer. Color good in the young fruits. A good type for home gardens.

Japanese Climbing (Black Spine)—58 days. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Abundant vine which is often used for ornamental purposes. When fruit is in slicing stage, it is deep green in color and ripens to a deep russet, covered with heavy netting. Good for bread and butter pickles.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c—Postpaid



Early Fortune

Pick fruit as soon as it is large enough before it becomes overripe. Vines will cease setting fruit as soon as dry seeds begin to appear. Be careful to pickles out the stem instead of pulling the fruit off. Be careful not to mar the fruit in any way; if the skin is broken, pickles will not keep so well. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 100 feet of drill. 4 1/2 pounds per bushel.

Early Fortune (White Spine)—58 days. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, $2\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. Very early, productive and disease resistant. Rich dark green, holding color well. The best shipping variety.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.—35
Postpaid

Chicago Pickle (Black Spine)—58 days. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Vines productive and vigorous; bright green, smooth fruits. Flesh crisp and tender. A very popular pickling variety.

Early Cluster (Black Spine)—52 days. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Very early, prolific and uniform. The second most popular of the small pickling sorts.

Davis Perfect (White Spine)—58 days. 12×3 inches. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Long, smooth cucumber, tapering at both ends. Deep green color, few seeds. Very popular for home markets and gardens.

Gherkin—50 days. 2×1 inches. 2 oz. Vigorous vines, very prolific. Small oval, prickly fruits should always be pickled when young and tender.

MAGNOLIA DILL

SEEDS AND LEAVES 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.

Dill—An annual of aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. Seeds and leaves used for seasoning and making dill pickles. 3 months from seed time to harvest.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid

ENDIVE FOR 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 pounds per acre.

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. Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c—Postpaid

GARLIC

Very valuable for seasoning. Grows from small bulbs known as "Cloves" which are planted in rows 12 to 20 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Produces bulbs second year. Plant from August to March. One pound plants 200 feet of row. Grows easily.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c—1 Lb. 35c—Postpaid

A neat roadside vegetable and fruit stand, where city folk can buy things fresh, can be made profitable. In some communities, neighbors work together to keep a variety on display at all times. The more attractive the stand, and the cleaner the vegetables, the more you will sell.

HORSERADISH

FINE SEASONING VEGETABLE

CULTURE—Horseradish is grown from root cuttings. Set cuttings in trenches 6 to 12 inches apart 2 inches below the surface of the ground. Cut away until tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

Horseradish can be grown successfully almost anywhere in the South, but gives best results in rich, rather moist, partly shaded locations.

35c Per Doz.—25 Roots, 65c—50 Roots, \$1.25—100 Roots, \$2.25—Postpaid

MAGNOLIA EGG-PLANT SEEDS

CULTURE—Sow in hotbed in early spring and transplant to cold-frame when plants have two rough leaves on them. Set in open when all danger of frost or cold nights is past. It is best to shade the young plant from the hot sun. Hoe frequently, keeping the soil loose and fine. Mature in about 120 days. An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 5 to 6 oz. for an acre.

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

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25—Postpaid

EGG-PLANT PLANTS

Grown from Square Brand seeds. Black Beauty variety only. Plants packed 25 to bundle, ready for shipment about the middle of April. Set 50 to 75 plants to 100 ft. of row.

25 Plants 35c—50 Plants 65c—
100 Plants \$1.00—Postpaid



Egg Plant

See Special List For Quantity Prices

Salad Vegetables for Balanced Menus

Plants,
Cuculoupes,
Cucurbit,
Cauliflower,
Collards,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Dill,
Egg Plant,
Endive,
Horseradish Roots,
Mustard,
Okra,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Pepper,
Potatoes,
Pumpkins,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Salsify,
Spinach,
Squash,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato Plants,
Turnips,
Watermelon.

FIELD

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

KALE

A PROLIFIC GREEN

Also Increases Egg Production When Fed To Hens

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.

Dwarf Scotch Green Curled—Finely curled, spreading, low growing variety; very hardy. Largely planted for the home garden. Leaves are long, finely curled and of bright green color. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c—Postpaid**

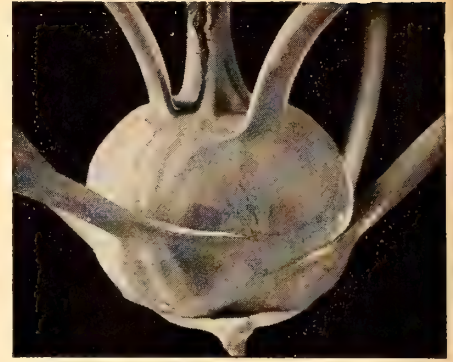
KOHL RABI

TASTEFUL BLEND OF CABBAGE AND TURNIPS

CULTURE—Sow seed in early spring or fall and when well established thin to 6 inches apart in the row. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce will sow 100 feet; 4 pounds to the acre.

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

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.10 Postpaid



Kohl Rabi

MAGNOLIA LETTUCE —FOR TABLE —FOR MARKET

CULTURE—For best results with lettuce, keep growing rapidly. A light, rich soil will do this. For earliest varieties, start seed in a cold-frame in the 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 pounds to acre.

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



New York Lettuce

and dry weather and are slow to run to seed. The inner leaves form a large head, and are a beautiful yellowish color. Heads frequently weigh 3 to 4 pounds. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—Postpaid**

Crisp as Ice—60 days. Butter Head type, medium size. Deep green base with dark reddish brown covering giving plant a deep brown or bronze appearance. Form a firm head of excellent quality.

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 light green, heads slightly tinged with reddish-brown. Heads up under cold weather conditions better than any other variety.

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.

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 or with faint brown tracing on border.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c—Postpaid

thin-leaved bunching variety is uniformly attractive and remains of excellent quality a very long time. 60 days.

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

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c—Postpaid

Useful MUSTARD

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The seed may also be sown in autumn, and the plant used early in the spring as a salad and for greens. 1 ounce will sow 100 feet; 2 to 4 pounds will plant an acre.

Southern Giant Curled—Leaves are large, light green with a tinge of yellow, much crimped and frilled at edges; plant upright or slightly spreading in growth. Highly esteemed for the market as well as the home garden because of its rapid growth, hardness and quality.

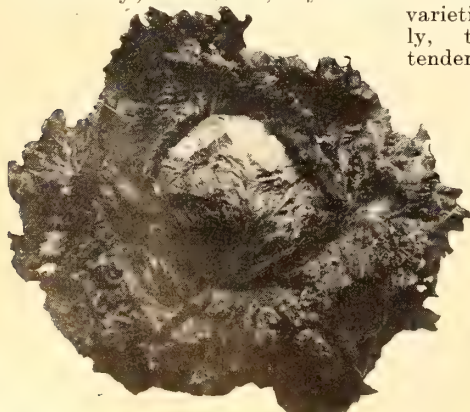
Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c—Postpaid



Smooth Leaf Mustard



Broad Leaf Mustard



Iceberg

See Special List For Quantity Prices

Have Fresh Vegetables on the Table Every Day

MUSTARD (Continued)

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

Tendergreens—See Page 14.

Smooth-Leaf—An excellent variety with very large light green plain, comparatively smooth leaves. Plant is of quick growth, fairly upright when young, becoming somewhat spreading at maturity.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c—Postpaid



Okra

OKRA

TRY IT FRIED, STEWED WITH TOMATOES—IN THE FAMOUS OKRA GUMB BUTTERED—NUMBERS OF WAYS—ALL OF THEM GOOD

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

White Velvet Spineless—55 days. Practically free from spines. Produces pods of from 6 to 7 inches which remain tender much longer than ordinary strains. This is a new variety of which there is only a limited amount available for this year. We feel sure you will like it.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid

Dwarf Green Long Pod—50 days. A sturdy dwarf-growing variety, quite early and productive. Pods are long and corrugated,

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c—Postpaid

in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. The pods are in best condition for use when from 1 to 3 inches long. Use 2 ounces to 100 feet; 8 to 10 pounds per acre

attractive dark green in color. Very good for the home garden, and is of the type most used for canning.

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

White Velvet—60 days. The standard variety planted for home use and local shipment. Pods are almost altogether free from ridges. Plants are about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and very productive.

MAGNOLIA ONION SEED

CULTURE—Sow in rich soil, thoroughly pulverized, and level in rows 12 to 24 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When the plants are well up, cultivate and keep free from weeds. When large enough, thin to three inches apart. If sets are wanted, sow seed thickly and don't thin out, using from 25 to 40 pounds of seed per acre when sown in beds and 4 to 6 pounds when sown in rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet. Plant both fall and spring.

BERMUDA ONIONS

Teneriffe grown Bermuda Onions are more productive and hardier than American grown seed. We offer seeds grown by the most reliable growers in the Canary Islands.

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.

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

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25—1 Lb. \$3.60—Postpaid



Bermuda Onion

RED VARIETIES

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

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25—Lb. \$3.60—Postpaid

YELLOW VARIETIES

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

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

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.70—Lb. \$5.00 Postpaid



Bermuda Onion Plants



Prizetaker

See Special List For Quantity Prices

May
Planting

VEGETABLES

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

FIELD

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

Magnolia Onion Seeds are the best obtainable



Onion Sets

ONIONS (Continued)

WHITE VARIETIES

White Sweet Spanish—135 days. We consider this the best of the round white onions. Mild flavor and uniform producer. High yields are consistent from this variety.

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

White Pearl—118 days. Early and popular with market gardeners. Large flat onion of mild flavor. Good for home use also.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c—1/4 Lb. \$1.70—Lb. \$5.00—Postpaid

ONION SETS

Red—Very hardy and good keepers.

Yellow—Produce medium-sized, globe-shaped yellow onions.

White—These sets produce large silvery-white onions, of the finest quality.

Prices: Lb. 25c—3 Lbs. 50c—Postpaid

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS

For an early crop of onions, you should set out Bermuda Onion plants. Plants can be set out at the same time as Cabbage plants, in rows 36 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the rows. 300 plants to 100 feet, 35,000 to acre. The following varieties furnished from January 10th to April 1st.

Yellow Bermuda or Crystal White Wax Bermuda.

25c Per 100—\$1.00 Per 500—\$1.75 Per 1,000—Postpaid

PARSNIPS

CULTURE—Excellent for table use, prepared like turnips or carrots. Surplus may be fed to stock, especially milk cows. Succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. Sow in early spring and September and cover seed 1/2 inch, pressing soil down firmly. When well established, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart in rows, 1/2 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. Try them this year, we believe you will like them.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid

PARSLEY

THE IDEAL GARNISH FOR MEATS, FOWLS AND OTHER VEGETABLES. ALSO USE IT FOR FLAVORING.

CULTURE—Parsley succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. Seed is slow in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in spring in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Cover not more than 1/2 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.

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

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 25c—Postpaid

ENGLISH PEAS

PLANT SEVERAL VARIETIES AT INTERVALS FOR ALL-SEASON SUPPLY AND FOR CANNING.

CULTURE—For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop, a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they will cause a large growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas. The seed should be planted in rows at a depth of 2 inches. Rows should be 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and 28 to 42 inches for the taller sorts. The wrinkled varieties are more sensitive to wet weather than the smooth-seeded but are of superior quality. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is 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 will plant 100 feet; 70 to 150 pounds per acre.

EARLY VARIETIES

Thomas Laxton—62 days. The most popular early variety. Large uniform 3 1/2 in. pods, square ends, containing about 7 medium dark green peas of excellent quality. Makes a very satisfactory fall crop as well as early spring. Because of productivity and flavor, and heavy market demand, a variety that appeals to market gardeners; also a good canning variety. Wrinkled pea.

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

Nott's Excelsior—59 days. The best very early dwarf pea. Luxuriant and productive vines average about 14 inches high; pods about 2 3/4 inches long. The peas, in sweetness and quality, are unsurpassed. A desirable early sort for the market and home. Wrinkled variety.

Laxton's Progress—64 days. An improved Laxtonian variety. Vigorous and productive vines. Large pointed pods about 4 1/2 inches, about 8 peas of deep green color and good flavor. Wrinkled pea.

Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 20c—Postpaid

See Special List For Quantity Prices



Parsley



Keep Peas Coming on all Through the Summer

PEAS—Early Varieties (Continued)

Premium Gem—63 days. A very desirable early green wrinkled dwarf variety. Vines are very productive, 15 to 18 inches high; pods of medium size, about 2¾ inches long, and crowded with 6 to 8 large peas of fine quality.

American Wonder—60 days. An old favorite with home gardeners. Dwarf vines about 12 inches high, bear heavily; excellent quality peas. Blunt pods 2½ inches. Wrinkled variety.

Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—Postpaid

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

Alaska—58 days. A smooth pea of uniform evenness in vine, early maturing pods which are filled with medium sized bright green peas, good flavor. Plants about 28 inches high, pods averaging 2½ inches. Valuable variety for marketing and canning.

First and Best—56 days. The earliest pea that is grown. A smooth sort, with wonderful 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. Plant about 2 feet high, pods 2½ inches long.

Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—Postpaid

LATER VARIETIES

Bliss Everbearing—80 days. Of the later varieties, this is the most desirable for your main crop of English Peas. Stout vines about 26 inches tall and if peas are picked as they mature, plant branches and bears longer than any other variety. Pod 3 inches and crowded with large peas. Plant some of these every few weeks and have a steady crop. Wrinkled variety.

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

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

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

Pkt. 10c—½ lb. 20c—Postpaid

SEEDS OF QUALITY

The breeding and growing of peas for seed is a business in which our grower has specialized for 65 years. That experience is worth something; it is back of every bag of seed we send out—and it is your assurance of quality.

HOT PEPPERS

Long Red Cayenne — (See illustration) — 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. Fruit measures six to eight inches in length and about an inch in diameter. "Sweet" as to taste, having just enough pungency to season well. Valued when green as chili and when ripe for salads.

Small Red Chili—A late variety. Pods bright red, about 2 inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to point. Exceedingly hot when ripe.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c—¼ Lb. \$1.40—Postpaid

PEPPER PLANTS

Ready for shipment about the middle of May.

Prices: Postpaid—25 Plants 35c—50 Plants 65c—100 Plants \$1.00.

Write For Prices In Larger Quantities.

Market Gardeners and Truckers should be sure to call for quantity prices before buying their requirements of Pepper Plants.

See Special List For Quantity Prices

INCREASE YIELD OF PEAS BY INOCULATING WITH NITRAGIN

■ Page 11



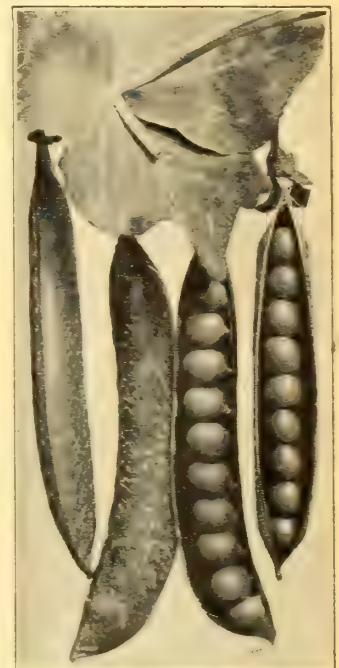
Thos. Laxton



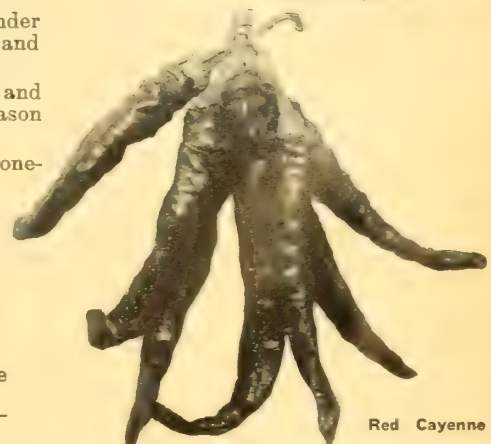
Bliss Everlasting



Little Marvel



Dwarf Telephone



Red Cayenne

June Planting

Asparagus,
Cauliflower,
Cabbage,
Carrots,
Kale,
Kohlrabi,
Lettuce,
Onions,
Peas,
Pumpkin,
Salsify,
Squash.

FIELD

Beans,
Broom Corn,
Corn,
Darsa,
Egyptian Wheat,
Feterita,
Grass,
Grohoma,
Hegari,
Kafir,
Millet,
Milo,
Peanuts,
Peas,
Sorghum,
Sunflower.

MAGNOLIA SWEET PEPPERS

PRODUCE UNIFORM FRUITS—JUST RIGHT FOR STUFFING

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 pounds will sow an acre.

Chinese Giant—Fruits are rich dark green, turning to a brilliant scarlet red when ripe. They are five to six inches broad and 4½ to 5 inches deep. Flesh is particularly thick for a pepper of such large size; strictly mild and sweet. Late maturity. Desirable for use in salads and one of the best varieties for stuffing.

California Wonder—Fruits dark green, smooth surface, square in cross-section and very large, usually about 4 inches across, and 4 to 5 inches deep. Flesh about ¼ inch thick, the thickest of any pepper. Very desirable for the home garden and exceptionally profitable for commercial growers because of heavy yield.

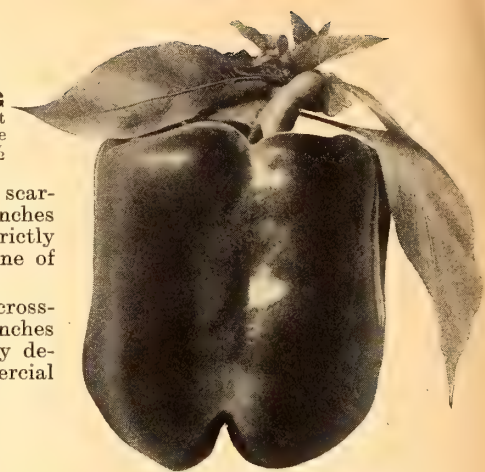
Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—¼ Lb. \$1.50—Postpaid

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—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.

Pimiento—A fine sweet pepper, excellent for salads or canning. Conelike in shape, about 3½ inches long by 2½ inches wide. Very thick fleshed and so mild many enjoy eating them from the hand.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—¼ Lb. 90c—Postpaid



California Wonder Pepper

World Beater—One of the largest and best varieties of sweet pepper. 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. Desirable for home or market use.

SEED IRISH POTATOES

IT PAYS TO PLANT CERTIFIED SEED; ALSO TREAT WITH SEMESAN BEL

CULTURE—Plant about four inches deep in rows 3 feet apart, and drop the potatoes 15 inches apart in the row, about ½ peck to 100 feet of drill. Soil should be well manured or well fertilized. A ridge should be thrown over the potatoes after planting and then leveled down just before the potatoes come through, and cultivate well until in bloom, and then ridge up again and leave alone until harvested.

The practice of holding potato seed pieces for about ten days after they are cut before planting, thus allowing the surface to heal or "cork" over, is recommended by potato specialists in the U.S.D. of A.

Certified Red Triumph—To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh, or who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend our Certified Red Triumph. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, and peels without

waste. A fine yielder and always in good demand. Especially satisfactory in sandy soil.

Certified Irish Cobbler—A very good shipper somewhat larger than the Triumph and white in color. Especially desirable for black soils. **Ask for Prices**

SWEET POTATOES

CULTURE—Cover about five inches deep and water moderately. When plants are formed set one foot apart on ridges four feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat. 3 pounds or 50 slips to 100 feet.

Porto Rican Yams—The best keeper. Flesh is fine grained, juicy; color, golden red. Ask for prices.

Slips—Beginning about April 20th we will have Porto Rican Yam slips grown from Certified seed.

PRICES: 100 Plants 40c—500 Plants \$1.50—1000 Plants \$2.25
Ask For Prices in Larger Quantities

MAGNOLIA PUMPKINS

FOR FALL MONEY CROP

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.

Small Sugar (Also known as Boston Pie)—115 days. 5½x7 inches. 4 lbs. Stores exceptionally well; splendid for canning and the favorite for pies. Sturdy vines, very prolific. Flesh deep orange, thick and sweet. Rind shows distinct stripes. Fruits are flat on the ends.

Japanese Pie—115 days. 15x8½ inches. 12 lbs. Variety very popular for canning and stock food. Shaped like cushaws, but the neck usually grows straight. Heavy ridges often appear near the stem end. Deep green, almost black in color. Seeds large, white and engraved in an unusual manner.

Connecticut Field (also called Big Tom)—120 days. 12x12 inches. 18 lbs. Used principally for canning and stock food. This is a standard corn field variety, producing quantities of large orange colored pumpkins. Fruits are flat on the ends, with smooth, hard rind. Flesh thick, dry and sweet.

Large Cheese—110 days. 5½x11½ inches. 14 lbs. Vines are prolific and disease resistant. Fruits very flat, ribbed. Flesh shades from buff to cream colored. A good canner and keeps well in storage.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid



Small Sugar

Kentucky Field—120 days. 10x12 inches. 15 lbs. A hardy, late variety. Another variety for canning and stock food. Color ranges from yellow to light orange.

King of the Mammoth Pumpkin—120 days. 18x18 inches. 60 lbs. Used largely for stock feeding and exhibition. Flesh is hard, firm and white a little coarse in texture, is of good quality. Outside color bright orange with lighter stripes between ribs.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid

Above Prices Postpaid—See Special List For Quantity Prices

CUSHAWS

ABUNDANT PRODUCERS

Green Striped Cushaw—115 days. 24x8 inches. 14½ lbs. A splendid stock food. Fruits crooknecked, with the seeds in the blossom end or bowl. Rind is white, mottled with irregular green stripes. This is the most popular of the cushaw types.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid



RADISHES

DECORATIVE AND FLAVORFUL

CULTURE—Sow in rich, sandy soil in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin out the plants to prevent crowding. They should receive plenty of water, and in order 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.

ROUND VARIETIES

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

French Breakfast—20 days. A quick growing oblong radish about 1½ inches long by ⅝ of an inch in diameter when full grown. Color, rich scarlet, clear white bottom. Flesh white, crisp, splendid quality.



Scarlet Turnip—White Tip



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish

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—An extra early, long radish, ready for use in 30 days. 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.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 25c—Postpaid

WINTER VARIETIES

China Rose Winter—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, 45 days.

Long Black Spanish—Winter Radish. Roots 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to 2¼ inches in diameter at shoulder, slightly tapered; almost black, somewhat wrinkled. Flesh white, of firm texture, decidedly pungent, 48 days.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 25c—Postpaid

Sow radishes every few weeks and keep a supply coming on all spring and summer.

Crimson Giant—28 days. A round radish of exceptionally large size, and early. 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—25 to 30 days. Scarlet red, round variety. Flesh white and crisp. Should be used when about an inch in diameter.

Early Scarlet Globe—25 to 30 days. An oval shaped variety, rich bright scarlet in color. Flesh white and tender. We especially recommend this type to gardeners. Large fast early forcing radish which sells readily. Very desirable for the home gardener also. Be sure to plant some of these.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 25c—Postpaid

Garden crops from Magnolia Seeds are more marketable, because the varieties are pure, the quality of vegetables the best. Just a few cents more for Magnolia Seeds than ordinary seeds—but more abundant, more luscious vegetables!



White Icicle

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

DELICIOUS FOR PIES—DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHFUL SERVED AS STEWED FRUIT

CULTURE—Roots should be planted by hand on level land, the crowns being placed ½ inch deep in heavy soils and 1 inch deep in sandy loam. Set out about 2½ feet apart in beds. Moisture must be kept to surface until plants are established.

The earliest plant you can use in the spring for pie-making and stewing. Recommended for Gulf Coast sections, but it does well in the central south and central north in moist, rich, heavily fertilized, partly shaded locations. Set out the roots in early spring.

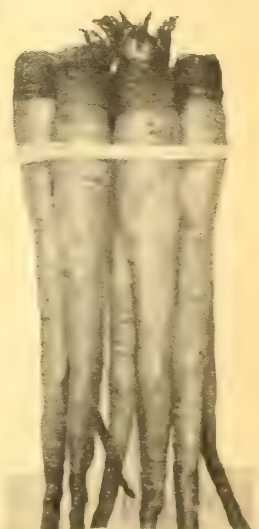
25c Each—\$2.50 Per Dozen

SALSIFY

CULTURE—Succeeds best in light, rich soil, stirred to considerable depth. Avoid coarse or fresh manure, which causes roots to become irregular and branch. Sow in rows 18 inches apart. Thin to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. Cover the seeds firmly with one-half inch fine soil. Cultivate same as carrots or parsnips, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best variety. Grows to a large size and is very mild and delicately flavored. Grown extensively by gardeners where markets have been established.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—1 Lb. \$2.00—Postpaid



Salsify

See Special List For Quantity Prices

July
Planting

VEGETABLES
Asparagus Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Cantaloupe,
Corn,
Mustard,
Potatoes,
Rutabaga,
Squash,
Turnips.

FIELD

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

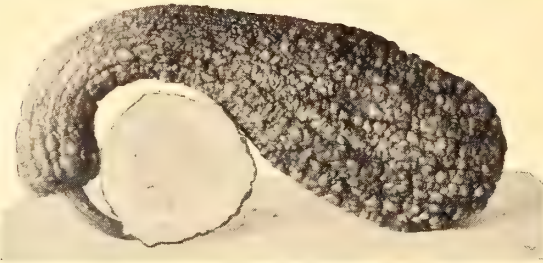
A Variety of Vegetables tempts the appetite

SQUASH

VARIETIES FOR THE YEAR 'ROUND

Plant several varieties of these. Their flavors differ widely.

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.



Early Summer Crookneck Squash

SUMMER VARIETIES

Early White Bush Scallop—55 days. 6x2½ inches. 2¼ lbs. Bush extremely prolific and disease resistant. Fruits rather small, quite flat with ridged or scalloped edges. Very popular.

White Bush Squash, Green Tinged—55 days. 6x2½ inches. 2¼ lbs. Similar in all respects to the Early White Bush, but the fruit is tinged a light green, which is very appealing to the buying public, at the present time.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—50 days. 12x3 inches. 1½ lbs. Fruits rather small, golden yellow in color and thickly covered with warts. Bush exceedingly prolific. The most popular of the summer type.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 30c—Postpaid

Fordhook Bush—60 days. 7¾x3 inches. 2 lbs. Summer variety. Skin light cream, with edges ridged. Not as hardy or prolific as Vining type and not very extensively used.

Fordhook Vining—60 days. 7¾x3 inches. 2 lbs. Vines hardy and prolific. Flesh thick and sweet. Uniform in shape, more cylindrical than bush type. A summer variety adapted to winter use.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Postpaid

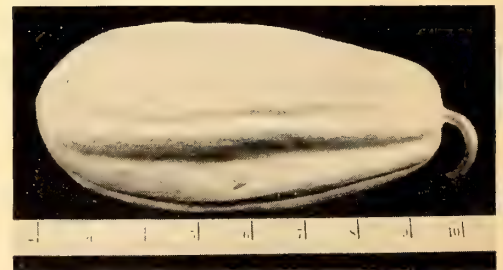
Giant Straightneck—55 days. 16x3½ inches. 3 lbs. Flesh is thick, of light yellow color and good quality. Neck is straight and the variety is therefore very satisfactory for shipping. Well warted.

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

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 30c—Postpaid

WINTER VARIETIES

Hubbard Warted—115 days. 15x10 inches. 16 lbs. The largest of the green Hubbards, thickly covered with warts. An excellent keeper and the flesh is dry and sweet. Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 30c—Postpaid



Fordhook Squash

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 also be sown broadcast. The main crop is sown in September or October for winter use, and in February and March for spring use. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

Bloomsdale Long Standing—A Dark Green, savoy leaved spinach which will stand from four to six days longer than the Reselected Bloomsdale before going to seed. Many market gardeners are preferring this type.

Reselected Bloomsdale, Dark Green—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-size leaves, pointed, quite broad and crumpled.

Viroflay—Desirable for either spring or fall sowing. Leaves are very large, broad, thick, and arrow-shaped, somewhat crumpled; dark green in color. Desirable for canning.

Nobel Giant—A thick leaved spinach, very dark green, smooth round leaves. Growing in favor with market gardeners. Rather long standing and a good yielder.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid

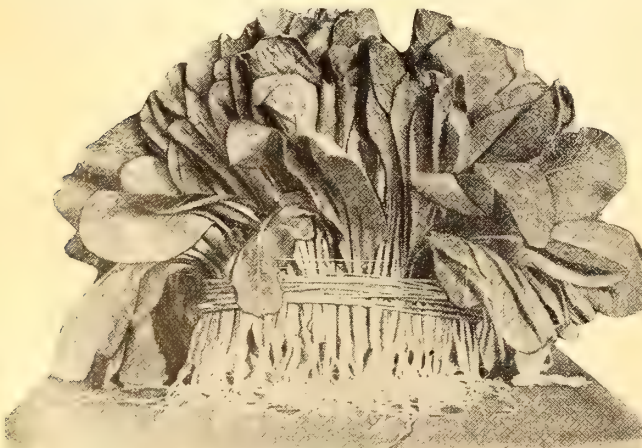
New Zealand—Not related to true spinach but the leaves bear a resemblance and are useful as greens. Thrives on soil too poor to grow spinach. Best for hot weather. The tender shoots are good quality, and may be cut throughout the summer. Plant three or four seeds in holes two feet apart each way. Hasten seed germination by soaking in warm water 24 hours before planting.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid



Early White Bush Squash

Summer Squash are usually eaten when young and immature. Winter squash are used only when fully matured, and can be stored.



Tendergreen

TENDERGREENS

SHOULD BE IN EVERY GARDEN

CULTURE—Same as mustard.

Tendergreen or Japanese Mustard Spinach—A tender delicious quick-growing green. Practically an all-season plant, ready for market 30 days after planting. It will stand extreme summer heat, also resistant to cold weather. Prepare for the table the same as Spinach, Turnip or Mustard Greens.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 25c—Postpaid

See Special List For Quantity Prices

Gardening Should Be a Family Interest

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

CULTURE—Like beet except should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart.

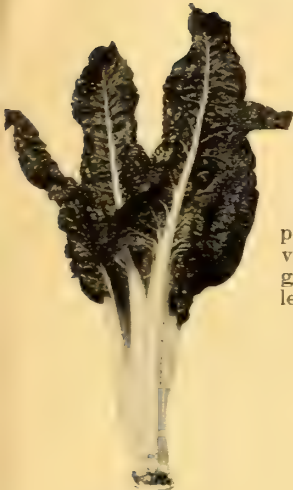
An outstanding green-leaved Swiss Chard. Leaves are almost identically like that of spinach, dark green in color. Will produce greens all summer, being available when spinach cannot be had. May be cooked and served as "boiled greens." Raised extensively by poultry growers, for green feed. This vegetable should be in every home garden. Gather outer leaves and inner leaves will continue to grow.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—
Postpaid

MAGNOLIA TOMATO SEEDS



Market
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Swiss Chard or
Spinach Beet

CULTURE—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous, and unchecked growth 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, but before doing so, harden 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, the plants are usually set from three to four feet apart each way, according to the growth of the variety. All Square Brand tomato seeds are from carefully selected seed stocks and we invite comparison with any on the market. An ounce will produce 3,000 plants; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces will produce sufficient plants to set out an acre. Number of days indicates from time set out to maturity of first fruit.

EARLY VINING VARIETIES

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.

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.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.45

McGee—72 days. Yields where others fail. A very prolific variety. 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. Has proved exceptionally

good for the black land belt. A favorite wherever tried.
Earliana—66 days. This is 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.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.45—Postpaid

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.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.10—Postpaid

See Special List For Quantity Prices

MAIN CROP VINING

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

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

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.10—Postpaid

Pritchard—Certified. 85 days. A second early, scarlet fruited 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.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. \$1.45—Postpaid

SECOND EARLY VINING VARIETIES

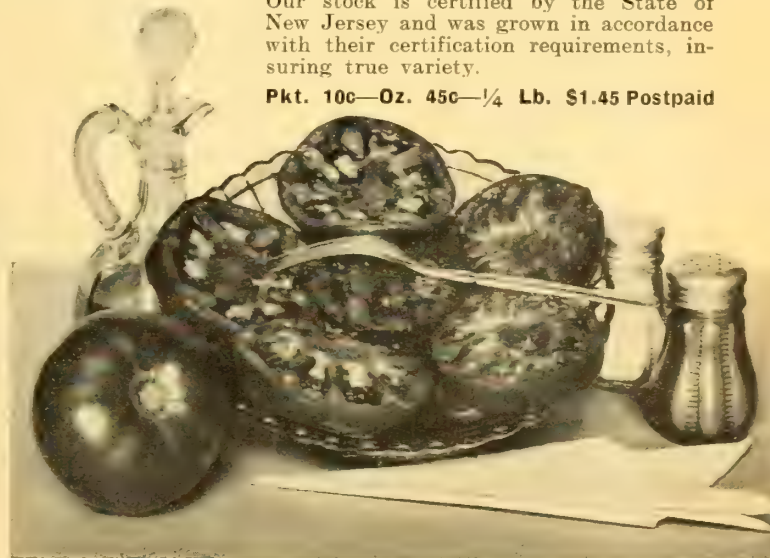
Rutgers Certified—75 days. Especially adapted to the needs of the canning industry. The Rutgers Tomato produces a large plant with thick stems and an abundance of vigorous foliage. It requires much less nitrogen than most other varieties because of its ability to produce a heavy plant and should therefore 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. Flavor is very pleasing.

Our stock is certified by the State of New Jersey and was grown in accordance with their certification requirements, insuring true variety.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.45 Postpaid



Rutger's Certified



August Planting

VEGETABLES

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

FIELD

Barley,
Buckwheat,
Clover,
Dars,
Hegari,
Mangels,
Millet,
Field Peas,
Rape,
Vetch.

Buy Your Seeds for Quality — Not Price

TOMATOES—Second Early Vining Varieties— (Continued)

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.

Marglobe Certified—75 days. A definitely disease-resisting Tomato. Matures among the earliest of the later varieties. Fruits are a deep red, globe shaped. A splendid shipping variety because of its uniformity. Our stock has been certified by the State of New Jersey to be absolutely true to variety. It pays you to get really good tomato seed and there is none better than those certified under State laws.

Early Detroit—78 days. Another among the purplish pink varieties. This tomato has been almost entirely superseded by the Gulf State Market.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.45—Postpaid

Bonny Best—73 days. A variety which is a favorite in the north but is going "out" in this territory, yielding its place to John Baer. Satisfactory for either market or home use.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.10—Postpaid

LARGE 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. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.05—Postpaid.

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. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.70—Postpaid.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip

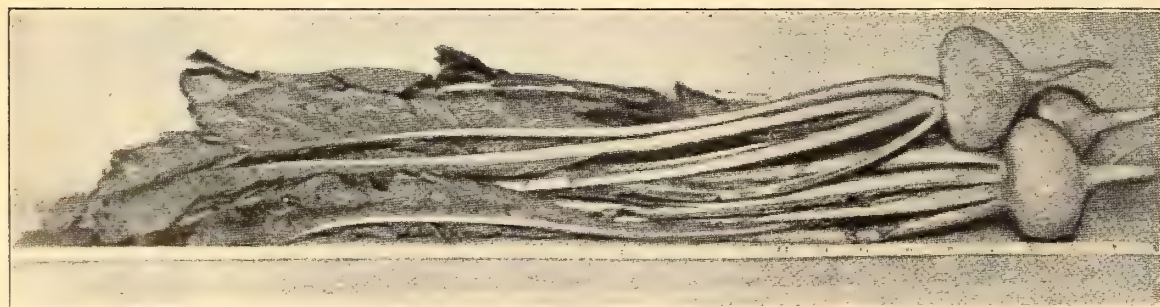
Purple Top White Globe—Table size 55 days. The most popular variety with market gardeners and for the home garden. Very attractive globular shaped root, smooth; purplish red top and flesh white and fine grained, tender and excellent flavor. Roots grow to 5 or 6 inches diameter. Tops medium large. Our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

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap Leaf)—Table size 45 days. Roots about 5 inches, flat, white-fleshed, fine-grained and sweet. Tops small and erect.

WHITE FLESH TURNIPS

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 not used, ordinarily. This variety produces splendid stock feed, similar to rape.

Early Purple Top Strap Leaved—Table size in 45 days. A very early variety. Roots flat, about 5 inches in diameter; purplish red at top and clear white flesh below. Fine grained and mild.



Shogoin or Japanese Turnip

See Special List For Quantity Prices

TREE VARIETIES

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.

Dwarf Stone—81 days. A splendid tree type. Late maturing, color bright red, exceedingly smooth, medium size and very solid. Desirable for the home garden.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.45—Postpaid

SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES

Red Cherry—70 days. A miniature tomato chiefly grown in the home garden for use in preserves. Mature 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.

Red Pear—Like Yellow Pear, only red fruited.

Prices: Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.70—Postpaid

TOMATO PLANTS

Grown from Square Brand seeds, and ready for shipment about the middle of March. Varieties: Dwarf Champion, McGee, Rutgers, Marglobe and Gulf State Market. Request prices on other varieties wanted.

Postpaid Prices: 25 Plants 35c—50 Plants 45c
100 Plants 65c—Write for Special Quantity Prices.

ROOT CROP TURNIPS GREEN CROP

CULTURE—For summer use, sow early in 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 them to become tough and bitter. For the fall or main crop, sow from the middle of July to the middle of November and in the manner given for spring sowing. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 2 to 4 pounds per acre in rows, or 6 to 8 pounds broadcast.

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.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c
Postpaid

TURNIPS—White Flesh (Continued)

Shogoin or Japanese—Also known as "Louse Resistant." as well as for its smooth, globular roots. Greens may be cut in from 25 to 30 days. Especially valuable for turnip greens. 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. Especially valuable in Texas because it seems not to be affected by either heat or drouth.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c—Postpaid

YELLOW FLESH TURNIPS

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, also for table.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid

MAGNOLIA WATERMELON SEEDS

PRODUCE ABUNDANT YIELDS

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.

Square Brand Special Tom Watson—92 days. 50 lbs. Delightfully flavored. Very hardy and prolific. Flesh deep red, free from white hearts and stringiness. Melon oblong; rind dark green. Seeds light brown. Our seeds are produced in Parker County and are very popular with market growers in this area. Good shipper.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 55c—
Postpaid



Black Diamond

Dixie Queen—85 days. 32 pounds. 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.

Black Diamond—95 days. 40 lbs. Very good quality. Vines strong and fairly prolific. Flesh, deep red. Melon very similar in shape to Stone Mountain. Rind, dark green. Seed black. Ships well.

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.

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.

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

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.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c—Postpaid

MAGNOLIA RUTABAGA

CULTURE—Same as

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.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid



Dixie Queen

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.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c—Postpaid

Stone Mountain—True Strain. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c
Postpaid



Juicy Hearted Stone Mountain

See Special List For Quantity Prices



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 lb.	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.	3/4 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.
HORSERADISH 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.	1/4 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.	3/4 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	1/2 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 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Mar. to Sept.
TOMATO	1/2 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, Medic, Hubbard 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	32 pounds
COTTON SEED	March to May	1/2 to 1 bushel	50 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	32 pounds
OATS	January-February, September-November	3 bushels	30 pounds
PEANUTS, Spanish	March to June	30 to 40 pounds	22 pounds
PEANUTS, Tennessee Red	March to June	1 1/2 bushels	60 pounds
PEAS, Stock	May to October	3 to 90 pounds	50 pounds
RAPE	January-May, August-November	6 to 8 pounds	56 pounds
RYE	September to November, January-February	1 1/2 bushels	50 pounds
SORGHUM, Broadcast	March to July	2 to 3 bushels	30 pounds
SUNFLOWER	March to July	5 to 10 pounds	60 pounds
VETCH	February-May, August-November	20 to 25 pounds	60 pounds
WHEAT	September to November, January-February	60 to 75 pounds	60 pounds

Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances		
Dis. Apart	No. Plants	
12 x 1 in.	522,720	
12 x 3 in.	174,240	
12x12 in.	43,560	
16 x 1 in.	392,040	
18 x 1 in.	348,480	
18 x 3 in.	116,160	
18x12 in.	29,040	
18x18 in.	19,360	
20 x 1 in.	313,635	
24 x 1 in.	261,360	
24x18 in.	15,520	
24x24 in.	10,890	
30 x 1 in.	209,088	
30x12 in.	17,424	
30x20 in.	10,454	
30x24 in.	8,712	
36 x 3 in.	58,080	
36x12 in.	14,520	
36x18 in.	9,680	
36x36 in.	4,840	
42x12 in.	12,446	
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	



Success and Pleasure in Growing Beautiful Flowers

Depend on — PLANNING — PREPARATION — CULTIVATION — Study this Table



■ FLOWER SEED PLANTING GUIDE ■

Seed	Type of Plant	Sun or Shade	Where to Plant	When to Plant	Average Height	Special Use
Ageratum	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	12 inches	Edging
Allysum	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Basket, Boxes	Spring	6 inches	Edging, Rock Gardens, Fragrance
Amaranthus	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Backgrounds	Spring	3 feet	Plant
Anchusa	Perennial	Semi-Shade	Borders, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Asters	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds	Spring	20 inches	Cut Flowers
Bachelor Button	Hardy Annual	Either	Mass Beds	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Balsam	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	18 inches	Mass Beds
Blue Lace Flower	Hardy Annual	Shade	Mass Beds	Spring	2 1/2 feet	Cut Flowers
Calendula	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Fall, Spring	18 inches	Cut Flowers
Calliopsis	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Candytuft	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	1 foot	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Canterbury Bells	Hardy Biennial	Semi-Shade	Beds	Fall	2 feet	Mass Beds
Cardinal Climber	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds	Spring	Vine	Vine
Carnation	Half-Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Fall, Spring	18 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Castor Beans	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	4 feet	Foliage Plant
Chinese Woolflower	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Mass Beds
Chrysanthemum	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Clarkia	Hardy Annual	Semi-Shade	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Cockscomb	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders, Backgrounds	Spring	1 to 2 1/2 feet	Foliage Plant
Coleus	Tender Annual	Semi-Shade	Border, Basket, Boxes	Spring	12 inches	Foliage Plant
Columbine	Hardy Perennial	Semi-Shade	Beds	Fall	2 feet	Early Flowers
Coreopsis	Hardy Perennial	Sun	Background, Borders	Fall, Spring	2 1/2 feet	Cut Flowers
Corn Flower	Hardy Annual	Either	Mass Beds	Fall, Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Cosmos	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	4 feet	Cut Flowers
Cypress	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Backgrounds	Spring	Vine	Vine
Dahlia	Perennial	Either	Beds, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	2-3 feet	Cut Flowers
Daisy, Shasta	Hardy Perennial	Either	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Daisy, African and Painted	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Borders	Spring	15-20 in.	Cut Flowers
Delphinium	Hardy Perennial	Either	Beds, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	4 feet	Cut Flowers
Eschscholtzia (See Poppy)						
Forget-me-not	Half-Hardy Perennial	Either	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	8 inches	Border Plant
Four O'clock	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	2 feet	Foliage Plant
Gaillardia	Hardy Perennial	Sun	Mass Beds	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Geranium	Tender Perennial	Sun	Boxes, Baskets	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Globe Amaranth	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	18 inches	Cut Flowers, Dried Flowers
Godetia	Hardy Annual	Semi-Shade	Beds	Spring	2 1/2 feet	Cut Flowers
Gourds	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	Vine	Vine
Gypsophila	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers, Dried Flowers
Hibiscus	Hardy Perennial	Sun	Background	Spring	4 feet	Background and Foliage
Hollyhock	Hardy Perennial	Either	Background	Fall, Spring	5 feet	Background and Foliage
Jack Beans	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds	Spring	Vine	Vine
Kudzu Vine	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds	Spring	Vine	Vine
Lantana	Tender Perennial	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Mass Beds
Larkspur	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	3-3 1/2 feet	Cut Flowers
Marigold	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	2-3 feet	Cut Flowers
Mexican Fire Bush	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	2 1/2 feet	Hedge
Mignonette	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Borders	Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Moonflower	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	Vine	Vine
Morning Glory	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	Vine	Vine
Nasturtium	Hardy Annual	Sun	Edgings, Boxes, Baskets	Spring	10 to 15 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Nigella	Hardy Annual	Either	Borders, Beds	Spring	1 1/2 ft.	Cut Flowers
Pansy	Biennial	Semi-Shade	Borders, Boxes, Baskets	Fall, Spring	8 inches	Cut Flowers, Edging
Periwinkle	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Mass Beds	Spring	2 feet	Foliage and Bedding
Petunia	Hardy Annual	Either	Borders, Boxes, Beds	Spring	1-1 1/2 ft.	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Phlox	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Edgings, Beds	Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers, Mass Beds
Pink	Perennial	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers
Pink	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Edgings, Beds	Fall, Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers
Poppy	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	1 to 3-ft.	Early Flowers
Portulaca	Hardy Annual	Sun	Edging, Mass Beds	Spring	6 inches	Borders and Rock Gardens
Pyrethrum	Perennial	Sun	Beds	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Queen Anne's Lace Flower	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Queen's Wreath (Seed or Root)						
Salpiglossis	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	Vine	Cut Flowers
Salvia	Tender Perennial	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	2 1/2 feet	Cut Flowers
Scabiosa	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Scarlet Runner Beans	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 1/2-3 ft.	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Snapdragon	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Borders	Spring	Vine	Vine, Fragrance
Statice	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Stocks	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Edging, Pots	Fall, Spring	12 to 26 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Sweet Pea	Annual or Perennial	Sun	Beds	Fall, Spring	Vine	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Sweet William	Biennial	Semi-Shade	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	18 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Texas Blue Bonnet	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	15 inches	Cut Flowers
Tithonia	Hardy Annual	Either	Background	Spring	7 feet	Cut Flowers
Tritoma	Perennial	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Verbena	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	8 inches	Cut Flowers, Edging
Vinca	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	2 feet	Foliage, Cut Flowers
Wallflower	Perennial	Shade	Beds, Borders	Fall	20 inches	Cut Flowers
Zinnia	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	1-3 feet	Cut Flowers

IMPORTANT TO KNOW—AND DO

Soil—Practically all plants like rich, sandy loam, but other types of soil will also produce very satisfactory flowers. However, heavy soils need applications of fibrous materials and must be thoroughly broken and cultivated. Peat Moss is especially good for heavy soils. Sandy soils usually need fertilizers.

Preparation—One of the most important factors in gardening. Work soil deeply and make the top three or four inches as fine and loose as possible. If soil needs fertilizers, and most soils do, write us, telling us the kind of soil you have and we shall be glad to recommend that best suited to your needs.

Planting—The method of planting is very important or the result may be weak plants which soon die, or fail to produce as desired. Many small seeds can have only the smallest amount of soil above them; larger varieties may

be planted one or more inches below the soil. Be sure, also to plant when heat and moisture conditions are correct. A study of the seed is necessary to determine that. Moisture should be within your control—especially for flowers. To retain moisture after planting, cover the seed immediately with fine, freshly prepared earth press down firmly and smoothly.

Cultivation—Stir the surface soil during the period of growth, since it encourages root development, allows air to enter and by forming a mulch, preserves moisture and kills weeds. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow, it should be shallower, or it might injure the root system.

CULTURE—Our flower seeds are put up in our own lithographed packets, with full cultural directions on the back of each packet. Study these instructions carefully for best results.

Beautify Porches and Unsightly Spots With Climbers

★ Means they are exceptionally fine.

CARDINAL CLIMBER—Dainty annual climber for warm, sunny locations. Foliage fern-like; flowers circular cardinal-red. Blooms abundantly until frost. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c.

CYPRESS VINE—Soft, deep green fern-like foliage. Flowers trumpet-like with star shaped rims. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.

GOURDS—Fruits are frequently painted and varnished for house ornaments.

Mixed, Large Fruited—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.

Mixed, Small Fruited—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.

JACK BEAN (Hyacinth Bean)—Quick growing climber producing heart-shaped leaves and numerous spikes of pea-like flowers and ornamental seed pods. Purple, White or Mixed. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.

KUDZU VINE (Jack and the Bean Stalk)—Valuable for covering verandas, pergolas and unsightly fences quickly. Purplish violet, fragrant blossoms. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c.

MOON FLOWER—Very vigorous climber. Flowers often four inches across and the leaves make excellent shade. Flowers open each evening and remain until morning. Noctiflora, White—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c.

Bona Nox, Blue with purple throat—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.

MORNING GLORY (See Illustration)—Showy climber. Brilliant morning blooms.

★ **Heavenly Blue**—A lovely deep blue. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c.

★ **Japanese Giant Mixed**—Fine assortment of mixed colors. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.

★ **Scarlet O'Hara**—The new brilliant dark wine red. Pkt. 25c—Oz. \$1.35.

SWEET PEAS (Continued)

Rubicund—Crimson Scarlet.

Welcome—Dazzling Scarlet.

Flagship—Navy Blue.

Gigantic—Clear White.

Gold Crest—Orange tinted salmon. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—Lb. \$2.00.

Mixed—Mixture of Fine colors—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c—Lb. \$1.30.

SWEET PEAS (Early Spencers)—For Christmas blooming, plant Early Spencers in July and August. In south Texas especially these early flowering Spencers have become quite popular.

Tahoe—Clear Blue; **Ball's Rose**. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c.

Mixed Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.

PERENNIAL SWEET PEAS—A sturdy vine with luxuriant, pea-like foliage and pea-shaped flowers borne in large clusters of 8 or 10 each. Waxy in appearance. They bloom for a long time. Mixed. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c.



Heavenly Blue Morning Glory provides a startling mass of blooms.

★ **QUEENS WREATH (Mexican Love Vine)**—This rapid climber is also known as Mountain Rose, Coral Bell and Coral Vine. Its long racemes of rose-pink flowers, are very lovely and the foliage, while not especially heavy, is attractive. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN—This rapid climber bears large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers. The dry beans are a bright scarlet spotted with purple. Pkt. 10c—Lb. 50c.

SWEET PEAS (Late Spencers)—Plant about November in a trench 18 inches deep, covering seed about one inch. Then add an inch of soil as the tops come through. This will develop a deep root which will carry the plants through into the late summer. Their fragrant blooms are lovely for cut flowers. Cutting insures a larger quantity of blooms. We can furnish both the early and late Spencers; the late Spencers being the more popular. Flowers exceptionally large. Standard and wings are frilled, and the general effect is remarkably graceful. We offer the following varieties:

All 10c Pkts., 3 for 25c

Above Prices Postpaid

Magnolia Square Brand Flower Seeds are Fresh and Vital!

★ Exceptionally Fine

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

Blue Perfection—The popular deep blue. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c.

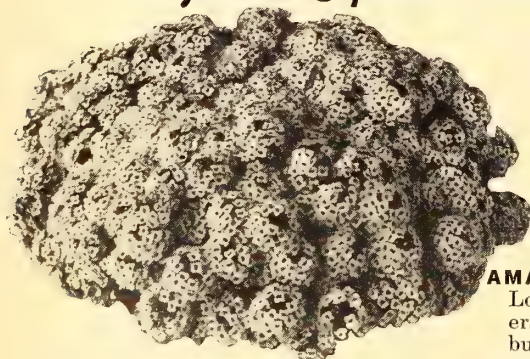
ALYSSUM, Little Gem—Clusters of small white flowers. Very fragrant and very attractive in small bouquets. Cut back plants for a constant succession of blooms. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c.

★ **Lilac Queen** (See Illustration) Beautiful deep lavender flowers on compact plants. A fine border plant. Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.35.

AMARANTHUS (Love Lies Bleeding)—Long drooping crimson spikes of flowers. Do well in good moist, lime soil, but colorings are more vivid in poorer ground. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.



Blue Lace Flowers add daintiness and charm, in the garden wherever they are used.



Lilac Queen Alyssum are lovely for borders.

ANCHUSA—This bright gentian blue flowered perennial is graceful and pleasing. Frequently used in borders. Pkts. 10c—Oz. \$1.00.

ASTERS (Giants of California, Wilt-Resistant)—Wilt-resistant strains of asters have increased this flower's popularity. We recommend fresh seed and fresh soil annually. They are among the most desirable of cut flowers. For early blooming, start seeds indoors or in hot beds in December and January. Transplant when danger of frost is over. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.20.

BACHELOR BUTTON (Corn Flower)—(See Illustration)—Blossoms are somewhat thistle-like in form. Drouth-resistant. Blue, Rose or Mixed. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c.

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper)—Do well in partial shade. The double blossoms cling closely to the central stalk. Plants are 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. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c.

★ **BLUE LACE FLOWER** (See Illustration)—Dainty, lacy clusters of sky blue flowers make this plant especially appealing. Its flowers add charm to bouquets. Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10.

All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c

Above Prices Postpaid

(See Page 19 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Packets.)

Plant Flowers for Color and Beauty the Year 'round



Canterbury Bells—These lovely flowers grow easily and are very colorful.

★ **CANTERBURY BELLS** (See Illustration)—Branching plants bear heavily, double canterbury bells of various shades of blue and pink. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.70.**

★ **CARNATION**—With a protection of litter or straw, these flowers stand the winter and flower freely the following spring. Their delicious fragrance and richness of color make them a favorite.

★ **Chabaud's Giant**—Blooms about six months after planting. Produces an abundance of large, double, clove-scented flowers. Mixed shades of red, rose, orchid, pink, white and yellow. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$2.70.**

★ **CASTOR BEANS**—Strong growing plants, with ornamental foliage well adapted for border backgrounds, temporary screen plantings. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.**

★ **CHINESE WOOLFLOWER**—Lovely, and unusual. Branches luxuriantly and vivid flower clusters, like balls of yarn are borne on the end of branches. Flowers are very lasting. A single plant often looks like a big bouquet. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c**

★ **CHRYSANTHEMUM, Double**—Bloom in the late summer and fall. Size of flower increased by pinching off buds, allowing just a few to bloom. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.**



Hyacinth Flowered Candytuft

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)—(See Illustration)—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. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10.**

★ **Orange Shaggy**—Quite different from the usual calendula, and rarely beautiful. Petals lacinated, giving shaggy appearance. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.**

Orange King—Deep Orange with dark center.

Lemon Queen—Solid lemon yellow.

Mixed—Mixture of above.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.

★ **CALLIOPSIS**—An old favorite, renewing its popularity. Graceful flowers, similar to daisies, attractively marked. Drouth resistant.

★ **Golden Crown**—Award of merit All American selection 1938. Its fragrant, rich, orange-yellow flowers borne on long wiry stems are fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c.**

Mixed, Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.

★ **CANDYTUFT**—Well suited to this section. Need plenty of sunshine and only a moderate amount of water.

★ **Giant White Hyacinth Flowered** (See Illustration)—Used extensively by florists. Produces large floral spikes, resembling a well formed hyacinth. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.20.**

★ **Umbellata**—A compact round flower, umbrella formed. Delightful for bouquets. Mixed, white, red, pink, purple and lilac shades. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.**



Clarkia—Beautiful plant and flowers well suited to hot weather.

★ **CLARKIA, Double** (See Illustration)—Plant is graceful and erect, foliage light green. Likes poor soil. Delicately colored double flowers set closely along stem. Colors mixed. **Pkt 10c—Oz. 90c.**

★ **COCKSCOMB**—A fine foliage plant. Does well on poor soils.

★ **Cristata, Tall Crimson** (2½ ft.) True Cockscomb type with large, ruffled, velvety crest. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c.**

★ **Plumosa, Fiery Red** (2½ ft.) Compact pyramidal plant, producing plumes in many colors, similar to Willow Plumes. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10.**

★ **President Thiers** (1 ft.) Enormous, velvety, crimson combs with bronze foliage. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.90.**

Mixed—Mixture of best growing sorts.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 75c.

All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c • Above Prices Postpaid



Bachelor Button (Corn Flower)
Very nice for cut flowers, mass or borders.

★ **COLEUS** (See Illustration)—Large leaved foliage plant used extensively for borders and window boxes. Beautiful leaves of green, red and yellow. **Pkt. 25c—Oz. \$5.40.**

★ **COLUMBINE** (See Illustration)—A dainty, attractive flower, lovely for cutting and adding to bouquets. Long-spurred variety. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$2.70.**

★ **COREOPSIS—Mayfield Giant**—A much improved type of coreopsis. Large single flowers of bright golden yellow. Long stems. Drouth resistant. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c.**

CORN FLOWER—See Bachelor Button.

★ **COSMOS**—Bloom in late summer and fall. Do well in any sunny place. Bloom more profusely in poor soil which prevents excessive root growth. Drouth resistant.

★ **Orange Flare**—Improved Klondyke. Golden-orange. Fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c.**

Mixed—Variety of brilliant colors. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.**



Calendula—If you want an abundance of cut flowers that are unusually showy, plant a generous amount of Calendulas.

(See Page 19 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Packets.)

Flowers Add Beauty to Barest Spots



Columbine—a combination of grace and beauty that earns its place in your garden.



Shasta Daisy—Blooms continuously over a long period of time.



Coleus—Ornamental foliage plants with leaves of many colors.



★ **GERANIUM** (See Illustration) Usually grown from cuttings. Seeds are the only means of producing new varieties. Reds pre-nominate, but soft tints of pink, rose and white are frequent. **Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. \$1.35**

GLOBE AMARANTH (Old Fashioned Bachelor Button)—Everlasting or straw-flower. Clover-like blossoms of brilliant purplish-red, soft pink and white often striped with violet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.**

GODETIA (See Illustration)—These hardy annuals provide graceful sprays for cut flower purposes. Their ease of growth (treatment similar to Cosmos and Zinnias) makes them especially pleasing in Texas. Does well in poor soil. Mixed Double. **Pkt. 10c Oz. 60c.**

★ **GYPSOPHILA—Baby's Breath** (See Illustration)—Dry and use year round. Plant literally covered with delicate star shaped flowers. **Grandiflora Alba**—Improved, large flowered white. **Rosea**—A beautiful shade of rose. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c**

HIBISCUS—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. 10c—Oz. 90c.**



Gypsophila London Market Improved adds charm to any bouquet or garden.

DAHLIA—Usually grown from roots. Will produce first year from seeds. Double mixed seeds. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$2.70.**

DAISY—Shasta (See Illustration)—Large white, single blooms with yellow centers. Pinch back early buds to improve size of later flowers. Valuable for borders and bouquets. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.35.**

Painted (20 in.) — Free-flowering, producing quantities of blooms of delicate coloring, poised on long, stiff stems. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.**

African Orange Improved (15 in.)—These showy flowers, deep orange in color with a dark center disc, are very valuable for cut flowers. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.35.**



Four O'Clocks—A wonderful Hedge Plant.

DELPHINIUM—Perennial Larkspur—Because annual larkspurs reseed so well, this variety is not exceedingly popular. They do very well, however, and have a good range of colors. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 75c.**

FORGET-ME-NOT—A lovely border plant. Velvety leaves, above which rise pretty floral clusters of clear blue, five-petaled blossoms. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.30.**

FOUR O'CLOCK—Marvel of Peru (See Illustration)—Similar to Periwinkle in hardiness. Flowers open late in afternoon. Drouth resistant. **Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.**

GAILLARDIA (See Illustration) These flowers provide brilliant coloring over a long period. Splendid for mass planting and cut flowers. Drouth resistant. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c.**

HOLLYHOCKS (See Illustration)—Set amidst tall growing shrubs, this plant lends beauty and color to them. Lovely double flowers, deeply fringed and frilled at the edges. Colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.65.**

LANTANA (See Illustration)—Above the large green leaves rise ver-bena-like clusters of fragrant flowers in shades of crimson, rose, orange and yellow, followed by green berries that turn later to a deep blue.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c Oz. \$1.00.

10c Pkts. 3 for 25c Above Prices Postpaid



Godetia—A lovely new-old flower.

(See Page 19 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Packets.)

Flowers Make Property More Valuable



Gaillardia gives you a mass of brilliant colors.

★ **LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial** (See Illustration) (3½ ft.)—Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit, the Giant Imperials have superseded all other types of Larkspurs for florists' and general garden use. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers, carried on long stems, are compactly placed on upright plants requiring only about half the space needed for the stock flowered type of Larkspur.

Blue Bell—Azure Blue, **White King** Glistering white, **Blue Spire**—Deep Violet Blue, **Lilac Spire** Lovely lilac.
Exquisite Pink—Soft Pink, shaded salmon.
Carmine King Deep Carmine Rose.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10

Finest Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.00.

LARKSPUR—Tall Double Stock Flowered (3 ft.)—Reseed themselves, but under hot sunshine colors fade, so it is advisable to replenish with fresh seed regularly. Colors: **White, Dark Blue, Scarlet Rose, Rose Pink, Lilac Improved.**

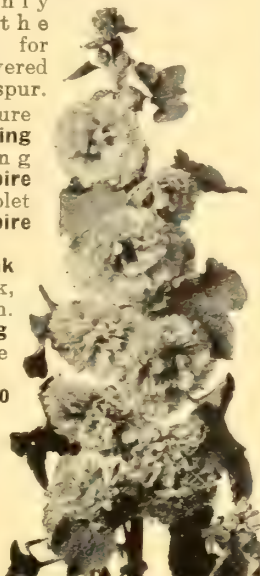
Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c.

MARIGOLD—These popular flowers yield an abundance long after most flowers are past their prime. Tall Marigolds are fine for borders; dwarfs are valuable for bedding and edging. (Con't.)



Geraniums produced from seeds are often most surprising.



Hollyhocks—Fill in blank spaces where high growing plants are needed with hollyhocks. Their effect is gorgeous.

MARIGOLD (Continued)

★ **Guinea Gold Marigold** (2 ft.) Brilliant golden orange about 2½ inches across, semi-double, loosely ruffled. Very prolific. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 75c.

Yellow, Supreme (2½ ft.)—A large lemon yellow "carnation flowered" Marigold with delicate honey-like fragrance. Increasingly popular. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c.

African, Tall Double (2½ ft.)—A beautiful flower. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 75c.

French Marigold (2 ft.)—Very prolific, although blooms are somewhat smaller than African. Often two-toned in yellows, browns, lemon, orange. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c.

MIGNONETTE—Grown principally for delightful scent. Likes lime soil. Vigorous plant, dark green leaves, cone-shaped spikes of fragrant blossoms; useful in bouquets for fragrance. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c.

MEXICAN FIRE BUSH—Furnishes a quick hedge, very symmetrical in appearance. Does well in poor soil. Green moss-like foliage turns bronze red at frost. Pkt. 5c—Oz. 30c



Lantana—A most interesting plant because of its rapid changes of color.

MARIGOLD—(Continued)

★ **Sunset Giants** (See Illustration) (3 ft.)—Sweet scented, extremely large flowered type, ideal for show purposes and garden decoration. Mixed shades. Pkt. 15c—Oz. \$1.35.

★ **Harmony Mixture** (2 ft.)—The flowers have crested centers, flanked by deep petals and the color range includes popular orange and maroon red combinations, bright yellow, mahogany red and many others. Early blooming. Pkt. 15c—Oz. 90c



Sunset Giant Marigolds—One of the most beautiful of the newer marigolds. Every garden should have this.



Giant Imperial Larkspur—Excellent early spring cutting flower, reproducing year after year.

All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c.
Above Prices Postpaid.

(See Page 19 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Packets.)

Enjoy Your Garden!

NASTURTIUM—Blooms early and indefinitely, if flowers are picked before seed is formed.

★ **Golden Gleam**—Fragrant double blossoms, carried on long stems.

★ **Scarlet Gleam**—A brilliant double scarlet. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c

Dwarf Single Nasturtium—Low-growing bushes. Suited for edgings or borders. Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c.

NIGELLA (Love-In-a-Mist)—Indigo blue flowers on long stems which are especially fine for cutting. Fine, feathery, foliage increases beauty. Likes moist soil. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.

PANSY—Sow seeds in fall or very early spring in protected seed beds; cover lightly and transplant later, about 5 inches apart.

★ **Canadian Giants**—Very fine mixture of large blooming varieties. Pkt. 25c—Oz. \$7.50.

Trimardeau Mixed—Smaller, but very colorful. Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$2.10.

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

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

★ **Ruffled Giants** (14 in.)—Single blossoms. Lovely. Pkt. 25c.

★ **Double Petunias** (12 in.)—Produce a large percentage of double flowers. Pkt. 25c.

★ **Elk's Pride** (14 in.)—Deep velvety purple. Very large. Pkt. 25c.

★ **Flaming Velvet** (12 in.)—Large velvety Blood Red. Pkt. 15c.

Balcony Cornflower Blue (15 in.)—Plant branches from the ground and is especially attractive where informal spreading or branching effects are desired. Pkt. 15c—Oz. \$6.50.

Howard Star Improved (18 in.)—A very showy Petunia, crimson maroon in color with a clearly defined white star. Pkt. 15c—Oz. \$1.35.

Rosy Morn (10 in.)—Rosy pink flowers with large white throat. Very free blooming. Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$2.10.

General Dodd (2 ft.)—Blood Red. White.

Rose King (2 ft.)—Deep rose, light throat.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.35

Viola (2 ft.)—Violet blue.

Mixed (2 ft.)—Lovely shades.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.65.

PHLOX—Produces many and brilliantly colored flowers. Particularly effective in large masses. Also used for boxes and cut flowers.

Chamois Rose—Rose with Carmine Eye.

Crimson—Deep Red; **White** or **Mixed**.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$2.70.

★ **PHLOX, Decussata**—A mixture of the finest colors of perennial phlox, especially pleasing for permanent borders and massed beds. Pkt. 15c—Oz. \$3.00.

PINKS, Dianthus—Spicey-odored annuals that reseed themselves. Produce variety of brilliant colors and profusion of blooms. Like lime soils. Drouth resistant. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c.

POPPIES

California (Eschscholtzia) (12 in.)—This delightful flower belongs in every garden. Plants grow in tufts, with lacy blue-green foliage. Long tapering buds expand into handsome saucer-shaped blossoms. Bloom profusely all summer. Rose, Yellow or Mixed. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c.

Single Shirley (2 ft.)—Range in color from purest white to deepest crimson with all the intermediate shades. Many daintily edged and striped. Rarely two flowers alike. Known as "Silk Poppy." Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c.

American Legion (2 ft.)—Giant brilliant scarlet flower with White Maltese Cross. Held erect on long, strong stems. Texture silky. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c.



Pyrethrum—Interesting and colorful daisy-like blossoms.

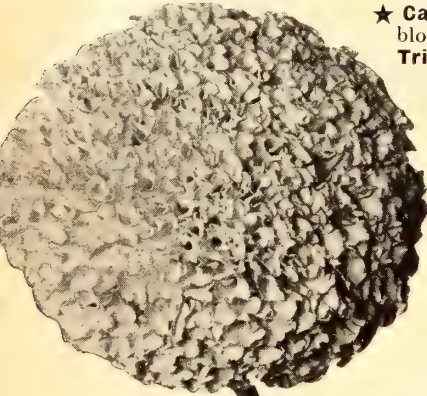


California Poppy for mass brilliance.

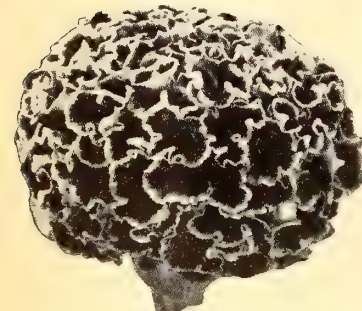


Salpiglossis—Outstandingly lovely in its wide range of colors, all veined with gold.

Guinea Gold Marigold—Among the most beautiful of the Marigolds.



African Marigold



French Marigold



Gleam Nasturtiums—Double and sweet scented.

All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c. Above Prices Postpaid.

(See Page 19 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Packets.)

Plant for Color

POPIES (Continued)

Peony Flowered (3 ft.)—Large double flowers, ball-like, with plain edges. Brilliant Rose, Cardinal Red, Pansy Violet or Mixed. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.**

★**Tulip** (2 ft.)—Large Tulip-shaped flowers of dazzling scarlet with black maltese cross. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c.**

PORTULACA (Moss Rose)—Especially desirable for edging, in mass beds, on mounds or in rock gardens. Low growing plant with thick, fleshy, waxy stems. Brilliantly colored flowers; cup-shaped in single varieties and rose-like in double. Drouth resistant. **Finest Single Mixed—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c. Doubled Mixed—Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$2.40.**

PYRETHRUM—(See Illustration)—Our strain of single and double mixed plants provide a very showy garden display and fine flowers for cutting. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$4.20.**

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE FLOWER—The white lacy flower so common in Texas which softens and beautifies bouquets and graces so many borders. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 75c.**

★**SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)**—The long flowering period of this plant, combined with its showy flowers makes it desirable for every garden. Flowers are richly colored, velvety in texture, lily in shape, golden veining adds to their beauty. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10.**

SALVIA SPLENDENS—Also known as Scarlet Sage—A fine colorful bedding plant. Forms compact bushes with large conspicuous flower spikes of fiery red, raised over the foliage. Blooms all summer. **Pkt. 10c.**

★**SCABIOSA, Imperial Giant Blue Moon** (3 ft.)—Entirely different from the old Scabiosa. Fully double (see illustration) and a deep lavender blue of unusual attractiveness. Won Honorable Mention in 1939 All America Selections. Blooms on long stem, fine for cutting. **Pkt. 15c—Oz. \$2.70.**

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower) (2½ ft.)—Stamens light in color and in contrast with petals look like pins stuck into a cushion. Soft tones predominate. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c.**

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum)—Long showy spikes of tubular flowers, with spreading lobes and finely marked throats. Fragrant as well as brilliantly colored. Very desirable for cutting. Likes poor soil. **Brilliant Rose, Red, Scarlet, Yellow, Bronze or White. Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$2.70.**

★ **STATICE (Everlasting)** — Plants thrive in sunny locations and in poor soil. Flowers borne in dense groups of blossoms in graduated rows along their curving tips. Very dainty. Extensively used by florists. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c.**

★ **STOCKS (Dwarf Ten Weeks)** 12 in. The delightful perfume and beauty of this flower makes it a continuous favorite. Particularly valuable for bedding, edging and pot culture. Canary Yellow, Dark Blue, Brilliant Rose and Mixed. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$3.25.**

All 10c Pkts.—3 for 25c. Above prices postpaid.

Tithonia Speciosa Grandiflora Fireball—The Golden Flower of the Incas.



Giant Imperial Stocks—Unsurpassed fragrance.



Tritoma Pfitzer's Hybrids—Red Hot Poker.



Fringed Petunia—Graceful and lovely.



Scabiosa—Imperial Giant Blue Moon—A new flower of rare beauty. Be sure to try this in 1941.



(See Page 19 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Packets.)

Plant Magnolia Square Brand Flower Seeds

STOCKS (Continued)

Early Giant Imperial (26 in.)—These giant stocks will unquestionably supercede all others for outdoor planting. Delightfully fragrant and very hardy. Chamois Rose, (Golden Old Rose), Lavender, Dark Blue, Fiery Blood Red, Santa Maria, (Giant White). **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$5.10.**

SWEET WILLIAM—An old-fashioned flower, well known. Pleasing especially because of wide range of colors and fragrance. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 75c.**

TEXAS BLUE BONNETS (Lupines)—This lovely flower is fine for perennial borders. Reseeds itself. Grows practically anywhere. Does especially well on lime soils. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c.**

TITHONIA—A startlingly brilliant flower. Flowers last well. Adapted to Texas conditions.

Fireball—Dazzling scarlet-orange flower with clear yellow center borne on strong stems. **Pkt. 15c—Lb. \$3.70.**

Speciosa, Mixed. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.65.**

TOUCH-ME-NOT—(See Balsam)

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker)—The waxy orange - scarlet Tritoma blooms late in the year and makes a marvelous flash of color. Be sure to try some of these. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$2.70.**

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

frost. Used extensively for raised mounds. Likes poor soil.

Lucifer—Bright Scarlet; **Pink and Rose Shades; Purple Mantle, White or Finest Mixed.**

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.35

VINCA (Periwinkle)—Glossy dark green foliage, very attractive. Blossoms somewhat like those of phlox, but much larger and not borne in clusters. Pure White, Rose, White with Crimson Eye or Mixed. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.65.**

★ **WALLFLOWER**—Vigorous stalks of fragrant double flowers in shades of orange, yellow, mulberry. Similar in flowering habits to stocks. Likes lime soil. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$5.10.**

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.

ZINNIAS (Continued)

★ **Super Crown O'Gold** (3 ft.)—Combining the ruggedness of the California Giant with the soft effect of the Dahlia Flowered. Our pastel mixture, includes soft yellow, old gold, light pink, apricot pink and various shades of salmon, buff, peach, cerise, as well as white and cream. Each petal, at the base, is overlaid with a deep golden yellow, while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. We consider this the finest of the Zinnias. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.80.**

★ **Fantasy Mixed** (2 ft.)—No picture can do justice to the beauty of the Fantasy Zinnia. Petals curved and partially quilled like those of the Cactus Dahlia. Flowers medium size in a lovely range of shades. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10.**

Linearis, Orange (10 in.)—Flowers usually measure 1¼ inches in diameter. At first each petal carries a green stripe down the center but this later turns to a light yellow. An unusually novel and attractive fall flower, good for borders or cut flowers. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$2.40.**

ZINNIA—Lilliput (12 inches)—Produces an abundance of double flowers about 1 inch in diameter. Very popular for bouquets.

Salmon Gem	Purple Gem	White Gem
Rosebud	Golden Gem	Scarlet Gem
Canary Gem		

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10—Postpaid.

Mixed: Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c—Postpaid.

ZINNIA—GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA (2½ ft.)—The largest of the Zinnias, sometimes measuring from 4 to 6 inches.

Violet Queen (Purple)	Purity (White)	Grenadier (Red)	
Orange King	Rose Queen	Lavender Queen	Golden Queen
	Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10—Postpaid.		

Mixed: Pkt. 10c—Oz. 80c—Postpaid.

DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA (2½ ft.)—Flowers are 2½ to 4 inches across and are particularly liked for their slightly hollowed petals which are loosely placed.

Purple Prince	Dream (Orchid)	Illumination (Rose)
Oriole (Orange)	Canary Yellow	Polar Bear (White)
	Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10—Postpaid	Crimson Monarch

Mixed: Pkt. 10c—Oz. 80c—Postpaid

All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c • Above Prices Postpaid
(See Page 19 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Packets.)

Bulbs for Spring Planting

DAHLIA

Plants grow from 3 to 4 ft. high, and continue blooming most of the summer. Some of the blooms are immense—all are fine for cutting. Roots should be taken up at first danger of frost and kept stored in a warm dry place during winter. When planting in the spring, a sunny situation is desirable, with plenty of space and air. Dig soil deeply, drain well, use only Vigoro or well-rotted, sterilized fertilizer. Plants should be supported by tying to stakes, after attaining growth.

Jersey Beauty—Soft pink bloom carried high above the foliage on long wiry stems. Probably the most popular of all dahlias.

Jane Cow!—Large decorative flower. Warm buff and gold, blending to a bright salmon at center.

Diana—Very large art-type dahlia, brilliant scarlet, which does well in hot, dry climate conditions.

20c Each—6 for \$1.10—\$2.00 per Dozen—Postpaid

You May Specify Mixture at The Quantity Price



Fantasy Zinnia—No picture can do justice to the charm of this easily raised variety.



Dahlia

and Magnolia Square Brand Bulbs for Profuse Blooms

DAHLIAS (Continued)

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—Soft orchid and a dahlia of great merit. Strong growing, very abundant bloomer, lending itself to exhibition or garden uses with equal success.

Bashful Giant—One of the largest flowering decorative dahlias in existence. Exquisite apricot, with buff and gold tints. A free bloomer.

Jean Kerr—Lovely show dahlia. A beautiful clear white. Flowers uniform and perfect and produced on long stems well above foliage.

20c Each—6 for \$1.10—\$2.00 per Dozen—Postpaid
You May Specify Mixture at The Quantity Price

Pride of Stratford—Best of the red orange decorative dahlias. Holds large size and perfect form throughout season and does well everywhere.

Pride of California—Mammoth rich "American Beauty" red dahlia. Tall and vigorous plant, flowering continuously from early summer until fall.

Yellow Colosse—An excellent decorative dahlia. Glowing yellow.

Purple Manitou—Deep violet purple flowers. A lovely dahlia if you like dark colors.

Queen Mary—Decorative rose pink which is growing in favor. We believe you would like it.

15c Each—6 for \$1.00—\$1.75 per Dozen—Postpaid
You May Specify Mixture at The Quantity Price

AMARYLLIS—The immensity of the blossoms of this lily is surprising, often measuring five and six inches across. They are a deep velvety glowing red, with white stripes.

Each 35c—Dozen \$3.00—Postpaid

CALADIUMS—(Elephant Ears), a lovely foliage plant, particularly desirable for large gardens.

Small Bulbs, 20c—Medium, 25c—Large, 50c—Postpaid

CANNAS—Especially well adapted to the South. Whether you want a dwarf or tall plant, you can find the color and height listed:

King Humbert—3½ ft. Bronze foliage. Large orange scarlet flowers, streaked with crimson and gold. An orchid flowering Canna.

Yellow King Humbert—4 ft. Foliage very dark green. Flowers rich yellow, spotted and blotched with bright red. Orchid flowering. If given sufficient water, will grow 6 to 7 ft. high.

Each 10c—3 for 25c—85c per Dozen—Postpaid

GLADIOLI

Among the showiest of the spring planting bulbs and very appealing in this section because of their adaptability to our conditions. Gladioli will thrive in almost any good soil except stiff clay. They require full sunlight and are liable to injury if too rich fertilizer is used. Plant bulbs 6 to 9 inches apart, the large ones 5 inches deep and the small ones 3 inches deep. Plant at intervals of 2 weeks during the spring and early summer. In this way, you will have a succession of blooms. Use water freely during the active growing season, to insure fine blossoms. Cultivate regularly.

Albania—Large, pure white.

Berty Snow—A beautiful shade of orchid. Very popular.

Betty Nuthall—Coral Pink with pale orange throat, carmine tinted.

Cardinal Prince—Very fine red. Large spike and handsome florets.

Gloriana, Improved Halley—Salmon Pink. Hardy and very prolific. Splendid placement of florets.

Golden Dream—Deep Golden Yellow. Early and prolific.

La Paloma—A beautiful rich deep orange. One of the loveliest of all glads.

Libelle—Good Clear Violet Blue.

Picardy—Apricot Pink Huge spikes with as many as 10 florets open at one time. Hardy and beautiful.

Wurtembergia—Tall Scarlet with White Throat. Gorgeous.

½ Doz. 35c—Doz. 60c—100, \$3.75—Postpaid

Mixed Gladioli—Doz. 50c; 100—\$3.50
Postpaid

The Above Bulbs May Be Assorted To
Make Up Total Quantities

CANNAS (Continued)

Eureka—3 ft. White, large heads and petals, light green foliage. The greatest of the white cannas.

The President—4 ft. Rich green foliage. Flowers glowing scarlet of immense size, sometimes seven inches across when full open. Flowers produced on strong, erect stalks, well above the heavy foliage.

Hungaria—3½ ft. Foliage bright green. Flowers Rose Pink. Replacing the City of Portland, which has not proved adaptable to all locations. We believe you will like this canna—particularly if you have had trouble with the other variety.

Richard Wallace—4 ft. Deep canary yellow, with limited number of red dots in throat. Bright green foliage.

10c Each—3 for 25c—85c per Dozen—Postpaid

QUEEN'S WREATH (Mexican Love Vine)—An exceptionally fine climber with sprays of deep rose pink flowers, blooming all summer long. Do not plant before the ground is warm as bulbs are almost certain to rot in cold ground. Vine dies in the winter and comes again the next year provided roots are protected over the winter. Plant on south side of building.

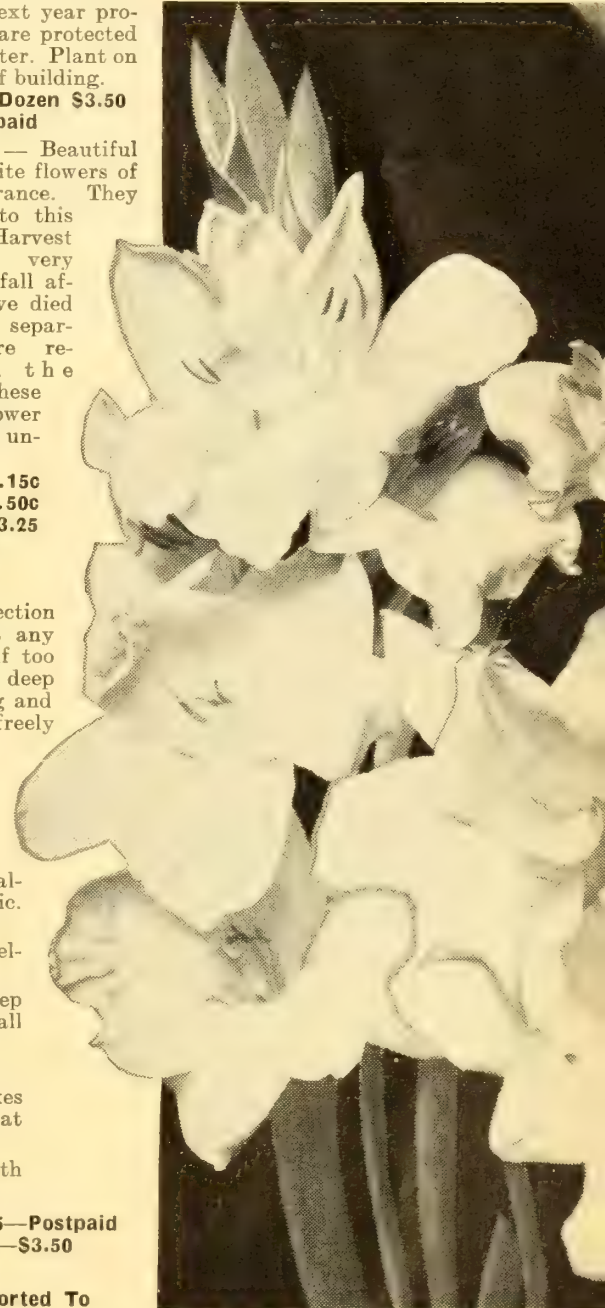
Each 35c — Dozen \$3.50
Postpaid

TUBEROSES—Beautiful wax-like white flowers of heavy fragrance. They are native to this section. Harvest your bulbs very late in the fall after they have died down, and separate before replanting in the spring. These bulbs flower from June until frost.

2 for15c
Doz.50c
100\$3.25
Postpaid



Caladiums—Ideal for Backgrounds



Gladiolus—The Queen of the garden.

Enjoy a Beautiful Lawn . . . and Increase Your Property's Value

A little planning, a few seeds, some plant food, cultivation and attention will repay you many times.



To Build a New Lawn, save six or eight inches of the top soil and carefully replace after grading. Harrow and rake this top soil until fine and level, then apply Vigoro Plant Food at the rate of 4 lbs. to 100 square feet, sow in the grass seed, then rake and harrow and roll if possible. Keep the ground well watered and apply Vigoro at least twice during the first season. This work may be done either in Spring or Fall.

To Rebuild an Old Lawn, it may be necessary to plow up and harrow. The use of cheap fertilizers will damage the turf. If the lawn is of Bermuda grass, the roots will come back and form a satisfactory turf in the spring although reseeding will greatly improve the quality of the lawn. Fertilize thoroughly with Vigoro, and never use cheap, unbalanced fertilizers on your lawn.

LAWN GRASS SEED

No one kind of grass will produce a lawn which will keep green through the entire year, and for that reason we have a number of different kinds of mixtures. If you have a satisfactory summer lawn, then our Winter Grass Mixture may be used to produce a winter lawn. Winter lawns must be reseeded every year unless they are allowed to go to seed in the spring before cutting, which is not usually done. If you have shady spots, plant our Shady Mixture in those places. Bermuda will not grow in shady spots. In semi-shade Bermuda will grow if given plenty of plant food and water.

Square Brand Shady Lawn Mixture—A mixture of grasses which thrives in shady locations, under trees or close to walls where there is very little sun. Remember that trees use a lot of plant food. Your lawn under trees, therefore, must be given much more plant food and moisture than treeless spaces. 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. **Lb. 75c—2 Lbs. \$1.40—Postpaid.**

Square Brand Winter Lawn Mixture—Sow during September or October at the rate of one pound to two hundred square feet. 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. Afterward rake the lawn thoroughly until the grass begins to grow. If allowed to seed in the spring of the year this grass will reseed itself, but if kept cut it must be replanted. **Lb. 60c—2 Lbs. \$1.00—Postpaid.**

Bermuda Grass—Bermuda Grass seed is the best for sunny exposures and summer lawns. Plant either in spring or late summer when weather is warm and soil moist. Sown before a rainy season, seed comes up in short time, otherwise it germinates

slowly. Sow 2 lbs. for every thousand square feet. Mix with dry sand to get an easy even distribution. **Lb. 60c—2 Lbs. \$1.00—Postpaid.**

Hulled Bermuda Grass—Germinates much more rapidly than unhulled seed. Especially desirable for spring planting. Sow 2 lbs. for every 3,000 sq. ft. **Lb. 75c—2 Lbs. \$1.40—Postpaid.**

Winter Rye—A very fine winter lawn grass. Plant 1 lb. to each 100 sq. ft. Adaptable almost everywhere. **Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid.**

Carpet Grass—Popular for lawn purposes, in localities of ample rainfall. A plow-up kills Carpet Grass. It will not withstand long drouths. Sow 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. **Lb. 50c—2 Lbs. 90c—Postpaid.**

Kentucky Blue—A desirable lawn grass in some sections of Texas. We recommend it only where it has been proved, however. Plant 1 lb. to the 200 sq. ft. **Lb. 50c—2 Lbs. 90c—Postpaid.**

This Texas Real Estate man enjoys and values the comfort of his outdoor living room.



See Special List For Quantity Prices

Smooth Lawns Require GOOD WORKING TOOLS

A good lawn mower, Vigoro spreader, rake, hoe, spade, fork, grubbing and cultivating tools, a good garden hose . . . all should be in the tool house of every owner of a lawn. A time saver for real soaking of the lawn is the "Soil-Soaker". Read about it in the garden tool section.



Feed Good Seeds — Good Plant Food

We ship you the highest quality seeds, of strong vitality and high germination. After the seeds germinate and the plants develop feeding roots, much of future growth and blooming depends on the nourishment they can get from the soil. Be certain that young plants have all the 11 elements needed for a Complete Plant Food—Feed Vigoro.

Vigoro is the plant food made by Swift especially for home gardeners. It contains all 11 of the elements scientists have proved plants must get from the soil.

Get enough Vigoro now to feed your lawn, flowers, shrubs, trees, and vegetables. Order 4 pounds for every 100 square feet of lawn and garden area. You'll find Vigoro the most economical and most satisfactory plant food you've ever seen. See Page 44.

Fertile Permanent Pastures

Vital to Good Farm Management • Reclaim your Waste Acreage

These Simple Instructions, Followed Carefully, Will Enable
You to Build Successful Pastures

FERTILIZATION: Pastures, like other crops, can produce only in proportion to the quality of their soil. You can readily test the quality of your own soil with our Soil Test Kits as illustrated and described on Page 41 of this catalog. Where there is absence of lime, phosphorus, potash and nitrogen, the growth will be proportionately poor. These should be supplied by treatment with manures, commercial fertilizers and turning under green cover crops. A firm seed bed is essential to grasses and clovers.

RESEEDING: Reseeding to improve worn out pastures, without first correcting mineral deficiency and preparing the soil, is to invite poor stands or failure. Building one good acre of pasture is better than two acres half done. Variety planting gives continuous grazing.

JUDICIOUS GRAZING: Turning stock onto pasture that has not been given time to get a good start, allowing stock to trample over the pasture too much in wet weather, keeping a pasture too constantly in use to allow for regrowth—these are some of the reasons for poor pastures. Cross-fencing and rotating the use of your pastures will pay you in better grass crops.

WEED CONTROL: Clear the ground properly, sometimes burning off, discing or plowing under and rolling level before reseeding. Then plant SEED FREE FROM WEEDS. Mow weedy pastures just before the weeds go to seed.

HARROWING: Pastures should be harrowed from time to time, in order to spread droppings, prevent the growth from becoming patchy and keep the soil more uniformly fertile. However, harrowing or discing are not substitutes for fertilization and good seeds, nor can they make up for their lack in building good pastures.

SOD BOUND PASTURES: When pasture plants remain stunted in growth and go to seed early, the cause is sometimes a "sod bound" condition. The pasture has either been grazed to death, lacks soil fertility, or needs discing. Sometimes it is a combination of all three. However, discing cannot cure starvation, make poor seeds grow or overcome too intense use of the pasture. Where the turf is thin, discing is not recommended. Suitable fertilization can usually bring such pastures to life, if the seed foundation is there.

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. . . . Reseed often enough to keep pastures producing. . . . Treat your pasture as a valuable CROP.



Magnolia Permanent Pasture Mixtures, Tested and Proved

North and Central Texas—Bermuda, in North and Central Texas, may be sodded in clumps and since it spreads very rapidly, you will get a good stand quickly. At the same time your 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, Black Medic, Spotted Leaf Bur, and Sweet Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

East Texas Sandy Up-Lands—In this section, also, it is very desirable to have a Bermuda base. Our mixture consists of Rescue, Dallis and Rye Grasses, and Black Medic, 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 Black Medic, 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.

Postpaid—10 Lbs. \$2.70; 20 Lbs. \$4.95

East Texas Moist Lands—A Mixture of Dallis, Rescue, Carpet and Red Top Grasses, and Lespedeza and White Dutch Clovers, which is to be sown at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre.

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 Black Medic Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre.

Gulf Coast—Consists of Carpet, Rescue, Rye and Dallis Grasses, and Lespedeza, White Dutch, Melilotus Indica and California Hulled Bur Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre.

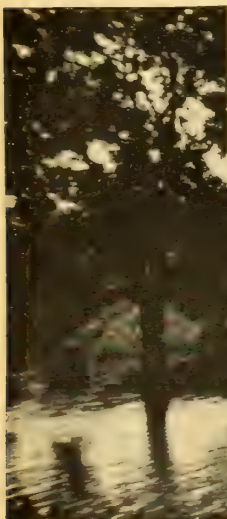
Postpaid—10 Lbs. \$3.00; 20 Lbs. \$5.75

NOTE—Bur clover in the wool of sheep penalizes the producer, so if you plan to pasture sheep, order pasture mixture less bur clover and other seeds will be substituted.

Supplement Your Pastures With These Good Grasses

Dallis Grass

Dallis Grass prefers heavy soils, with lots of moisture, but will grow wherever there is sufficient fertility to sustain grass. It is difficult to establish because seeds germinate slowly and often young plants are killed from too little moisture. It pays when established, however, because it provides the nearest to year-round pasturage that is possible to get from grass. Stock prefer it; it stops washed places quickly; and when well rooted, gives unsurpassed grazing. Also it permits other grasses and clovers to live, but will eventually choke out weeds. Easily killed with cultivation. Plant any time except in the drouthy summer. 5 to 10 pounds of seed to the acre. **Lb. 60c—10 Lbs. \$5.00—Postpaid**



Carpet Grass

Does well on land lacking lime. Requires considerable moisture. Grows from 2 to 2½ feet high. Makes splendid permanent pasture and its creeping habit of growth enables it to stand close grazing without injury. It is not a pest. One plowing will kill it. Recommended more highly than Bermuda grass for coastal plains. Plant September and October; also February to May, 10 to 15 pounds per acre. **Lb. 50c—10 Lbs. \$3.25—Postpaid**

Rescue Grass

Very good winter and spring pasture grass adaptable to practically any soil condition. It is very nutritious and stock like it. Especially good in permanent pasture mixtures. Reseeds, and will come up the following fall after dying out in late spring. Broadcast from October to May, 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

Lb. 45c—10 Lbs. \$3.25—Postpaid

See Special List for Quantity Prices

September

Planting

VEGETABLES

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

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Barley,
Clover,
Grass,
Mangels,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Vetch,
Wheat.

Magnolia Giant Sudan Scores Again

Leafier—Higher Yielding—More Vigorous

For Hay, sow broadcast and harrow in, using from 20 to 25 lbs. of seed per acre. Grass should not be grazed until plants are from 15-18 inches high. Plant from March to July.

Last year we offered for the first time, a new strain of Sudan seed, **MAGNOLIA SQUARE BRAND GIANT SUDAN**. We had only a limited amount of these seeds, but wherever they were offered and fairly tested, the experience was the same as with our crop near Anton, Texas, where we grow our Sudan. The yield is larger—the individual plant is smaller, and more vigorous than other types of Sudan. **MAGNOLIA GIANT SUDAN** plants withstood the drought of the 1940 growing season much better than our regular strain, and we have a substantial amount to offer this year. However, as a result of the tests made during the past season, we have a considerable sale in prospect, and we do not know how long the amount on hand will last. Orders will be shipped as received. We recommend the placing of your or-

der **at an early date**, if you expect to get any of this seed.

MAGNOLIA SQUARE BRAND GIANT SUDAN (while it lasts) **Per lb. 25c—10 lbs. \$2.00—Postpaid.**

Under extreme drought conditions on our growing farm, the yield of the strain that we have been growing for many years was very limited and of such quality that we brought only a relatively small amount into our warehouses.

The Sudan yield, generally, from 1940 planting was extremely low. Just what effect this will have upon available seed is difficult to say because there was a considerable carry-over of seeds from the previous year. Second year Sudan seed yields quite as satisfactorily as the first year.

MAGNOLIA SQUARE BRAND SUDAN (regular strain) **Per lb. 20c—10 lbs. \$1.30—Postpaid.**



Giant Sudan in comparison with regular strain

Additional Supplementary Grasses

Bermuda Grass

Bermuda is especially well adapted to the drouth resistant needs of the Southwest. In many territories it should form the basis of practically all permanent pastures. Thrives everywhere except on water-logged or very light, poor, sandy soils. Grows well in combination with other pasture plants. Its strong root system helps prevent washing. Plant from February to November: 10 to 15 lbs. per acre, unhulled seeds; 5 to 10 lbs, hulled seeds.

Hulled: Lb. 75c—10 Lbs. \$5.50—Postpaid
Unhulled: Lb. 60c—10 Lbs. \$4.25—Postpaid

Kentucky Blue Grass

A good grass for inclusion in pasture mixtures. Succeeds best on limestone land, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils. Needs considerable 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. Plant 35 pounds to the acre, in the fall of the year.

Lb. 50c—10 Lbs. \$3.75—Postpaid

Red Top or Herd's Grass

Is recommended for heavy, moist lowlands as it withstands wet weather but also does well on most any good rich soil. Grows about 2 feet high. Sow broadcast 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

Lb. 35c—10 Lbs. \$2.40—Postpaid

Alfalfa—Enriches Your Land

Inoculate With Nitragin "A" to Increase Yield

Its hardiness makes it adaptable for almost any climate and type of soil except acid soil, which should be corrected by the use of lime and ample drainage. Alfalfa enriches the soil. Sow 18 to 20 pounds per acre on 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.

Square Brand Common (Chilean) Alfalfa—This is the best variety of alfalfa for Texas, having produced better for years than any other variety. Square Brand seeds are grown by the best alfalfa seed growers, double re-cleaned. Our seeds are free from Johnson and dodder and high in germination and purity. This variety stands cold weather better than others.

Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa—While this is a good variety, over a period of years, the Common alfalfa (also known as Chilean) has proved the hardier, and therefore we believe the Common to be more valuable. However, Hairy Peruvian does stool out well and produces abundantly.

Lb. 30c—10 Lbs. \$2.20—Postpaid

Johnson Grass

Is hard to eradicate in the South, continues to grow year after year from the roots, except in climates with zero temperatures. Makes fine quality hay, withstands drouth and is very prolific.

Lb. 25c—10 Lbs. \$1.40—Postpaid

Italian Rye Grass

Satisfactory on any soil with fertility to sustain grass. Provides unsurpassed winter and spring grazing. If not grazed too closely at seeding time, it will reseed itself. However, most farmers and stockmen prefer to use the grass and reseed because the seed is low in price. This grass will solve your winter pasture problem. Seeds should be broadcast on unprepared land and harrowed in lightly. Use 28 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre, if sown alone; 10 to 15 lbs. when sown with other seeds.

Lb. 25c—10 Lbs. \$1.70—Postpaid

Mesquite or Velvet Grass

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. Produces a good quality of hay, but if planted alone does not yield as large tonnage as many other grasses. Drouth resistant and adaptable to most soil conditions. Sow September or October; also March and April, 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

Lb. 40c—10 Lbs. \$3.00—Postpaid

Lespedezas

These plants of the clover family do very well in some sections of Texas where there is sufficient moisture—particularly in East Texas. They produce an abundance of fine hay and are good soil builders. Inoculate with Nitragin "L" to increase yield.

Korean Lespedeza—A mammoth early variety, which withstands dry hot weather very well. Is especially good for black land. About 30 days earlier than other varieties. Resistant to storm and a heavy seed yielder. Sow in spring, 35 pounds to the acre.
Lb. 25c—10 Lbs. \$1.50—Postpaid

Sericea Lespedeza—We consider to be very good. It has a wide range of adaptability. In many areas it has replaced alfalfa because of its heavy yield—four and five cuttings being reported, despite lack of moisture. The plant is high in protein value. Sericea should be planted in the spring, when all danger of frost is over and sown and cared for like alfalfa or clover. Plant 10 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 35c—10 Lbs. \$2.40—Postpaid

See Special List For Quantity Prices

Magnolia Clovers Provide Hay — Green Manure — Forage

They are splendid soil renovators, being resistant to most insects and fungus diseases. Some clovers add as much as 200 lbs. of nitrogen per acre in a year. Clovers provide the necessary protein to build muscles and beef and to increase yield of milk.

Select your needs from these proven varieties:

Bur Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

Highly desirable because of its adaptability to 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. We offer two varieties:

California Bur—The most practical because seeds are offered hulled. This is of especial value when being planted with other grasses and clovers. May be planted in both spring and fall, but fall is preferred, using 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$2.00—Postpaid

Giant Southern Bur—Somewhat more resistant to cold than the California variety, but otherwise very similar. Seeds are offered only in the bur. Sow 30 to 50 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$2.00—Postpaid

Black Medic or Yellow Trefoil

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

Does well on all soils except loose sandy and water-soaked types. The plant is similar to alfalfa except that it spreads more and lays flat on the ground. May be sown from early September to March or April. It reseeds itself and yields an excellent quality of hay of high nutriment. Sow 15 pounds per acre when planting alone or 2 to 3 pounds when planting with other clovers and grasses.

Lbs. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$2.70

Melilotus Indica

(Annual Yellow Blossom Clover)

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

This clover is also called "Sour Clover". It is used extensively as a cover crop, particularly in orchards. It grows from 1 to 4 feet tall and will produce 5 to 10 tons of green matter by early May. Sown in fall or spring, 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—10 Lbs. \$1.10—Postpaid

White Dutch Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "B"

This clover is being recommended for pasture work 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 1st to well up in May, both for forage and cutting. It is also very desirable for an early green manure crop. The plant reseeds itself, but care should be used to see that the seed reaches the soil. Plant in closely cropped pastures and where already planted, pastures should be grazed down closely in early fall, so seeds will be sure to reach the soil. Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

Lb. 90c—2 Lbs. \$1.75—10 Lbs. \$7.25—Postpaid

Sweet White Flowering Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

A biennial, and a great sub-soiler. Roots penetrate deep, breaking up hardpan, and then decompose, adding humus to the soil. Plant in September or October; also February to April, at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds of clover with 1½ to 2 bushels of oats per acre, in well settled soil, covering lightly and then following with a roller. May be planted alone also.

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$1.75—Postpaid

Hubam Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

An annual white flowering sweet clover of very rapid growth. It is similar in food value to the Biennial White Flowering clover. Plant in fall or spring, 15 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$1.75—Postpaid

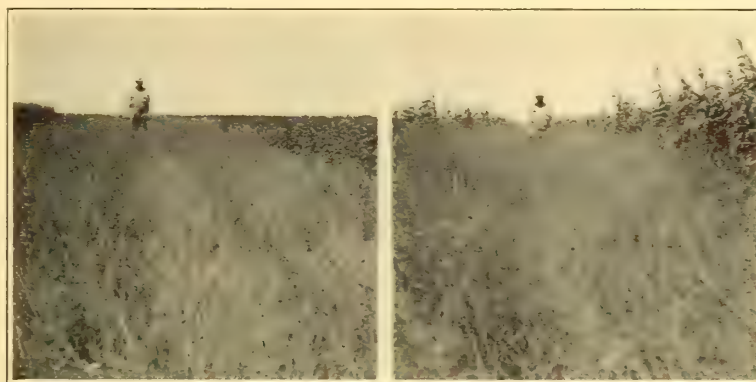
Hop Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "B"

Upright growth, bearing small yellow blooms. This is a good clover for late winter and spring pasture, being one of the earliest to give grazing. It does well on sandy and waste lands. Grows 12 to 15 inches high. Plant 3 to 6 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 55c—2 Lbs. \$1.00—10 Lbs. \$4.50—Postpaid

Terrace
Strip
Planted
With
Hubam
Clover
Not
Inoculated



Farm of J. F. Dulaney, Mart, Texas

Mr. Dulaney reported a 25% increase in yield of both seed and hay from inoculated seeds.

Magnolia Square Brand Vetch

Inoculate With Nitragin "C" to Increase Yield

The method of planting and cultivating vetch has a tremendous influence on the growth, weather hardiness and final yield. Loosen the soil from three to five inches. Use of 150 lbs. of 18% Superphosphate was found by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station to more than double the yield of vetch. Inoculation of seeds also added to the yield materially. Plant seeds not less than two or three inches deep. When crop is turned under for green manure, disc or harrow the land before planting another crop. Sow from August to November for winter pasture, and in early spring for summer pasture. It improves soil tre-

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.75—Postpaid

mendously. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre when planted alone. We recommend equal amounts of Vetch and Oats sown together so that Vetch will have proper support in growing.

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.

Terrace
Strip
Planted
With
Hubam
Clover
Inoculated
With
Nitragin

See Special List For Quantity Prices

VEGETABLES

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

FIELD

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

It Pays to Plant . . .

Magnolia Square Brand Seed Corn

- PROTECT AGAINST SEED-BORNE DISEASES WITH SEMESAN JR.
- PROTECT AGAINST CROWS WITH STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

At the low, per acre cost no one can afford to plant inferior seed corn. It is one of our most important crops. Good seed costs only a few cents per acre more than poor seed. Yet the yield can easily double or triple the cash you receive for the crop. We recommend Southern grown seed in most instances, especially in good rich soil. We handle Northern grown corn for those wanting early maturity.

Southern Grown Corns

Yellow Corn

Yellow Dent—115 to 125 days. We believe we are offering the very best yellow dent seed corn to be found on the Texas market. Our growers have devoted their best efforts to the growing of this corn for many years—and they know how to do it.

Yellow Surcropper—100 to 110 days. Yellow Surcropper is an early maturing, drouth-resistant variety which will make some kind of a crop even under very unfavorable conditions, when most varieties fail completely. It is well suited to the less fertile upland soils where it is much more dependable than typical Yellow Dent varieties. Yellow Surcropper does not have quite so deep or uniform a color as Yellow Dent, but it is much richer in Vitamin A than

white varieties, which have practically none.

F.O.B. Dallas—Pk. 75c—Bu. \$2.50—2 Bu. \$4.90

Red Corn

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

Strawberry—115 to 125 days. A popular and high yielding corn in Texas and other Southern states. Large ear with strawberry colored kernels; a fine all-purpose corn.

Bloody Butcher—120 to 130 days. Second in vitamin content to Square Brand Yellow Dent. 14 to 18 rows to the ear. Deep grains, producing an enormous yield.

F.O.B. Dallas—Pk. 75c—Bu. \$2.75—2 Bu. \$5.25

Blue Corn

Squaw Seed Corn—105 to 115 days. A natural drouth-resisting variety. Grains are a combination of colors, mostly blue and white. Large ears, good yield. Plant any time from March to August. Compare favorably with Mexican June Corn for later planting.

F.O.B. Dallas—Pk. 75c—Bu. \$2.75—2 Bu. \$5.25

White Corn

Drouth Resistant—100 to 110 days. A white corn grown to meet the drouthy conditions of Texas. Makes a sturdy, heavy bladed plant, with ears considerably larger than the average corn, slightly dented. Desirable for roasting ears, which are produced somewhat earlier than other varieties.

F.O.B. Dallas—Pk. 75c—Bu. \$2.75—2 Bu. \$5.25

Chisholm Red Cob—115 to 125 days. A native variety, large ear, large deep creamy-white grain. Red Cob. Has no equal as a milling corn. It is medium early.

Surcropper—100 to 110 days. The most popular early maturing corn. Its drouth-resisting qualities make it desirable for summer planting as well as spring. Planted extensively on stubble after grain harvest. Large white grain on white cob. Medium large and well formed ear.

Dwarf Mexican June—100 to 110 days. This is a dependable drouth-resisting corn which may be planted the latter part of May, June and July. It is popular for stubble planting and roasting ears. By all means be sure to include Dwarf Mexican June in your garden.

F.O.B. Dallas—Pk. 75c—Bu. \$2.75—2 Bu. \$5.25

Northern Grown Corns

Reid's Yellow Dent—100 to 110 days. This is one of the most popular corns in the United States, and is much used in the South due to early maturity. The grains are very deep, closely packed, butt and tips almost entirely covered over. Produces a good size ear.

Gold Mine—90 to 100 days. Bright golden yellow. Small cob. Similar to Silver Mine.

Silver Mine—90 to 100 days. Quick maturing and hardy; also splendid yielder. Pure white kernel, small white cob.

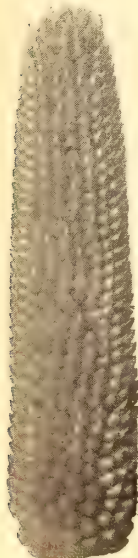
Early White Pearl—85 to 100 days. Largely used for roasting ears. Is the earliest maturing corn on the market. Produces large, uniform ears, with pure white kernels.

F.O.B. Dallas—

Pk. 60c — Bu.

\$2.25 — 2 Bu.

\$4.25



Popcorn

Best Pop Corn Varieties

A 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 account 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 Rice—90 days. This variety has white, large pointed grains that pop nicely. A good variety for home popping. A good yielder; ears are 6 to 7 inches long.

Japanese Hullless or Little Buster—80 to 85 days. A very prolific white variety used to a great extent by commercial poppers. Ears 4 to 5 inches.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

Broom Corn

Plant 4 to 6 seeds in hills, 30 to 36 inches apart, rows 40 inches apart. Thresh the same day pulled and cure in dry frames for about a week before baling.

Scarborough Dwarf — Preferred in most instances because of its fine smooth brush. Produces less seed than other varieties, allowing cleaner threshing.

Standard Evergreen — Produces a fine green brush and usually commands the highest price. Very early. Well fibered, a good drouth-resister and easy to thresh.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c
Postpaid

Because of rapid fluctuations of field seed prices, we do not attempt to quote prices on all items. A separate list is sent promptly on request.



Broom Corn

See Special List for Quantity Prices

Plant Root Crops for Enormous Yields of Stock Feed

Mangel Wurzel Beets

For increasing milk production and fattening stock. Are especially well adapted to Texas soils. When well grown the root will yield an immense amount of valuable food. No larger yield per acre can be secured than that grown from the Stock Beet. In an extremely drouthy summer, one of our customers produced 13 wagon loads of roots from a little over an acre of Mangels. They may be grown in almost any soil but deep loams are necessary for heavy yields of the long variety. Due to war abroad, all Varieties are not available this year.

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 ounce to 100 feet or from 4 to 6 pounds per acre.

Mammoth Long Red—Roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed. Flesh is white, tinged with rose. This variety is preferred by hog raisers because of its enormous tonnage. It yields a greater tonnage per acre than other varieties but the sugar content is lower. Keeps well and is very nutritious.

Giant Half Sugar Feeding—Another very good variety. It yields a large crop of roots next in sugar yield to the Giant Sludstrup. 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.

Giant Sludstrup—Unobtainable this year because of war abroad.
Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 35c—Lb. 95c—Postpaid

Stock Carrots

The Stock Carrot is another very valuable root for increasing milk production and fattening stock. While not so popular as the Stock Beet, it is an extremely valuable crop. Experiment stations throughout Texas have been finding consistently that root crops frequently pay off mortgages and they are recommending them to dairy and stock men everywhere.

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 food for your stock—and especially desirable for dairy cattle.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Lb. \$1.10—Postpaid

Inoculated and Uninoculated Peanuts Grown on Farm
of T. W. Moody, Commerce, Texas



Inoculation with Nitragin Increased Peanut Yield 5 Bushels Per Acre; Hay Yield Between 15% and 20%

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 use as well as stock food.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 70c
Lb. \$2.10—Postpaid



Mangel Wurzel

PASTURE, GRAIN AND ROOT FEEDING REQUIREMENTS

FOR COWS—HORSES—HOGS—
CHICKENS

Feeding requirements for ONE YEAR of the ordinary farm animals are outlined by feeding authorities to be about as follows:

FOR 1 COW—1½ acres are needed, divided as follows: 2 acres in oats, 1½ acres in corn, head and/or root crops, 1 acre to hay and pasture.

FOR 1 SOW—1 acre pasture sown to Sudan grass, peas, oats, wheat or barley; 7 acres in corn, head and root crops.

FOR 1 BEEF—2 acres corn, head or root crops; ½ acre Sudan grass, peas or alfalfa. Each animal requires during a year 10 pounds grain and 9 pounds of hay, per pound of live weight. Calf one year old weighs about 520 pounds.

FOR 2 HORSES—3 acres oats, 2 acres corn or head crops, 3 acres Sudan grass or other hay for pasture. Total 8 acres per team.

FOR 60 HENS—3 acres oats, 2 acres corn or head crops and one acre of sowed pasture.

If you have the land and the stock, figure out from this table about what your feed requirements for a year will be—and raise it yourself. Why buy feed half the year?

PLAN YOUR FEEDING PROGRAM

Increase Your Per Acre Peanut Yield

Inoculate with Nitragin "E"

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. Produce ordinarily about a ton of excellent forage per acre in addition to the crop of nuts. In harvesting plow the peanuts and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them to the center and the leaves outside.

Spanish Peanuts—This variety grows compactly, making them easy to cultivate. While nuts are small, they are sweet and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and contain a higher 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 two nuts or kernels and adhere well to plant when digging. Our seeds have sticks, trash and foreign material removed. Plant 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.
Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—10 Lbs. \$1.10—Postpaid

Tennessee Long Red—Does well on black waxy land as well as sandy soil. Larger in size, with greater number of nuts than most varieties grown in the South. A splendid commercial variety and very productive. Use 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.
Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.40—Postpaid

Improved Virginia Jumbo—A standard variety for roasting. Planted almost exclusively by the peanut growers of Virginia. The vines furnish excellent forage. Grows upright and easily cultivated. Use 21 pounds to the acre.
Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$2.00—Postpaid

See Special List For Quantity Prices

Winter 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.

MAGNOLIA QUADROON MILO

85 days. This strain is now well established. We have been growing it for five years and have made crops consistently regardless of weather conditions. It produces under drought and under wet weather conditions. Since it matures so early, it is well suited to plant late even on wheat and oat stubble land.

Quadroon Milo has a sweeter stalk than either of its parents, dwarf milo and kafir, and produces erect-growing milo-shaped heads. Seeds are dark yellow. Seeds should be planted early and will frequently produce two head crops. This milo also has the ability to produce grain late in the fall, when it is too cold for other varieties to mature grain crops. Forage is lighter than hegari—excellent in quality.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid

Texas State Certified Blight Resistant Dwarf Milo

105 days. This Milo is resistant to root rot so prevalent in many parts of Texas today. So difficult has this disease become that it is now imperative to plant blight-resistant strains in most localities. The fact that we are offering the TEXAS STATE CERTIFIED BLIGHT RESISTANT MILO is a guarantee to you of purity of seed. Whether you buy from us or from someone else, we strongly recommend that you buy the Texas State Certified seeds in order to be certain that you really have blight resistant Milo. There is no way to tell from the appearance of the seed, the difference between the blight resistant and the ordinary strain. Should you, inadvertently, get a strain not blight-resistant, you might easily lose the major part of your crop.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid

Egyptian Wheat (Shallu)

120 days. Also known as Chicken Corn. Grain grows something like broom corn. It stools out from the root, making from three to six stalks. It has been planted in almost every section of Texas and has done well everywhere. Very productive, making a big yield of both grain and fodder. Very good for fattening hogs. Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.00—Postpaid.

Magnolia Arizona Double Dwarf Yellow Milo

100 days. Preferred by many because of the ease with which it can be headed. Plants grow only about 3 feet in height with smaller stalks than the dwarf yellow milo; large, full-grained heads. Its earliness makes it especially desirable.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. 90c—Postpaid

Magnolia Square Brand Millet

The quick growth of millet makes it especially desirable for hay and pasturage—particularly in times of drouth. May be

planted any time from April to August. For seed, and to produce large heads, sow from 5 to 10 lbs. to acre, broadcast about 50 pounds to the acre.

Square Brand Big German—Now recognized as the finest quality, becoming more popular each year. Extra large heads, grows rank, 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.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—10 Lbs. 90c—Postpaid

Pearl or Cat Tail (Pencilaria)—Especially recommended for continuous cutting forage plant. Grows very tall but if cut when 3 to 4 feet high, will stool rapidly and can be cut three or four times in one season. Plant 8 to 10 pounds per acre in drills 3 feet apart or sow broadcast 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Do not sow before May.

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$1.70—Postpaid

Hog or Manitoba—This variety produces an extra large head and grain; high in feeding value for stock and poultry. You should find a very ready market at all times for this variety. We have to bring in the major part of it from the north.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.10—Postpaid

See Special List for Quantity Prices



Magnolia Mammoth Sunflower

Mammoth Russian—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 pounds per acre. As a poultry food mixed with other grains it has no equal.

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$1.75 Postpaid

ENSILAGE ECONOMY

is greatly increased through the use of efficient hammer mills, ensilage cutters and silo fillers. We unhesitatingly recommend Gehl equipment as the best on the market. See page 48.



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

MAGNOLIA TESTED SORGHUMS

The State of Texas conducts a Field Seed Certification program that is removing the uncertainty from sorghum seeds. We are all aware of how easily sorghums mix—even to mixing with Johnson Grass—and most of us are agreed that pure seeds will produce better yields than will inferior seeds. Pure seeds cannot be produced at the same cost as inferior seeds because the original pure seed stock costs more—fields must be hand-rogued, all plants not true to type being removed—the fields must be Johnson Grass free. Threshers must be absolutely cleaned in order to avoid mixture at that point, as must also cleaners. Every care must be used to maintain the purity of the seeds. When you get Texas State Certified seeds, you have the evidence that this has been done, since such seeds must pass the Certification laws of our State. It's going to cost more—but the seeds are well worth it. Not all varieties are available under State Certification, but we are glad to offer a number.

Texas State Certified Red Top Sumac

110 days. This is the principal forage crop in the southwest, and it unquestionably makes a wonderfully fine fodder. Usually the seeds are broadcast, although there is a growing tendency to plant in the drill.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.25—Postpaid

Black Amber

95 days. A very 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.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. 85c—Postpaid

Early Orange Cane

98 days. A later variety than the Black Amber Cane which is also used for forage and hay. It is a little taller and the stalks are a little heavier than Black Amber. A splendid producer but not as popular as Black Amber because it is not as early.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. 85c—Postpaid

Texas State Certified Hegari

115 days. The most popular of the non-saccharine sorghums. A great drouth-resister and will not blight. Produces a large head of creamy-white grain and abundant forage, in addition to the large yield of grain.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.00—Postpaid



Hegari

Texas State Certified Blackhul White Kafir

120 days. This is among the best of the non-saccharine sorts. It grows upright strong stems, with broad leaves, plants usually growing from 4 to 5 feet high. Yields a heavy grain crop and is adaptable to most kinds of soil.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.00—Postpaid

Shrock Kafir (Sagrain)

115 days. This is one of the finest of the sorghums for forage and ensilage, as it is quite sweet, with an abundance of long, broad leaves and a large sprangled head, light brown grain. The stalk is brittle. The plant stools out, making 6 to 8 stalks from one seed, all stalks maturing heads.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. 85c—Postpaid



Blackhul White Kafir

Grohoma

125 days. Popular because of its heavy yield of grain. It stools out, each stalk making a full matured large head from 12 to 14 inches long. Grain is light brown and splendid for all kinds of stock. Requires a little longer to mature than Maize or Kafir, but yields much more grain per acre, and does not shatter.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. 85c—Postpaid

Darso

110 days. A dwarf variety with large stalk and heavy foliage. It has a straight, juicy stalk, containing about 12 per cent saccharine, making it especially good for forage. It is drouth resistant, maturing somewhat earlier than Kafir. It also yields an abundance of grain and ensilage.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. 85c—Postpaid

Syrup Canes

Some growers make splendid returns from their fields of syrup cane, making their own syrup—producing enormous yields of ensilage—or unusually large crops of seed and forage. For syrup, cut just before seeds ripen, as there is more saccharine at that stage. Plant 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. Cultivate like corn and chop like cotton, leaving plants 10 to 12 inches apart.

Japanese or Honey Drip—125 days. Grows very tall, with many joints in the stalk and a vigorous root system. Sends up 2 to 4 stalks which reach a height of 11 to 15 ft. We are glad to tell you that we have a very fine grade to offer this year. It has been difficult the past few years to get pure seeds, but we believe we have the best on the market today.

Texas Seeded Crookneck—120 days. This variety, too, is very fine for the production of syrup. Some feel that it is superior to the Japanese variety and it unquestionably is very good. Either variety will produce satisfactory yields. We have pure stock in this, also.

Golden Rod Sugar Cane (Sugar Drip)—Another very productive variety which yields from 70 to 75% of its weight in juice; delightfully flavored.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.25—Postpaid

Feterita

105 days. A good non-saccharine forage and grain producer, especially well adapted to black lands, as well as the Western sorghum grain belt. Drouth resistant, and usually a good grain yielder. There is always a good market for feterita, for grain purposes.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.00—Postpaid



Japanese Honey Drip Cane

See Special List For Quantity Prices

**December
Planting**

VEGETABLES
Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Collards
Garlic,
Kale,
Kohl Rabi,
Lettuce,
Radish,
Tomato.

FIELD
Grasses.

COW PEAS

**FOR TABLE USE — STOCK FEED — SOIL
IMPROVEMENT**

Inoculate With Nitragin "E" to Increase Yield

Unquestionably cow peas are our greatest soil-improving and general hay crop. Adapted to practically every kind of soil, besides being the cheapest and surest means of improving soil. In food value, they are nearly the equal of alfalfa—fine for work stock and meat and dairy cattle. Can be planted from March to August, broadcast or in rows, 3 to 4 feet apart, 60 to 90 pounds per acre, when sown broadcast, or 20 pounds for seeding in rows.



A Field of Cow Peas

Destroy the Cow Pea Weevil!

California Black-Eye and other Peas are weevil free—and for a very simple reason. Not later than March 1st each year, every farm is cleared of all untreated cow peas, cow pea hay and refuse, thus breaking the cycle of the cow pea weevil. Texas farmers lose heavily each year as a result of cow pea weevils. But we don't need to. Just use this simple precaution yourself and get your neighbors to do so. Feed out your hay—treat any peas on hand—burn all refuse—by March 1st.

Table and Field Varieties

White Crowder—A very popular variety of a delightful flavor for table use.

Lady Peas—Tiny, true lady peas—the most prolific bearer of all cream peas. Excellent flavor.

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$2.00—Postpaid

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 is very desirable.

Cream—Extensively used for table. Prolific bearer and can be used green or dry; also good soil builder. This variety produces peas in pods that are very tender and of good flavor when young.

Hereford (Pole-Cat Pea)—Also known as "Calico Pea". A type similar to the crowder pea—and very fine for table use. Speckled red and white in color. One of the most drought resistant types. Particularly well adapted to West Texas needs.

Black Eye—The most prolific and widely used of any of the varieties.

Brown Crowder—A fine-flavored table pea and one of the earliest to mature. Grows upright and very prolific.

Purple Hull Peas—An old favorite. Especially fine for canning. Peas are large, cream colored, with a purple and brown eye. Hulls are purple and somewhat tough.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.50—Postpaid

Early Speckled Velvet Beans

Inoculate With Nitragin "E"

Very fine for a forage crop and a good soil builder. Grows very rapidly and is more prolific than most forage plants. Fine for planting in corn. Plant in rows 3 to 5 feet apart, 15 to 30 pounds per acre. These may be planted March to June and still mature before frost.

**Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c
Postpaid**



Early Speckled Velvet Beans

Field Varieties

Brahm—An early wilt-proof, disease-resistant variety. Very similar to Whippoorwills except much smaller seed, requiring less for planting a given acreage. When planted early, two cuttings of hay can be had.

Chinese Red—A very prolific, splendid hay pea. This pea is offering much greater yields than many other varieties.

Clay—Medium sized pea of running habit. Exceptionally good as a soil builder. Vines long and leafy. Matures a little late.

Speckled Whippoorwill—The most popular and widely grown early variety. Grows upright, easily gathered. Brown speckled pea.

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

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.00—Postpaid

Austrian Winter Field Peas

Inoculating with Nitragin "C" will increase your yield

These peas resemble the English in size of seed, and the Canada pea in character of vine. They cannot be excelled as a winter cover crop thriving after being subjected to zero temperature. They will grow from 4 to 5 feet tall on fertile soil and make excellent hay in addition to furnishing grazing for live stock. Plant from September to November, also in the spring.

They are especially recommended to the fruit farmers for a green manure crop to be planted between the trees in the fall and plowed under in the spring. Many of our customers report them as delicious food for their tables. This is a leguminous crop which vastly increases the fertility of the soil. If planted following a cultivated crop it is not necessary to plow the ground, using a harrow before and after sowing followed by roller on loose soil. Plant 30 to 35 pounds to the acre when planted alone. We recommend planting 20 to 25 pounds to the acre with a bushel of Rye, Barley, or Wheat to hold vines off the ground.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.25—Postpaid

Canada Field Peas

For Increased Yield Inoculate This Seed With Nitragin "C"

A fine combination legume for grazing, hay, cover crop and table use. Plant in fall and again in the early spring. Grows from 4 to 6 feet high and can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high; pasturing makes them stool better. A great soil builder even when grazed or cut for hay, on ac-

count of storing nitrogen in the roots. Exceptionally fine when turned under as green manure. We recommend sowing a bushel of Oats, Barley or Wheat with 10 or 15 pounds of peas per acre. If sown alone, use 25 pounds per acre, in rows; 90 pounds if broadcast.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.00—Postpaid

Mung Beans

Inoculate With Nitragin "C" for Increased Yields

Mung Beans are upright in growth, strong and vigorous, free from disease and make excellent hay, beans suitable for table use, the flavor being quite similar to cow-

peas. The beans mature in 90 to 100 days. Plant same time as cowpeas. A splendid soil-builder. Five pounds will plant an acre with a drill in 3½ foot rows.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

See Special List For Quantity Prices

SOY BEANS *Yield Abundant Hay Crops*

IMPROVE SOIL AND PRODUCE OIL AND MEAL

When crop is grown principally for oil or seeds, yellow and white varieties are preferred. We no longer recommend available varieties of yellow and white strains since it is pretty generally conceded that no shatter-proof beans have as yet been bred up to meet Central and North Texas climatic conditions. Experiment stations and individual breeders are at work on this but while hundreds of varieties have been tested, there is still nothing concrete to offer. Of the white and yellow varieties the Mamloxi (a cross between the Mammoth Yellow and the Biloxi) is probably the best with the white Biloxi a close second.

For hay crop, we unqualifiedly recommend either the Southern Laredo or the Ootootan—both of which are listed below.

Plant from April to July and in planting put the seed to moisture, even if necessary to plant three to four inches deep. Shallow planting is best if moisture is available. When planting the yellow and white varieties, plant 30 pounds per acre in 36 inch rows for beans and seed; broadcast for hay, 60 to 75 pounds per acre. Of Ootootans and Laredos, plant from 30 to 45 pounds per acre, depending on richness of the soil.

CAUTION—Be sure to get southern grown soy bean seed, for northern grown seeds produce less than half the yield of southern seeds.



Inoculate Soy Beans with Nitrugin 'S'

MAMLOXI—130-135 days. A large yellow bean with a light brown eye, excellent for crushing purposes. Plant is erect and bushy. If planted for hay purposes, plant 1-1½ bu. to the acre since less seed results in coarse hay. On good land this variety will produce from 20-25 bu. per acre.

OTOOTAN—Small round black bean, the best hay bean of all. Rice Branch Experiment Station tests for six-year average show a hay production of 2.6 tons per acre, ranking first of thirty varieties in their test plots. Hay is fine in character and much liked by livestock. Matures in 160 to 175 days. Not quite so drouth-resistant as Laredo.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

WHITE BILOXI—150-160 days. A large creamy bean with a dark brown eye. This bean is grown very satisfactorily in corn since it is a late maturing variety. It stands drouth very well, often surviving a dry summer and yet making plenty of grain after the September rains. A good variety for poor soil.

LAREDO—Southern—Small black bean which produces a very satisfactory grade of hay. Can be planted earlier than any other soy bean since seed is less susceptible to weather damage than other types. Must be harvested when ready, since it shatters badly. Matures in 120 to 130 days. A good drouth resister.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape is one of the most valuable of all crops. It makes a most delicious green food for humans when cooked like other greens. In addition it is a source of green feed for all livestock, including hogs and chickens. It is surprising how much grazing an acre of this plant will furnish. Plants grow to a height of from one to four feet, depending on conditions of soil and climate. Leaves grow very rank and succulent and are sweet and tender. Fall seeding is best, but early spring sowing is successful. The crop is not injured by ordinary winters in the south. It is ready for grazing in from 8 to 10 weeks. An acre of good rape will pasture 20 hogs two months. Sow in drills, 5 to 8 pounds per acre. Our rape seed is grown in Holland and entirely different from the Japan-grown. Holland-grown rape does not grow weedy and unpalatable as Japan-grown rape often does.

Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 65c—Postpaid

Buckwheat for Bees and Poultry

This nourishing plant should be more generally grown in the South. It may be sown in the early spring or late summer, maturing in about two months. It yields large quantities of grain and the flowers provide exceptionally fine food for bees. It may also be used for a green manure plant. Where weeds are thick, buckwheat tends to smother them 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.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.50—Postpaid

Do you plant something in your garden each month? Study the monthly planting calendar—and plant good, tested Magnolia Seeds—Keep fresh vegetables coming on all the time.

WATSON COTTON

BRED AND GROWN IN NORTH TEXAS

State Registered Seed—Improved From Mebane

Watson Cotton has been bred, grown and developed in Dallas County, Texas by Ferris Watson, a State Registered Cotton Breeder of thirty-four years experience. The Texas acreage in Watson Cotton has more than doubled during the past five years.

Watson Cotton possesses the greatest number of desirable qualities, which has made it one of the most popular varieties grown in the South-west. It produces a good quality staple of 15/16 to 1 inch, depending on soil and moisture, and makes a gin turnout of from 38 to 40%. It is an early, big boll, easy picking variety. Many farmers say the difference in picking is worth the cost of the seed.

Watson Pedigreed Seed are produced from fields that have been inspected and approved by the State Seed and Plant Board and are classified as State Registered Seed. The efficient Watson System of grading, storing and curing insures seed of the highest quality. Pedigreed Cottonseed is like any other pure bred seed, where the true worth is NOT determined by its cost but by what it produces.

All seed are treated with Ceresan, which is recommended to protect the seed against decaying in cold, wet soil.

Price, \$1.75 per bushel in lots of 3 bushels or more. Freight prepaid to points in Texas. Texas freight rate allowed on out-of-state shipments.

See Special List For Quantity Prices





INOCULATE TO INCREASE YIELDS OF LEGUMES — TO ENRICH SOILS FOR SUCCEEDING CROPS!

Culture Group	To Inoculate	Price	
A—ALFALFA CLOVERS	½ Bu. (30 lbs.)	\$.30	
	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.50	
	Sweet	2 ½ Bu. (150 lbs.)	1.00
	Bur Hubam		
B—CLOVERS	½ Bu. (30 lbs.)	\$.30	
	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.50	
	Subterranean	2 ½ Bu. (150 lbs.)	1.00
	Alsike		
C—VETCHES	½ Bu. (30 lbs.)	\$.25	
	PEAS	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.35
	Austrian	1 ½ Bu. (100 lbs.)	.55
	Canadian	5 Bu. (300 lbs.)	1.50
D—BEANS	English	12 ½ Bu. (750 lbs.)	3.60
	Sweet		
	½ Bu. (30 lbs.)	\$.25	
	Snap, Wax	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.35
E—COWPEAS	Kidney	5 Bu. (300 lbs.)	1.50
	PEANUTS	Up to 120 lbs.	.30
	BEANS, Lima	5 Bu. (300 lbs.)	.58
	Velvet	25 Bu. (1500 lbs.)	2.60
L—LESPEDEZA	Mung	30 Bu. (1800 lbs.)	3.45
	CROTALARIA	Up to 50 lbs.	\$.45
	KUDZU	Up to 100 lbs.	.65
	S—SOYBEANS	Up to 120 lbs.	.30
GARDEN SIZE	All kinds	5 Bu. (300 lbs.)	.58
	English and Sweet Peas	25 Bu. (1500 lbs.)	2.60
	Snap and Lima Beans — Lupines	Up to 6 lbs.	.10
		30 Bu. (1800 lbs.)	3.45

Prices Postpaid

Stanley's Crow Repellent

(Non-poisonous)

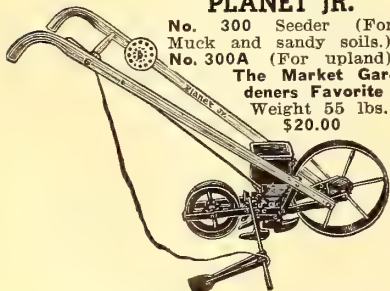
Keeps crows and other birds, insects and rodents away from seeds and protects seeds from rotting in the ground. Corn growers use it at a cost of only 10 or 12 cents per acre. Market gardeners use only a teaspoonful to a pound of average garden seed, to protect both seeds and young plants. You may treat with Semesan in advance, then apply Stanley's Crow Repellent just before planting. One-half Pint protects 1 Bu. Seed corn.

Postpaid Prices

½ Pt. 60c—Pint \$1.00—Quart \$1.75

PLANET JR.

No. 300 Seeder (For Muck and sandy soils.)
No. 300A (For upland)
The Market Gardeners Favorite
Weight 55 lbs.
\$20.00



All Planet Jr. Prices F.O.B. Dallas

SEMESAN — CERESAN

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN 5%
Generally controls seed borne diseases, smuts, and reduces root rots and seedling blights. Use 1 lb. to 32 bushels of Barley, Oats, Wheat, Sorghums, Flax.
For Peas 1 lb. treats 16 bushels. For Cotton 1 lb. treats 12 bushels.
4 Oz. 30c—1 Lb. 75c—5 Lbs. \$3.25—25 Lbs. \$14.00—100 Lbs. \$53.00.



2% CERESAN—For Cotton, reduces seed rotting and damping off and gives more uniform stand with less seed. In 40 tests, 2% Ceresan increased the average stand 30.8% after chopping—and increased the average yield 16.4%. Cotton states report profit increases from \$5.73 to \$13.08 per acre, through use of 2% Ceresan. 1 lb. treats 5 to 8 bushels.
1 Lb. 70c—5 Lbs. \$3.00—25 Lbs. \$13.25—100 Lbs. \$50.00

SEMESAN—For Flower and Vegetable Seeds and Bulbs — Details and Prices on Page 43

BETTER STANDS AND BETTER YIELDS

SEMESAN JR.—For Seed Corn, both field and sweet, reduces seed rotting, checks seedling blight and certain seed borne rots of root and stalk. Semesan Jr. costs 1-1/5 cents per acre—yields increased 4 bushels per acre in tests. 1 ½ ounces treat one bushel.
1 ½ Oz. 15c—2 for 25c; 4 Oz. 30c
1 Lb. 75c—5 Lbs. \$3.00—25 Lbs. \$12.50—100 Lbs. \$45.00.



SEMESAN Bel—Dip Disinfectant for potatoes. In tests at an average cost of 21c per acre. Semesan Bel, by reducing seed piece decay, seed borne scab and Rhizoctonia and bacterial ring rot or wilt, increased the average yield 13.6%. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed.

2 Oz. 25c—4 Oz. 50c—1 Lb. \$1.50—5 Lbs. \$6.50

All Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Thompson's Wheelbarrow

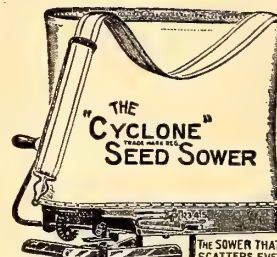
Grass Seeder



No. 11 Single Hopper Seeder. 14 ft. Sows all seeds like Alfalfa, Clover, Bermuda Grass seed and other grasses of similar size. Weight 45 lbs. \$17.00
No. 12 Double Hopper Seeder. 14 ft. Sows all seeds like Clover, Bermuda Grass, Alfalfa and chaffy seeds like Red Top and clean Kentucky Blue Grass. Weight 45 lbs. \$19.00

F.O.B. Dallas

Cyclone Seed Sower



For Clovers, Alfalfa, Grasses, Oats, Wheat or any other seed that is sown broadcast. The "Cyclone" will sow many acres per hour, any amount to the acre, with a uniform flow of seed. Throws equal amounts to equal distances on each side of the operator. Directions and feed adjustment scale with each sower.

Delivered Price \$2.50



No. 306 Corn Seed Planter

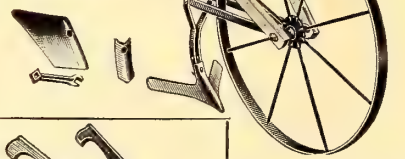
Saves Time
Plants Evenly
Adjustable
F.O.B. Dallas
Wt. 5 lbs. \$1.50

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

IRON KING

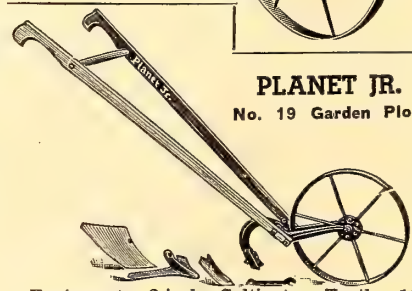
A garden plow by Planet Jr. at unprecedented low price.
Equipment:
2" Cultivator Tooth
10" Sweep
No. 0220 Plow

No. 120-A
Weight
17 Lbs.
Price \$2.75



PLANET JR.

No. 19 Garden Plow



Equipment: 2-inch Cultivator Tooth, 10-inch Sweep, 1 Plow. Weight 18 lbs. ...\$4.95

MANY OTHER MODELS and ATTACHMENTS

Planet Jr. Horse and Tractor, Single and Multiple Row Cultivators.

Planet Jr. Stools, Furrowers, Sweeps, for Horse and Tractor Tools. Stay Sharp Last Longer

Ask for Complete Catalog of Planet Jr.

No. 119
Equipment: 1 1 ¼-inch Cultivating Tooth, 1 4-inch Cultivating Tooth, 1 Plow, 1 Reversible Scuffle Blade. Shipping Weight 8 lbs.
F.O.B. Dallas ...\$3.70



No. 4D, complete Seeder, as No. 4, but without Hoe, Cultivator and Plow, wt. 41 lbs. \$14.75
All Prices F.O.B. Dallas

PLANET JR.

No. 4, as illustrated, combination Hill & Drill Seeder. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Wt. 50 lbs. \$18.75
No. 25, same as above plus Double Wheel (Row Straddler) Cultivating Equipment. Weight 61 lbs. \$22.50

PLANET JR.

No. 119 High Wheel Garden Plow and Cultivator

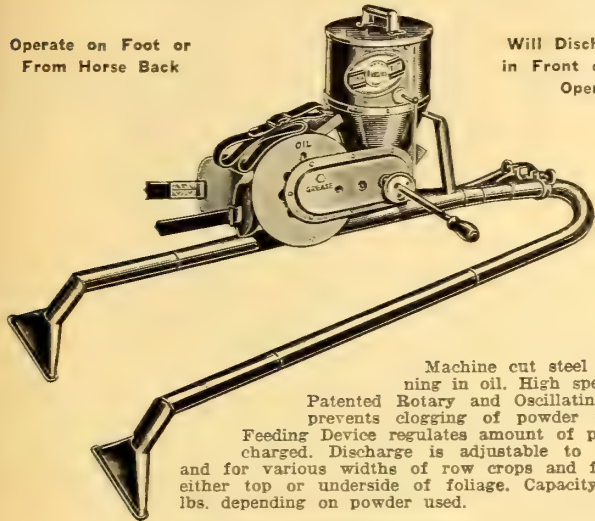


Dobbins Crank Duster

FOR DUSTING COTTON AND ALL LOW GROWING CROPS

Operate on Foot or
From Horse Back

Will Discharge Dust
in Front or Rear of
Operator



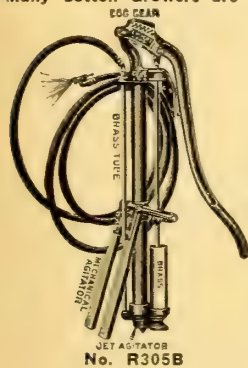
Machine cut steel gears running in oil. High speed blower. Patented Rotary and Oscillating Agitator prevents clogging of powder in hopper. Feeding Device regulates amount of powder discharged. Discharge is adjustable to any angle and for various widths of row crops and for dusting either top or underside of foliage. Capacity 5 to 10 lbs. depending on powder used.

No. 200—As illustrated. Weight 15 lbs.....\$12.75

Myers Barrel Spray Pump

FOR ORCHARDISTS, GARDENERS, COTTON GROWERS

Many Cotton Growers are today proving the economy and effectiveness of liquid sprays.



This Myers pump has all brass Cylinder, Valves, Valve Seats and Discharge. All working parts submerge in liquid—no priming necessary.

Equipped with both Jet and Mechanical Agitators.

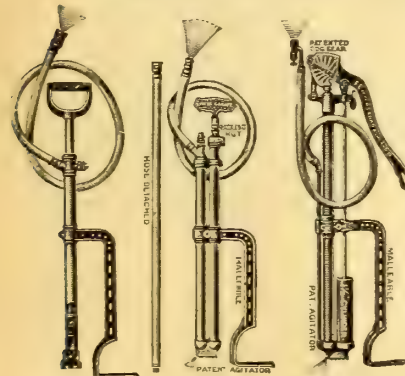
2 inch Brass Cylinder. Self Expanding Plunger.

A thoroughly serviceable Pump for all Farm, Orchard and Nursery Spraying.

No. R305B, Myers Barrel Spray Pump—with Cog Gear Handle, (increases leverage 33 1/4% over plain handle), with both Jet and Mechanical Agitators, with 15 feet of 1/2 inch 5 Ply Hose and Myers Graduating Vermorel Nozzle (Barrel not included). Shipping Weight, 40 lbs.F.O.B. Dallas \$16.00

Myers Bucket Spray Pumps

A MODEL FOR EVERY PURPOSE



No. 323
Peerless

No. 327 1/2
Little Giant

No. R324
Cog Gear
Lever Pump

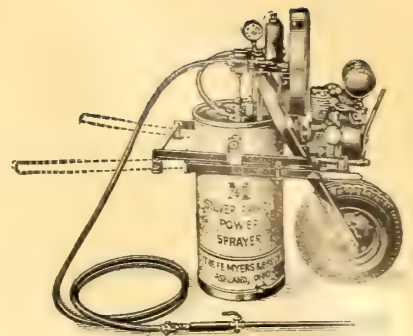
Pumps are constructed entirely of Brass and so designed that labor of pumping is all done on the downward stroke of the piston. A large Air Chamber is provided and the pumps have Brass Ball Valves. Continuous spray is not affected by the movement of the Plunger. Nozzle Pressure of from 50 to 100 pounds is available with very ordinary exertion. These Pumps will throw a solid stream 50 feet. All except No. 323 have patented Jet Agitators which keep the solution thoroughly mixed. No. R324 has the Myers Patented Cog Gear Handle which increases the leverage 33 1/3% over the Plain Handle.

No. 323—With Imperial Fine Spray, Sprinkling and Solid Stream Nozzles. Shipping Weight, 4 1/2 lbs.F.O.B. Dallas \$4.00

No. 327 1/2—With Agitator, Imperial Fine Spray, Sprinkling and Solid Stream Nozzles. Shipping Weight 6 1/2 lbs.F.O.B. Dallas \$4.50

No. R324—With Agitator, Graduating Vermorel Fine, Sprinkling and Solid Stream Nozzle. Shipping Weight 9 lbs.F.O.B. Dallas \$6.50

Myers Power- Operated Wheelbarrow Sprayer



Power operated with air cooled gasoline engine or 110 volt electric. For Greenhouses, Estates, Golf Courses, Gardeners, Poultrymen, Orchardists. All Steel frame, 12 1/2 gallon galvanized tank, Porcelain lined, double acting pump with air chamber and relief valve. Ball and Bronze Bearings. Operates at 225 lbs. pressure. Furnished with pressure gauge; 15 ft. 3/8 inch hose with lever shut-off, 18 inch pipe extension and adjustable nozzle.

No. 806

F.O.B. Dallas

With 1/2 H. P. Gasoline Engine. Weight 182 lbs.\$100.00

With 1/4 H. P. 110 Volt Motor. Weight 180 lbs. 78.00

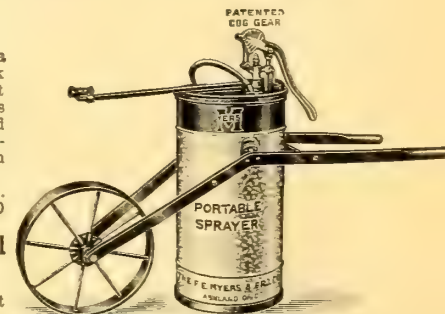
Add for Pneumatic Rubber Tire 10.00

Wheelbarrow Types—Hand Pump

Plain Model

No. R338 1/2 B

The Sprayer illustrated has a 12 1/2 Gallon Galvanized Tank suspended in an all Wrought Steel Wheelbarrow and uses No. R324 Pump, Dasher and Jet Agitators, 3 feet of Discharge Hose, 2 foot extension and Vermorel Nozzle. No. R338 1/2 B, weight 48 lbs. \$18.00



No. R338 1/2 B
Handy Portable Sprayer

Compressed Air Model

No. R339 1/2 B

Like the above model, but with the addition of a 6 gallon air chamber mounted over the wheel (sprays without continuous pumping). Furnished with Air Pump and Pressure Gauge; 15 ft. 1/2 inch 5 ply hose, 8 ft. pipe extension. Lever Cut-off and Vermorel Nozzle. No. R339 1/2 B Weight 113 lbs.\$42.50

Myers Kwikfill Compressed Air Sprayers

"QUALITY IS REMEMBERED LONG AFTER PRICE IS FORGOTTEN"

We know that a customer who purchases a cheap sprayer soon becomes dissatisfied with it. Myers Sprayers are made in one grade only and that the best.

The tanks are made of inspected materials, mechanically and durably riveted, crimped and soldered; and tested for pressure with ample safety margin. The concave top forms an 8 inch funnel, just unscrew the pump, lift out and pour in the liquid.

The pump is all brass, 1 3/4 inches in diameter. A heavy threaded brass nut, which is part of the pump, holds it in the funnel top of the tank. Pump handle locks in down position to permit carrying.

The discharge tube is threaded to permit instant removal and allow thorough drainage and cleaning of the tank—this feature adds many years of service.

3/8 inch Hose has screw connections—Lever Shut-off—18 inch Brass Extension Tube—45 degree Nozzle. Available with either Galvanized or Brass tanks.



Prices F.O.B. Dallas

No. 2240—With 2 1/2 Gal. Galvanized Tank, weight 10 lbs.\$ 5.25

No. 2240-B—With 2 1/2 Gal. Brass Tank, weight 10 lbs. 9.50

No. 2242—With 4 Gal. Galvanized Tank, weight 13 lbs. 6.00

No. 2242-B—With 4 Gal. Brass Tank, weight 13 lbs. 10.50

Adjustable Nozzle, extra 1.40

Myers Knapsack Spray Pump

THE ONLY KNAPSACK SPRAYER WITH AN AGITATOR

All brass Plunger Pump, 1 1/2" cylinder, 3" stroke, submerged in liquid—No priming—Large Brass Air Chamber—Jet Agitator keeps liquid thoroughly mixed. Tank, formed to fit operator's back, holds 4 gallons—Operating handle designed and placed for easy pumping.

No. 1330-A with galvanized tank, lever shut-off, 18" brass tube extension, 45 degree bend. Imperial Nozzle. Weight 15 lbs.\$14.50

No. 1331-A—Same as above except with brass tank. Weight 15 lbs.\$21.00

Adjustable Nozzle, extra. \$1.40

Prices F.O.B. Dallas

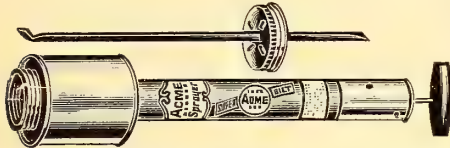
Dusters



For use in home and garden, in poultry houses, kennels, etc. . . . Also with B-K Powder or other dust in the treatment of respiratory diseases of poultry.

No. 362 Nutmeg—1 1/4 inch diameter. Pump 5 1/2 inches long. Dust Chamber 2 inches long. Total length 10 1/2 inches. Capacity 1 1/2 ounces. Shipping weight, 1 lb. Postpaid, each.15c

No. 361 Sioux—1 1/2 inch diameter. Pump 7 inches long. Dust Chamber 4 inches long. Total length, 12 inches. Capacity 2 1/2 ounces. Shipping weight, 1 lb. Postpaid, each.30c



No. 390 Sage Brush—Heavy Duty, long nozzle with up-turn tip for dusting undersides. Holds one quart powder. Pump 1 3/4" dia., 14" long. Nozzle 12" long. Overall length 33". Weight 2 lbs. Postpaid, each.85c

Gem Sprayer



A fine little sprayer designed for household use. Has detachable glass container with large opening for easy filling. Especially adapted for fly and moth sprays and insecticides for potted plants. 3 1/2 oz. capacity.

No. 003, Weight 1 lb. Postpaid.15c

Cracker Sprayer



Will pump 2 oz. per minute or 1 quart in 16 minutes. Tank holds one quart. Pump 1 1/2-inch diameter by 13 1/2-inches long. Plunger leather has spring expander.

No. 334, Weight 2 lbs. Postpaid.35c

Acme Sprayers COMPRESSED AIR

Two Sizes	Coyote	Beaver
Tank	7 1/4"x21"	7 1/4"x16"
Capacity	3 1/2 gal.	2 1/2 gal.
Pump	13 1/2"x14"	13 1/2"x12"
Copper Extension Tube	24"	18"
Hose	24"	24"

Galvanized steel or polished copper tanks. Seams riveted and soldered. Easy-filling funnel tops. Pumps of seamless copper tubing, positive action check valves, spring expanders in plunger leathers. Brass nozzle head with 120 degree elbow, automatic shut-off.

No. 505G—Coyote 3 1/2 gal. galvanized steel. Shipping Weight, 9 lbs.\$4.35 Postpaid

No. 505B—Coyote 3 1/2 gal. polished copper. Shipping weight, 9 lbs.\$7.65 Postpaid

No. 546G—Beaver 2 1/2 gal. galvanized steel. Shipping weight, 7 1/2 lbs.\$3.85 Postpaid

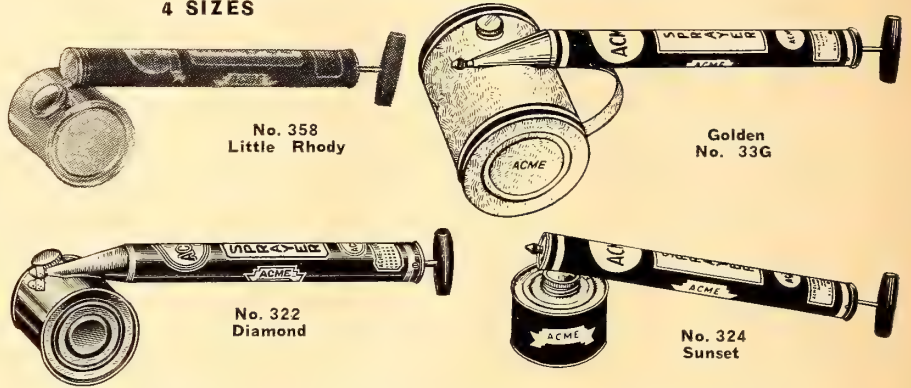
No. 546B—Beaver 2 1/2 gal. polished copper. Shipping weight, 7 1/2 lbs.\$7.20 Postpaid



COYOTE SPRAYER

Acme Continuous Sprayers

4 SIZES



No. 358 Little Rhody

Golden No. 33G

No. 322 Diamond

No. 324 Sunset

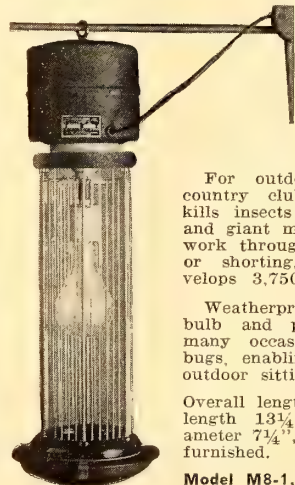
Little Rhody—Tank—3"x3 1/4" long; capacity—3/4 pt.; pump—1 1/4"x10".
Sunset—Tank—4" dia x 2 5/8" high; capacity—1 pt.; pump—1 1/2"x13 1/2".
Diamond—Tank—4" dia x 4 1/4" long; capacity—1 qt.; pump—1 1/2"x13 1/2".
Golden—Tank—5 3/4" dia x 6 1/4" long; capacity, 3 qt.; pump—1 1/2"x13 1/2".

All sizes have brass ball check valves in brass cages—spring expanders in plunger leathers. Nos. 33G and 322 have twin brass non-drip nozzles for straight or upshoot spraying. No. 33G has removable brass feed tube.

No. 358—Little Rhody—Shipping weight 1 lb. Each.	\$.40
No. 324—Sunset—Shipping weight 1 1/4 lbs. Each.55
No. 322—Diamond—Shipping weight 1 1/2 lbs. Each.80
No. 33G—Golden—Shipping weight 4 lbs. Each.	1.35

Postpaid

Bug-A-Cide NIGHT FLYING INSECT MODEL



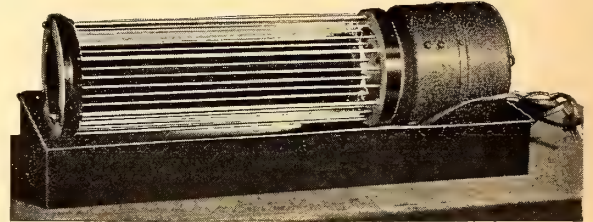
For outdoor use, screened porches, country clubs, dining rooms, etc. It kills insects as large as water beetles and giant moths, or tiny as gnats that work through screens, without clogging or shorting, because transformer develops 3,750 volts at 10 milliamperes.

Weatherproof, it will take a 150 watt bulb and provide adequate light for many occasions, attract and kill the bugs, enabling you to really enjoy the outdoor sitting room.

Overall length, 23", diameter 5 3/4", grid length 13 1/4", diameter 4 3/4", cup diameter 7 3/4", 10 foot lead cord. No bulb furnished.

Model M8-1, Wt. 12 lbs.\$11.50

WITH TRAY and TUBE for FLIES



By the addition of a black crystalline enameled fly tray 2 1/2" long, 8 1/2" wide and 2 3/4" deep, Model M8-1 converts into the most effective of all fly killers. A white enameled steel tube slips inside the grid after removal of the bulb.

Model M8-2 consists of M8-1 plus the fly tray and grid tube. Wt. 15 1/2 lbs.\$12.90

ELECTRIC SCREEN

For fly infested doors. The electrified grid is 26 1/2 x 13 1/2" mounted in porcelain insulators, with transformer and all fittings to attach to door.

Model M8-4, Wt. 18 lbs.\$9.90

All Prices Postpaid

Arnold Garden Hose Sprayer

MAKES SPRAY TIME — PLAY TIME
Avoid Messy Drudgery

Just insert an Arnold Insecticide Cartridge, attach the sprayer to your garden hose, turn on the water and spray effectively.

- Arnold Sprayer**—Chromium plated, transparent cartridge chamber. Weight 3 lbs. \$3.50
Arnold Sprayer—With 6 assorted cartridges. Weight 3 lbs. \$4.75
36 Inch Extension—Chromium plated for "tall" spraying. Weight 1 lb. \$1.50
 Specify whether angle or straight extension wanted. Each \$1.50
Parts—Transparent Cartridge Chamber with threaded metal ends.75

ARNOLD INSECTICIDE CARTRIDGES

For aid in controlling Insects and Plant Diseases as Listed

- Nic-O-Spray**—Leaf Hopper, Mealy Bug, Aphid, all sucking insects.
P-R—For control of such sucking and chewing insects as Aphid, Rose Beetle, Red Spider, Worm, Lawn and Sod Worms, etc. Licensed under U. S. Patent No. 1,967,024.
 Each 35c—Box of 12, \$4.00

- Arsen-O-Spray**—Bag Worms, Codling Moths, Cut Worms, etc.
Dormo-Spray—Miscible Oil—for use in dormant spraying, against scales.
Funguspray—Fungus, Molds and Black Spot.
Sulph-O-Spray—Mildew, Rust, and Rot.
Vitamin B1 Cartridge—Plant Stimulant.

Each 25c—Box of 12, \$3.00
 Cartridge weight, per dozen, 2 lbs.

All Prices on Arnold Sprayers, Attachments and Cartridges Postpaid

Ask for
Arnold Complete
Spray Chart

Dow Spray Materials DOW "MIKE" SULFUR

95% Active Sulfur — Instantly Wettable

Dow, by an exclusive process, offers a sulfur of microscopic fineness with a particle size of approximately 1/5000 of an inch in diameter, which is equivalent to more than 15 times the fineness of 325 mesh sulfur.

Dow "Mike" Sulfur produces a fog-like spray that completely blankets fruit and foliage, even penetrating the fuzz on fruit—and "Mike" sulfur stays on, has sticking properties far superior to ordinary sulfur—resists rain. **Postpaid Prices:** 1 Lb. Cans 35c—4 Lb. Bags 65c—Write for prices in larger quantities.

DOW ARSENATE OF LEAD With Deflocculator

The chemical analysis, physical properties and extreme fineness of Dow Arsenate of Lead, improve control and give better coverage. The Deflocculator is designed to keep the Arsenate of Lead in suspension in the liquid spray and aids in superior coverage with a more uniform poison film. **Postpaid Prices:** 1/2 lb. 20c—1 lb. 30c—4 lbs. 70c. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

An increasing number of cotton growers are spraying both Sulfur and Arsenate of Lead instead of dusting. They do not have to wait for dew on the cotton plants and they tell us the spray is more effective.

Soil Test Kits

Test your soil for all the major elements of plant food:

NITROGEN-PHOSPHOROUS-POTASH. Also for **ACIDITY.** then supply the deficiencies in the proper proportions.

For the city lot owner, the farmer and the professional horticulturist or landscape architect.

- HOME GARDENER SET**
20 individual tests \$2.00
CLUB MODEL
50 individual tests \$4.75
HORTICULTURAL SET
(in permanent Metal Case)
65 individual tests \$9.75

SOIL TEST SOLUTION

1/2 Oz. Bottle 30c—2 Oz. Bottle 75c—6 Oz. Bottle \$1.50
 All Prices Postpaid

Fertilizers and Soil Conditioners

	1 Lb.	3 Lbs.	25 Lbs. and over	100 Lbs.
Aluminum Sulphate	\$.10	\$.20	\$.05 1/2	\$ 4.75
Copper Sulphate (Blue Stone)	.20	.50	.15	12.00
Sulphate of Iron (Copperas)	.10	.20	.05 1/2	4.75
Sheep Fertilizer	.05	.15	.03	1.95
Bone Meal, Raw	.05	.15	.04 1/2	3.50
Acid Phosphate, 18%	.05	.15	.03	1.95
Muriate of Potash, 50%	.07	.20	.05	4.00
Nitrate of Soda, 16%	.05	.15	.04 1/2	3.75
Sulphate of Ammonia, 20%	.05	.15	.04 1/2	3.75
PH-7 6-8-4	.05	.15	.04	2.95
Red Steer 4-12-4	.05	.15	.03 1/2	2.60

F.O.B. Dallas

Magnolia Oil Emulsion FOR CONTROL OF TREE AND PLANT SCALE

A Government Recommended Control, contains Fish Oil Soap and Mineral Oil, for the spraying of orchards and shrubbery during the dormant season. Magnolia Oil Emulsion is beneficial in the control of San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Scale, Terrapin Scale, Cottony Peach Scale and other scale insects; also White Fly, Mealy Bug, Red Spider, etc.

The fish oil content makes Magnolia Oil Emulsion superior to many of the mineral oil emulsions on the market.

Mix with water and spray. One gallon makes 24 to 30 gallons of spray. Shipping weight approximately 9 lb. per gallon. **Qt. 50c—1/2 Gal. 75c—Gal. \$1.15—5 Gals. \$5.00—55 Gal. drum, ask for price.**

Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Sunoco Spray SELF EMULSIFYING

Indicated for the control of scale insects, aphids, red mite, red spider, mealy bug, etc., during the dormant season, on roses, deciduous, fruit and shade trees, evergreens. Average mix: 1 gal. Sunoco to 25 gals. water. **Qt. 55c—1/2 Gal. 75c—Gal. \$1.15—5 Gals. \$5.10—Prices F.O.B. Dallas**

Paradow

(Paradichlorobenzene)
KILLS PEACH TREE BORERS

This is an effective and permanent control of the Peach Borer, which may be applied either of two ways.

First: Clean gum away from tree trunk and clean ground around base of the tree. Encircle the tree two inches away from the trunk, with one ounce of Paradichlorobenzene and cover with fine earth. Pack down firmly. **Application should be made in warm, dry soil in the late fall.**

Second: Make an emulsion of 2 lbs. of Paradichlorobenzene, 1 gallon of Crude Cotton Seed Oil with enough Potash Fish Oil Soap to emulsify the mixture. Dilute one pint of the mixture with 1 gallon of water for spraying. Apply around the base of the tree and on the lower part of the trunk. It requires approximately one gallon of spray to cover a medium size peach tree effectively.

Prices Postpaid: 1 lb. 60c—5 lbs. \$2.25—10 lbs. \$3.75

Harco Sprayer

EASY AS PIE TO USE

Simply squeeze pump handles together, there's just the spray you want, where you want it, up, down, sideways, without adjustment. Long extension rod penetrates hard-to-reach places. Fits standard Mason Jars. Keep several sprayer solutions in different jars ready for instant use without waste.

Complete \$1.95

Postpaid



SPRAYING **ACME** MATERIALS

Arsenate of Lead: The favorite poison for the control of most chewing weevils. Use it against Bag Worms. ½ lb. 20c—1 lb. 30c—4 lbs. 70c—100 lb. drum. Ask for price.

Bordeaux Mixture: The best known Fungicide and Blight Preventive. Replaces Leaf Hopper and Flea Beetle. 1 lb. 30c—4 lbs. 65c—100 lb. drums, ask for price.

Calcium Arsenate: For use as a dust or spray on hardy foliage, as potato vines and cotton plants. Used extensively in Texas cotton. ½ lb. 15c—1 lb. 25c—4 lbs. 45c—24 lb. bag and 100 lb. drum, ask for prices.

London Purple: For killing cotton worms and weevils, potato bugs, etc. Quicker killing action because it contains both Arsenite and Arsenate; it kills more bugs per dollar. ¼ lb. 15c—1 lb. 30c—4 lbs. 45c—100 lb. drum, ask for prices.

Paris Green: Powerful, quick acting in the control of potato bug, web worm, army worm and in grasshopper and cut worm bait. ¼ lb. 20c—1 lb. 60c—5 lbs. \$2.50—14 lb. cans and 100 lb. drums, ask for prices.

Red River Potato Mix: Special formula, copper fungicide with quick-killing Arsenic. For potatoes only, dust or spray. 1 lb. 30c—4 lbs. 80c

Lime Sulfur (dry): Dormant Spray for control of scale insects on fruit trees, nursery stock, rose bushes, etc. 1 lb. 35c—5 lbs. \$1.45—25 lbs. and 100 lb. drums, ask for prices.

Emo: Summer Oil Spray for the control of white flies, mites, mealy bugs, red spiders, certain scale and other insects. ½ pt. 30c—1 pt. 50c—1 Qt. 70c—1 gal. \$1.95—5 gals. \$5.00.

Emo-Nik: Emo combined with Nicotine to extend effectiveness to include Aphid. 4½ oz. 35c—Pt. 65c—Qt. 95c—Gal. \$2.50—5 gals. \$9.25

Acme MEO-181 (Weed Killer): Kills Dandelions, Crab Grass. Does not kill lawn grass. Does not sterilize soil. Applied as spray over entire lawn or spotted on individual weeds. Qt. 65c—Gal. \$1.55—5 Gal. \$7.25

Acme Weed Killer: For destroying all plant life on driveways, tennis courts, etc. Sterilizes soil. Dilute 1 to 50. Pint 35c—Qt. 50c—Gal. \$1.50—5 Gals. \$5.00—50 Gal. barrels. ask for prices.

Bait-M: For ridding your premises of cutworms, sow bugs, grasshoppers, snails, slugs. Just scatter it on the ground. Not affected by rain or sprinkling; will not sour. 1½ lb. 35c—4 lbs. 85c—15 lbs. \$3.00

Wettable Dusting Sulphur: Fineness, 325 mesh screen, dusts perfectly or mixes as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons; also red spider on evergreens. 2 lb. sifter carton, 25c

Kopper Queen Liquid Mildew Spray: For control of mildew, leaf spot and black spot on rose bushes and many other flowers. Stainless; leaves no unsightly residue. ½ Pt. 35c—Pt. 60c—Qt. 90c—Gal. \$2.25—5 Gals. \$7.50

Acme Spray Soap: For use alone against Aphids; or as a Spreader with Nicotine; or as Emulsifying agent in oil sprays. 1 lb. 30c—5 lbs. \$1.25—10 lbs. \$2.25

Acme Rotenone Garden Guard: For dusting vegetables, flowers, roses, berries, etc. To control sucking and chewing insects. Non-poisonous—safe to use around humans and pets. 1 lb. sifter carton 35c—4 lb. bag 55c—25 lb. and 50 lb. bags, ask for prices.

Acme Aphid Spray: Black Leaf 40 combined with soap spreader, for use against Aphid, Thrip, Leafhopper, etc. 3 oz. tubes 35c—12 oz. cans 95c

Kopper Shield: Prepared liquid paint for treating wounds on trees; prevents disease and rot. ½ Pt. 25c—Pt. 40c—Qt. 65c—Gal. \$2.00

Acme Stop: A tree banding compound which acts as an uncrossable barrier to crawling insects. 6 ozs. 35c—1 lb. 65c—5 lbs. \$3.00



ROSE SPRAY

Good-by guesswork! Grow beautiful roses and other flowers with the Acme System of Spray Treatment combining 3 necessary elements (packed separately).

to solve the entire spraying problem—NO other sprays needed. Ask for ACME SCIENTIFIC ROSE SPRAY.

The number indicates number of gallons of spray each set will make


No. 3		\$0.95
No. 6	\$1.50	No. 48
No. 24	4.00	No. 96
		6.00
		9.75

Postpaid Prices

All Prices, unless otherwise noted, F.O.B. Dallas, except 100 Lb. Shipments in Case Lots, Prepaid.

For Orchard and Field Spraying and Dusting, ask for prices in larger quantities. Acme Spraying Guide, "When and What to Spray", furnished Free on request.

For Spraying and Dusting Equipment—See Pages 39, 40 and 41.



DAWG-GONE

Keeps Dogs away from Evergreens and Shrubs. Remove cap and hang tube in bushes. 25c per tube, postpaid.

Nico-Rote

NICOTINE-ROTENONE—Gives the Grower Three Methods of Insect Destruction: 1, By Contact; 2, By Fumes; 3, By Stomach Poisoning



Recommended for the control of: Aphid (Plant Lice), Leaf Hopper, Thrips, White Fly, Rose Chaffer, Rose Slugs, Caterpillar, Cut Worms, Dahlia Beetle, Asparagus Beetles, Mexican Bean Beetles, Cabbage Worms, Squash Bugs, Currant Worms, Wire Worms, Red Spider, Mites, Aster Beetle, Scale, Cabbage Bugs, Tomato Bugs, Potato Bugs, Cucumber Beetles, Mealy Bug, Chrysanthemum Midge, Japanese Beetle, Spruce Gall, Boxmite, Lace-Wing Fly and many others.

Will not burn, spot nor discolor when used as directed. Requires no spreader—simply add water and spray.

	Shipping Weight	Prices F.O.B. Dallas
6 oz.1 lb.	\$1.00
Quart	2½ lbs.	4.00
Gallon	9 lbs.	12.00

EVERGREEN

KILLS ANTS AND GARDEN INSECTS

Pyrethrum Base non-poisonous to humans and pets. Kills both chewing and sucking insects, such as aphids, leaf rollers, leaf hoppers, cabbage worms, cut worms, rose beetles, and many other more resistant, as well as common insects.

EVERGREEN provides you with one product that will take care of 90% of your insect troubles.

Ideal for the home gardener. It protects the beauty of your garden and will not injure the tenderest blossoms. It is safe to use (non-poisonous). It does away with complicated and confusing instructions—simply mix with water and spray.

Free Spraying Guide Sent on Request

Postpaid prices: 1 oz. 35c—6 ozs. \$1.00—16 ozs. \$2.15—1 Gal. \$12.20



KILL PLANT INSECTS

Kills 90% of Insects Destroying Gardens


Nico-Fume Pressure-Fumigator

FOR FUMIGATING GREENHOUSES

Nico-Fume Powder (14% nicotine) is burned under pressure in the can in which it is packed. A one pound can will fumigate about 25,000 cu. ft. For control of Thrips, Midge, etc.

Nico-Fume Pressure-Fumigator—1 lb. can,— 60c F.O.B., Dallas

Snarol



With Metaldehyde, the new bait that draws snails and slugs and kills them on the spot.

SNAROL kills Cutworms, Sowbugs, Snails, Grasshoppers, etc. A ready-prepared bait meal. Is not injurious to vegetation. Will not deteriorate from rain or sprinkling.

1½ lb. pkg.		\$3.00
4 lb. pkg.85	50 lb. bag.
		8.00

Postpaid


Nicotine Concentrate

For the control of Aphid, Thrip, Leaf Hopper and many other insects. Black Leaf 40 kills by actual contact and also by fumes. It may be mixed with oil emulsions, arsenates, lime sulphur, etc., to add the "gassing effect to these sprays."

"BLACK LEAF 40" ALSO REGULATES DOG TRAFFIC!

The odor of "Black Leaf 40" is not objectionable to humans, yet is repulsive to dogs.

Applying "Black Leaf 40" places a sentinel at every shrub or flowering plant, thus detouring dog traffic to unsprayed areas. **Prices F.O.B. Dallas.**



Black Leaf 40

NICOTINE SULPHATE POISON

Ounce		\$3.25
5 ounces	1.00	2 Pounds
		5.85
Pound	2.25	10 Pounds
		10.60

HORMODIN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

**No. 1
No. 2
No. 3** POWDER

ROOT FORMING CHEMICAL DEVELOPED BY BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE FOR PLANT RESEARCH

HORMODIN is the only Root Inducing Substance, each batch of which is chemically standardized by Mendenhall Control Laboratory and actually tested on cuttings and standardized physiologically by the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, thus assuring a definite amount of root inducing potency in each package. It has long been recognized that cuttings from different varieties and species of plants root very greatly in their capacity to form roots. Some species root with ease and others with difficulty or not at all.

To fulfill the needs for different species, HORMODIN POWDER has been prepared in three strengths of the active root forming substance, making it possible to propagate successfully and profitably,

from cuttings, preferably all varieties of plants. Cuttings treated with HORMODIN root sooner and have more growing roots per cutting.

HORMODIN POWDERS

No. 1 Powder (For roses, chrysanthemums, etc.)
1 3/4 oz.—50c—1 lb. \$3.00

No. 3 Powder (For evergreens, etc.)
1 oz. \$1.00—1/2 lb. \$4.50

Combination Package, contains a supply of each of the three HORMODIN POWDERS. 75c Postpaid.



HORMODIN POWDER TREATMENT

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PLANT HORMONE POWDER

STIMULATES SEEDS AND BULBS, ROOTS CUTTINGS

Cuttings treated with Rootone, root in a much shorter time, heavier root systems are formed and fewer cuttings die.

and root growth is faster and heavier, resulting in healthier plants and earlier flowering.

Bulbs, Flower seeds, Vegetable seeds, Grass and Clover seeds dusted with Rootone germinate quicker

1/4 oz. Packet, 25c; 2 Oz. Jar, \$1.00;
1 Lb. Can, \$5.00—Postpaid

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The Vitamin-Hormone stimulant, 1 oz. makes 1000 gallons solution. Use on all kinds of flowering plants, vegetables, shrubs, seedlings or trees when planting. Multiplies roots and makes better plants. Effective in hard or soft water. 1 oz. can 50c—1 lb. can \$4.00—Postpaid.



Cyanogas G-Fumigant

Weekly Fumigations will keep your greenhouse free of all insects at small cost.

Maximum dosage 1/4 oz. per 1,000 cu. ft. of greenhouse space.

Cyanogas is very effective for fumigating bulbs in storage (Gladioli, Narcissus, Iris, Tulips, etc.)

Cost less than 1c per 1000 cu. ft.

5 lb. Tins.....\$ 3.00
25 lb. Tins..... 10.00
100 lb. Tins..... 25.00

Also for fumigating seeds, grains, warehouses.

F.O.B. Dallas



Semesan Seed and Bulb Disinfectant

SEMESAN may mean the difference between a thriving, productive vegetable and flower garden—or a poor one. Dusted on seeds and bulbs or used in solution with water, as a dip,

Ten Cent Packet (1/3 oz.) treats 5 to 20 pounds of seeds; 2 oz. 35c; 1 pound \$2.25. Postpaid

SEMESAN reduces seed decay and seedling blight, generally increases germination, plant vigor and productivity.

Ask for your copies of free Vegetable and Flower Pamphlets.

Graftex

Graftex has a combination of qualities never before available. It may be used either hot or cold—in any kind of weather—and will adhere to even a wet surface. 1/2 pound of Graftex will go fully as far as one pound of ordinary grafting wax.



A Scientific Grafting Compound and Wound Dressing

Once applied it is weather proof and impervious to changes in temperature. It does not dry out nor crack and it conforms to the stretching and bending of plant growth.

1/2 lb. can.....\$.50
5 lb. can..... 4.25

Prices F. O. B. Dallas

FLORALIFE



Floralife

Floralife adds 3 to 5 days more life to cut flowers. No wilting, no fading. No need to change water or recut stems. Used by leading florists and at major flower shows.

Size Makes Price
Consumer 1 qt...10c
Bulk 50 qts. \$2.50

Trade size, requires addition of sugar, makes 10 qts...30c Postpaid

Thompson Vitimizer, an all-brass dispenser that fits in your hose right under the nozzle or sprinkler. Vitimizer holds 1 to 6 B-1 Pellets—applies correctly diluted solution in a jiffy. Vitimizer Price \$1.00, or with \$1.00 box of Thompson's Vitamin B-1 Pellets only.....\$1.89 Postpaid

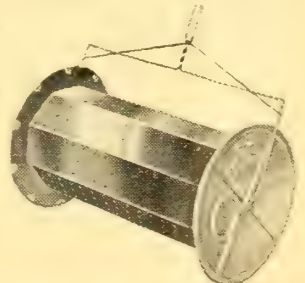
E-Z Fertilizer Spreader

"E-Z" TO USE. Simply fill the container. (We recommend Vigoro), push E-Z Fertilizer Spreader like a mower and your lawn is covered. Fertilizer need never touch your hands.

SCIENTIFIC, UNIFORM—E-Z gives you correct distribution. No portion of your lawn is neglected—none receives excess.

QUICK—E-Z's wide container assures complete coverage of entire lawn speedily, efficiently.

ECONOMICAL 2 WAYS:—(1) You use just the exact amount of fertilizer needed—no waste. (2) E-Z's low price. Only 95c—Postpaid.





Home Gardeners have found real gardening success through using Vigoro—thick velvety lawns, luxuriant flowers, fresh luscious vegetables.

Commercial Rose Growers and Green House Growers use Vigoro because its use helps them get greater production and more profit.

Market Gardeners testify that tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, in fact all vegetables, get to market quicker, weigh more per plant and are more uniform when Vigoro-fed. In other words, Vigoro makes more profit for the commercial vegetable grower.

Golf Clubs, by feeding consistently with Vigoro, make their greens and fairways "stand up" under hard daily usage.

Safe For Children

At Home your Vigoro-fed lawn is safe for your children because Vigoro is clean and odorless, it contains no bacteria and nothing to encourage worms, flies or grubs. The thick, velvety turf, grown by Vigoro, is safer for children's play and because of the deep, matted root system, your lawn will require less water.

Only four pounds are required to feed 100 square feet of lawn or garden area.

PROPER FEEDING MADE THIS BIG DIFFERENCE



Grass inches higher . . . rich green in color . . . heavy top-growth . . . deep, foraging root system . . . that's the type of lawn you can get if you use Vigoro, the complete plant food. Vigoro supplies all 11 plant food elements grass needs from soil. Use Vigoro for everything you plant: lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees, and vegetables.

Delivered Prices:
East of the 100th Meridian
 100 Lbs. \$4.00—50 Lbs. \$2.50—25 Lbs. \$1.50—10 Lb. Carton, 85c
 5 Lb. Carton 45c

West of the 100th Meridian
 (Approximately a North-South Line from Wellington to Eagle Pass, Texas.)

100 Lbs. \$5.00
 50 Lbs. 3.00
 25 Lbs. 1.75
 10 Lbs. 85c
 5 Lbs. 45c



GOOD NEWS!

Vigoro, the complete, 11-element plant food is now available in handy tablet form for house plant and window box use. Order a box—24 tablets 10c.



VIGORO SPREADERS



Vigoro can be applied by hand or with a kitchen colander. However, you will find greater economy and better results with a special Vigoro Spreader which assures uniform application and makes quick work of any feeding or lawn seeding job.

Model B has a 14" spreading width, 14-pound capacity, with rate adjustment dial and forced-feed mechanism. Sturdily constructed to last for years. Shipping weight 9 lbs. . . . \$3.75
Model MHL—16 inch spreading width, 25 pound hopper capacity. Adjustment to regulate quantity fed or sown. Rotary Agitator insuring free flow of material. Shipping weight, 22 lbs. . . . \$6.75

Model M241—24 inch width, 65-75 lbs. hopper capacity, double disc wheels, wt. 48 lbs. . . . \$16.00
Model M361—36 inch width, 100-120 lb. hopper capacity, double disc wheels, wt. 58 lbs. . . . \$23.75

All Vigoro Spreader Prices F. O. B. Dallas

Peat Moss

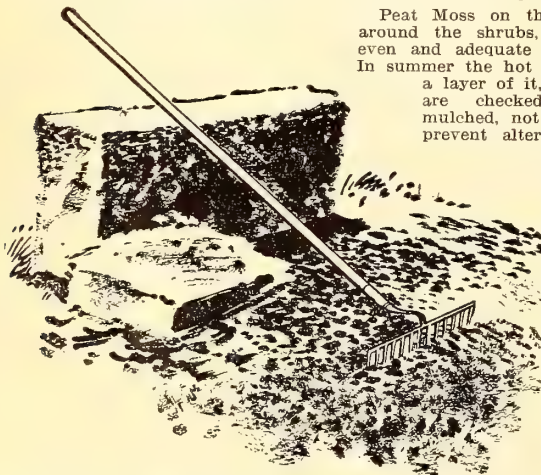
The tropics are lush not so much because of the intense heat as because of the moisture. The desert, just as hot, sprouts an oasis only beside a fresh spring.

Peat Moss absorbs 12 to 15 times its own dry weight in water.

Peat Moss on the lawn, in the flower bed, around the shrubs, is vital in maintaining an even and adequate moisture supply in the soil. In summer the hot rays are unable to penetrate a layer of it, roots do not dry out, weeds are checked. In winter plants are mulched, not to keep them warm, but to prevent alternate thaws and freezes, for sudden changes of temperature damage roots seriously and often fatally. So, it's wise to mulch with Peat Moss both summer and winter thus adding to the beauty of lawn and garden and saving water.

Use Peat Moss with Vigoro and get maximum results from both.

Greenhouse Growers use Peat Moss in the benches and in the potting soil. It's clean, sterile and weed seed free.



One bale covers about 309 sq. ft. one inch deep. Shipping weight approximate, since moisture varies, affecting weight.

Approx. Wt.	Prices F.O.B. Dallas	Approx. Wt.	Prices F.O.B. Dallas
2½ peck bag	4 lbs. \$.40	One-half bale	55 lbs. \$2.25
1 bushel bag	9 lbs. .60	1 bale	110 lbs. 4.00

Black Magic
 A TEXAS PRODUCT
Black Magic

BLACK MAGIC PEAT MOSS is not a plant food, however, it contains valuable elements: Nitrogen, nearly 2% by weight, Phosphorous, nearly 0.5%, and Potash nearly 0.5%. It also contains vital minerals: Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Sulphur, Iron, Copper, Magnesium, Manganese and Boron. The organic plant acids make the acidity or Ph. 3.4 very beneficial for many flowers and shrubs.

BLACK MAGIC PEAT MOSS will retain many times its own weight in moisture.

BLACK MAGIC PEAT MOSS is packaged in paper lined burlap bags, in convenient half bales, and each half bale weighs approximately 90 lbs., and contains four bushels. The standard or Swedish bale contains 10.4 cu. ft. or slightly less than eight bu, while the **BLACK MAGIC** bale (two half bales) contains 11 cu. ft. Used and recommended by professional growers. Order coarse ground for flower beds and general use; fine ground for lawns.

½ Bale (1 bag), weight 90 lbs. . . . \$1.85
 1 Bale (2 bags), weight 180 lbs. . . . 3.50

F.O.B. DALLAS

Tip Top Tree Trimmer

An aeroplane spruce, jointed pole. Hardened and Tempered Cutlery Steel Blade. Can be used as a 4, 8 or 12 ft. Pruner, and additional 4 ft. sections can be added to make it even longer. Cuts one inch limbs easily. Removes nests, trims climbers, prunes trees, high shrubs, berry briars and bushes, also picks high growing flowers.

No. 1312—Tip Top Tree Trimmer: with 2 4-ft. sections. Shipping weight, 6 lbs. Postpaid\$2.50

No. 13-S—4 Ft. Section Pole for above. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Postpaid50c

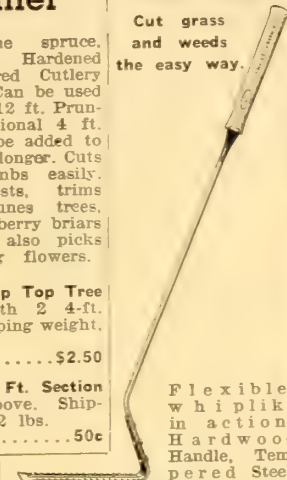
No. 1300—Saw Blade Attachment only, 12 in. Postpaid\$1.00

Pruner Blade only—Postpaid15c

Graswip

Double Edg.

Cut grass and weeds the easy way.



Flexible, whiplike in action. Hardwood Handle, Tempered Steel, de.ca.nave blades. Wt. 3 lbs. No. 330 with serrated blade No. 165 with straight edge blade. Each price \$1.00. Postage Extra.

Planet Jr. Grass Edger

A Little Brother to The Lawnmower



Finishes the Job, along straight or curved walks, flower beds and borders. No. 2 (Illustrated) \$1.25 No. 3 Same plus special metal rest for foot pressure and wheel scraper, wt. 4½ lbs. \$1.75. Postage Extra.

California Pattern Pruners



No. 124 "Professional" one piece Post-drop forged steel, keen, powerful, paid positive slicing action. Honed edges, 8" long, 1 lb. wt.\$2.50
No. 122 Dual cutting action tempered blades, 1 lb. wt. 1.00
No. 151 One piece cutlery steel drop forging, 1 lb. wt. 75c
No. 60 Tool steel blade, malleable handles, 1 lb. wt. 49c

Planet Jr. Star Pulverizer

Width of cut, 5 inches

Weeder, Cultivator, Mulcher, all in one. Ideal for Flowers, Vegetables, a round trees or shrubs.

Postpaid 5 inch, wt. 5 lbs....\$2.50

Planet Jr. Lifetime Garden Trowels

Guaranteed Not to Bend or Break

The trowels designed so the neck—usually the weakest part—is absolutely rigid. Made of Heat Treated and Tempered Steel. Garden Trowel (illustrated) wt. 1 lb. 50c
Bulb or Transplanter Trowel—Long and narrow with 3 gauge notches to help you set bulbs and plants at uniform depths. Wt. 1 lb. 50c—Postpaid



Ezy-Wear Gloves

All Leather—Dirt Proof—Soft as Kid—Washable



Permit almost barehand freedom, yet insure complete protection. Sizes for men, women—Small, Medium and Large; for men, Medium and large. Price: 75c pair—2 pairs, \$1.40—Postpaid.

Hedge Shears



MULTI-POWER

Compound Lever Action delivers 60% more power from handles to blades. Hardened, tempered cutlery steel blades. Hardwood maple handles. F.O.B. Wt. Dallas

No. 126 N-8—8" Serrated Edge Blade, 3 lbs. \$2.50
No. 26 N-6—6" Smooth Edge Blade 2 lbs. 1.50
No. 26 N-8—8" Smooth Edge Blade 3 lbs. 2.00
No. 26 N-9—9" Smooth Edge Blade 3 lbs. 2.20
Postage Extra

Snap Cut Pruners



No. 119—Easiest, safest, keenest of all pruners—bronze anvil—all cutting parts easily replaced non-pinching handles—chromium finish—8" long, cuts ¾" branches. Weight 1 lb. Each \$2.00
No. 19—Zinc cutting anvil—riveted steel blade—enamel finish, 8" long—cuts ¾" branches. Weight 1 lb. Each\$1.50
No. 9—Soft metal anvil—riveted steel blade—blue finish, 7¾" long—cuts ¾" branches. Weight 1 lb. Each\$1.00
No. 118—Ladies' "Snap Cut"—chromium finish—6" long, cuts up to ½" branches. Weight ¼ lb. Each\$1.25
Postpaid

Ezy Cut Lopping Shears

FOR TOUGH JOBS



Powerful, rugged pruners for heaviest cutting. Tool steel forgings, heat treated and accurately ground, fitted with heavy slick ash handles with long strapped ferrules.

No. 25—22" handles, cuts 2" limbs \$3.00
No. 45s—22" handles, cuts 1¼" limbs 1.75
Postpaid

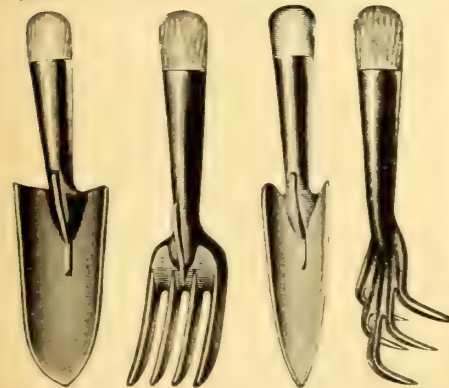
Ezy Cut Grass Shears



Comfortable non-tiring Handle Action, Self-Tensioning Keen Cutlery Blades. Easily disassembled for sharpening. Stream Lines that permit close effective work.

No. 57—(illustrated). Wt. 1 lb.89c
No. 157—Same style but with cadmium plated blades and die cast zinc rust proof handles. Wt. 1 lb.\$1.25
No. 157s—Same as No. 157 but with squeeze action handles on stand-up shaft that permits cutting from a standing position. Blades mounted between two wheels at lower end of shaft. Wt. 2½ lbs. Each\$2.25
No. 137—The highest quality of all grass shears—one piece forged steel—Blades precision tempered and hollow ground—Handles operate with horizontal squeeze (instead of vertical squeeze as illustrated above)—are high-lift to keep hand off ground while cutting. Wt. 1¼ lbs.\$1.50
No. 17—Cast steel, hardened, tempered blades—handles operate with horizontal squeeze. Wt. 1¼ lbs.\$1.50
Postpaid

Green-Gold Garden-Tools



No. 604 Garden Trowel15c
No. 606 Garden Fork15c
No. 603 Transplanter Trowel15c
No. 605 Claw Weeder15c
Set of 4 (one each)50c
Postpaid

GARDEX SOIL-FLOW GARDEN TOOLS

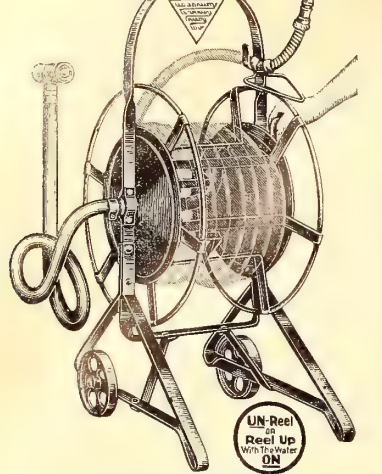
You'll find a tool exactly suited for easy hoeing, cultivating, pulverizing, planting, in the kind of soil you have in your own garden. Handles are "tailored" to fit you. Postpaid Prices—

No. 1523—3 Tooth Cultivator, 4½" wide with weeder blade ...\$1.20
No. 1563—3 Prong Cultivator, 8" wide...\$1.80
No. 1605—5 Prong Adjustable Cultivator—¾" to 7" wide\$1.50
No. 254—Roller Rake for covering and rolling planted seeds, 10" wide.....\$2.20
No. 2006—Hand Pull Furrow Plow...\$1.75
No. 1004—4" Wide Pull Hoe.....\$1.10
No. 400—Lawn Turf Edger.....\$1.30
No. 714—Midget Culti-Weeder, 2¾" wide, 16" handle50c
No. 732—Midget Culti-Hoe, overall length, 12"50c

DANDELION KNIFE



The most convenient tool we've seen for removing unwanted plants from your lawn—Forged, tempered steel—Hardwood short or "Stand Up" handle.
No. 1—Length 12" overall, Wt. ½ lb. 30c
No. 220—Length 50" Stand-Up, Wt. 1½ lbs.85c
Postage Extra



REAL REEL

The only Portable Hose Reel permitting water to run through hose wound on reel—Just turn on the water and unreel only as much hose as needed. Pays for itself by lengthening life of hose. Will hold 125 feet of 3/4 inch hose.

Real Reel, wt. 25 lbs. \$4.95
6 ft. fitted hose for use between hydrant and reel. Wt. 2 lbs. Each. .70c

FLEX-NEK

A stand with flexible neck for your hose nozzle (illustrated on end of hose above). Directs the spray where you want it and holds it there. Wt. 1 lb. Each. .70c
Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Like ALL NIGHT RAIN

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:

- 12 foot length, weight 1 lb. \$1.25
 - 18 foot length, weight 1 1/2 lb. 1.75
 - 30 foot length, weight 2 lbs. 2.75
 - 50 foot length, weight 2 1/2 lbs. 4.50
- Postpaid

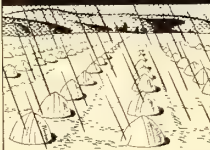


HOTKAPS

FROST can't hurt



RAIN can't harm



HOTKAPS eliminate weather and insect damage. These patented wax paper cones form miniature hot houses over each plant, promote sturdy growth and bring crops to maturity two to three weeks earlier, thus getting premium prices. Inexpensive to buy. Easy to set out. One man can place 2000 or more per day.

Prices	Weight	Postpaid
1000 Hotkaps	28 lbs.	\$10.75
5000 to 9000, per 1000		10.50
250 Htkaps with Setter	9 lbs.	4.00
100 Htkaps with Setter	5 lbs.	2.75
25 Htkaps with Setter	2 lbs.	.50
Steel Setter and Tamper	4 lbs.	1.50
Tamper Only	1 lb.	.25

INSECTS can't touch



G&O METAL PLANT PROPS LASTING

FLOWER LOVERS SAY "There's Something Real"

Because

NO MORE WOOD STAKES WITH RAG & STRING TIES

Termite and rot proof. Adorns any plant and beautifies gardens. SAVES HOURS OF WORK

Lends a "firm hand" THEY'RE PERMANENT

Use them year after year. Finished in Garden Green Enamel. Three Sizes:

- 30" O'all, 23 1/2" high, Ea. 7 1/2c; Doz. 75c
 - 42" O'all, 35 1/2" high, Ea. 10c; Doz. \$1.00
 - 66" O'all, 60" high, Ea. 15c; Doz. \$1.50
- Postpaid



Bamboo Plant Stakes

Green in Color—From 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch diameter. Postpaid

Length	Doz.	Hundred
3 ft.	15c	75c
4 ft.	20c	95c
5 ft.	30c	\$1.50

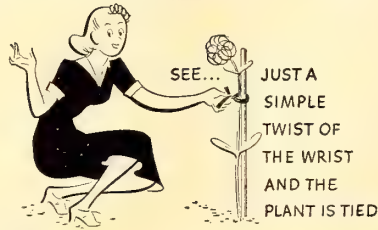
Protection Fence Rods



Strong, green enameled steel rods to support one or two rows of wire, heavy twine or clothes line, to keep short-cut pedestrians off your lawn corners—to keep people and dogs out of your flower beds and garden. Shipping wt., 6 lbs. to Dozen. Ea. 10c, Doz. \$1.00—Postpaid

'TWIST-EMS'

THE NEW HANDY PLANT-TIE



Quick—"Twist-Ems" save the tedious work of tying plants with twine or raffia.

Permanent—"Twist-Ems" do not break or come loose. The wire running through the center of the tape makes them unbreakable and they cannot come unfastened. Tape protects stem against injury.

Attractive—"Twist-Ems" are deep green in color—exactly the same shade as foliage of plants. They therefore blend in with the plantings.

Labor Saving—Plants are tied with "Twist-Ems" in one-quarter the time used in tying them with raffia or twine.

- Box of 250, 4 inch. 25c
- Box of 125, 8 inch. 25c
- Box of 5000, 16 inch. \$10.00

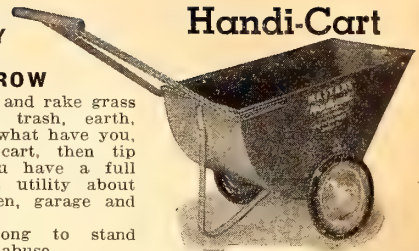
Prices Postpaid

Substantial Discounts to Nurserymen in Lots of 5000 or More

REPLACES THE CLUMSY AWKWARD WHEELBARROW

Just tip it down and rake grass cuttings, leaves, trash, earth, sand, gravel, or what have you, right into the cart, then tip it back and you have a full load. Of endless utility about the house, garden, garage and yard. Built extra strong to stand overloading and abuse. Two cubic foot capacity, wt. 24 lbs. \$4.75, F.O.B. Dallas

Handi-Cart



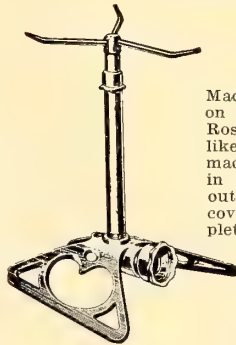
SPRINKLERS

ROSS REVOLVING SPRINKLER

Made in two heights, five and nine inches, on cast iron base 6" wide. Fitted with Ross all brass Spinner Head with nozzle-like arms. The arms of this head are so made as to force the water from a slot in the side, back toward the center and outwardly from the nozzle end, thus covering all the ground evenly and completely, up to a 40 foot circle.

Postpaid

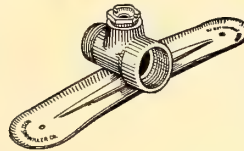
- No. 235—5" high, wt. 1 1/2 lbs. \$.90
- No. 239—9" high, wt. 1 3/4 lbs. 1.00



ROSS HOSE TEE

Body of Zamak rust-proof metal, mounted on an iron base, 7 1/2" long. Fitted with all-brass, full circle sprinkler head. May be used singly or in series, coupled together with hose, to cover large areas from one hydrant.

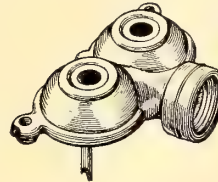
- No. 211, Full Circle Hose Tee, wt. 1/2 lb. 45c Postpaid



ROSS TWIN SPRINKLER

Die cast of Zamak rust-proof metal, gives a fine rain-like spray over a large area. Capacity, 3 1/2 gallons per minute. Furnished with Stick Pin to prevent tipping.

- No. 35 Twin Sprinkler, Wt. 1/2 lb. 25c Postpaid



ROSS HAND SPRAY

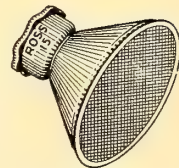
Body of die cast Zamak rust proof metal. The face is of sheet brass inserted into the body in a non-leak seam. Capacity 13 gallons per minute at 40 lbs. pressure.

- No. 11 Hand Spray, Wt. 1/2 lb. 50c—Postpaid.



GARDEN ATOMIZER

The body of this atomizer is drawn from a flat sheet of solid brass and is fitted with a brass screen face to insure a misty spray. Excellent to lay a dew on young plants, or plants with tender foliage and blooms. Suitable for increasing humidity in greenhouses. No. 15 Garden Atomizer, Wt. 1/4 lb. \$1.00 postpaid

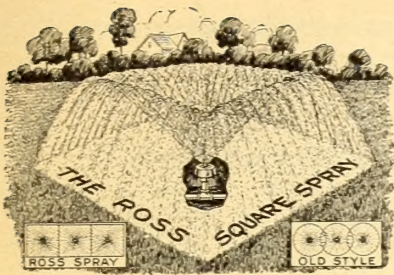


NOZZLE HOLDER

Collar of heavy brass. Holds nozzle firmly. Allows full adjustment of nozzle to any position. 5/16" x 12" Steel Spike. No. H Holder, Wt. 1/2 lb. 25c postpaid



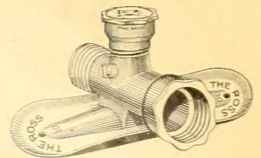
Ross Square Spray Sprinklers



Ross Square Spray Sprinkler Heads are made to cover the ground evenly in a perfect square. The water reaches the corners and edges equally with the rest of the square, so there are no dry spots between heads. All sprinkling out of bounds and wasteful overlapping are eliminated. The walks are always dry. The result is the saving of fully 36% of the water used in ordinary round spray sprinkling systems.

The Tees are cast brass with embossed brass base 1 3/4" x 5 3/4", will not tip or upset. May be used singly or in series, coupled together with hose, to cover large areas from one hydrant. Adjustable for absolutely even distribution of water when used in series.

No. 581—Ross Square Spray Tee, Wt. 1 lb. \$1.20 Postpaid



ROSS HOSE TEE WITH SQUARE SPRAY SPRINKLER HEAD

Antrol

KILLS ANTS IN THEIR NEST

A Scientific Method, Safe, Sure, Permanent

Antrol is safe around children and pets. Consists of small glass containers from which worker ants carry special Antrol Syrup to their nests for food. The whole ant family is quickly killed at the source—the only way to get permanent relief. Controls both sweet and grease-eating ants. Guaranteed. Proved in over a million homes.

Antrol Ready Filled Set containing four Filled Feeders, weight 1 lb. 40c
Antrol Syrup for refilling, 4 oz. bottle. 20c
Antrol Syrup for refilling, Gallon. \$2.75

SAFE TO USE AROUND CHILDREN AND PETS

Can Be Used Inside or Outside the House

Antrol Ant Traps

ANTROL ANT TRAPS: Kills both sweet and grease eating ants, contains two kinds of specially prepared material.

Each 10c
Postpaid



Postpaid Prices



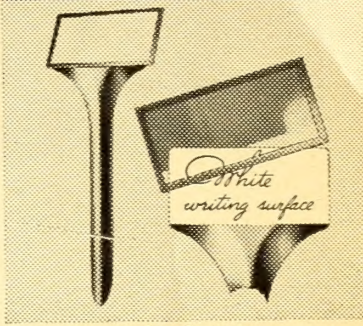
Chigger Chaser



Enables you to keep chiggers off your person, regardless of how many chiggers may be in your territory. It is no longer necessary or pardonable for people to scratch chigger bites. Chiggers don't even make good conversation any more because they are needless. CHIGGER CHASER is an absolutely harmless powder to the most sensitive skin, yet it positively keeps chiggers off. Dust thoroughly.

Comes in Sifter top cans, postpaid to you, 1 1/2 oz.—25c; 4 oz.—50c

A New Weatherproof METAL PLANT MARKER



Patent Pending

"IT WEARS A CAP"

As beautiful as your flowers and we highly recommend this to our trade. Made of durable metal; baked enamel, green finish. Write on top of stake and slip on plastic window cap. You have an enduring marker, with no fade-out of your writing. Stake is 7" tall, writing surface 1 1/4" x 2 1/2". Shipped Prepaid. 12 markers \$1.00; 25 markers \$2.00; 50 markers \$3.75; 100 markers \$7.00.

\$1000 Guaranteed Killers

\$1000 ROACH KILLER

protects against water bugs, roaches and black beetles, all of whom eat this powder. Most kinds of roaches eat it—the only exception of which we know being the brown and white Australian roach which must be killed by contact powder. Where ordinary roaches exist, however, this killer is the simplest and easiest to use. Odorless and clean.

4 oz. Package, Postpaid. 35c
9 oz. Package, Postpaid. 65c
20 oz. Package, Postpaid. 1.25



\$1000 GUARANTEED ANT-BANE

Guaranteed to rid buildings of ants when used according to directions.

4 oz. can, postpaid. 35c 9 oz. can, postpaid. 65c

\$1000 FLY KILLER

7 oz. size, Postpaid. 25c
Pint size, Postpaid. 50c

\$1000 FLEA KILLER

Kills fleas on dogs and in kennels, barns or other places.
6 oz. cans, Postpaid. 25c
1 pint cans, Postpaid. 50c

\$1000 BED BUG KILLER

Pint can, Shipping weight 2 lbs.
Postpaid 35c

\$1000 MOTH KILLER

Pint size, shipping weight 2 lbs. with special sprayer, Postpaid . . . 75c

\$1000 RAT AND MOUSE KILLER

4 oz. tube, Postpaid. 35c

Soy-O-Cide Livestock Spray

A PRODUCT OF THE SOY BEAN FIELDS SUPERIOR TO MINERAL OIL SPRAYS EXTREMELY LOW IN COST!



SOY-O-CIDE is used on Cattle, Horses, Pets.

SOY-O-CIDE is used in Barns, Hen Houses, Pet Quarters.

Because it is diluted with water, it cools rather than irritates the animal and does not affect milk production. No danger of skin injury, even by heavy application.

Adequate to repel and kill flies.

Postpaid Prices

2 Ounce Trial Bottle
Makes 1 Quart Spray. . . 15c
1/2 Pint Makes
1 Gallon Spray 35c
1 Pint Makes 2 Gallons Spray 60
1 Quart Makes 4 Gallons Spray 1.00
1 Gallon Makes 16 Gallons Spray 3.20

EVERY CHIGGER ON YOU IS THERE WITH YOUR CONSENT!

Chigger Choke

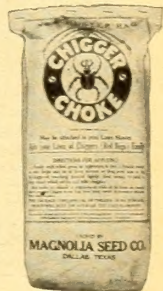
Rids your lawn of Chiggers (Red Bugs) easily!

There is no longer any need or excuse for enduring these pests. One application of CHIGGER CHOKE, according to instructions on the package, will free your lawns for a season. If you and your neighbors will free your lawns one year, reinfestation can be avoided for many years.

The NEW DUSTER BAG makes application easy. Just attach bag to your lawn mower, or attach ropes to bag and drag over area to be dechiggered.

The new bag contains 7 pounds of Chigger Choke Powder, which will dust the average City Yard 50x150 feet. Shipping weight, 8 lbs.

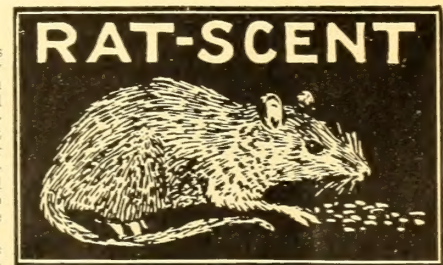
F.O.B. Dallas, only. 95c



Rat Scent

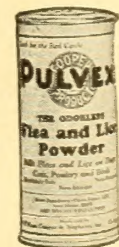
is a poisoned grain. Its odor attracts rats. They eat it greedily, soon begin to feel suffocated, and run toward fresh air until they drop, without realizing what is poisoning them. Rat Scent is harmless to chickens, Dogs and cats are not attracted to it because it is a whole grain.

7 oz. box, Postpaid, 35c
13 oz. box, Postpaid, 50c



Pulvex

Kills Fleas on Dogs—Cats—Birds



Actually kills the fleas—dead—and keeps new ones off for a week or more.

Ideal for cats because non-irritating to their tender skins and non-injurious if they lick it off.

Pulvex Powder, 2 oz. Shaker Can, Postpaid. 50c

Pulvex Soap, Postpaid 25c



Cyanogas

ONE WHIFF KILLS PESTS

Not a bait — Cyanogas is a gas producing powder that kills pests right in their burrows or nests, in feed rooms, corn cribs, granaries, under floors, in lumber piles, etc.

It's the Gas that kills 'em



CYANOGEN ANT KILLER

It's the sure way. Kills the queen, wipes out the entire ant colony. Packed in spouted can especially for treating ant nests.

4 ounces, postpaid 30c

CYANOGEN A DUST

For use in pump dusters to pump into burrows, nests, under floors, into wood piles, stacks of feed or seed, etc. to kill all kinds of pests.

Postpaid prices ½ lb. 45c—1 lb. 75c—5 lbs. \$3.00—25 lbs. \$10.00—100 lbs. \$25.00

CYANOGEN G—FUMIGANT

The positive fumigant for greenhouses, mushroom houses, warehouses, flour mills, grain and seeds, nursery stock, bulbs; for soil sterilization; and for killing bedbugs, cockroaches, and other pests in tourists camps, bunk houses, etc.

Postpaid: 5 lbs. \$3.00—25 lbs. \$10.00—100 lbs. \$25.00

CYANOGEN FOOT PUMP AND HAND DUSTERS

Especially designed for use with Cyanogen A Dust. The powerful piston action forces the Cyanogen deep into otherwise inaccessible parts of burrows. All non-corrosive metals.

FOOT PUMP DUSTER— (Illustrated) . . . \$7.00 Postpaid
HAND DUSTER—Rugged, powerful. \$3.00 Postpaid



Safeway Silent Oil Burning Heaters

FOR ECONOMY AND PERFORMANCE CHOOSE A SAFEWAY

Today's Super values—Safeway Senior and Safeway Junior—Two Oil Burning Heaters that give much in performance for little in price.

TEXAS USER SAYS:

Ewing Feed and Seed Store,
Bryan, Texas

Dear Sirs:

We are surely satisfied and pleased with our oil heater (Safeway Senior) that we purchased from you. It heats two large rooms evenly, and we think at a minimum cost. It will run on a gallon a day if the weather is not too severe. As our kerosene just costs \$.06 a gallon, we are heating much more cheaply than the city gas.

Yours Sincerely,
(Signed) D. V. McCullough

November 25, 1940
P.O. Box 845, Bryan, Texas

SPECIFICATIONS

Both Safeway Senior and Safeway Junior are built of heavy 22 guage copper bearing blued steel, baffled to pocket heat and prevent undue loss. Automatic draft adjuster and high quality metering pin type control valve are standard equipment. Burner operates without objectionable noise, and develops a golden, intensely hot flame. Cannot overflow because it has "Barometric" feed. The products of combustion exhaust up the smoke pipe, a Safeway does not make the room smelly.

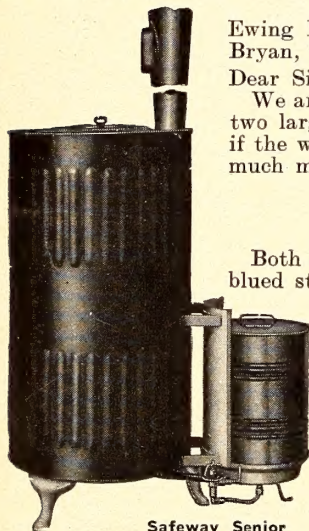
WIDE BURNING RANGE

Safeway Burners will handle up to 8 gallons of Kerosene or Distillate in 24 hours or they may be throttled down to burn only 2 quarts in 24 hours.

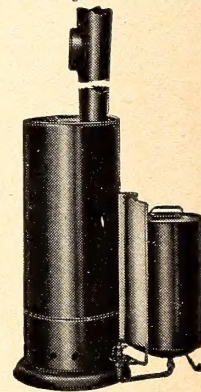
EXTRAORDINARY VALUE

Prices F. O. B. Dallas

Safeway Senior, Heats 4000 cu. ft. 18" Diameter, 37" high, 4 gal. tank, weight 44 lbs. \$14.90
Safeway Junior, Heats 2700 cu. ft. 10" Diameter, 27" high, 2½ gal. tank, weight 29 lbs. \$10.80



Safeway Senior



Safeway Junior

Clipper Grain and Seed Cleaners

6 OUTSTANDING CLIPPER FEATURES:

1. Vertical Air Blast Operations
2. Three Speed Fan
3. Three Cleaning Operations
4. Lifetime Construction
5. Big Capacity
6. 12 Screens Furnished

Model 2B Only (Without Power or Bagging Elevator) Carried In Dallas—Other Numbers Factory Delivery Only

MODEL 1B—For Hand Operation, capacity 10 to 20 bushels per hour. Weight 185 lbs. \$42.00 F.O.B. Factory

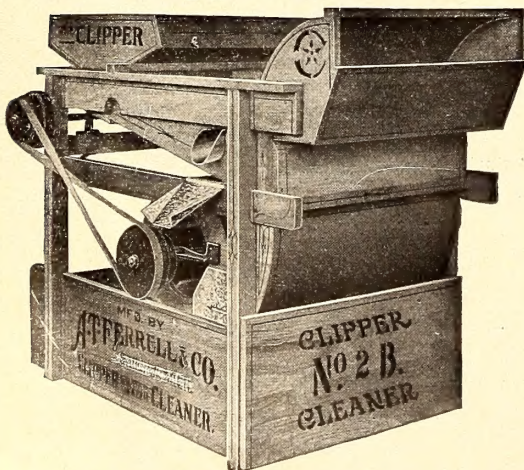
MODEL 2B—For Power Driven Continuous Duty capacity 15 to 25 bushels per hour. Requires ¼ H.P. Motor.

2B Cleaner only \$47.50 F.O.B. Factory; \$54.00 F.O.B. Dallas

2B Cleaner with 110 volt, 60 cyl. Motor, mounted, \$57.50 F.O.B. Factory

2B Cleaner with Bagging Elevator (NO Motor) \$65.00 F.O.B. Factory

2B Cleaner with Bagging Elevator and ¼ H.P. 110 volt 60 cyl. Motor mounted \$80.00 F.O.B. Factory



AVAILABLE 4 WAYS—3 SIZES

- 1st As a "Plain" Mill—best if you grind mostly grain.
- 2nd Equipped with crusher feeder—"Tops" if you grind lots of ear corn.
- 3rd Combination Mill (with cutting head and plain feed table.) The "All-round" mill for grain, roughage and ear corn, ensilage cutting.
- 4th Combination Mill and Silo Filler—grinds any kind of feed—grain and roughage together, if desired. Fills the silo.

FOR MOLASSES MIXING

Any one of the Gehl Mills can be hooked up with the Gehl Dry Feed Molasses Mixer.

Ask for special Gehl Catalog.

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HOW TO ORDER

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HOW TO FIGURE POSTAGE

Do not send stamps, but just add the amount for postage to the cost of the merchandise and include it in your remittance. We will return any money left over if you send too much.

If the total weight of the goods you are ordering is a fraction over a pound it will add a pound to the rate. Packages up to 8 ounces in weight are carried at the rate of 1½ cents for each 2

ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance. For rates on packages over 8 ounces, see table below.

Within zones 1, 2 and 3, packages up to 70 pounds in weight are carried. The weight limit for all other zones is 50 pounds.

Explosives, Inflammable Articles, Poisons and Articles measuring more than 84 inches length and girth combined, cannot be shipped by parcel post, according to the United States postoffice rulings.

PARCEL POST RATES

	ZONES 1 and 2 —Not over 150 miles from us.	ZONE 3—151 to 300 miles from us.	ZONE 4—301 to 600 miles from us.	ZONE 5—601 to 1000 miles from us.	ZONE 6—1001 to 1400 miles from us.	ZONE 7—1401 to 1800 miles from us.	ZONE 8—1801 miles and over from us.
For weights over 8 oz. up to 1 pound the postage is	8 Cents	9 Cents	10 Cents	11 Cents	12 Cents	14 Cents	15 Cents
For each additional pound or fraction of a pound add	1.1 Cents	2 Cents	4 Cents	6 Cents	7 Cents	9 Cents	11 Cents

EXAMPLE—Your shipment weighs 8 pounds 5 ounces. You must figure postage on 9 pounds. In the first or second zone from us your first pound costs 8c and the 8 additional pounds cost 1.1c

each, or a total of 17 cents for the 9 pounds. If you live in the third zone, send 9 cents for the first pound and 2 cents each for additional pounds or 25 cents, etc.

GARDEN *for* DEFENSE *of* COUNTRY *and* HOME



- There can be no reserve of fresh green vegetables **except in gardens.**
- The interruption of the rapid transport of these foods to market next summer, may cause widespread shortage **overnight.**
- The vital importance of these protective, **vitamin rich** foods in the diet, especially of children is well established.
- You can protect your family, and contribute to national preparedness by growing a large part of the vegetables you need in **your own back yard.**

*Be
Ready!*

**PLAN AND PLANT EARLY,
FOR WHATEVER MAY COME !**