

## **Historic, archived document**

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# BUCHANAN'S

## SEEDS for 1938



1938 JANUARY 1938							1938 FEBRUARY 1938							1938 MARCH 1938							1938 APRIL 1938						
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
						1			1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5						1	2
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29	27	28						27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30

1938 MAY 1938							1938 JUNE 1938							1938 JULY 1938							1938 AUGUST 1938							
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	
										1	2	3	4						1	2			1	2	3	4	5	6
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	26	27	28	29	30			24/31	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31				

1938 SEPTEMBER 1938							1938 OCTOBER 1938							1938 NOVEMBER 1938							1938 DECEMBER 1938						
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30		23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

# R.B. BUCHANAN SEED CO.

INCORPORATED

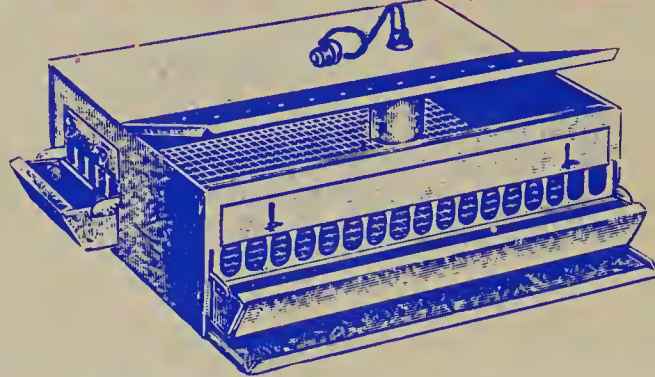
18 S. FRONT ST.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

# BUCHANAN'S DAY-OLD BABY CHICKS



No.  
375  
\$3.00  
Each  
Post Paid



No.  
375  
\$2.75  
Each  
At Store

## METAL BOX ELECTRIC BROODER

Accommodates 50 day-old chicks. Made entirely of heavy galvanized steel, complete with galvanized dropping pan, very sanitary, easy to keep clean. Hardware cloth floor of 1/2-inch mesh. Feed and water trough easily removed for filling and cleaning. Uses ordinary electric light bulb for heat. Bulb not furnished. Priced almost as low as paper box brooders. This metal outfit is much more satisfactory and will give years of service.

### BABY CHICKS

We have a hatch off each Monday and Thursday. First hatch off about January 25. It requires 3 weeks to hatch chicks.

ONLY \$1.00 DEPOSITS for each 100 chicks wanted, will insure you these low prices and hold your order for delivery any date you wish. Balance due 10 days before shipment, or send cash in full with order for quick delivery. Under these terms we pay all transportation charges. ON SPRING, 1938, ORDERS booked now you may send only \$1.00 now to hold any sized order. Balance of the \$1.00 per 100 deposit to be mailed by February 1, 1938.

C. O. D. PLAN—Send \$1.00 for each 100 chicks or any amount less than 100. Pay balance on delivery plus transportation charges. If you want chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance, be sure to specify this.

### "A" QUALITY CHICKS

Shipping Charges Prepaid Anywhere in U. S.

"A" Quality Chicks are produced from high quality, well-matured stock. Every bird selected to meet all standard requirements of the breed. Produced from healthy, free-range flocks, thus insuring high livability and quick growth. Excellent for broilers and egg production.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White and S. C. Brown Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$7.95	\$39.25	\$78.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	2.45	4.65	8.45	41.50	82.00
White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes	2.65	4.80	9.45	47.50	90.00
S. L. Wyandottes, S. C. Black Minorcas	2.65	4.80	9.45	47.50	90.00
Jersey White Giants, Jersey Black Giants	3.00	5.50	10.45	52.50	

### "AA" SPECIAL QUALITY CHICKS

Our "AA" Quality Chicks are from high-producing flocks. These flocks are mated with "AA" Quality Cockerels, and the chicks from them make an exceptionally good value for the money.

These are the most profitable chicks you can buy, unless you get our "AAA" Quality Chicks.

Shipping Charges Prepaid Anywhere in U. S.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White and S. C. Brown Leghorns					
Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons	\$3.40	\$5.40	\$9.90	\$49.00	\$97.00
White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes					

### "AAA" FINEST QUALITY CHICKS

"AAA" Chicks are the very finest quality chicks we produce. Customers report outstanding success. Our "AAA" matings are the result of our many years of careful, selective breeding.

Shipping Charges Prepaid Anywhere in U. S.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White and S. C. Brown Leghorns					
Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons	\$4.00	\$6.95	\$12.90	\$62.50	\$125.00
White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes					

ASSORTED CHICKS—Chicks left over after our regular orders are filled, and any that may hatch off color from all three grades. These are good, strong chicks, no culls or cripples. They carry the same live arrival guarantee as our other chicks.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
Assorted All Breeds	\$2.25	\$3.75	\$6.90	\$34.50	\$69.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	2.25	4.25	7.50	37.50	75.00

### DISCOUNTS ON EARLY ORDERS

On orders mailed before February 1st, we will allow the following discounts from the Spring Prices, shown above: On "AAA" Chicks, 2c per chick discount; on "AA" Chicks, 1c per chick discount. No discounts on Assorted or "A" Quality Chicks. A deposit of only \$1.00 at this time holds any size order for spring delivery, saves you these discounts.

### GUARANTEED DELIVERY

We Guarantee 100% live delivery of the number of chicks ordered, to reach you in good condition and just as represented to you in our advertising. If you do not receive 100% of the number of chicks ordered, alive and in good condition, have your delivery agent sign a statement of loss and mail to us within 24 hours after receipt of shipment. We will replace all dead or missing chicks, or refund money. We do not guarantee chicks to live.









BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

READ CAREFULLY DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

LIBERAL PREMIUMS—Please bear in mind that on seeds in packets and ounces only (no quarter-pounds, pounds or two pounds), the purchaser may select 25 cents' worth extra on each dollar sent.

CASH WITH ORDER—Please send money with order sufficient to cover the whole bill and remit by express, postal money order or check.

FREE DELIVERY BY MAIL—We pay postage to any postoffice in the United States on all Vegetable and Flower Seeds quoted in this catalog, except when quoted on Yellow Price List.

ERRORS—While we exercise care in filling orders, yet in the press of business errors sometimes will be made, in which event we wish to be promptly notified of the fact and will make such corrections as will be entirely satisfactory.

PLANTS, BULBS AND SLIPS—Plants, bulbs and slips are seldom forwarded on the same day with seeds ordered at the same time.

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS—Always be sure to give both; we have hundreds of orders, either unsigned or without address, awaiting identification.

NON-WARRANTY—R. B. Buchanan Seed Co., Inc., give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants, fertilizers, insecticides, etc., they send out and will not in any way be responsible for the crop.

January 1, 1938.

R. B. BUCHANAN SEED CO., INC.

INDEX

VEGETABLE SEEDS AND PLANTS, FLOWER SEEDS, ROSES AND BULBS

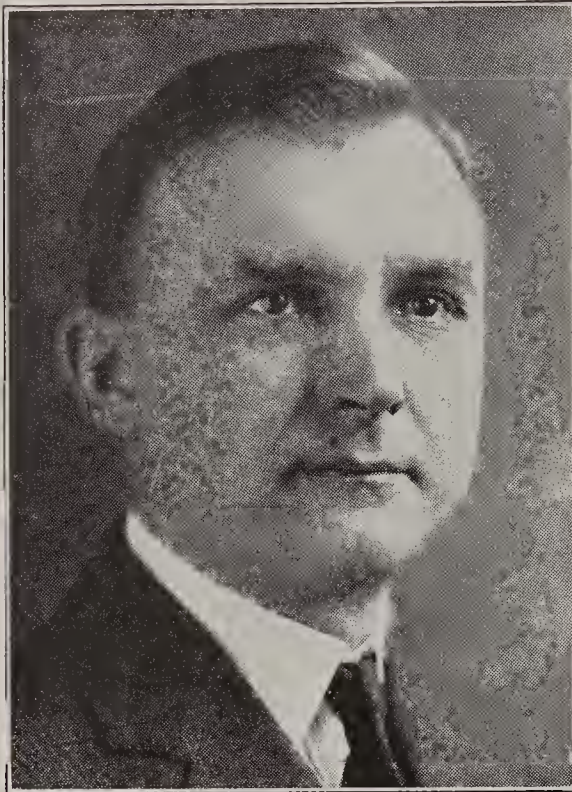
Table listing various vegetable seeds and plants with page numbers. Includes sections for Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, and Roses and Bulbs.

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS, INSECTICIDES, SPRAYING, FRUITS AND BERRY PLANTS

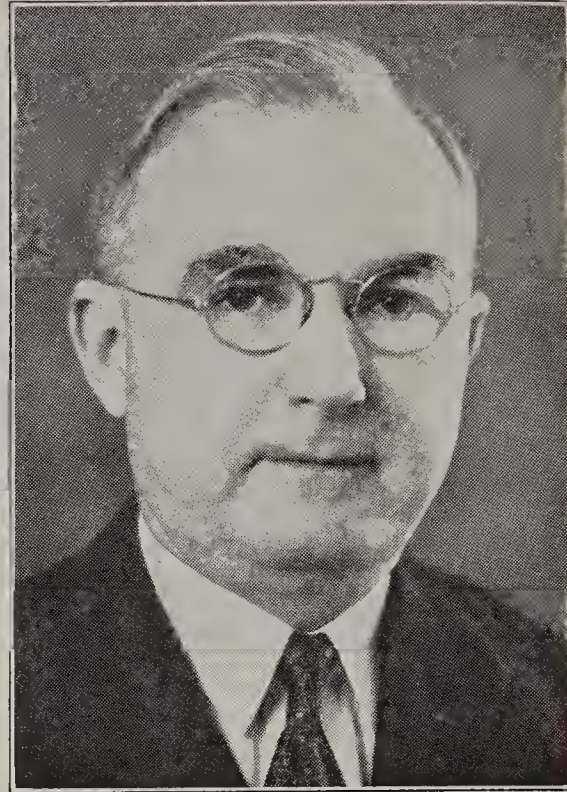
Table listing field and grass seeds, insecticides, spraying products, fruits, and berry plants with page numbers.



1887



1917



1937

R. B. BUCHANAN

TO YOU:—January, 42 years ago, at Bald Knob, Arkansas, waiting for a train to bring me to Memphis, a salesman selling subscriptions to a farm paper approached a prospective customer with these words, "Are you a farmer?" Answer: "Yes." Salesman: "Do you know that farming is the oldest profession known, and the least studied?" It is. However, there has been much progress made during these forty-two years, and there is much more to learn.

In the olden days the seedsmen who asked the lowest price sold the seed regardless of how much noxious seed contained in those seed, or how low the germination, the buyer forgetting the old adage: "There is hardly anything in this world that some man cannot make a little worse and sell a little cheaper, and the people who consider price only are his legitimate prey." We have a 1937 report from Arkansas State Plant Board of finding a shipment of Lespedeza offered for sale containing 86,000 dodder seed to a pound; approximately every third seed in the bag was dodder.

Seed come from the farm and are the smallest expense of producing a crop; the main costs are rent, taxes, food for yourself, family, livestock, and tenants. If you intend planting seed that you grew in 1937 (especially cotton seed) have them tested for germination by your State Agri. Dept., or a competent seed analyst, or write us for prices for doing this work. We will analyze them and send you a complete analysis. We have been testing seeds for 31 years, and every lot of seeds that we offer for sale are tested for Purity and Germination. Do not buy any seed for planting 1938 crop from anyone unless they have been tested by a competent seed analyst.

In sending you this my 30th Annual Catalogue, I have tried to dispense with "ballyhoo," only giving you short descriptions and facts; for anyone who knows enough to plant a crop knows that they must have Pure Seed, Good Soil, Moisture, and Sunshine, and in the place of "ballyhoo" we have tried to give you more practical information.

This year we have added many new features: Front Cover, 1938 Calendar, page 2; Almanac, page 72; outfits for testing soils, page 68; case of 24 samples of field seeds; also diagram for converting used oil drums for treating seed with Dubay disinfectants shown on page 78; many testimonial letters, and in addition to these new features we are carrying the pages showing planting tables, Field, Garden, and Flower seeds, and instructions for spraying. Also you will notice on those pages quoting insecticides a cut of skull and cross bones, with the words, Not for internal use. This is a warning. Just a few days ago both Memphis papers carried an account of an Arkansas family being poisoned by having a can of calcium arsenate in the pantry, which was either poured in a barrel of flour by a child too young to know better, or knocked over into the flour by rats. The family made biscuits of the flour and several of them were in a Memphis hospital. "Keep insecticides under lock and key when not in use." Any preparation which is used to control insects or diseases of vegetables, fruits or field crops is dangerous to human beings, pets, and livestock.

In addition to these new features we have this our 30th Annual Catalogue punched, a string inserted that it may be hung on a convenient nail for use as a twelve months calendar, as well as giving much information not only appreciated by planters, but by County Agents, Agricultural Teachers, and other groups who have done much to improve farming conditions during the past 40 years. I will appreciate your writing me how you like these new features, or any other feature you suggest to improve my future catalogues.

When I think of our Southern agricultural situation today I am reminded of the speech of Henry W. Grady, made at Dallas, Texas, State Fair on October 26, 1887:

"When every farmer in the South shall eat bread from his own fields and meat from his own pastures, and disturbed by no creditor, and enslaved by no debt, shall sit amid his teeming gardens, and orchards, and vineyards, and dairies, and barnyards, pitching his crops in his own wisdom, and growing them in independence, making cotton his clean surplus, and selling it in his own time, and in his chosen market, and not at a master's bidding—getting his pay in cash and not in a receipted mortgage that discharges his debt, but does not restore his freedom—then shall be breaking the fullness of our day. Great is King Cotton! But to lie at his feet while the usurer and grain-raiser bind us in subjection, is to invite the contempt of man and the reproach of God."

In conclusion, I have no excuses to make for this catalogue, none for prices contained therein, no quarrel with men who ask more for their seed, none with men who ask less. I have only to say that after more than 40 years buying and selling seeds—here's the best I know.

Yours sincerely,

*R. B. Buchanan*

P. S.—I expect to resume my 5 minute broadcasts at the noon hour over WREC on January 3, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.



JANUARY

Flower: Snowdrop		Birthstone: Garnet
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Festivals, Anniversaries and Seasonal Notes
1	Sat.	NEW YEAR'S DAY.
2	Sun.	U. S. Flag first raised, 1776.
3	Mon.	Vaccination discovered by Jenner, 1798.]
4	Tue.	Utah admitted to the Union, 1896.
5	Wed.	Senator Carter Glass, born 1858.
6	Thu.	Twelfth Night. New Mexico admitted, 1912.
9	Sun.	First shot fired between the States, 1861.
10	Mon.	League of Nations established, 1920.
11	Tue.	Alexander Hamilton born 1757.
14	Fri.	Vermont declared an independent state, 1777.
16	Sun.	Last legal drinks for 13 years, 1920.
17	Mon.	Benjamin Franklin, born 1706.
18	Tue.	D. M. Ferry & Co. was established 1867.
19	Wed.	Robert E. Lee, born 1807.
20	Thu.	20th Amendment took effect, 1937.
21	Fri.	T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, born 1824.
22	Sat.	Nicholas Appert, invented canning.
23	Sun.	Mutiny on the S. S. Bounty, 1790.
24	Mon.	Gold discovered in California, 1848.
25	Tue.	New York-San Francisco phone opened, 1915.
26	Wed.	Michigan admitted to the Union, 1837.
27	Thu.	Edison patented electric bulb, 1880.
28	Fri.	First Tel. exchange, New Haven, 1878.
29	Sat.	Kansas admitted to the Union, 1861.
30	Sun.	Franklin D. Roosevelt, born 1882.

FEBRUARY

Flower: Primrose		Birthstone: Amethyst
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Festivals, Anniversaries and Seasonal Notes
1	Tue.	First railroad opened, 1804, in Wales.
2	Wed.	Candlemas Day; Blessing the Candles.
3	Thu.	Woodrow Wilson, died 1924.
4	Fri.	First U. S. street car, New York, 1832.
5	Sat.	Dwight L. Moody, born 1837.
6	Sun.	C. N. Keeney gave 25 years to developing the stringless bean.
7	Mon.	
8	Tue.	Gen. W. T. Sherman, born 1820.
11	Fri.	Thomas A. Edison, born 1847.
12	Sat.	LINCOLN'S BIRTH. 16th Pres., b. 1847.
13	Sun.	Gen. Ethan Allen, died 1789.
14	Mon.	St. Valentine. Ore. admitted to Union, 1859.
16	Wed.	Cyrus McCormick, born 1809.
18	Fri.	Peace with England ratified, 1815.
19	Sat.	Ohio admitted to the Union, 1803.
20	Sun.	Phonograph patented, 1878.
21	Mon.	Washington monument dedicated, 1885.
22	Tue.	WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. B. 1732.
23	Wed.	In 1797 C. Newbold pat. first cast iron plow.
26	Sat.	Buffalo Bill Cody, pioneer, born 1846.
27	Sun.	First Am. lighthouse, Beaver Tail, R.I., 1749.
28	Mon.	First American railroad chartered, 1827.

MARCH

Flower: Violet		Birthstone: Bloodstone
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Festivals, Anniversaries and Seasonal Notes
1	Tue.	Nebraska admitted to the Union, 1867.
2	Wed.	ASH WEDNESDAY.
3	Thu.	Florida admitted to the Union, 1845.
4	Fri.	Vermont admitted to the Union, 1791.
5	Sat.	Peter Minuit reached Manhattan, 1626.
6	Sun.	Fall of the Alamo, Texas, 1836.
7	Mon.	Luther Burbank, born 1849.
8	Tue.	Fremont arrived in California, 1848.
9	Wed.	Monitor vs. Merrimac, 1862.
10	Thu.	Telephone first used by Graham Bell, 1876.
11	Fri.	Great blizzard began, 1888.
12	Sat.	Income tax week-end. Inv. England, 1798.
14	Mon.	Eli Whitney patented the cotton gin, 1794.
15	Tue.	Maine admitted to the Union, 1820.
16	Wed.	Joseph Jenckes, first Am. inventor, died 1683.
17	Thu.	ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
18	Fri.	Grover Cleveland, born 1837.
19	Sat.	De la Salle, discover of the Miss., died 1687.
21	Mon.	Conn. Agri. Exp. Sta., first in Amer., est. 1877.
24	Thu.	First cattle imported, 1624.
25	Fri.	R. I. bought for 40 fathoms of wampum, 1636.
26	Sat.	Beethoven, died 1826.
27	Sun.	Florida discovered, Ponce de Leon, 1513.
29	Tue.	Alaska bo. from Russia for \$7,200,000, 1867.
31	Thu.	Perry's Treaty opened Japan, 1854.

APRIL

Flower: Daisy		Birthstone: Diamond
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Festivals, Anniversaries and Seasonal Notes
1	Fri.	All Fools' Day.
2	Sat.	United States Mint established, 1792.
6	Wed.	U.S. ent. W. War, 1917, cost 35 billion dollars.
8	Fri.	Chas. Darwin, evolutionist, died April, 1882.
9	Sat.	Appomattox, 1865.
10	Sun.	PALM SUNDAY.
11	Mon.	Salvation Army founded, 1864.
12	Tue.	Henry Clay, born 1777.
13	Wed.	R. Trevithic, inventor of locomotive, b. 1771.
14	Thu.	President Lincoln assassinated, 1865.
15	Fri.	GOOD FRIDAY. S.S. Titanic wrecked, 1912.
16	Sat.	PASSOVER.
17	Sun.	EASTER.
18	Mon.	Paul Revere set speed record, 1775.
19	Tue.	San Francisco earthquake, 1906.
21	Thu.	Independence of Cuba recognized, 1898.
22	Fri.	First white woman arrived in Oregon, 1814.
23	Sat.	Shakespeare, born 1564.
24	Sun.	Summer Time. Invention of Franklin.
25	Mon.	Boston News-Letter, first U.S. newsp. 1704.
26	Tue.	Ascension Day, Memorial Day in Ala., Fla., Ga. and Miss.
27	Wed.	
28	Thu.	Newton pub. theory of gravitation, 1686.
29	Fri.	First "L" train run in New York, 1878.
30	Sat.	Washington inaugurated as first Pres., 1789.

MAY

Flower: Hawthorn		Birthstone: Emerald
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Festivals, Anniversaries and Seasonal Notes
1	Sun.	Dewey's victory, Manila, 1898.
2	Mon.	Gold discovered in Montana, 1858.
3	Tue.	Conn. charter signed by Charles II, 1662.
4	Wed.	J. J. F. Audubon, Am. naturalist, born 1785.
6	Fri.	Braddock's road over the Allegh. begun, 1755.
7	Sat.	S. S. Lusitania torpedoed, 1915.
8	Sun.	MOTHER'S DAY.
9	Mon.	Byrd flew over the North Pole, 1926.
10	Tue.	Last spike driven in U. P. railroad, 1869.
11	Wed.	Minnesota admitted to the Union, 1858.
13	Fri.	Jamestown founded, 1607.
14	Sat.	Eclipse of the moon.
15	Sun.	Lewis & Clark began ascent of Miss., 1804.
17	Tue.	Delegates at Phila. drew up a Constit., 1787.
19	Thu.	Peace Treaty with Mexico, 1848.
20	Fri.	Columbus died at Valladolid, Spain, 1506.
21	Sat.	Charles Lindbergh flew to Paris, 1927.
22	Sun.	Washington refused kingship, 1782.
23	Mon.	Linnaeus, father of systematic botany, b. 1707.
24	Tue.	First telegraph message sent, 1844.
26	Thu.	First transatlantic flight by U. S. Airplane to Lisbon, Portugal.
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	Eclipse of sun; not visible in United States.
29	Sun.	Wisconsin admitted to the Union, 1848.
30	Mon.	MEMORIAL DAY. First observed in 1868.

JUNE

Flower: Honeysuckle		Birthstone: Pearl
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Festivals, Anniversaries and Seasonal Notes
1	Wed.	Kentucky admitted, 1792; Tennessee, 1796.
2	Thu.	Maine adopted prohibition, 1857.
3	Fri.	Jouett's midnight ride saved Jefferson, 1781.
4	Sat.	First house built in Oregon, 1810.
5	Sun.	WHIT SUNDAY. PENTECOST.
6	Mon.	C. du Motay, of refrigeration, died 1880.
7	Tue.	Chateau-Thierry, 1918.
8	Wed.	Andrew Jackson, died 1845.
10	Fri.	Women's Suffrage granted in Wyo., 1869.
11	Sat.	Roger Bacon, of modern science, died 1294.
12	Sun.	TRINITY SUNDAY.
13	Mon.	Dept. of Labor, Est. by Congress, 1888.
14	Tue.	Flag Day. Stars and Stripes adopted, 1777.
15	Wed.	Arkansas admitted to the Union, 1836.
16	Thu.	King Gustaf V. of Sweden, born 1858.
17	Fri.	John Wesley, born 1703.
18	Sat.	War declared against England, 1812.
19	Sun.	Elbert Hubbard, master salesman, born 1859.
20	Mon.	West Virginia admitted to the Union, 1863.
21	Tue.	SUMMER.
22	Wed.	First Amer. money, \$2,000,000 issued, 1775.
23	Thu.	Duke of Windsor, born 1894.
24	Fri.	John Cabot discovered North America, 1497.
25	Sat.	Custer's last stand, 1876.
28	Tue.	Austria declares war on Serbia, 1914.

JULY

Flower: Rose		Birthstone: Ruby
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Festivals, Anniversaries and Seasonal Notes
1	Fri.	First United States stamps issued, 1847.
2	Sat.	Gettysburg, 1863.
3	Sun.	Idaho admitted to the Union, 1890.
4	Mon.	INDEPENDENCE DAY.
6	Wed.	John Paul Jones born, Kirkcubright, 1747.
7	Thu.	United States annexed Hawaii, 1898.
8	Fri.	Liberty Bell cracked, 1835.
9	Sat.	Articles of Confederation signed, 1778.
10	Sun.	Wyoming admitted to the Union, 1890.
11	Mon.	Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech, 1896.
12	Tue.	H. D. Thoreau, Amer. naturalist, born 1817.
15	Fri.	St. Swithin's Day. His body was ordered moved in 971, 40 day rain prevented this.
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	Klondike gold rush began, 1897.
19	Tue.	26 pirates hanged at Newport, R. I., 1723.
20	Wed.	Confederate Congress met, 1861.
21	Thu.	Genesis I upheld at Dayton, Tenn., 1926.
22	Fri.	Alexander Mackenzie, first white man to cross North Amer., reach the Pacific, 1793.
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	Detroit settled by Cadillac, 1701.
25	Mon.	Salt Lake City founded, 1847.
26	Tue.	George Bernard Shaw, born 1856.
27	Wed.	Transatlantic cable laid, 1866.
28	Thu.	Tomato, native of C. A., intro. to Bos., 1802.
30	Sat.	E. Lewis Sturtevant, scientist, died 1898.

AUGUST

Flower: Poppy		Birthstone: Sardonyx
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Festivals, Anniversaries and Seasonal Notes
1	Mon.	Colorado admitted to the Union, 1876.
2	Tue.	Germany invaded Belgium, 1914.
3	Wed.	Columbus sailed west from Spain, 1492.
5	Fri.	First passage of the Golden Gate, 1775.
7	Sun.	U.S. Canadian Peace Bridge dedicated, 1927.
9	Tue.	First commencements at Harvard, 1642.
10	Wed.	Missouri admitted to the Union, 1821.
11	Thu.	First steamboat went from N.Y. to Alb., 1807.
15	Mon.	Panama Canal opened, 1914.
18	Thu.	Virginia Dare, first English child born in America, 1587, Roanoke Island, N. C.
19	Fri.	
21	Sun.	Charter Oak at Hartford blown down, 1856.
22	Mon.	S. P. Langley, inventor of airplane, born 1834.
23	Tue.	Sacco and Vanzetti executed, 1927.
24	Wed.	Foundation of Capitol, Washington, D. C., laid 1808; building completed, 1905.
26	Fri.	First typewriter patented, 1843.
27	Sat.	Battle of Long Island, 1776.
28	Sun.	J. W. Goethe, born 1749.
29	Mon.	First oil well bored at Titusville, Pa., 1859.
31	Wed.	Wm. Penn obtained grant of Delaware, 1682.

SEPTEMBER

Flower: Morning Glory		Birthstone: Sapphire
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Festivals, Anniversaries and Seasonal Notes
1	Thu.	Oyster season opens.
2	Fri.	U. S. Treasury Department created, 1789.
3	Sat.	Peace Treaty with Eng. signed in Paris, 1783.
4	Sun.	Henry Hudson discovered his river, 1609.
5	Mon.	LABOR DAY.
8	Thu.	E. Howe patented the sewing machine, 1846.
9	Fri.	California admitted to the Union, 1850.
10	Sat.	Huey Long shot, 1935.
12	Mon.	St. Mihiel, 1918.
13	Tue.	General J. J. Pershing, born 1860.
14	Wed.	The Star Spangled Banner written, 1814.
16	Fri.	J. D. Fahrenheit, inv. of thermometer, d. 1736.
17	Sat.	Constitution adopted at Philadelphia, 1787.
20	Tue.	First around the world trip under Magellan started from Spain, 1520, took 1083 days.
21	Wed.	
22	Thu.	Nathan Hale hanged, 1776.
23	Fri.	AUTUMN.
25	Sun.	Benedict Arnold escaped, 1780.
26	Mon.	Rosh Hashanah, Jewish New Year, 5699.
27	Tue.	Balboa discovered the Pacific, 1513.
28	Wed.	Pasteur, discover of bacilli, died 1895.
29	Thu.	250 years ago the potato, from America, had become the staple food of Ireland.
30	Fri.	

OCTOBER

Flower: Hops		Birthstone: Opal
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Festivals, Anniversaries and Seasonal Notes
1	Sat.	Japanese earthquake, 1923.
2	Sun.	Major Andre hanged, 1785.
3	Mon.	First pres. Thanksgiving proclamation, 1789.
5	Wed.	Yom Kippur, Jewish Day of Atonement.
6	Thu.	In 1889 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture was formed.
8	Sat.	Merriwether Lewis, explorer, died 1809.
9	Sun.	O'Leary's cow kicked over a lamp, Chi., 1871.
11	Tue.	First All American Awards announced, 1932.
12	Wed.	COLUMBUS DAY.
14	Fri.	Wm. Penn, founder of Penn., born 1644.
15	Sat.	John Bodger arrived in California, 1889.
16	Sun.	John Brown seized Harper's Ferry, 1859.
17	Mon.	Frederic Chopin, died 1849.
18	Tue.	Dr. Sam. Johnson, lexicographer, born 1709.
19	Wed.	Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781.
20	Thu.	Spain cedes Florida to United States, 1820.
21	Fri.	First transoceanic telephone, 1915.
22	Sat.	Princeton University chartered, 1746.
23	Sun.	A. van Leuwenhoeck, inv. microscope, b. 1632.
24	Mon.	Daniel Webster, died 1825.
27	Thu.	Theodore Roosevelt, born 1858.
28	Fri.	Statue of Liberty unveiled, 1886.
29	Sat.	Stock market collapse, 1929.
30	Sun.	H. George, single tax advocate, died 1897.
31	Mon.	HALLOWE'EN. Nevada admitted 1864.

NOVEMBER

Flower: Chrysanthemum		Birthstone: Topaz
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Festivals, Anniversaries and Seasonal Notes
1	Tue.	All Saints Day.
2	Wed.	Election Day in most states.
3	Thu.	Leaf Ericsson was over here in the 11th Cent.
4	Fri.	Cash register patented by Jas. J. Ritty, 1879.
5	Sat.	Lewis & Clark reached the Pacific, 1805.
6	Sun.	Gail Borden, of condensed milk, born 1801.
7	Mon.	Eclipse of moon, partially visible in U. S.
8	Tue.	Montana admitted to the Union, 1889.
9	Wed.	First settlement in Connecticut, 1635.
10	Thu.	Lenin made Premier of Russia, 1917.
11	Fri.	ARMISTICE DAY.
12	Sat.	First intercollegiate football game, 1869.
14	Mon.	Great fire in Boston, 1872.
15	Tue.	Oklahoma admitted to the Union, 1907.
16	Wed.	Sherman's march to the sea began, 1864.
18	Fri.	Standard Time introduced, 1883.
19	Sat.	Lincoln's Gettysburg address delivered, 1863.
20	Sun.	John M. Coulter, Amer. botanist, born 1851.
21	Mon.	Wm. G. Comstock, inv. com. boxes, 1850.
24	Thu.	THANKSGIVING DAY.
26	Sat.	J. G. Mendel discovered law of heredity, 1865.
28	Mon.	Washington Irving, died 1859.
29	Tue.	Magellan sailed through his Straits, 1520.
30	Wed.	Mark Twain (S. L. Clemens), born 1835.

DECEMBER

Flower: Holly		Birthstone: Turquoise
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Festivals, Anniversaries and Seasonal Notes
2	Fri.	Monroe Doctrine promulgated, 1828.
3	Sat.	Illinois admitted to the Union, 1818.
4	Sun.	Prohibition ended, 1933.
6	Tue.	Irish Free State established, 1921.
7	Wed.	Del., first State to ratify the Constit., 1787.
8	Thu.	Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus), b. 1848.
9	Fri.	Peace Treaty with Spain, 1898.
10	Sat.	Mississippi admitted to the Union, 1817.
11	Sun.	Indiana admitted to the Union, 1816.
12	Mon.	John Jay, first Chief Justice, born 1745.
13	Tue.	Alabama admitted to the Union, 1819.
14	Wed.	Geo. Washington died, Mt. Vernon, 1799.
15	Thu.	Izaak Walton, The Angler, died 1683.
16	Fri.	Boston Tea Party, 1773.
17	Sat.	First airplane flight, Kitty Hawk, N.C., 1903.
19	Mon.	Army into winter quar. at Valley Forge, 1777.
20	Tue.	U. S. took possession of Louisiana, 1803.
21	Wed.	WINTER. Pil. landed at Plymouth, 1620.
22	Thu.	Marshal de Retz, Bluebeard, executed, 1440.
23	Fri.	Joseph Smith, Mormon, born 1805.
25	Sun.	CHRISTMAS.
26	Mon.	Catalog mailings begin.
28	Wed.	Iowa admitted to the Union, 1846.
29	Thu.	Texas admitted to the Union, 1845.
30	Fri.	Treaty, 1853, U.S. took 45,535 sq. mi., Mexico.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

IT IS EASY TO FIGURE PARCEL POST

We quote all Seeds, Insecticides, Baby Chicks, and Poultry Supplies up to certain quantities, post paid. We also enclose in this catalogue our Yellow Sheet Price List, giving prices Not Prepaid to those buying in larger quantities who wish to figure their postage or to have their goods come by Express, Truck, Railroad, or who come to our store for their goods.

You pay transportation charges on all goods bought from the "Yellow Price List." The shipping weight is given on each article listed. Add the pounds and ounces, and change the ounces into full pounds (see table below). Then show the total weight of your order in pounds.

Total Ounces	Takes Rate for
9 oz. to 16 oz.	1 lb.
17 oz. to 32 oz.	2 lbs.
33 oz. to 48 oz.	3 lbs.
49 oz. to 64 oz.	4 lbs.
65 oz. to 80 oz.	5 lbs.

—and so on. There are 16 ounces in each pound. When you have the total weight of your order, refer to the Parcel Post Map and Rate Table on page 3 for the amount to include with your order for postage. In most instances the amount required for postage can be determined very accurately in this way. In some cases the actual postage may be slightly more or less, due to variations in shipping weights or because certain items are packed and shipped separately to insure safe delivery. In all cases, however, you pay only for the actual amount of postage used. If you remit more than the actual postage we will return the balance due you.

Packages weighing up to 70 pounds can be carried by Parcel Post in all zones. All heavier and bulkier packages that cannot be shipped by parcel post can be shipped economically by freight, express or truck.

**LARGER ORDERS INCREASE SAVING**  
There is a decided advantage to you in sending larger orders, as the postage on several articles is often not much more than for one or two! For example: Postage on a 1-pound package to the Third Zone is 9c; while postage on a 10-pound package to the Third Zone is only 27c—less than 3c a pound. Larger orders reduce your transportation cost and increase your saving!

**EXPRESS RATES FROM MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**  
If you prefer rapid Express service on your seed and want your order shipped by Express, and you live east of the Mississippi River on either the I. C., Y. & M. V., L. & N., N. C. & St. L., or Frisco Railroads within 400 miles of Memphis, you can order your seeds shipped via Express at a freight rate. Remember—these special rates are for those living east of the Mississippi River whose Express Office is on the Railroads listed above. To all other points in this radius the approximate Express Rate would be 30 pounds, 58c, within 100 miles, and 62c, within 200 miles, as per list below.

These special Express rates on seed do not apply to Corn, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Barley and Cane Seed, which take a very low Grain freight rate.

Distance from Memphis, Tenn.	100 Miles	200 Miles	300 Miles
8 lbs.	\$0.37	\$0.38	\$0.40
10 lbs.	.37	.38	.40
15 lbs.	.42	.44	.47
20 lbs.	.47	.50	.54
30 lbs.	.58	.62	.67
40 lbs.	.68	.74	.82
50 lbs.	.79	.86	.95
75 lbs.	1.05	1.16	1.30
100 lbs.	1.31	1.46	1.65



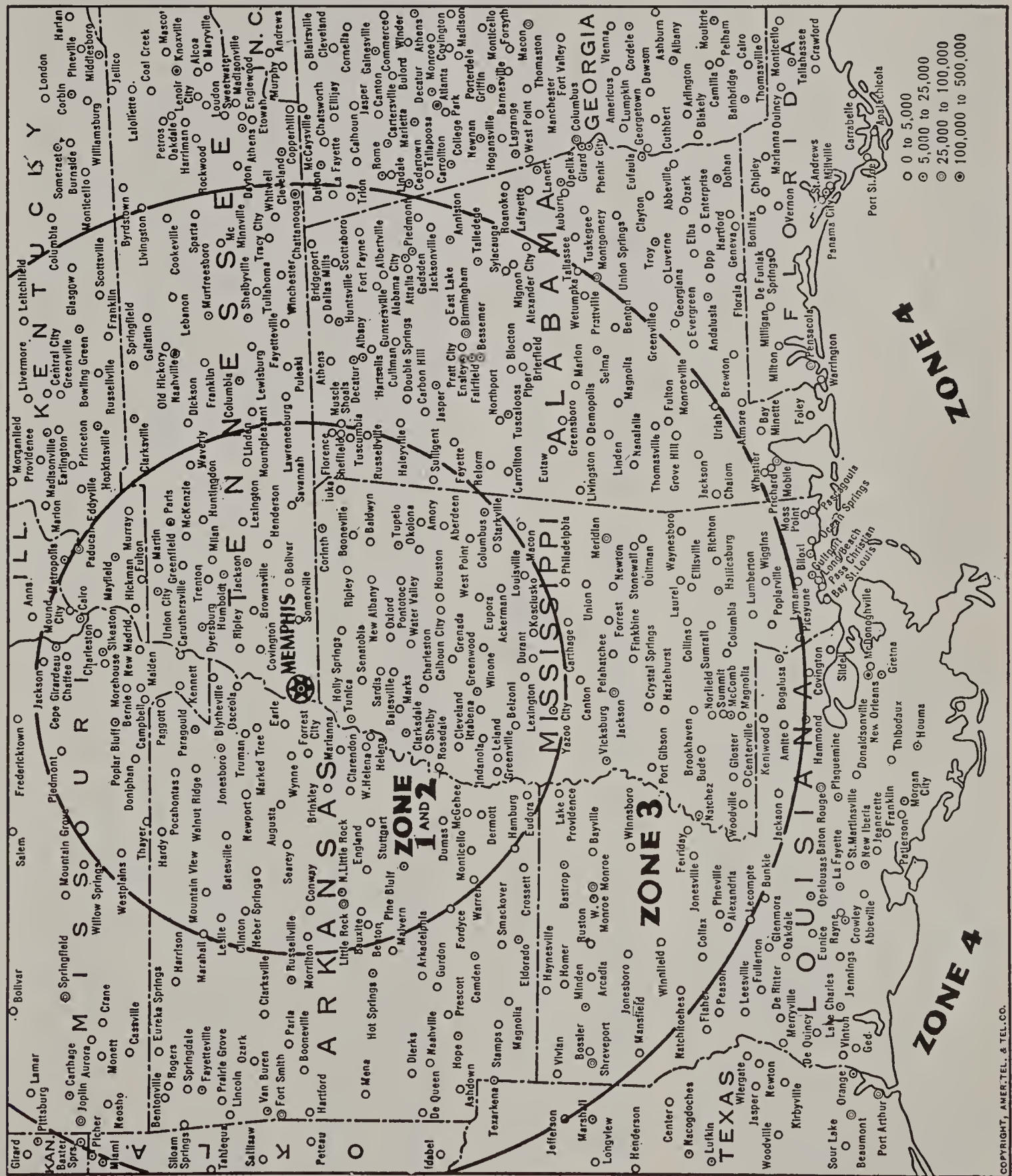


PARCEL POST ZONE RATES

**SAVE MONEY**—By reading the instructions, studying and referring to the Rate Table below, you can easily figure your postage on any amount up to 70 pounds. See our Yellow Price List, enclosed, showing prices Not Prepaid. Charges on parcel post shipments must be paid in advance. Add the amount for postage to the cost of merchandise and include it in your remittance when using yellow price list. We always return every penny you send over actual postage.

Wt. lbs.	Zone 1 & 2	Zone 3rd	Zone 4th	Zone 5th	Zone 6th	Zone 7th	Zone 8th
1	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.14	\$0.15
2	.10	.11	.14	.17	.19	.23	.26
3	.11	.13	.17	.22	.26	.32	.37
4	.12	.15	.21	.27	.33	.41	.48
5	.13	.17	.24	.33	.40	.50	.59
6	.14	.19	.28	.38	.47	.59	.70
7	.15	.21	.31	.43	.54	.68	.81
8	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
9	.17	.25	.38	.54	.68	.86	1.03
10	.18	.27	.42	.59	.75	.95	1.14
11	.19	.29	.45	.64	.82	1.04	1.25
12	.21	.31	.49	.70	.89	1.13	1.36
13	.22	.33	.52	.75	.96	1.22	1.47
14	.23	.35	.56	.80	1.03	1.31	1.58
15	.24	.37	.59	.86	1.10	1.40	1.69
16	.25	.39	.63	.91	1.17	1.49	1.80
17	.26	.41	.66	.96	1.24	1.58	1.91
18	.27	.43	.70	1.02	1.31	1.67	2.02
19	.28	.45	.73	1.07	1.38	1.76	2.13
20	.29	.47	.77	1.12	1.45	1.85	2.24
21	.30	.49	.80	1.17	1.52	1.94	2.35
22	.32	.51	.84	1.23	1.59	2.03	2.46
23	.33	.53	.87	1.28	1.66	2.12	2.57
24	.34	.55	.91	1.33	1.73	2.21	2.68
25	.35	.57	.94	1.39	1.80	2.30	2.79
26	.36	.59	.98	1.44	1.87	2.39	2.90
27	.37	.61	1.01	1.49	1.94	2.48	3.01
28	.38	.63	1.05	1.55	2.01	2.57	3.12
29	.39	.65	1.08	1.60	2.08	2.66	3.23
30	.40	.67	1.12	1.65	2.15	2.75	3.34
31	.41	.69	1.15	1.70	2.22	2.84	3.45
32	.43	.71	1.19	1.76	2.29	2.93	3.56
33	.44	.73	1.22	1.81	2.36	3.02	3.67
34	.45	.75	1.26	1.86	2.43	3.11	3.78
35	.46	.77	1.29	1.92	2.50	3.20	3.89
36	.47	.79	1.33	1.97	2.57	3.29	4.00
37	.48	.81	1.36	2.02	2.64	3.38	4.11
38	.49	.83	1.40	2.08	2.71	3.47	4.22
39	.50	.85	1.43	2.13	2.78	3.56	4.33
40	.51	.87	1.47	2.18	2.85	3.65	4.44
41	.52	.89	1.50	2.23	2.92	3.74	4.55
42	.54	.91	1.54	2.29	2.99	3.83	4.66
43	.55	.93	1.57	2.34	3.06	3.92	4.77
44	.56	.95	1.61	2.39	3.13	4.01	4.88
45	.57	.97	1.64	2.45	3.20	4.10	4.99
46	.58	.99	1.68	2.50	3.27	4.19	5.10
47	.59	1.01	1.71	2.55	3.34	4.28	5.21
48	.60	1.03	1.75	2.61	3.41	4.37	5.32
49	.61	1.05	1.78	2.66	3.48	4.46	5.43
50	.62	1.07	1.82	2.71	3.55	4.55	5.54
51	.63	1.09	1.85	2.76	3.62	4.64	5.65
52	.65	1.11	1.89	2.82	3.69	4.73	5.76
53	.66	1.13	1.92	2.87	3.76	4.82	5.87
54	.67	1.15	1.96	2.92	3.83	4.91	5.98
55	.68	1.17	1.99	2.98	3.90	5.00	6.09
56	.69	1.19	2.03	3.03	3.97	5.09	6.20
57	.70	1.21	2.06	3.08	4.04	5.18	6.31
58	.71	1.23	2.10	3.14	4.11	5.27	6.42
59	.72	1.25	2.13	3.19	4.18	5.36	6.53
60	.73	1.27	2.17	3.24	4.25	5.45	6.64
61	.74	1.29	2.20	3.29	4.32	5.54	6.75
62	.76	1.31	2.24	3.35	4.39	5.63	6.86
63	.77	1.33	2.27	3.40	4.46	5.72	6.97
64	.78	1.35	2.31	3.45	4.53	5.81	7.08
65	.79	1.37	2.34	3.51	4.60	5.90	7.19
66	.80	1.39	2.38	3.56	4.67	5.99	7.30
67	.81	1.41	2.41	3.61	4.74	6.08	7.41
68	.82	1.43	2.45	3.67	4.81	6.17	7.52
69	.83	1.45	2.48	3.72	4.88	6.26	7.63
70	.84	1.47	2.52	3.77	4.95	6.35	7.74

Parcel Post Zone Map from Memphis: Zones 1 and 2, not over 150 Miles; Zone 3, 151 to 300 Miles; Zone 4, 301 to 600 Miles; Zone 5, 601 to 1,000 Miles; Zone 6, 1,001 to 1,400 Miles; Zone 7, 1,401 to 1,800 Miles; Zone 8, all over 1,800 Miles.



**SAVE MONEY**—This Parcel Post Map and Rate Table will help you to save money. Study it carefully—also study page 4. It is easy to figure Parcel Post. After studying these pages get the Yellow Price List enclosed and many times you can save money for yourself and friends by combining your orders and having those orders sent together in one package.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

FLOWER SEED PLANTING TABLE

This table is for middle South climate and conditions. Allowances must be made. It is only a general guide. Abbreviations: T, tender; H, Hardy; H H, half-hardy; A, annual; B, biennial; P, perennial. Months are numbered; 1, January; 2, February; etc.

AN ANNUAL PLANT—The seed must be sown each year and after producing its blossom and seed the plant will perish. Examples: Asters, Salvia, Sweet Peas and Zinnias.

blossom the second season. Examples: Canterbury Bells, Digitalis and Sweet Williams.

A BIENNIAL PLANT—Is one that maintains its vitality for two years or more, producing roots and leaves the first year and fruit or

A PERENNIAL PLANT—Is one that lives indefinitely and usually has a dormant season in which it loses its leaves and which puts on new growth the following growing seasons. Examples: Geranium, Carnation, Hollyhock and Delphinium.

Table with 12 columns: NAME, Height of Plant, Shape of Plant, Color of Flowers, Good Cut Flowers, Best Use, Location (Sun/Shady), Months to Plant, Months to Transpl't, Blooming Months, No. Seed to Ounce, No. Days to Germ. Rows include various plants like Abronia, Ageratum, Alyssum, etc.

# FIELD AND GARDEN SEED PLANTING TABLE

COMPLETE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS ARE ALSO GIVEN UNDER EACH SEED HEADING

FIELD SEED	Lbs. Per Bu.	Depth to Sow Inches	Pounds Per Acre	Time of Seeding	Average No. Seed to Pound	Average Forage Yield to Acre	Average Lbs. Seed Yield to Acre
Alfalfa.....	60	1 to 2	25 to 30	Feb. to May-Aug. to Nov....	232,000	6,000 to 10,000 lbs. of Hay.....	300 to 500 lbs.
Barley.....	48	1 to 2	90 to 100	Apr. to June-Sept.-Dec.....	25,600	For Grazing.....	1,000 to 1,500 lbs.
Bermuda (Unhulled).....	40	1/2	6 to 8	Mch. to Aug.-Sept.-Nov.....	1,800,000	For Grazing and Lawns.....	200 to 250 lbs.
Bermuda (Hulled).....	25	1/2	4 to 6	Mch. to Aug.-Sept.-Nov.....	2,608,000	For Grazing and Lawns.....	200 to 250 lbs.
Blue Grass, Ky., for Lawn..	14	1/2	75 to 100	Mch. to June-Aug.-Nov.....	2,608,000	For Lawns in Shade.....	140 to 160 lbs.
Blue Grass, Ky., for Past..	14	1/2	30 to 40	Mch. to June-Aug.-Nov.....	2,608,000	2,000 to 3,000 lbs. of Hay.....	140 to 160 lbs.
Broom Corn.....	48	1 to 2	5 to 8	April to May.....	30,000	3,000 to 6,000 lbs. Brush.....	200 to 600 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	50	1 to 2	50 to 60	May to June-August.....	21,700	Planted for Honey Bees.....	500 to 1,000 lbs.
Clover, Alsike.....	60	1/2 to 1	6 to 10	Feb. to June-Aug.-Nov.....	680,000	2,000 to 5,000 lbs. of Hay.....	200 to 500 lbs.
Clover, Black Medic.....	60	1/2 to 1	18 to 20	Feb. to March-Aug. to Dec.....	.....	Grazing and Improving Soil.....	100 to 400 lbs.
Clover, Burr in Burr.....	10	1/2	40 to 60	July to Aug.-Sept.-Oct.....	.....	Grazing and Improving Soil.....	100 to 500 lbs.
Clover, Burr Hulled.....	60	1/2	20 to 30	Aug. to Sept.-Oct.-Nov.....	225,000	Pasturing, Grazing.....	200 to 600 lbs.
Clover, Crimson.....	60	1 to 2	12 to 15	July to Aug.-Sept.-Oct.....	150,600	25,000 to 50,000 lbs. of Hay.....	300 to 400 lbs.
Clover, Hop.....	60	1/4 to 1/2	10 to 12	Feb. to Mch.-Sept. to Nov....	600,000	Grazing and Improving Soil.....	200 to 400 lbs.
Clover, Mammoth.....	60	1/2 to 1	8 to 12	Feb. to Apr.-Aug.-Nov.....	294,000	25,000 to 40,000 lbs. of Hay.....	100 to 300 lbs.
Clover, Red.....	60	1/2 to 1	8 to 12	Feb. to Apr.-Aug.-Dec.....	294,400	2,500 to 4,000 lbs. of Hay.....	100 to 300 lbs.
Clover, Sweet W. B.....	60	1/2 to 1	12 to 15	Feb. to May-Aug.-Dec.....	222,300	4,000 to 5,500 lbs. of Hay.....	150 to 400 lbs.
Clover, White Dutch.....	60	1/2 to 1	6 to 8	Feb. to June-Aug.-Nov.....	790,600	Pasture and Lawns.....	100 to 400 lbs.
Corn, Field.....	56	1 to 2	10 to 15	Mch. to July 15th.....	1,300	Depends on Seasons.....	1,000 to 5,600 lbs.
Corn, Pop.....	56	1 to 2	6 to 10	Mch. to July 15th.....	2,500	Poor Forage.....	1,000 to 1,600 lbs.
Corn, Silage.....	56	1 to 2	30 to 40	April, May, June.....	1,300	Depends on Season.....	None
Cotton, Seed.....	32	1 to 2	25 to 50	April, May, June.....	4,000	None.....	300 to 1,000 lbs.
Crotalaria.....	40	1 to 1 1/2	12 to 15	April, May, June.....	14,000	Soil Building Legumes.....	400 to 600 lbs.
Grass, Dallas.....	10	1/2 to 1	10 to 15	March, April, May.....	285,000	Hay and Pasture.....	200 to 600 lbs.
Grass, Carpet.....	25	1/2 to 1	10 to 15	March, Aug.-Sept.-Nov.....	1,200,000	Pasture and Grazing.....	200 to 400 lbs.
Grass, Orchard.....	14	1/2 to 1	25 to 50	Mch. to May-Aug. to Nov....	5,920,000	2,000 to 3,000 lbs. of Hay.....	140 to 160 lbs.
Grass, Rye.....	24	1/2 to 1	30 to 50	Mch. to July-Aug.-Jan.....	320,000	3,000 to 4,000 lbs. of Hay.....	400 to 600 lbs.
Grass, Red Top.....	14	1/2 to 1	8 to 12	Mch. to July-Aug.-Dec.....	7,776,000	3,000 to 5,000 lbs. of Hay.....	50 to 100 lbs.
Grass, Sudan.....	40	1 to 2	20 to 30	May to Aug. 15th.....	62,800	4,000 to 6,000 lbs. of Hay.....	400 to 600 lbs.
Grass, for Lawns.....	25	1/2 to 1	90 to 100	Anytime if Can Water.....	6,500,000	Lawns and Grazing.....	None
Grass, Timothy.....	45	1/2 to 1	12 to 15	Mch. to June-Aug.-Dec.....	1,315,200	4,000 to 5,000 lbs. of Hay.....	250 to 500 lbs.
Grass, Pasture Mixture.....	50	1/2 to 1	30 to 50	Mch. to June-Aug.-Dec.....	1,500,000	Grazing.....	None
Egyptian Wheat.....	50	1 to 2	10 to 15	Apr.-May-June-July.....	30,000	4 to 10 tons with Heads.....	25 to 50 bu.
Hegari.....	50	1 to 2	10 to 12	Apr.-May-June-July.....	30,000	4 to 10 tons Forage.....	20 to 40 bu.
Kaffir, Milo, Grohoma.....	56	1 to 2	10 to 15	Apr.-May-June-July.....	20,800	6,000 to 8,000 lbs. of Forage.....	20 to 40 bu.
Lespedeza, Common.....	25	1 to 2	25 to 35	Early Spring after Frost.....	200,000	} 3 to 5 tons..... Depending on Season and Grazing Before Last Cutting.....	300 to 1,000 lbs.
Lespedeza, Kobe.....	25	1 to 2	25 to 35	Early Spring after Frost.....	150,000		
Lespedeza, Korean.....	25	1 to 2	25 to 35	Early Spring after Frost.....	125,000		
Lespedeza, Tenn. 76.....	25	1 to 2	25 to 35	Early Spring after Frost.....	210,000		
Lespedeza, Sericea.....	60	1 to 2	20 to 30	Early Spring after Frost.....	230,000	Planted for Soil Building.....	200 to 500 lbs.
Millet, German.....	50	1/2 to 1	40 to 50	May-June-July-Aug.....	231,800	10 to 25 tons Forage.....	300 to 1,000 lbs.
Millet, Pearl.....	35	1/2 to 1	5 to 10	Early Spring after Frost.....	179,000	50 to 75 tons Forage.....	100 to 200 lbs.
Millet, Japanese.....	35	1/2 to 1	20 to 30	May-June-July-Aug.....	163,000	25 to 30 tons Forage.....	100 to 200 lbs.
Mung Beans.....	60	1/2 to 1	8 to 10	May-June-July-Aug.....	11,500	4,000 to 6,000 lbs. of Hay.....	600 to 1,000 lbs.
Oats.....	32	1 to 2	60 to 80	Feb.-May-Sept.-Nov.....	25,000	4,000 to 5,000 lbs. of Hay.....	1,200 to 1,500 lbs.
Peanuts, Spanish.....	22	2 to 3	20 to 35	April-May-June.....	700	2 to 4 tons of Hay.....	500 to 800 lbs.
Peanuts, Large.....	22	2 to 3	25 to 30	April-May-June.....	800	2 to 4 tons of Hay.....	600 to 1,000 lbs.
Peas, Aus.-Winter.....	60	2 to 3	30 to 40	Aug.-Sept.-Oct.-Nov.....	3,100	4 to 6 tons of Hay.....	500 to 800 lbs.
Peas, Stock.....	60	1 to 2	60 to 90	April-May-June-July.....	29,500	4,000 to 6,000 lbs. of Hay.....	400 to 600 lbs.
Rape, Dwarf Essex.....	50	1 to 2	8 to 10	Apr.-Aug.-Sept.-Dec.....	111,100	10 to 15 tons of Green Feed.....	800 to 1,000 lbs.
Rye, Grain.....	56	1 to 2	60 to 90	Aug.-Sept.-Oct.-Nov.-Dec....	28,950	10 to 12 tons.....	600 to 1,000 lbs.
Sagrain.....	50	1 to 2	10 to 12	April-May-June-July.....	20,500	3 to 5 tons of Forage.....	1,000 to 3,000 lbs.
Sorghum, Forage.....	50	1 to 2	40 to 50	April-May-June-July.....	23,000	4 to 6 tons of Forage.....	None
Sorghum, Drilled.....	50	1 to 2	10 to 12	April-May-June-July.....	23,000	6 to 10 tons of Forage.....	1,000 to 3,000 lbs.
Sorghum, Syrup.....	50	1 to 2	8 to 10	April-May-June-July.....	24,000	100 to 200 gallons syrup.....	1,000 to 3,000 lbs.
Soy Beans, Small.....	60	1 to 2	10 to 60	April-May-June-July.....	5 to 10,000	3 to 4 tons of Hay.....	25 to 35 bu.
Soy Beans, Large.....	60	1 to 2	15 to 90	April-May-June-July.....	21 to 2,500	2 to 4 tons of Hay.....	20 to 30 bu.
Sunflower, Large.....	24	1 to 2	8 to 10	May-June-July.....	6,400	6 to 10 tons for Silage.....	1,500 to 2,500 lbs.
Velvet Beans.....	60	3 to 4	15 to 30	May-June-July.....	800	10 to 15 tons for Silage.....	3,000 to 6,000 lbs..
Vetch, Hairy.....	60	1 to 2	30 to 50	Sept.-Oct.-Nov.-Dec.....	15,000	4,000 to 6,000 lbs. of Hay.....	600 to 900 lbs.
Vetch, Spring.....	60	1 to 2	40 to 60	March-April-May.....	14,500	4,000 to 6,000 lbs. of Hay.....	600 to 900 lbs.
Wheat, Smooth.....	60	1 to 2	60 to 90	Sept.-Oct.-Nov.-Dec.....	14,500	4,000 to 5,000 lbs. Straw.....	1,200 to 2,400 lbs

GARDEN SEED	Seed for 100 ft. row	Seed for 1 acre	Time of Planting	Put Rows Apart	Leave Plts. Apart in Row	Crop Matures in about	Depth of Planting
Beans, Bush.....	1 lb.	60 lbs.	Jan. to September	3 ft.	6 in.	2 to 3 Months.....	1 to 2 inches
Beans, Pole.....	3/4 lb.	50 lbs.	Jan. to September	3 ft.	1 1/2 ft.	2 to 3 Months.....	1 to 2 inches
Beet, Table.....	2 oz.	10 lbs.	All year	2 ft.	6 in.	3 to 3 1/2 Months.....	3/4 inch
Beet Stock.....	2 oz.	8 lbs.	September to May	3 ft.	1 ft.	4 to 6 Months	1 inch
Broccoli.....	1 Pkt.	4 oz. T.	Nov. to April	2 1/2 ft.	1 ft.	3 1/2 Months.....	1/2 inch
Brussels Sprouts.....	2 Pkts.	4 oz. T.	October to May	2 1/2 ft.	1 1/2 ft.	5 Months.....	1/2 inch
Cabbage, Early.....	1 Pkt.	8 oz. T.	All Year	2 1/2 ft.	2 ft.	3 to 4 Months.....	1/2 inch
Cabbage, Late.....	1 Pkt.	8 oz. T.	All Year	2 1/2 ft.	2 ft.	4 to 5 Months.....	1/2 inch
Carrot.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.	All Year	24 in.	6 in.	4 Months.....	1/4 to 1/2 inch
Cauliflower.....	1/4 oz.	4 oz. T.	June to January	3 ft.	2 1/2 ft.	4 to 6 Months.....	1/2 inch
Celery.....	2 Pkts.	5 oz. T.	January to May	3 ft.	6 in.	4 to 5 Months.....	Very shallow
Celeriac.....	1 Pkt.	6 oz.	January to May	1 ft.	2 1/2 ft.	4 to 5 Months.....	1/2 inch
Chives.....	2 Pkts.	2 lbs.	September to May	30 in.	5 in.	3 to 4 Months.....	3/4 inch
Collards.....	1 Pkt.	8 oz. T.	All Year	30 in.	15 in.	4 Months.....	1/2 inch
Corn, Sweet.....	1/2 lb.	10 lbs.	March to Sept.	36 in.	12 in.	2 1/2 to 3 Months.....	1 inch
Cucumber.....	2 Pkts.	2 lbs.	March to Sept.	6 ft.	4 ft.	2 to 3 Months.....	1 inch
Egg Plant.....	1 Pkt.	4 oz. T.	January to August	30 in.	2 ft.	4 Months.....	1/2 inch
Endive.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	August to May	30 in.	8 in.	3 Months.....	1/2 inch
Kale.....	2 Pkts.	2 lbs.	All Year	30 in.	18 in.	2 to 3 Months.....	1/2 inch
Kohlrabi.....	1 Pkt.	4 lbs.	All Year	30 in.	6 in.	4 Months.....	1/2 inch
Leek.....	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	September to April	24 in.	6 in.	4 Months.....	1/2 inch
Lettuce.....	3 Pkts.	3 lbs.	All Year	24 in.	8 in.	2 to 3 Months.....	1/2 inch
Melons, Musk.....	2 Pkts.	1 1/2 lbs.	March to July	6 ft.	4 ft.	3 to 4 Months.....	1 inch
Melons, Water.....	1 oz.	2 lbs.	March to July	8 ft.	6 ft.	3 to 4 Months.....	1 inch
Mustard.....	1 Pkt.	2 lbs.	All Year	4 ft.	2 1/2 ft.	3 to 5 Weeks.....	1/2 inch
Okra.....	1 oz.	8 lbs.	April to July	3 ft.	2 ft.	3 Months.....	1 inch
Onion Seed.....	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	September to April	24 in.	5 in.	4 1/2 to 6 Months.....	1 inch
Onion Sets.....	2 lbs.	300 lbs.	All Year	18 in.	3 in.	2 to 4 Months.....	1 inch
Parsley.....	1 Pkt.	4 lbs.	All Year	24 in.	6 in.	3 Months.....	Very shallow
Parsnips.....	2 Pkts.	6 lbs.	All Year	30 in.	4 in.	4 Months.....	1/2 inch
Peas, Garden.....	1 lb.	75 lbs.	All Year	36 in.	3 in.	2 to 4 Months.....	2 inches
Pepper.....	1 Pkt.	6 oz. T.	January to July	36 in.	18 in.	3 to 4 Months.....	1/2 inch
Potatoes.....	5 lbs.	600 lbs.	December to Sept.	36 in.	10 in.	2 to 3 Months.....	5 inches
Potatoes, Sweet.....	70 Plants	10000 P	March to July	36 in.	18 in.	3 to 4 Months.....	3 inches
Pumpkin.....	2 Pkts.	2 lbs.	March to August	10 ft.	8 ft.	3 to 4 Months.....	1 inch
Radish.....	1 oz.	12 lbs.	All Year	18 in.	3 in.	1 to 2 Months.....	1/2 inch
Rhubarb Roots.....	33 Roots	3000 P	December to May	5 ft.	3 ft.	Next Spring.....	2 inches
Salsify.....	1 oz.	8 lbs.	February to October	30 in.	4 in.	4 Months.....	1 inch
Spinach.....	1 oz.	20 lbs.	All Year	24 in.	2 in.	40 to 65 Days.....	1 inch
Squash, Bush.....	2 Pkts.	3 lbs.	February to October	4 ft.	3 ft.	2 Months.....	1 1/2 inch
Squash, Running.....	2 Pkts.	2 lbs.	February to August	8 ft.	6 ft.	3 to 4 Months.....	1 1/2 inch
Tomato, Seed.....	1 Pkt.	3 oz. T.	February to August	5 ft.	3 ft.	4 to 5 Months.....	1/2 inch
Tomato, Plants.....	35 Plants	3000 P	March to October	5 ft.	3 ft.	2 to 3 Months.....	.....
Turnip.....	2 Pkts.	4 lbs.	All Year	24 in.	6 in.	3 to 4 Months.....	1/2 inch
Turnip, Swede or Rutabaga	2 Pkts.	3 lbs.	All Year	24 in.	8 in.	3 to 4 Months.....	1/2 inch

T. in the quantity column means these varieties are to be sown in hot bed and transplanted to the field.



BUCHANAN'S VEGETABLE PLANTS

All prices on this page are post paid and must be paid in advance, as we do not ship plants C. O. D. either by Parcel Post or Express. The growing, packing and shipping of plants, bulbs and roots is governed by weather conditions. We grow millions of plants; get our prices when wanted in large quantities. We cannot send plants by parcel post in extremely hot weather.

These plants grown in Memphis by our grower of 30 years' experience.

Home-grown Cabbage Plants ready March 10th, grown from the best seed money can buy.

Prices: 100, 40c; 200, 70c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 5,000, \$10.00; post paid

PEPPER PLANTS (Ready March 25th) — Chinese Giant (Sweet), Red Cayenne (Hot).

Doz., 30c; 25, 50c; 50, 75c; 100, \$1.25

EGG PLANTS (Ready April 15th) — Black Beauty, New York Purple.

Doz., 30c; 25, 50c; 50, 75c; 100, \$1.25

LETTUCE PLANTS (Ready March 25th) — Big Boston, Wonderful.

100, 50c; 200, 85c; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.85

BET PLANTS (Ready March 25th) — Market Gardener, Early Wonder.

100, 50c; 200, 85c; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.85

TOMATO PLANTS (Ready March 25th) — Grown from certified seed. Hotbed grown — transplanted. Marglobe, Ponderosa, Gulf State, Early Detroit, Earliana, and Acme.

Doz., 30c; 25, 50c; 50, 75c; 100, \$1.25; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.00

CELERY PLANTS (Ready March 15th) — Golden Self Blanching.

25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c; 500, \$3.50

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS (Ready March 15th) — Extra Early Snowball.

Doz., 25c; 50, 75c; 100, \$1.25; 200, \$2.00

MINT PLANTS — Set on moist land; they last always.

Each, 25c; 3 for 50c

ASPARAGUS ROOTS AND SEED

CULTURE — Sow seed thinly in drills 1 foot apart, early in the spring or fall, after soaking seed in warm water for an hour. Use a rich, well-worked light soil and when well up, thin plants to 1 inch apart and cultivate often until the plants are a year old. Transplant or set out the roots in permanent bed, using the richest soil you have, thoroughly prepared and worked very deep. Set roots 4 inches deep and 18 inches apart in rows 4 to 6 feet apart.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS SEED — The most superior strain of the finest and largest variety of asparagus now known.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS — Plant these extra large roots and save 1 1/2 to 2 years' time in having your bed ready for cutting.

Doz., 40c; 25, 60c; 50, 75c; 100, \$1.50

RHUBARB ROOTS — Should be set in well-enriched soil at least 4 feet apart each way.

Each, 20c; 3, 50c; 6, 85c; doz., \$1.50

HORSERADISH ROOTS — Set the roots, small end down, with tops 2 inches below surface. Cultivate well until leaves cover the ground. Roots are sent separate from seed orders as we wait for seasonable time to ship to prevent damage in transit.

Doz., 40c; 25, 75c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50

BROCCOLI — ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (60 days from plants) — This vigorous plant is entirely different from the white heading sorts. Cultivated like cabbage.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 2 oz., 65c; 1/4 lb., 95c

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (125 days) — Small shoots, like miniature cabbages clustered around a stem, are the valuable part of this unique member of the cabbage family.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.85

BUCHANAN'S GENUINE FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

For Wholesale Prices — Not Prepaid — See Yellow Sheet in Center of Catalogue

You will have very early cabbage by setting Buchanan's Frost Proof Cabbage Plants. We begin shipping them January 1st, and continue through January, February, March and April.

BUCHANAN'S GENUINE FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS will be somewhat wilted and have a hard, stunted appearance when you receive them. Do not let this disappoint you, as it is the natural way they grow. Plant them; the crop will not be disappointing. They are the genuine Frost-Proof Plants. Varieties: Early Jersey and Large Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen Market and Early Flat Dutch. Set cabbage in rows 30 inches apart, 20 inches in row, 10,000 to 14,000 to acre. All prices on cabbage plants are subject to crop conditions and market changes.

Prices — 100, 40c; 200, 70c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25; post paid

BUCHANAN'S BERMUDA ONION PLANTS — Set in rows 24 inches apart; plants 6 inches apart in row; requires about 44,100 plants to acre. Onion plants are much cheaper and grow a large sweet onion which keeps through the winter.

YELLOW BERMUDA — The most popular of all the Bermuda varieties. It is a light straw-colored onion. No onion compares with the Bermuda in mildness of flavor, and for this reason it is extensively planted, especially in the South, where it reaches perfection.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA — No other onion has such clear, white skin, such mildness of flavor. It is deliciously tender and can be eaten raw like an apple. We begin shipping about January 1 and continue shipping Bermuda plants until May 1. Write or wire us for prices on larger quantities when wanted. All prices on Onion plants are subject to crop conditions and market changes. Price, Either Variety — 100, 15c; 200, 30c; 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; post paid

BUCHANAN'S STATE CERTIFIED SWEET POTATO SLIPS

One bushel Sweet Potatoes produces about 3,000 slips. Tied 100 to bundle.

Set in rows 3 feet apart; plants 12 inches apart. It takes about 10,000 plants for each acre. For a home garden 1,000 slips will make you a nice patch. I ship many orders of 500, and even 100 plants. We begin shipping Sweet Potato Slips April 10, weather permitting, and ship every day until July 1. We believe May and June are the best months to set them.

NANCY HALL — This is our most popular Sweet Potato, because of its early maturing and ready sale on all markets.

PORTO RICO YAMS — It is fine-grained, juicy, as good for eating as the Nancy Hall, and has the additional quality of being a good winter keeper. Color, golden red, running, late maturing, good keeper, and I consider it the best Sweet Potato grown.

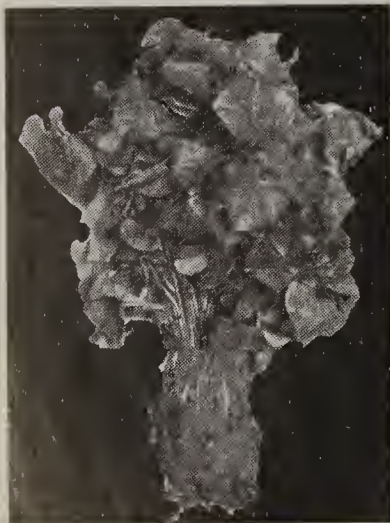
Price, Either Variety — 100, 50c; 200, 90c; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; post paid



Frost Proof Cabbage Plants



Onion Plants



Sweet Potato Slips



BUSH SNAP BEANS

Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply, plant every two weeks until September; further South they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. Plant in a light loamy soil that warms up quickly. One pound plants 60 feet, contains about 1,500 seed. FIELD PLANTING—In rows 3 ft. apart; 1 bushel (60 lbs.) to acre. Ready in 6 or 7 weeks.

All Prices on This Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts., 3 for 25c Quantity Prices—Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

37—IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE—A standard variety, extra early. The pods are produced in large clusters on erect plants. It is very prolific and reliable and an excellent shipper. The pods are of medium length, and about 4 1/2 inches long, medium green color, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender. When the young plants have to contend with adverse weather conditions, no other dwarf bean is more certain than the Red Valentine is to set pods. Ready for picking in 47 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

40—STRINGLESS GREEN POD (BURPEE'S)—This is one of the most popular and best of the stringless varieties. It is earlier than the Valentine, absolutely stringless, hardy, vigorous and productive. Pods are long and straight, round, meaty, of green color, and remain tender and crisp a long time after maturity. Seed of medium size and length, yellowish brown. Ready for picking in 45 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

39—BLACK VALENTINE—Pods 6 inches long, dark green, slender, round, fine grained. An early, productive gardener's variety. Pods very dark and firm. Will stand shipping long distances. Ready for picking in 45 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 95c

41—STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE—A stringless Black Valentine. It is perfect for the home gardener or trucker. The attractive green pods are nearly round, long, straight, very tender, and of good flavor. This bean is early, a vigorous grower, and one of the most prolific; splendid shipper. Ready for picking in 43 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

42—NEW STRINGLESS GREEN POD OR TENDERGREEN—Similar to Full Measure, but hardier, and a more dependable cropper. Plant medium large, erect, somewhat thick stemmed, heavily productive. Pods nearly straight, dark green, round, meaty, succulent; absolutely stringless, totally without fiber, of outstanding quality. Ready for picking in 53 days. Good variety for canning.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

44—GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—This is a very desirable green-podded variety for the home garden, and also for truckers. The handsome round pods are 6 to 7 inches long, dark green in color, brittle and perfectly stringless. It is one of the most productive sorts and can be picked in one-third the time of any other variety. This variety has achieved much popularity in Southern states, where it is grown on a large commercial scale for shipment to Northern markets. The best canning variety. Ready for picking in 54 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.10

45—FULL MEASURE—Has every qualification required of a really first class bean. It has earliness; it is one of the most abundant bearers, and bears for a long season; it is entirely stringless, and the round 6 inch pods are very fleshy, firm and tender. For the home garden, as well as for market, it is hard to imagine a finer bean. A good variety for canning. Ready for picking in 55 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

38—TENNESSEE GREEN POD—A very hardy and healthy bean of recent introduction; is a good yielder of large, very flat pods, 6 to 7 inches long; dark green color and excellent flavor. Not entirely stringless. Ready for picking in 52 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.10

43—LONGFELLOW—Pods 6 to 7 inches long, round and straight. Ready for picking in 57 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.10

51—BOUNTIFUL—Best of the flat-podded stringless varieties. Pods 6 1/2 to 7 inches long, thick, flat and slightly curved; stringless, slightly fibrous, attractive and of fine quality; color, light green. Very early, vigorous, hardy and productive. Ready for picking in 49 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.10

DWARF WAX BEANS

55—PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—Very early and productive and absolutely stringless. Ready for picking in 52 days.

58—IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—One of the best snap beans, golden yellow pod, excellent flavor. Medium length, straight and oval. Seed white and mottled brown, round shape. Ready for picking in 49 days.

60—ROUND-POD, KIDNEY WAX (Brittle Wax)—The best of the round-podded sorts; early, prolific; pods long, handsome shape and color; entirely stringless. Seed white with brownish-black eye. Ready for picking in 52 days.

59—SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX—The finest wax bean ever introduced. It is very prolific and of the finest eating qualities. The handsome rich looking yellow pods are 6 to 7 inches long, very thick, very meaty and sweet flavored; stringless at all stages of growth. Plants are upright in growth, healthy and vigorous. Notice the picture. It is beautiful in appearance and as fine a garden bean as you can grow. Seeds jet black. Ready for picking in 53 days.

Prices All Wax Beans: Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.10



Stringless Green Pod or Tendergreen



Giant Stringless



Sure Crop Stringless Wax



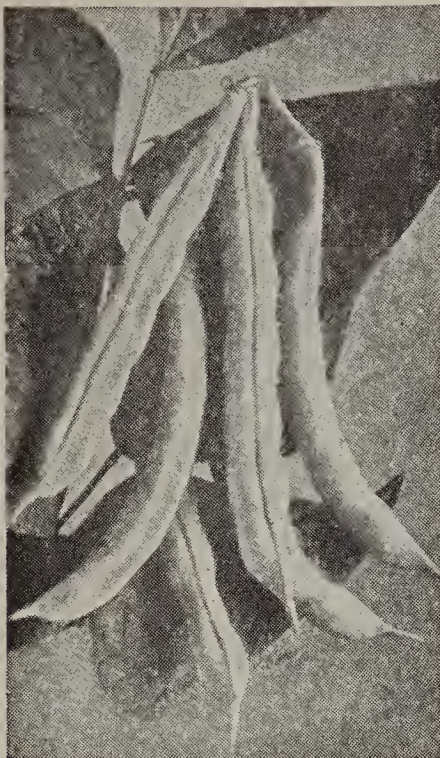
### POLE SNAP BEANS

Pole Beans produce the largest crop over the longest season. You obtain a greater supply of beans in a smaller space as compared with Bush Beans. They are even more tender than most bush varieties. There are about 1,500 seed in one pound.

**CULTURE**—Set 6- to 8-foot poles every 3 feet in 3-foot rows, and plant 6 to 8 beans, about 2 inches deep, around each pole. When well started, thin to the four strongest. A packet plants 40 hills; 1 pound to 150 hills; 30 pounds (½ bushel) to an acre. May also be planted in rows and supported by a wire fence or trellis. For this method plant seed 2 feet apart, sowing 300 feet with a pound of seed. Top dress with good fertilizer or manure; work it in as you cultivate. Save time, labor and space by planting pole beans in all corn, when the corn is about 1 foot high, inoculate the beans with Pure Culture and improve your soil.

**PLEASE READ**—Our seed beans are grown in the arid section of the Northwest where Anthracnose and Bacterial Blight do not develop; growing fields are carefully rogued to eliminate all non-productive plants; therefore, our seed will produce maximum yields. Beans planted after July 15th mature in shorter time than if planted in the Spring.

All Prices on this Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts., 3 for 25c  
Quantity Prices—Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed



McCaslan Pole Snap Bean

**67—KENTUCKY WONDER** (Also called Old Homestead and Texas Prolific)—It is the most prolific pole, green, snap bean to plant any time from April to August; if closely picked will continue bearing until frost. Pods are green, round, well rounded out, meaty, tender, practically stringless and grow 6 to 12 inches long. Ready for picking in 65 days.

Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

**64—KENTUCKY WONDER WAX**—This is one of the earliest of the wax podded sorts, and similar to the green-podded Kentucky Wonder, but the pods are broader. The pods are very long, handsome light yellow, often over 8 inches long, very fleshy, brittle but stringy. Ready for picking in 68 days.

Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.10

**65—McCASLAN**—An astonishing yielder of large, rich, deep green pods 8 to 10 inches in length, stringless, meaty, and of delicious flavor. When allowed to ripen, the shell beans are pure white. If kept closely picked, vines continue to bear until frost. Ready for picking in 65 days.

Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

**66—STRIPED SCOTIA OR CORNFIELD**—A superb green bean, succeeding better when planted in cornfield than any other variety. The handsome green pods average 8 or 9 beans to the pod, grow very uniform, about 7 inches long, thick meated, rich and buttery. It continues in bearing so long it might be called "Everbearing." Specially adapted to growing on corn, thus economizing space on valuable land. Ready for picking in 72 days.

Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

**68—WHITE CREASEBACK**—Splendid snap beans for home garden and early market. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods light green, round, 6 inches long, nearly stringless, very fleshy, brittle, tender. Seeds white; excellent for baking. Ready for picking in 68 days.

Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

**71—WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER (Green Pod)**—The pods are large and fill perfectly, and in the "snap" stage are deep green in color, meaty, stringless and of the finest flavor. When allowed to ripen the shell beans of pure white are most excellent for winter use. Seed small, oval, white in color. Ready for picking in 64 days.

Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

**72—WHITE OR SOUTHERN CORNFIELD**—A popular early green podded pole bean for snap-shorts; of rapid growth and very productive. Pods grow in clusters and are from 5 to 6 inches in length, perfectly rounded, being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." The dry seed is pure white and excellent for winter use. Seed small, oblong, white in color. Ready for picking in 65 days.

Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00



Kentucky Wonder

### SHELL OR SOUP BEANS

These are grown to use as dried beans during the winter, for baking and making soup. Plant in May and June, using 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Plant in 4-foot rows and cultivate well. One pound drills 150 to 200 feet of row.

**62—GREAT NORTHERN BEANS**—Well suited to heavy soils. Beans slightly larger than the Navy Bean; snow white and of splendid cooking quality.

**63—RED KIDNEY BEANS**—The good old-fashioned cooking bean. Large size and of good flavor.

**61—PEA BEAN, OR WHITE NAVY**—An improvement over the popular small white baking beans.

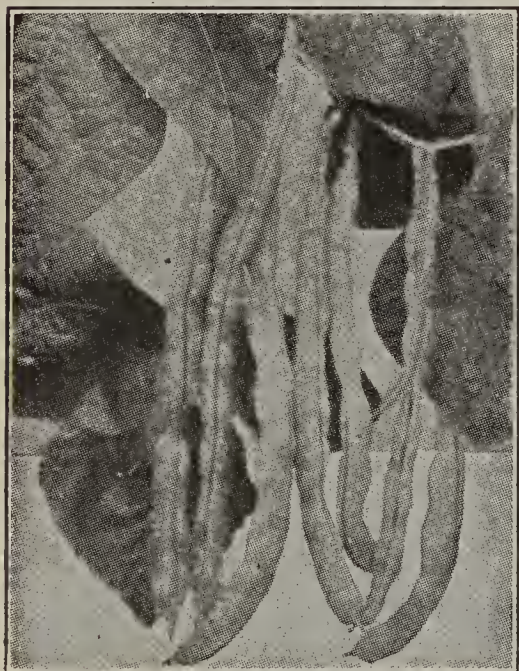
**81—PINTO BEANS**—Fine cooking bean; bears heavily.

Price Either Variety: Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 90c

**EVERY GARDENER SHOULD KNOW**—That Garden Peas and Garden Beans belong to the Legume family. All legumes form a partnership at the roots with certain kinds of helpful bacteria called Legume Bacteria, that are able to draw nitrogen from the air and give it to the plant. They form on the roots in colonies, called nodules, which are really nitrogen storehouses.

When inoculated, peas and beans will grow off better, are more resistant to drouth and give a larger yield. Few soils contain a natural supply of these beneficial organisms. It is therefore necessary to "inoculate"—apply these nitrogen-gathering bacteria directly to the seed before planting. All agriculturists recommend inoculation for legumes.

Garden size inoculation, sufficient for four to six pounds of seed: Each, 10c, post paid.



Southern Cornfield

All our ¼ lb. packets of beans contain about 325 seeds, 10c. We do not put out 5c packets of beans.





POLE AND DWARF LIMA BUTTER BEANS

Lima Beans are not as hardy as Snap Beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant Bush Limas in 3-foot rows, dropping three beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, set 6- to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans 1 1/2 inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of the large seeded varieties plants 70 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the small seeded varieties plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre. Large Limas about 400 to a pound, Small about 1,100 to a pound.

Prices Post Paid. All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c. Quantity Prices—See Yellow Price List

77—BUCHANAN'S LIMA OR POLE BUTTER BEAN—This is an improved strain of the small type regular Butter Bean. Both pods and beans are larger than Sieva—in fact, they are very near as large as Large White Lima, and are wonderfully productive; vines always loaded with delicious, tender beans, and cook soft as butter. Ready for picking in 77 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

78—CAROLINA SIEVA OR SMALL LIMA—This is the true Butter Bean. The seed beans are very small and white. The plants are of large growth, very early, vigorous and productive, and will stand more heat and drouth than any other of the Limas, and are one of the best for planting in the South. Ready for picking in 77 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

79—FLORIDA SPECKLED BUTTER BEANS (Calico Lima)—The only other true pole lima sure to set pods from earliest of the season's blooms. It blooms and bears profusely all through the season. Will make an abundant crop under seasonal conditions that cause other varieties to fail. Seeds of the small lima or "Sieva" size, but are buff in color, spotted with brownish red. Pods in clusters. Ready for picking in 80 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.10

80—BUCHANAN'S MONSTROUS LIMA—The pods of this variety are very large, often measuring 6 inches long and containing beans of the most excellent quality, and bearing about the same time as the Large Lima; the vines are vigorous and strong-growing. These large Limas are not as prolific in the South as the smaller varieties. Ready for picking in 88 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.15

75—LARGE WHITE LIMA—This well known variety is one of the best of the larger varieties for planting in the South. Ready for picking in 88 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.15

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA

CULTURE—One quart will plant 100 feet of row, or 3 pecks to the acre. Bush Limas require the same cultivation as stated above for Pole Limas, except that the rows should be 2 feet apart and 6 inches of space between each plant in the row. There are about 1,000 seed in a pound, depending on size.

FIELD PLANTING—In rows 3 feet apart and 6 inches apart in rows; 1/2 to 3/4 bushel to the acre. Ready in 7 to 8 weeks; 60 pounds in bushel.

49—HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—The original dwarf or bush butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness. Planted late, it continues to set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type, growing 18 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. This is the bean so popularly known throughout the South as "bush butter beans," and is the favorite shipping or market butter bean. Ready for picking in 65 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

50—McCREA'S BUSH LIMA—New, strong, stocky bush with good root, small pod with large seed (see cut). Will stand cold wet weather in spring and hot dry weather in summer better than other large seeded limas. An ideal home-garden lima, very prolific, pods contain three to five unusually sweet flavored beans. The seed have a green tint even when cooked and on account of the flavor and this green tint when cooked we believe this new lima will be a popular market gardener's variety even though the pods are small. This is an exceptionally fine bean for shelling to be used in the winter as they swell the same size as green beans when cooked, retaining their sweet flavor. Ready for picking in 70 days. The finest bush lima yet introduced.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 85c; 5 lbs., \$1.75

46—JACKSON WONDER BUSH LIMA (Also known as Florida Bush Butter Bean, Calico Bean and Speckled Bush Butter Bean)—This bean originated in the South, where many gardeners prefer it to all other kinds of bush limas, claiming that it is the best bearer of them all, and that in dry seasons it is practically drouth-proof. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry quite a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It begins bearing early and continues till killed by frost. Ready for picking in 65 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.10

48—FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—The bush is of erect growth, holding the pods off the ground, so that they are not injured by being beaten to the ground by the wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods, which are produced in clusters, each contain four or five large, fat beans of exceptionally fine quality. Ready for picking in 75 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.20

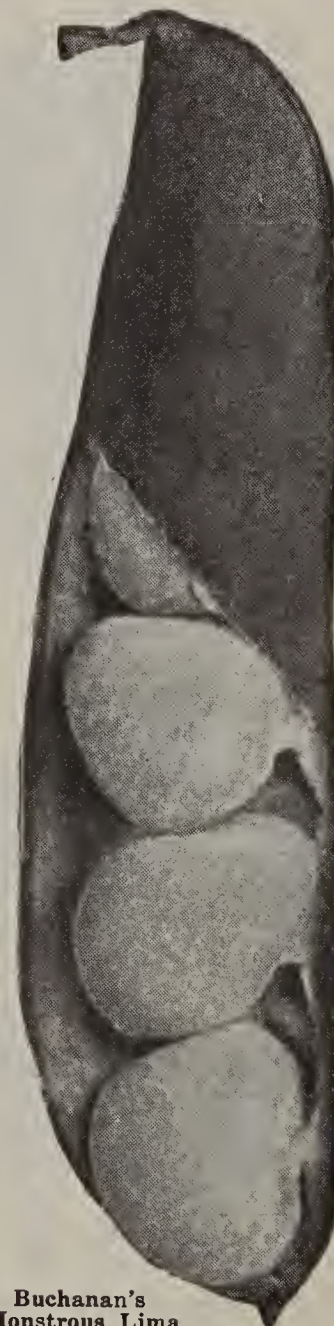
"Butter Bean" Collection

Contains 1 large packet each of the following 4 varieties:

- 1 pkt. Fordhook Bush Lima
1 pkt. Carolina Sieva
1 pkt. Jackson Wonder Bush Lima
1 pkt. King of the Garden
Value 40c; Post Paid for 25c



Carolina or Small Lima



Buchanan's Monstrous Lima



McCreas Bush Lima

DUTOX—See Index

For control of Mexican Bean Beetle and many other chewing insects. For control of Mexican Bean Beetle, dust should be deposited on under side of leaves; for most other leaf-eating insects, dusting on top of leaves is sufficient.



GARDEN BEETS

For the earliest beets, plant in a hot bed and transplant. For early outdoor crop, plant in March and make successive plantings till the end of August; the late plantings are to make beets for winter use and the seeds should be well soaked before planting. Beets thrive best in a light, clean, deeply worked soil that has been previously well manured; smooth roots cannot be had if fresh manure is used. Plant in rows 15 or 16 inches apart, cover 1 inch and thin to 4 inches apart. One ounce will plant 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 pounds, 1 acre.

All Prices on this Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c
Quantity Prices—Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

17—BUCHANAN'S MARKET GARDENER BEET (45 days)—Our gardener's favorite, owing to its extreme earliness and uniformity in both shape and color. It is without a doubt the best beet for the home garden, or for canning. The tops are small and upright in growth. The leaves are dark green, shaded red. The roots are medium size, globular, very smooth and of dark blood red color, while the flesh is a deep vermilion red, zoned with lighter shade. It is unsurpassed in quality.

24—CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (45 days)—We recommend Crosby's Egyptian as a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. The color is bright red, with bright vermilion-red flesh, very sweet and tender. We have a splendidly bred pedigreed stock that is early, has fine shape and color and we believe cannot be surpassed for quality.

18—EARLY WONDER (45 days)—If earliness is desired, you have it in Early Wonder, but you have most excellent quality as well. It is of the blood turnip type, uniform in size, shape and color, always smooth, never stringy, and a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. Although bred primarily for market growers, its many fine qualities commend it highly to the home gardener.

19—BUCHANAN'S CRIMSON GLOBE (50 days)—A rich, deep crimson beet of perfect globe shape, smooth and clean. Matures very early, is of a most attractive appearance, and in quality is not surpassed by any other variety. We recommend it not only for market gardeners and truckers, but for the home garden as well.

20—EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN (40 days)—One of the very earliest, with small tops and best for forcing or early outdoor planting. Roots distinctly flat and moderately thick, very dark red; flesh dark purplish-red, zoned a lighter shade.

21—EARLY BLOOD TURNIP (50 days)—An extra selected, smooth, dark red beet of uniform size and first-class quality. One of the best for main crop, also for sowing in May or June to make late beets for storing for winter.

23—DETROIT DARK RED (50 days)—A beet you will like, whether you grow it for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The quality is fine.

26—SWISS CHARD (Spinach Beet or Sea Kale) (40 days)—A real cut-and-come-again salad, for after cutting it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Plant from early in the spring till July.

STOCK BEETS OR MANGELS

CULTURE—Plantings should be made beginning at corn planting time till the middle of June, soaking the seeds for 24 hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart, the drills 1 inch deep on lands that have plenty of moisture in the subsoil; on dry and sandy soil they should be planted deeper. Shallow plantings germinate better and give a larger proportion of vigorous plants. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 6 pounds to acre.

28—GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL (90 days)—Desirable for stock feeding, affording not only a very large crop, much easier to harvest than other sorts, but also having higher nutritive value, being especially rich in sugar.

30—MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED (110 days)—No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of 40 to 50 tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh 20 to 25 pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well-formed and solid. A fine keeper and, at a low cost, will supply an abundance of succulent green food for stock of all kinds and for poultry. Especially adapted to deep soils.

CAULIFLOWER

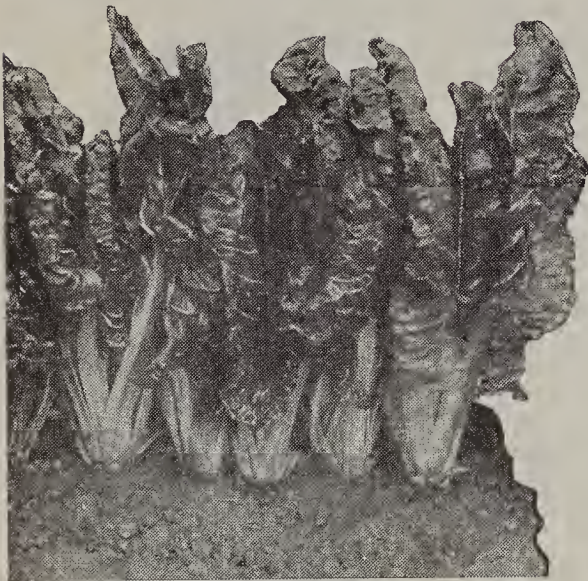
CULTURE—Cultivate like cabbage. Sow in January or February for early crop; May or June for late. Transplant to rich, moist soil; manure heavily and water freely. When heading begins, fasten leaves over top of head to whiten; 1 ounce of seed makes 1,000 plants.

109—EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL (55 days)—There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers, and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is not only the earliest to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect pure white heads of the finest quality.

Pkt., 15c; 1/4 oz., 50c; 1/2 oz., 75c; 1 oz., \$1.25; 1/4 lb., \$3.25; 1/2 lb., \$6.00



Market Gardener Beet



Swiss Chard



Long Red Stock Beets

We grow large quantities of Beet and Cauliflower Plants. See Index. They ship well by parcel post, truck, or express.

Stock Beets Produce Enormous Tonnage—Wonderful Dairy Feed. See Yellow List for Quantity Prices.



CARROTS

Plant in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and 1/2 inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up, thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later plantings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before planting. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

All Prices on this Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c
Quantity Prices—Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

103—OXHEART (72 days)—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long varieties would fail. The roots are often 3 to 3 1/2 inches thick at the top; nearly oval in shape; the flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table qualities and equally good for stock.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 50c; lb., 85c; 2 lbs., \$1.50

104—EARLY SCARLET HORN (63 days)—Not only the earliest variety on our list, but the earliest real good carrot. The roots are from 3 to 3 1/2 inches long, 1 1/2 inches thick at the shoulder, tapering to 1 inch at the bottom. It has scarcely any core, is fine grained and sweet flavored. Color, bright orange scarlet. Has small tops.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 50c; lb., 85c; 2 lbs., \$1.50

105—DANVERS HALF-LONG (75 days)—This handsome, half-long, orange carrot is adaptable to all soils. Its roots are smooth and longer than the Chantenay; the tops are medium size. The mature roots are 7 to 8 inches long, tapering uniformly to a blunt end. Its flesh is a deep, rich orange color, tender, sweet and crisp. It outyields any other variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 2 lbs., \$1.40

106—LONG ORANGE (88 days)—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 50c; lb., 85c; 2 lbs., \$1.50

108—CHANTENAY (72 days)—Very popular because of its beautiful appearance and excellent table quality. Its length will average 5 1/2 inches; its color is a rich, bright orange-red. The roots are the half-long type, smooth, free from side rootlets, and unusually uniform. The crisp, tender and fine flavor makes it even more desirable. Our stock has been finely bred and may be planted with absolute confidence by market gardeners and truckers. Ready to pull in 60 days. (See illustration.)

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 2 lbs., \$1.40

107—LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN CARROT, FOR STOCK FEED ONLY (90 to 100 days)—The value of root crops for stock is just beginning to be appreciated in the South. One of the most valuable is the Belgian Carrot, an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the Central South they are easily kept all through the winter, while in the Lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition and in milk or dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up, thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has been previously cultivated and worked deeply.

Oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 45c; lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.30

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow in beds in February or March and keep them well watered. Transplant to moist, mucky soil; 6 inches apart in 12-inch rows. Earth up two or three times. Cover with straw from severe weather, with boards on top; 1 ounce of seed produces 2,000 plants.

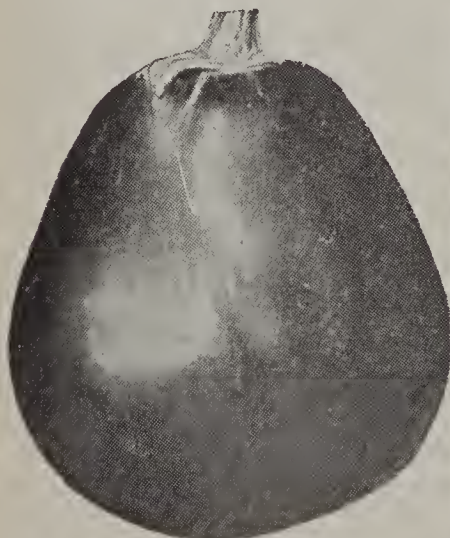
121—IMPROVED WHITE PLUME (112 days)—A magnificent celery for early use; being self-blanching requires little working.

122—GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (118 days)—The best self-blanching sort, it acquires a handsome golden color without having to be hilled up.

123—GIANT PASCAL (135 days)—In the South this is more generally grown than any other late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best.

Price, either variety—

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., 85c; 1/2 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$3.00



Black Beauty Egg Plant



Golden Self Blanching Celery



Chantenay Carrot

HERBS

For flavoring soups, meats. All Herbs., pkt., post paid, 10c.

SWEET BASIL—Leaves used for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

CHIVES SEED—Used for seasoning.

DILL—Leaves used in pickles and soups.

MARJORAM, SWEET—Leaves and shoots used for flavoring. Also dried for winter.

ROSEMARY—Leaves used for seasoning.

SAGE SEED—Leaves and tops used for seasoning.

THYME—Used for seasoning; tea is also made for headaches.

MISCELLANEOUS SEED

119—WITLOOF-CHICORY, OR FRENCH ENDIVE (75 days)—Witloof is used principally as a winter salad, and is most delicious served with French dressing and eaten like cos lettuce. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1/2 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.25

120—CARDOON (100 days)—Large Spanish. Main stalks are blanched like celery; used for salad or in soups. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 70c; 1/2 lb., \$1.35; 1 lb., \$2.50

175—ENDIVE—EARLY GREEN (95 days) Pkt. 10c Oz. 25c 1/4 lb. .50

176—ENDIVE—BROAD LEAVED (95 days) 10c 25c .50

183—EGG PLANT—BLACK BEAUTY (81 days) 10c 35c 1.00

178—KOHL-RABI—WHITE VIENNA (60 days) 10c 25c .65

180—LEEK—AMERICAN FLAG (80 days) 10c 25c .60

118—CHERVIL (Curled) 10c 20c .50

Carrots Make a Wonderful Dairy Feed—They Produce Better Milk and Better Coloring



### CABBAGE SEED

**CULTURE**—When started in hot-beds, sow thinly broadcast, covering seed about 1/2 inch. When 4 to 6 inches high, transplant to the garden or field. Give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties at intervals of 18 inches in rows 2 1/2 feet apart; the larger and later sorts, 2 feet apart in 3-foot rows. Cabbage should be grown rapidly. It is a heavy feeder, and a rich, well-prepared soil will produce the best crop. The maturity dates indicated are the average number of days required to produce heads ready for market from the time the young plants are set in the field. An ounce of seed will produce at least 1,000 strong plants; one pound is sufficient to sow an acre.

Our cabbage seed is grown by an expert of many years experience and is selected for purity of varieties and superior quality of heads. You are sure of the best when purchased from us.

**FOR CABBAGE WORMS**—Spray with Evergreen Spray and Red Arrow. Neither of them is poisonous, but both will kill the worm and will not impair the cabbage for human food. Both are described and priced on spray pages. We grow millions of Cabbage Plants and ship to all parts of the South. See Index.

The 1937 crop of Cabbage Seed was very short, some varieties entire failure.

### EARLY VARIETIES

**86—EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD (62 days)**—Extremely early variety, very valuable for home and market garden as well as for shipment. Plants very small and compact, allowing very close planting; stem short. Heads conical, usually 7 in. long, 5 in. thick near base; firm and weigh 2-2 1/4 lbs.

Pkt., 10c 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 50c; 1/4 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25

**87—CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD (71 days)**—Desirable for home and market garden. Head broad heart-shaped, 8 in. long, 7 in. broad at base, firm, commonly 4-5 lbs. Fully a week later and heads larger and broader heart-shaped than Early Jersey Wakefield.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 50c; 1/4 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

**94—COPENHAGEN MARKET (66 days)**—Distinctly and uniformly early. Splendid for early market and shipment; proving valuable as early kraut variety. Plant small, compact, allowing very close planting; stem short; heads uniformly round; firm; become 6-7 in. diameter and weigh 3 1/2-4 lbs. Interior clear white and of excellent quality.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 50c; 1/4 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50

**84—GOLDEN ACRE (62-64 days)**—The earliest round headed cabbage; especially valuable for early market and shipping. Plants very small and compact; stem short; heads uniformly round; firm, commonly 6 in. in diameter and weigh 3 lbs. This is similar to Copenhagen Market but is several days earlier and the heads are smaller. It is practically as early as Early Jersey Wakefield.

Pkt., 15c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 45c; 2 ozs., 75c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$3.25

### SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

**98—ALL HEAD EARLY (77 days)**—Particularly valuable for kraut; good winter keeper. Heads flat but deep; 8-9 in. broad, 6 1/2-7 in. deep, weigh 6-7 lbs.; firm and of fine quality.

Pkt., 10c 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 50c; 1/4 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25

**99—EARLY DRUMHEAD (90 days)**—Produces large, firm, broad, flat heads, fine grained and sweet. Heads weighing from 15 to 25 pounds. It is ready for marketing two or three weeks earlier than the Late Drum-head.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 40c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75

**101—EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH (71 days)**—Splendid for home and market garden. Plants small and compact; stem short. Heads almost ball-shaped; commonly 7-8 in. diameter, 6 in. deep and weigh 4 1/2-5 lbs.; firm and of high quality.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 40c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75

**85—ALL SEASONS (90 days)**—Splendid general purpose cabbage; good winter keeper; widely used for kraut; remarkably thrifty in hot dry weather. Heads large; commonly 10-11 in. across, 8 in. deep and weigh 9-10 lbs.; of splendid quality.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 40c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75

**91—SUCCESSION (84 days)**—Very dependable for late summer and fall use; good keeper. Plants large but compact; stem short. Heads large and flat but deep; 10-11 in. across, 7-8 in. deep and weigh 8-9 lbs.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 40c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75

**83—CELERY CABBAGE (70 days)**—Chinese or Chihli. A wonderful salad plant, growing 15 to 16 inches high, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like Swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Sow early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2 1/2-foot rows. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; it heads in 80 to 90 days.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.50



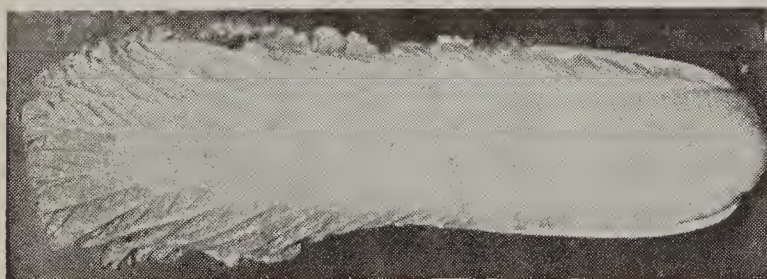
Early Jersey Wakefield



Golden Acre



Early Drumhead



Chinese Chihli or Celery Cabbage

Order Cabbage Seed Early—There Is Always a Sale for Surplus Plants to Your Neighbors—1937 Crop Very Short.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

LATE OR WINTER VARIETIES

All Prices on This Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts., 3 for 25c Quantity Prices—Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

97—SUREHEAD (95 days)—All head and always sure to head. This is an exceptionally fine late cabbage of the Flat Dutch type, but with the outer leaves of more upright growth. Heads are large, round and flattened, very hard and fine-grained. A splendid keeper.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75

93—LATE FLAT DUTCH (105 days)—The best very large, late cabbage; popular for home and market garden and for fall shipment; a good keeper. Heads very large and flat, but deep; become 12-14 in. across, 7 in. deep and weigh 12 to 14 lbs. or more; firm and of good quality.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75

92—LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (110 days)—This is a very hardy and desirable fall and winter cabbage. Heads large, flat and solid. A good keeper and shipper.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75

100—DRUMHEAD SAVOY (90 days)—This is undoubtedly the finest type of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it boils like marrow, and is not surpassed even by the cauliflower in its best condition.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1/2 lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00

96—AUTUMN KING SAVOY (105 days)—A very fine, sure heading strain, making a large deep green head with not too many outer leaves and is medium early. It is a great improvement over the standard Drumhead Savoy, having a more attractive color and far superior in heading qualities. This is a winter cabbage and should not be planted until July or August, as it will not head up hard during hot weather. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor.

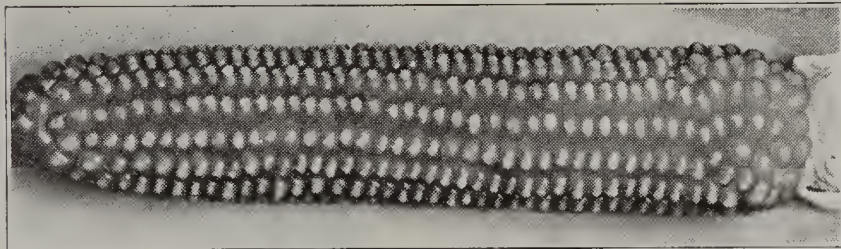
Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 45c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1/2 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.25

88—MAMMOTH RED ROCK (110 days)—This is the largest variety of Red Cabbage and produces heads which are remarkably solid. The heads are round, with spreading outer leaves and matures at a late season.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 45c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1/2 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.25

Most varieties cabbage seed very short this year.

POP CORN FOR SEED



Dynamite or South American

Popcorn was known and grown by the Indians of North and South America before the coming of the white man—as an article of commerce popcorn has developed very rapidly since about 1880. The use of popcorn in confections and the rapid increase in popcorn concessions in connection with amusement parks, moving picture theaters, etc., has greatly increased the demand for a reliable bulk product and has made a profitable outlet for those who desire to grow popcorn on a commercial scale. Popcorn requires the same kinds of soil, climate and general methods of cultivation as field corn. You can get more complete information on growing, harvesting and marketing popcorn by writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers Bulletin No. 1679.

CULTURE—For field planting rows should be about 3 feet apart. Thin to 1 stalk about every 6 inches in row. A 10c package will plant a nice row in the garden; a pound will plant a good patch; 5 to 6 pounds will plant an acre drilled in check rows 40 inches apart. There are about 3,000 grains in a pound of our seed stock.

34—DYNAMITE (120 days)—The new South American or Australian giant variety. A vigorous grower, 6 to 8 feet tall, producing 2 and often 3 ears, 8 to 9 inches long, with deep orange kernels, smooth and round, which pop double the size of others. Rich creamy yellow, crisp, tender, deliciously flavored and no hard centers. Outsells all other sorts at the popcorn stands. This variety is used more than all others for commercial planting and has been very profitable in the South for three years, owing to the drouths in the West where most of the popcorn is grown. It is usually unwise, especially for the amateur popcorn grower, to plant a large acreage following a year of high prices like the 1936 crop.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 65c

31—POPCORN (Japanese Hull-less)—Very small, white full ears. Not as heavy bearing, but some popcorn men prefer it at a higher cost than all others for popping.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 65c

32—POPCORN (White Rice)—Has white, large pointed grains that pop nicely.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 65c

Popcorn for Popping—See Yellow Price List Enclosed



Autumn King Savoy

SOUTHERN COLLARDS

An old-time standby for winter greens all over the South. Not in its best condition until touched by frost. Seed can be sown here from early spring up to August 1st. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground, setting 2 feet apart. Cultivate like cabbage. 1 ounce of seed sows 200 feet of row, or makes about 3,000 plants.

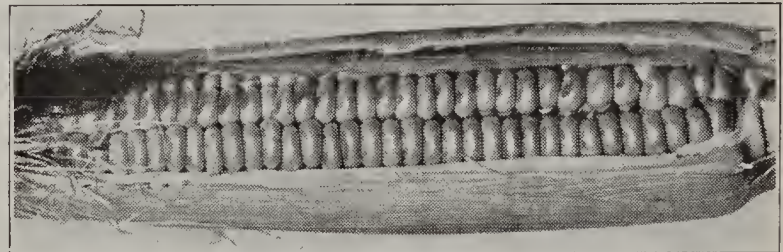
127—GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE (48 days)—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced 15 years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow 20 to 30 inches high and as much across.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c

126—SOUTHERN OR BLUE STEM (50 days)—This variety is the old-time favorite.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 40c; 1 lb., 65c

GARDEN CORN



Golden Bantam

GARDEN AND SWEET CORN

CULTURE—The grains of sweet corn are shriveled and rather tender and cannot be planted quite as early as field varieties. Leaves on trees should be well out and the ground warm before planting. Make hills 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart each way, dropping 5 or 6 grains in each hill, thinning out afterward to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill. A continuous supply can be kept up by planting early, medium and late varieties at one time, or by making several plantings at intervals of 15 days. Seed required: One pound to 200 hills; about 14 pounds (1 peck) per acre.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

135—EXTRA EARLY ADAMS (Sweet) (65 days)—Owing to its extreme earliness it is used for a first early table corn in the South. The stalks are about 4 feet high, with small tassel, very few leaves, and without suckers. The ears are short, very full, 12 to 14-rowed, often nearly as thick as they are long and well covered with coarse husks.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 75c

134—GOLDEN BANTAM (Sugar) (70 days)—The sweetest and most delicious extra early corn for the home garden. Extremely early and very productive. The stalks grow only 5 feet in height and, where space is limited, the hills can be as close as 2 1/2 feet apart. Each stalk bears 2 or 3 well-filled ears, 6 to 7 inches in length. The kernels are of a beautiful yellow color, very milky, tender and sweet.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

139—GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (86 days)—Grains medium length and golden in color. A well-known single cross or inbred hybrid. Height of stalk 5 1/2 to 6 feet. Ears medium length and thickness, average length 7 to 8 inches, short pointed. Rows mostly 10 or 12 on each cob.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 15c; 1/2 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.25

All Packets of Pop Corn and Garden Corn Contain 1/4 Pound.



**CULTURE**

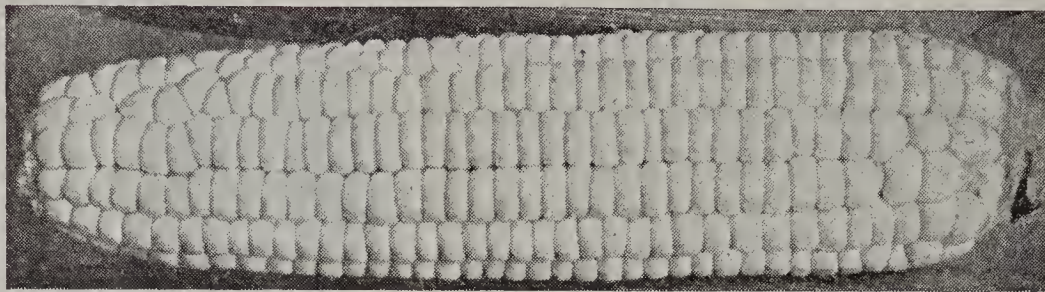
Dry grains of sweet corn are shriveled and tender and cannot be planted quite as early as field varieties. Leaves on trees should be well out and soil warm before planting. Make hills 2½ to 3 feet apart each way, dropping 5 to 6 grains in each hill, thinning out afterwards to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill. A continuous supply is kept up by planting early and late varieties at one time, or by making several plantings at 14-day intervals. Pound plants 200 hills; use 14 pounds (1 peck) to acre.

**GARDEN, SWEET AND SUGAR CORNS**

All Prices on This Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c  
Quantity Prices—Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

**Medium Early Varieties**

Adams Early Sweet Corn



**SEMESAN JR.**

New Improved Semesan Jr. usually will improve the stand and increase the yield of field and sweet corn. The average increase in yield depends upon many factors, such as the quality of your seed, its freedom from disease, and the soil conditions at planting time. See Index.

136—ADAMS EARLY LARGE (Sweet) (70 days)—One of our leading varieties. Matures about 2 weeks later than the Extra Early Adams but ears are larger and handsomer. The stalks are vigorous, averaging 7 feet in height, and well bladed. This and the Adams Extra Early are very hardy and can be planted earlier than sugar corns.

Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., 90c

137—TRUCKER'S FAVORITE (Sweet) (75 days)—For a second early, to follow Early Adams, this is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and a most desirable size for roasting ears. Besides being a fine garden corn, it is a splendid field corn to follow potatoes and other early crops. The ears are large and well filled.

Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., 90c

133—GOLDEN SUNSHINE (Sugar) (76 days)—Also an early variety of the Golden Bantam type, growing from 5 to 5½ feet high and producing ears 7 to 8 inches long, with sweet, luscious yellow grains; matures 3 to 4 days later than Golden Bantam.

Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.25

132—WHIPPELL'S EARLY YELLOW (Sugar) (84 days)—An extra early yellow Sugar Corn. Larger and earlier than Golden Bantam. Stalks grow 5 to 6 feet, and many produce two large ears. Kernels bright yellow, tender, sweet, and finest quality. Whippell's Early Yellow Sugar Corn is ready for the table in about 7 weeks.

Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.25

**Main Crop Varieties**

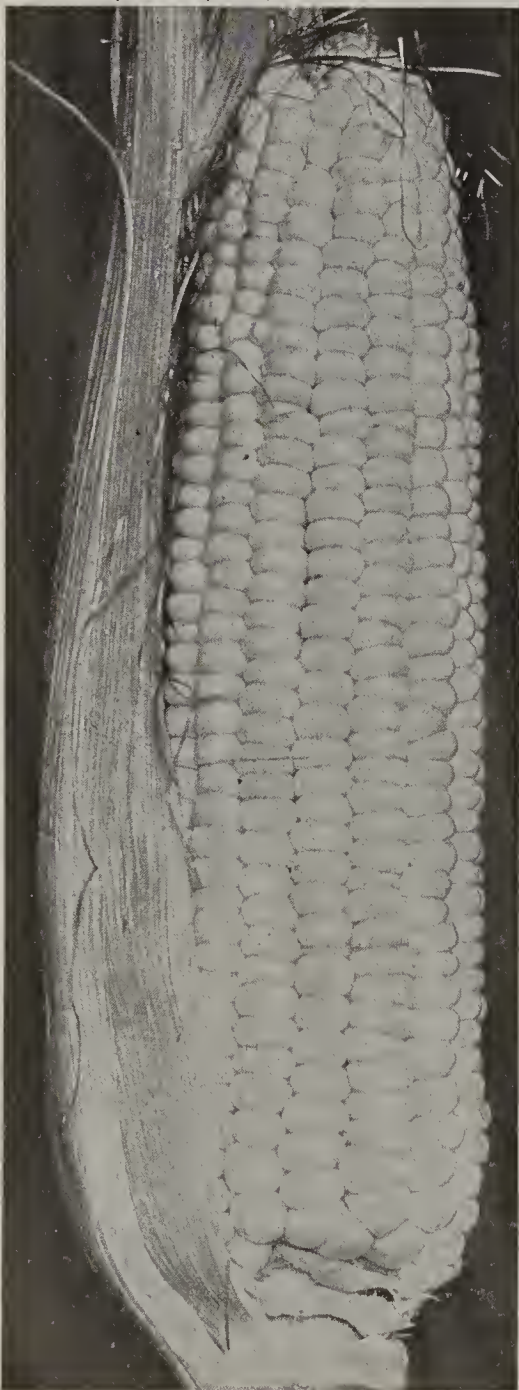
131—HONEY JUNE (87 days)—Originated by the Texas Experiment Station. It is a cross between White June and Country Gentleman, developed over a period beginning 1927. Stalks are tall and vigorous, somewhat later in maturing than other sweet corns, averaging 87 days from planting to roasting ear stage. Ears are medium in size and have 14 to 16 rows. Grains are long, slender and white. Has one to two ears per stalk. Develops a heavy shuck which provides protection against ear worm damage. It is fine for forage as well as a good roasting ear variety. Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.35.

138—STOWELL'S EVERGREEN (Sugar) (85 days)—The standard main crop variety, much used for the home garden, market, and canning. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. The ears are about 10 to 12 inches long, 14 to 20-rowed, with very white grain. The stalks are about 7½ feet high. Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

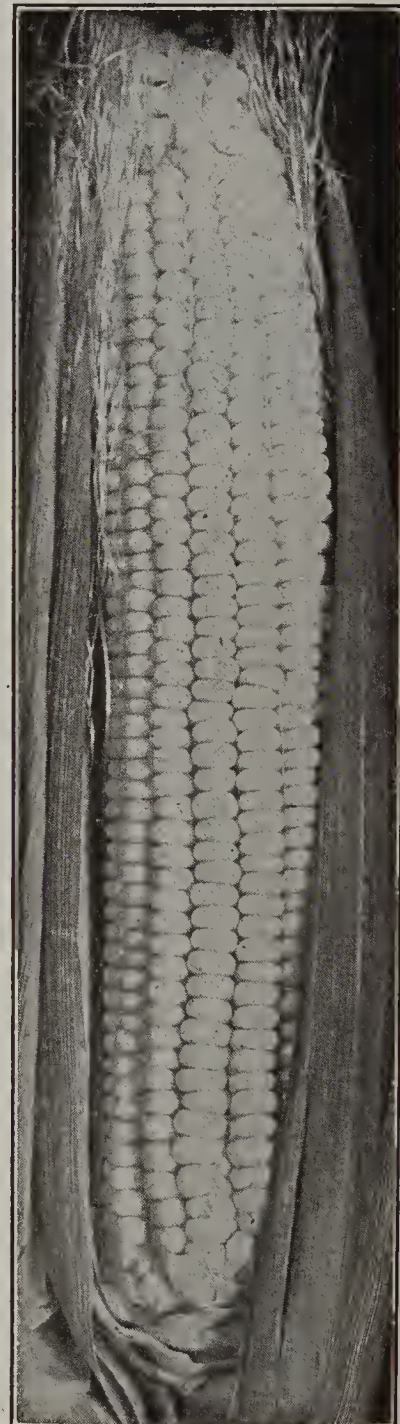
140—COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (Sugar) (83 days)—One of the best known of the mid-season varieties. It is the old shoe-peg type of kernel, pure white, very sweet and tender. It is a good yielder, producing 2 to 3 good-sized ears to the stalk. Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

141—EARLY SURPRISE (75 days)—A wonderful roasting ear corn, especially bred for market gardeners' use; when planted at the same time as Large Adams it is ready for use just when the Large Adams is giving out; it is the best corn to use for succession plantings all through the season. In eating, this corn is slightly sweet, resembling sugar corn in taste. Average height of stalk about 6 feet; the ear is thick, well grained to the end of the cob; rows of grain straight and uniform. When cut green for market the ears average from 12 to 14 inches in length. It is very productive, producing two and often three good ears to the stalk. Pkt., ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 75c.

NOTICE—All packets of Garden Corn contain ¼ pound. You will find twice as much seed in our 10c packets as many other 10c packets of Garden Corn, Beans and Peas.



Early Surprise



Trucker's Favorite



**CUCUMBER SEEDS**

**CULTURE**—One ounce will plant 50 hills; 1 to 2 pounds will plant 1 acre. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, sandy loam, and should not be planted in open air until there is a prospect of settled warm weather. Plant in hills about 4 feet apart each way, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving 3 or 4 of the strongest to each hill.

All Prices This Page Post Paid; 5c Pkts., 6 for 25c  
 Quantity Prices—Not Prepaid—See Yellow List

**158—STRAIGHT 8 (55 days)**—All-American Selections, 1935—This outstanding variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits about 8 inches in length and about 1½ inches in diameter. The fruits are well rounded at the end and when in condition for use are deep green and free from objectionable striping or tipping. Although its characteristics make it an ideal shipping variety, it is also equally desirable for the home or market garden.  
 Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.50

**160—CHICAGO PICKLE (59 days)**—Since introduced this pickle has been a success. The fine shape, right size and excellent quality in this splendid pickle are matters of great pride with us. When ripe the fruit is medium size, blunt at both ends, has prominent black spines.  
 Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.25

**162—DAVIS PERFECT (65 days)**—Fine length, slimmness, beautiful dark green color, transparent-like flesh with deliciously cool, refreshing flavor, and enjoyable crispness, are distinguishing features and qualities of this popular Long White Spine variety. Its extremely vigorous growth makes it the best blight resister of the long sorts.  
 Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.25

**163—EARLY GREEN CLUSTER (55 days)**—Very early variety, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered from the vines it will continue to set fruit through a long season; a splendid variety for pickling.  
 Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.25

**164—EARLY FORTUNE (64 days)**—An especially fine, medium length White Spine Cucumber much planted in the South for shipment to the Northern markets. It has a fine, dark green color which it holds for a long time after picking.  
 Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.15

**165—IMPROVED WHITE SPINE (60 days)**—Medium size, straight, always fine yielder; light green.  
 Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.35

**166—IMPROVED LONG GREEN (70 days)**—The vines are vigorous, and productive; the fruit (12 inches long) is formed almost as early as on the short sorts. The flesh is very firm and crisp and has a distinctive flavor; they make excellent pickles, and when yellow and ripe the best sweet pickles. The best of the "black spine" varieties.  
 Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.40

**KALE OR BORECOLE**

**CULTURE**—One ounce to 200 feet of row; 4 pounds to the acre. Kale is extensively grown in the South during the fall, winter and spring. Seed may be sown any time from August to October, and again during February and March, broadcast or in drills, 18 inches apart.

**187—DWARF CURLED SIBERIAN (65 days)**—Very hardy and vigorous growing variety of spreading habit, its foliage having a distinct bluish tinge. This is the most popular variety grown, especially in the South.  
 Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 20c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 85c

**188—DWARF CURLED SCOTCH (55 days)**—This variety is extensively grown in the South for shipment north. Leaves finely curled, long and attractive.  
 Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 20c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 85c

**189—TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH (60 days)**—The plant of this variety grows 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long plume-like light green leaves, which are deeply cut.  
 Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 20c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 85c



**ALARCO CRYOLITE**—For Flea Beetle on mustard and for Striped and Spotted Cucumber Beetle on cucumbers. See Index.

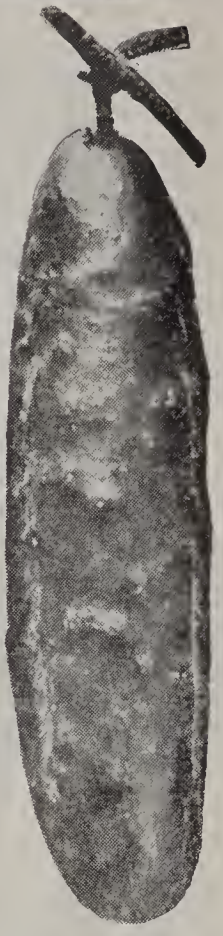
**167—GHERKIN (60 days)**—A very small oval, prickly sort, distinct from all others. It is grown for pickles only and must be used when young.  
 Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00

**168—JAPANESE CLIMBING (60 days)**—This is a distinct variety, having a heavy vine and large leaves and being quite resistant to disease and insects. It is a black spine cucumber and may be used for pickling or slicing; good quality and of a dark green color when young, turning to a russet-yellow when ripe.  
 Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00

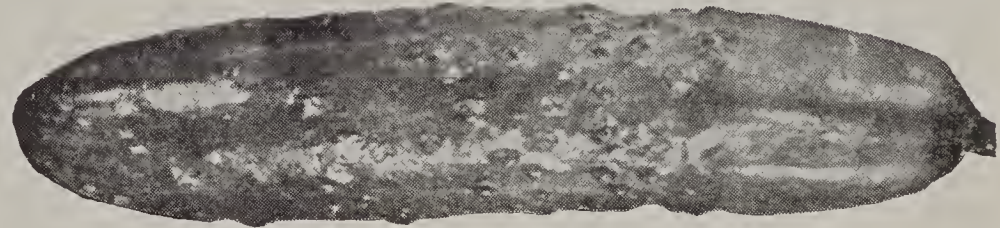
**169—MIXED CUCUMBERS (50 to 65 days)**—A mixture of all varieties, to give you both eating and pickling cucumbers with one planting.  
 Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50

**170—EVERBEARING (55 days)**—A productive, main crop variety quite similar in appearance to Early Frame, though fruit is not thick; a fair pickler.  
 Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50

**159—STAYS GREEN (65 days)**—A handsome, early, medium sized, prolific variety used extensively in the South for shipping to Northern markets. Fruits weigh 1¼ to 1½ pounds, symmetrical, nearly square ended. Very dark green, holds color and firmness well when shipped long distances.  
 Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.25



Early Fortune



Long Green



White Spine

**DUTOX**

**Will Control Striped and Spotted Beetle and Pickle Worm on Cucumbers**

Use from 2 to 6 pounds of Dutox per acre for dusting cucumbers. For control of striped and spotted beetles, dusting should be begun as soon as plants are up and applied every 10 days as long as the insects continue to come. For control of the pickle worm, which bores into the cucumber, begin dusting when the first cucumbers form and apply Dutox every 10 days until most of the crop is harvested. In all cases dust the plant thoroughly and evenly, especially the under side of the leaves. See index.



Dwarf Curled Siberian Kale

Cucumbers Are Subject to Pests and Disease. See Index About Insecticides for Spraying.



LETTUCE SEED

Lettuce contains more vitamins and other health giving elements and is about the easiest grown garden vegetable. It is an everyday vegetable.

CULTURE—Sow in rich, well prepared soil, as soon as cold winter is past, or start in beds or frames for transplanting in early spring 6 to 12 inches apart, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Cover seed 1/2 inch in beds or outdoors. Seed germinates quickly and growth is best in cool weather. Good heads depend on good seed, keeping a steady growth with fertilization, moisture and cultivation. Light feeding, as with nitrate of soda, after plants have some size, is beneficial. Plants must be kept growing steadily if you want them to head. Loose-leaf types may be thinned and used as they become crowded. Those marked "H" are heading; those marked "L.L." are loose-leaf. Ounce plants 200 feet row; use 3 pounds per acre or 1 pound for transplanting. Days given are average from seed to market size.



Wonderful Lettuce

196—BIG BOSTON (H) (76 days)—This marked variety is very popular for outdoor culture and is also in demand as a compact, large heading, forcing sort for cold frame. The plants are large, very hardy and vigorous. The leaves are broad, comparatively smooth but wavy at the edge, thin, very hard and crisp. Seed are white.

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 30c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1/2 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.00

205—WONDERFUL (H) (80 days)—Immense heads, solid as a cabbage; blanches beautifully; crisp, tender and free from bitterness. It produces immense heads, often 15 and 16 inches across. The interior is beautifully blanched, creamy-white, crisp, tender and delicious, being absolutely free from any trace of bitterness, rooting deeply, resisting hot, dry weather.

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 30c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1/2 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.50

198—EARLY WHITE CABBAGE (H) (70 days)—A desirable variety for summer or fall, forming large, compact and beautiful heads. Color, light green; stands heat and drouth remarkably well. The heads weigh 3 pounds each.

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 30c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1/2 lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.40

195—WAYAHEAD LETTUCE (H) (63 days)—Shows a remarkable combination of earliness, firm heading character, a handsome and fine quality. Both in cold frames early in spring and in the open ground in spring, summer and early fall it has proven the earliest heading of all early lettuces.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1/2 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.00

204—EARLY CURLED SIMPSON (L. L.) (60 days)—A leading early, loose-heading variety of fairly large size; leaves broad, crumpled and well frilled at the edges.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1/2 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.00

207—ICEBERG (H) (84 days)—A large, late, crisp cabbage-heading variety; heads very firm, hard and well blanched; leaves unusually broad and quite blistered and crumpled.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1/2 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.25

208—MIGNONETTE (H) (67 days)—A small, early, crisp and curled cabbage-heading variety; plant compact, forming a hard, globular, well-blanched head; leaves broad, crumpled and twisted; color, medium dark brown, dark greenish tinge.

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1/2 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.50

202—GRAND RAPIDS (L. L.) (45 days)—This is probably the best of the loose-leaved varieties. It forms no head, but produces an abundant crop of pale green leaves, slightly but closely crumpled, which, even when old, retain their characteristic sweetness and brittle character.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1/2 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.15

197—CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER (H) (75 days)—Plant compact, heads large, globular and very firm; leaves broad, blistered and crumpled and very thick.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1/2 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.15

201—CHICKEN LETTUCE (55 days)—Unlike any you have ever grown, plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1/2 lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.10

MUSTARD SEED

Mustard is used chiefly for boiled greens. It is fast growing, as healthful as Spinach. Tops are similar to Turnips in flavor but more tender stems, shorter and better quality.

CULTURE—One ounce will sow about 80 feet of drill. For early salad, sow in February, and for general crop, at intervals through the spring and fall, in rows 6 inches apart, and rather thick in rows.

All Prices on this Page Post Paid. All 5c Pkts. 6 for 25c Quantity Prices—Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

243-A—SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED MUSTARD (Long Standing) (30 days)—First Gold Medal winner; from a single plant selection and continued selection to the long standing quality more curled, of a brighter, softer color than the original variety; not new; introduced in Holland in 1927. Planted in spring, it will not bolt to seed as quickly as the original, holding its own against hot weather for 15 to 20 days longer than the original before going to seed. Best for Southern market gardens.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 40c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$2.25

243—SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED (35 days)—Plant vigorous and hardy, of upright, spreading growth; leaves large, light green-tinged, much crumpled and frilled at the edges. The popular market variety in the South.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 35c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

244—ELEPHANT EAR (Smooth Leaf) (40 days)—This is a splendid variety for market gardeners and amateurs, and will surely give satisfaction wherever planted. The leaves are smooth, very large, and tender and succulent. Makes a large plant.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

245—NEW CHINESE (40 days)—A very vigorous sort; leaves light green, much crumpled, about twice the size of White.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

245-A—FLORIDA BROADLEAF (40 days)—Large, tall, upright growing plant with exceptionally large, thick, bright green leaves. Fast growing, very productive and long standing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 30c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.50

246—WHITE MUSTARD (45 days)—Will stand the winter and adapted for fall planting; used for salad.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

265—MUSTARD-SPINACH (25 days)—Also known as Tender-green, Evergreen and Lice Resisting. This splendid "greens" plant is rapidly gaining in popularity throughout the South. It is largely used instead of Spinach in Japan and the Orient because it grows on and stays tender even in dry weather. Is a plant used for "greens" only, about half between Spinach and Mustard, and preferred by many to either. It is becoming popular in markets and is fine for both home garden and market growers.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00



ALARCO CRYOLITE—For Flea Beetle on mustard and for Striped and Spotted Cucumber Beetle on cucumbers. See Index.



Buchanan's Mustard-Spinach





BUCHANAN'S CANTALOUPES

CULTURE—Melons thrive best in light, rich soil. Plant just as soon as the ground is warm, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety; in each hill apply a shovelful of well-rotted manure, or a handful of commercial fertilizer, well mixed with the soil. Plant about 12 seeds to each hill, covering with about 1 inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are pretty well developed, keep the hoe and cultivator going. Gradually thin out to two plants to the hill. When the vines begin to run freely, stop cultivation, except after a heavy rain. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in the dirt bands in the hotbeds, and when warm enough, transplant to open grounds. Melon vines are subject to the same destructive insects and fungus foes as are cucumber and squash vines. See pages 70, 71 and 72 for our assortment of insecticides. Use a packet to about 15 hills; 1 ounce to 60 hills; 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

All Prices on This Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c  
Quantity Prices—Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

209—BUCHANAN'S NEW ROCKY FORD (Salmon-Fleshed) (75 days)—It is more rounded, the rib less prominent and the outer surface of the fruit more densely covered with delicate lace-like netting than the green-fleshed variety. The flesh is salmon (often called pink meat), very small seed cavity, beautiful in appearance, and fine flavor. This melon has become a favorite with both my market gardeners and home gardeners. They sell readily at higher prices than the green-fleshed varieties. It is the best cantaloupe grown.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1/2 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50

226—HONEY DEW MELON (100 days)—This new melon is unlike the ordinary muskmelon or cantaloupe, both in appearance and flavor, the outer skin being smooth, hard and nearly white. The melons are large, round to oval in shape, extremely thick-meat and have a very small seed cavity; flesh is light green, very solid and of a rich honey-like flavor, luscious and juicy, much more so than any variety of muskmelons.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1/2 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$4.75

212—BUCHANAN'S MAMMOTH ROCKY FORD (Extra Select) (94 days)—The general type of this melon is similar to the regular Rocky Ford, but they grow somewhat larger in size, making them a splendid variety for market.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1/2 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.25

220—"SUPERFECTO" (92 days)—The netting is well developed and closely laced, covering the entire melon "solid net." The interstices between the netting are small and bright green, changing to orange-green when full ripe. The flesh, a rich orange-salmon, is very deep and the color shows through the rind where the melon touches the ground a day or two before the melon will ship, enabling the careful picker to pick very closely and accurately. (See cut at right.)

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1/2 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.25

211—LAKE CHAMPLAIN (60 days)—The flesh is a rich golden color, free from stringiness, fine-grained, melting, juicy, sweet, delicious flavor clear to the rind.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 45c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.50

220-A—HALE'S BEST (75 days)—Of the thousands of acres of cantaloupes grown in the Imperial Valley of California each year more than 90% are Hale's Best, producing melons of uniform standard size, 90% of which are completely covered with beautiful gray, lace-like netting which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in carrying and keeping qualities of the cantaloupe. The flesh is salmon orange. The seed cavity is the smallest of any strain in Rocky Ford. The flesh is firm but not tough or stringy, and has a sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1/2 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50

222—BUCK BRAND (Surprise) (85 days)—The nearest thing to the old-fashioned muskmelon that you can get. Fruit round, slightly oblong, with a very thin, nearly smooth, gray-green skin; flesh thick and of deep salmon color. For flavor and size combined this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 pounds—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 30c; 1/4 lb., 45c; 1/2 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.25

218—HEARTS OF GOLD (Imp. Hoodoo) (95 days)—A splendid small, mid-season variety, developed from the Hoodoo, being larger and more uniform; fruit round with a tendency to heart-shape; distinctly ribbed and covered with a fine gray netting; flesh very thick, deep salmon color, and of high quality; a good shipping melon.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1/2 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$4.25

219—ROCKY FORD (92 days)—We have an especially fine, improved strain of this popular melon as now grown at Rocky Ford. The fruit is small, almost round, smooth, showing no ribs, and densely covered with a heavy gray netting; flesh thick and deep green, showing a faint lining of pink or gold at the center.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.75

214—BANANA (100 days)—Shaped somewhat as name indicates; grows about 2 1/2 feet long; flesh deep salmon colored and of only fair quality.

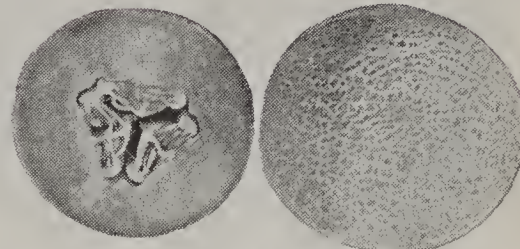
Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.50

227—MIXED—Several varieties (early and late—all colors).

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 45c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.50



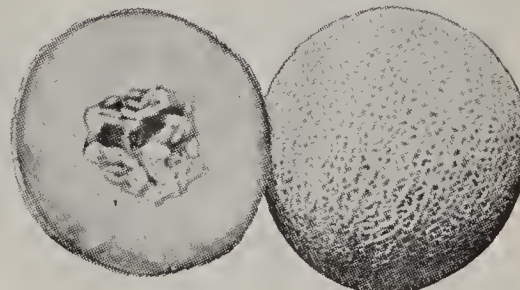
Buck Brand Surprise



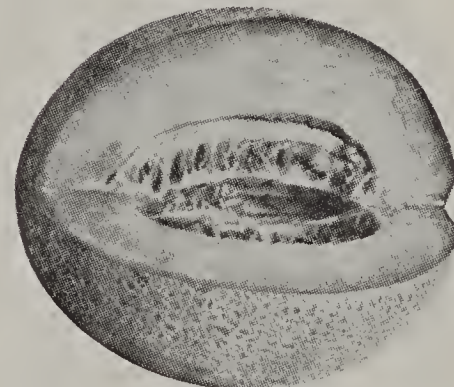
Hale's Best



Hearts of Gold



Superfecto



Rockyford

DUTOX WILL CONTROL STRIPED AND SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE AND PICKLE WORM ON CANTALOUPES

Use from 2 to 6 pounds of Dutox per acre for dusting Cantaloupes. For control of striped and spotted beetles, dusting should be begun as soon as plants are up, and applied every 10 days as long as the insects continue to come. For control of the pickle worm, which bores into the cantaloupe, begin dusting when the first melons form and apply Dutox every 10 days until most of the crop is harvested. In all cases dust the plant thoroughly and evenly, especially the under side of leaves, with Dutox. The 665 Major Duster shown elsewhere will properly apply the dust. Light, frequent applications are generally more effective than heavy, infrequent applications. Dutox is Priced on—see Index.



BUCHANAN'S WATERMELON SEEDS

HOW TO GROW MELONS.—Rich, sandy loam soils are considered best for Watermelons, but good crops are grown on any type of well-drained, fertile soil. The adding of well-rotted manure to soil will give the plants a good start, and to commercial growers we recommend an application of 600 to 800 pounds of commercial fertilizer (analyzing about 4 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, and 8 per cent potash) to the acre. The best yields are procured when the hills are spaced at least 10 feet apart. This method will give about 360 hills to the acre. When the soil has become warm, drop 6 to 8 seeds in each hill and cover about 1 inch deep. Later thin to 2 to 3 of the largest plants. Earlier crops may be obtained by protecting the young plants with Hotkaps (see Index). Give shallow cultivation every 10 days. One ounce will plant 25 hills; 1½ to 2 pounds per acre. There are about 220 melon seed in one ounce.

All Prices on this Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c  
Quantity Prices—See Yellow Price List Enclosed



Stone Mountain Melon

255—NEW STONE MOUNTAIN (90 days)—One of the finest, sweetest, largest and earliest Watermelons. Under favorable conditions, fruits weigh from 60 to 80 pounds, and ripen in 85 to 90 days. The fruit is almost round or square-shaped with rich, dark green, medium thick rind, and dazzling scarlet flesh of luscious sweetness. It has few seeds, is firm and solid, almost all heart, and truly an unsurpassed table delicacy. The rind is sufficiently tough to stand considerable handling, making it an excellent shipper. It is very prolific, withstands drouth, and will produce a fine crop of good melons when other varieties fail. It is the best round-type Watermelon for the home garden or market.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00

241-A—EARLY KANSAS (85 days)—The Early Kansas has finest texture, sweet flavor and melting, bright red meat, solid to the rind, which is about one-half inch thick. Nearly round in form, light green with broad bands of wavy stripes, growing 30 to 60 pound melons, with some specimens up to 80 pounds, seed red when green, but dry buff color, and very few to each melon. It is a very robust grower, heavy deep-rooting vines assure a heavy cropper; the productiveness is equal to or better than any other melon; under normal conditions 800 to 1,000 melons per acre, weighing 30 pounds each, is not unusual, and every melon a good one, no white or stringy hearts, and a wonderful shipper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; ¼ lb., 45c; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.75

255-A—DIXIE QUEEN (80 days)—A new, sensational Watermelon. Almost round or square-shaped fruits, light green, veined with darker green; medium but tough, thin rind; richest scarlet flesh. Average weight 35 pounds, although under favorable conditions many will attain a weight of 60 pounds. Its convenient size and shape will outsell any other melon, more especially in certain markets that are now demanding smaller Watermelons. It has the finest and sweetest flavor. The small white seeds are very few. A splendid shipper and unbeatable for the home melon patch.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$4.50

236—COLE'S EARLY (80 days)—It is almost round, with black seed, while the rind is dark green, irregularly striped with a lighter shade. The flesh is very firm and delicious eating; it is not adapted for shipping, being a home market kind. The Cole's Early is a standard melon and will mature very early, so it is more widely used in sections with a shorter growing season than others. The melons weigh about 20 pounds. Edible in 80 days. Size, 12 x 11 inches.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75

237—GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE (92 days)—A long, fairly large melon with a light green color, irregularly mottled with dark green stripes. An excellent shipping kind with unexcelled eating qualities, the Rattlesnake is a standard variety. The seed are white with dark tips, and the weight is 30 pounds. Its appearance is so striking because of the contrast between the light and dark mottlings that it is always remembered; perhaps this has helped its popularity. Size 18 x 12 inches.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.75

STANDARD VARIETIES

231—BLACK DIAMOND (90 days)—Round, red flesh; size, 10 x 12 inches.

242—GOLDEN HEART (90 days)—Yellow flesh; size, 14 x 12 inches.

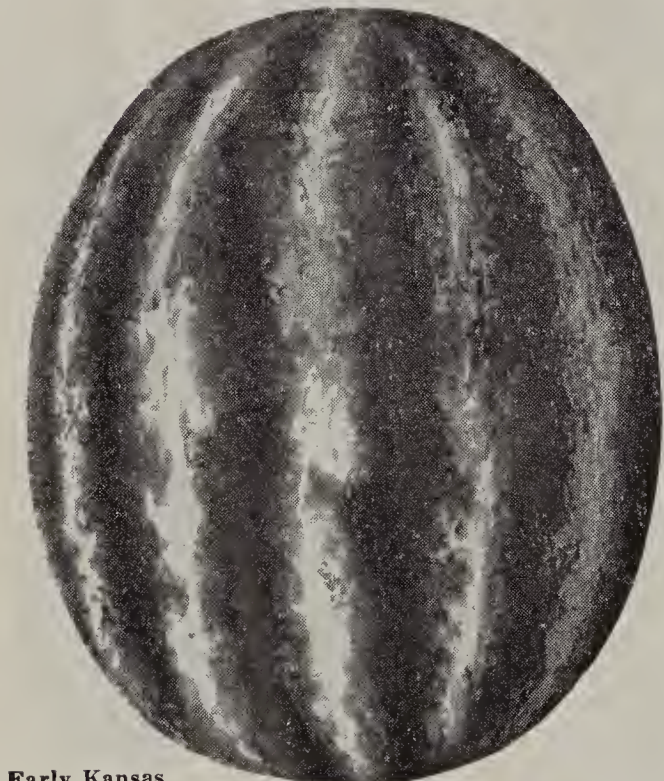
230—ALABAMA SWEET (90 days)—Red flesh; size, 16 x 10 inches.

232—FLORIDA FAVORITE (87 days)—Red flesh; size, 16 x 10 inches.

238—TOM WATSON (92 days)—Red flesh; size, 20 x 12 inches.

247—THURMOND GRAY (90 days)—Red flesh; size, 20 x 10 inches.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.75



Early Kansas



Dixie Queen



Read What One Grower Says:

"I have been growing watermelons for 40 years and have used Vigoro ever since it has been manufactured and find it to be the best thing I ever used for watermelons." (Signed) J. W. TUTTLE.

Malden, Mo.



### BUCHANAN'S WATERMELON SEEDS

**240—BUCHANAN'S IMPROVED CUT RED TOM WATSON WATERMELON (90 days)**  
The Watson has rightfully been the most largely planted melon in the South for shipping purposes. It's a splendid melon for shipping, for nearby markets and home use.

In eating quality the Watson is good, and its tough, medium thick, elastic rind makes it the finest shipper. Medium early; melons often weigh 40 to 60 pounds. Its dark green color and generally handsome appearance make it a seller at top of the market prices. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 55c; 1 lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$4.25

**233—IMPROVED KLECKLEY'S SWEET (87 days)**—The seed are snow white, with no trace of color, and are slightly larger than the regular Kleckley Sweet. The melons are very dark green with faint creases or ridges running lengthwise. The edible qualities are splendid. The rind perhaps is harder than Kleckley Sweet, making it a shipper for moderate distances. Edible in 87 days. Size, 22 x 10 inches.

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00

**252—RIBAULT (95 days)**—Is a new Watermelon, long and thick in shape, measuring from 24 to 30 inches long by 14 to 18 inches in diameter. The rind is dark green, indistinctly striped with mingled lighter green. The meat is red and sweet, free from hard centers, grows remarkably large, and is very prolific. Ripens in 95 days.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 55c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.85

**235—HALBERT HONEY (85 days)**—Enjoys wide use and is second only to Kleckley's Sweet in popularity for home gardens and nearby markets. The seed are white with black tips; the shape is long and cylindrical, and the rind is a deep green with fine veins. The melons weigh 35 pounds. Quite similar to Kleckley's Sweet, the Halbert Honey is as handsome a melon as could be desired. Edible in 87 days. Size, 20 x 12 inches.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25

**239—IRISH GRAY (90 days)**—A long melon, rather large in size and is becoming more popular as a shipping kind. The rind is light green in color; the seed are white, and its eating qualities very fine. The average weight is 35 pounds, and it is a light seeding variety. Edible in 90 days. Size, 18 x 11 inches.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25

**253—KLECKLEY'S SWEET (87 days)**—The skin is a dark green, the flesh is bright red, very tender and melting. It is medium early in maturity; the seed are white and it is not adapted for shipping long distances. Edible in 87 days. Size, 20 x 10 inches.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25

**254—WONDERMELON (85 days)**—Is comparatively a new variety, but has become one of the new favorites. No watermelon has received more praise in the short time of its existence, and justly so, for it is one of the finest flavored melons raised. It is also very productive, grows great quantities of big, fine, dark glossy green melons. The rind is rather thin, but reasonably tough to insure good carrying for short hauls, and any market that receives this melon will sell to good advantage. Grows long and thick, seeds white and broad, flesh deep red, juicy and sweet. Time for ripening, 85 days.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25

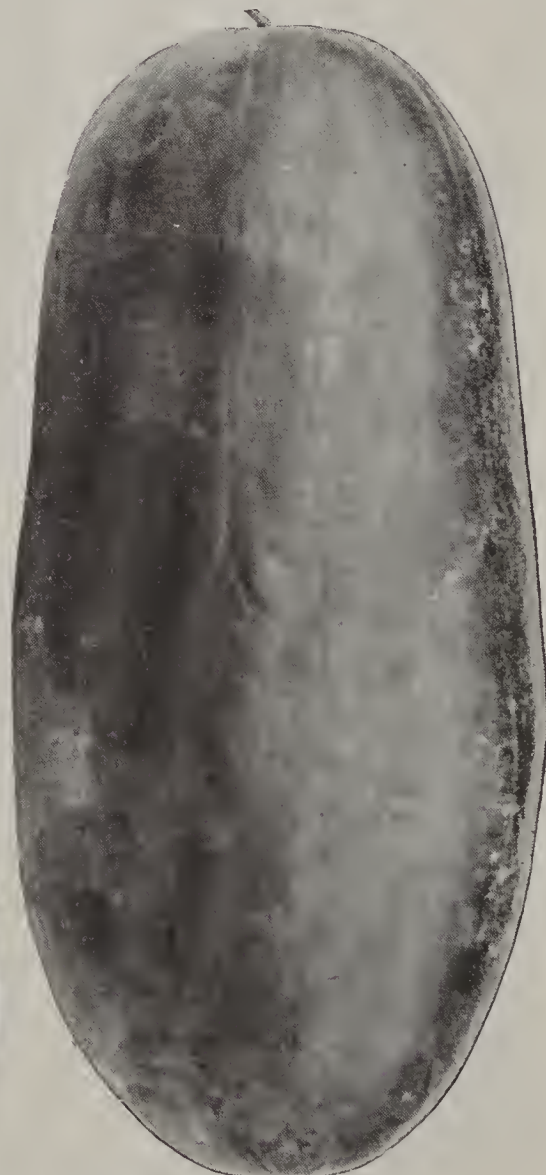
**241—PERFECTION (87 days)**—A new variety, or comparatively so, of unusual merit. The seed are white with a dark rim and edge. The rind is very hard and an intense dark green, the shape is long, the fruits being thicker at the stem than at the blossom end—in other words, the fruit tapers toward the blossom end. It is certainly handsome in appearance, both the exterior and when cut. Edible in 87 days. Size, 22 x 10 inches. Weight, 35 pounds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75

**234—WINONA (90 days)**—Color very dark green with bluish bloom, flesh bright red, seed very dark or black, shape blocky or oblong. Size medium, weighs 25 to 35 pounds, quality good. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00



Cut Red Tom Watson



Buchanan's Halbert Honey



Scientists have shown that all plants require 11 different food elements from the soil if they are to have normal growth and development. That's why we recommend VIGORO for everything you grow. Vigoro, the complete, balanced plant food made by Swift, contains every one of these 11 needed elements in proper proportion. Vigoro is clean, sanitary, and odorless . . . and it's the most economical plant food you can buy! Use it at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet of lawn or garden area. See Index.



Buchanan's Georgia Rattlesnake



BUCHANAN'S GARDEN PEAS

CULTURE—The pea is hardy and endures cold well, either in or above the ground. It is best to sow the earliest varieties as soon as possible (February), in warm, light soil, prepared the previous autumn or winter. The main crop may be sown about two weeks later. Sow peas in drills about 2 to 3 inches deep, in rows 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet apart. Two pounds will sow 100 feet of drill, 75 pounds to an acre. All wrinkled varieties are marked (\*). These should not be planted until March.

All Prices on This Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts., 3 for 25c Quantity Prices—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

There are about 500 Wrinkled Peas in each 1/4 pound; in the Round Peas about 520 in each 1/4 pound.

DWARF VARIETIES

All 10c Packets Contain 1/4 Pound.

284—ALASKA (50 days; height 28 inches)—Pods 2 1/2 inches, small, blunt, light green, plump, single; seed smooth, green, used for first planting for home or shipping. Of excellent flavor, fair yielder and a favorite in the South.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

283—LAXTONIAN\* (55 days; height 18 inches)—Pods 4 inches, dark green, large, pointed slightly, curved toward tip. Seed wrinkled, large, green. A fair yielder of large peas for early use.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

297—LAXTON'S PROGRESS\* (55 days; height 15 inches)—Pods 4 1/2 inches, dark green, large, pointed. Seeds wrinkled, large, green; yield good. One of the best early market peas for shipping.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

SECOND EARLY

295—THOMAS LAXTON\* (55 days; height 2 1/2 feet)—Pods 3 1/4 inches, light green, blunt, easily shelled. Seeds wrinkled, cream color. Yield good, ready for market few days later than Alaska. Desirable for early market or home use, good flavor and quality. Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00

286—FIRST AND BEST (58 days; height 22 inches)—Pods 2 1/4 inches, single podded, straight, round, light green, blunt. Seeds round, yellow, fair yielder. Known in some sections as Morning Star or Extra Early.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00

287—AMERICAN WONDER\* (58 days; height 12 inches)—Pods 2 1/2 inches, blunt, medium green. Seeds wrinkled, pale green, medium size, packed tightly in pods; fair yielder. Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75

291—GRADUS OR PROSPERITY\* (62 days); height 30 inches)—Pods 3 3/4 inches, well shaped and pointed. Seeds wrinkled, vine strong and hardy. Quality good; fair yielder. Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00

299—WORLDS RECORD\* (60 days)—An improved type of Gradus, being slightly earlier, more dwarf, true to type, and productive. Height 2 1/2 feet. Vines moderately stout, medium green; pods medium green, 4 inches long, very broad, pointed and well filled with 7 to 8 very large dark green peas of exceptional quality. Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$3.00

288—AMEER OR LARGE ALASKA (55 days; height 30 inches)—Pods 2 3/4 inches, light green, straight and blunt. Seeds smooth, green and good yielder. This is a large podded type of the Alaska pea for early planting in market-gardening sections of the South; also good early type for home market.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75

MAIN CROP

289—ALDERMAN\* (75 days; height 70 inches)—Pods 5 1/2 inches, dark green, very large, slightly curved. Seeds wrinkled, large, light green; yield fair. Fine market garden type. Hold their shape for long shipments. Good main crop for home garden, vines grow rank; must be trained by staking or trained on trellis.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00

292—CHAMPION OF ENGLAND\* (73 days; height 48 inches)—Pods 3 1/2 inches, light green, curved, blunt. Vine vigorous, foliage heavy, dark green. Seeds large, wrinkled, bluish green. A standard type introduced more than forty years ago; very similar to Alderman.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00

293—TELEPHONE\* (70 days; height 55 inches)—Pods 5 1/2 inches long, broad, straight, pointed, containing 6 to 8 peas. Vines very productive, bearing 25 to 30 large pods to each vine. Rank growing, must be staked. One of the best main crop peas for both home and market gardens.

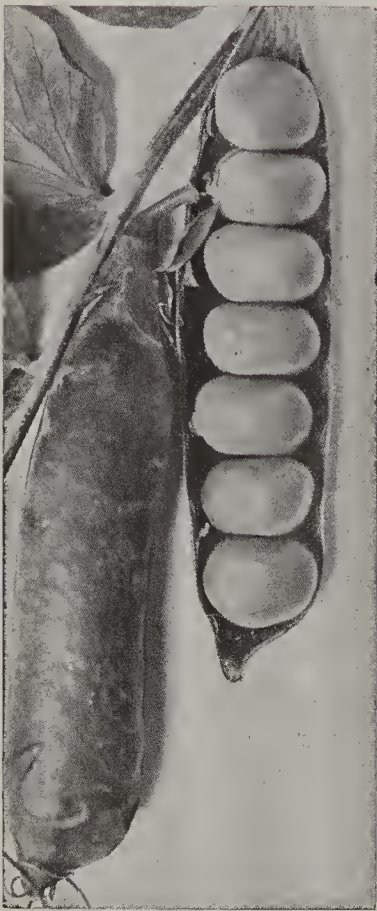
Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00

294—LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT (80 days; height 55 inches)—Pods 2 1/2 inches, large, light green, blunt. Seeds very large, smooth, cream color. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but the most productive of all garden peas. Will out-yield all others on poor ground.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00

298—BLISS EVERBEARING\* (70 days; height 28 inches)—Pods 3 inches long, dark green, broad, curved and blunt. Seed wrinkled, large green.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00



Alaska



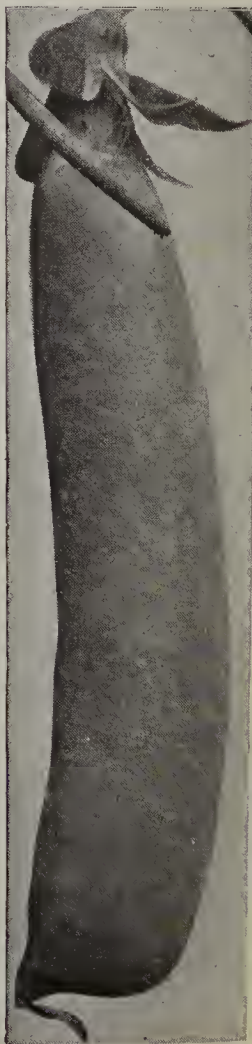
Thomas Laxton

Four Large Packets Garden Peas Your Selection 25c Post Paid

Inoculate Garden Peas with Legume-Aid See Index



World Record



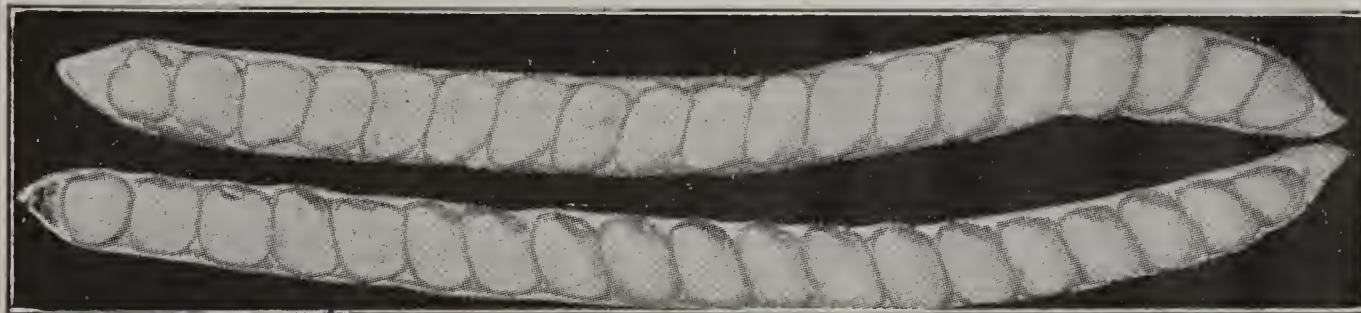
Marrowfat



BUCHANAN'S COWPEAS — TABLE PEAS

The prices on Cowpeas, Field Beans and Edible Cowpeas are constantly changing, and it is impossible to quote prices on quantities when this catalogue is printed, but in season we will quote prices promptly upon receipt of your inquiry asking for same. PEAS—For field planting it requires 1 to 2 gallons drilled to the acre; broadcast, 1 to 2 bushels per acre—60 pounds to bushel.

Prices on Peas Post Paid Through Third Zone



BUCHANAN'S CREAM OR SUGAR CROWDER PEAS

Gallon = 7 1/2 lbs. 1 Peck = 15 lbs. 1/2 Bushel = 30 lbs. 1 Bushel = 60 lbs.

TABLE PEAS

1241—CREAM CROWDER—A strictly Southern-grown table pea, has been known to a few many years, growing in popularity very rapidly, both for gardens and for planting on a large scale with corn. It is white or cream in color, very sweet, and gets the name Crowder from the fact that they fit the hull very closely. (See cut.) This is a bunch pea and very prolific on any fertilized garden, and should be planted as you would any other bunch garden pea. They thrive on clay or sandy loam land and respond readily to corn fertilizer. Planted with corn, one row of corn and one row of peas (one peck to acre), you will get usual amount of corn and from 10 to 20 bushels of peas to the acre. They sell well on any Southern market, both as a green shelled pea and as a dry shelled pea. Mature green peas about 90 days; dry peas about 105 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; gal., \$1.00; peck, \$1.90

1254—SMALL CREAM CROWDER—Bush pea, and in some sections known as Six Weeks or Two Crop Crowder—and will produce green table peas in six weeks; while we do not consider superior to the Large Cream Crowder, it is equally as good and its earliness makes it more desirable to plant for early market. Matures dried peas in about 65 days, will make two crops on good land and vines good to turn under for humus. Plant in 3 1/2-foot rows on good land.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; gal., \$1.00; peck, \$1.90

1248—BROWN SUGAR CROWDER—Produce green peas in 85 to 90 days, and dried peas in 100 to 110 days. One of our best flavored table peas, of large size and becoming exceedingly popular throughout the South. Very prolific, yielding from 10 to 12 bushels of dried peas per acre.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; gal., \$1.00; peck, \$1.90

1242—RICE, OR CREAM—A favorite Southern variety. One of the earliest to mature, and yields enormously of shelled peas, which are valuable for use as dried peas during the winter. They are superior in flavor to Blackeye Peas, and somewhat similar in appearance to the Gallavant, or Lady Pea, but are larger in size. Both these and the Gallavant Peas are very popular wherever grown, and they are usually readily salable. Kidney shaped, white with pale white eye. Usually scarce; if any for sale send me sample.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; gal., \$1.00; peck, \$1.90

1243—EXTRA EARLY BLACKEYE—The earliest of all blackeye peas. Will produce green peas for market in sixty days from early planting, and 50 to 55 days late planting. Will mature dry peas in 70 days. It is a prolific bearer of well-filled pods similar in appearance to California Blackeye, but distinctly earlier. The home gardener should grow them for an extra early supply of sweet, tender peas; the market gardener to get the benefit of the uniformly high price paid for the first blackeye peas on the market.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; gal., \$1.00; peck, \$1.90

1246—GALLAVANT, OR LADY—This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, of very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." Matures green peas about 90 days; dry peas about 105 days.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; gal., 95c; peck, \$1.80

Prices on This Page Post Paid Through Third Zone.

All 10c Pkts., 3 for 25c

Quantity Prices—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

ALL SOUTHERN TABLE PEAS are legume plants and should be inoculated when planted. Being legume plants, they produce three crops from one planting, one crop of peas to be used as green shelled or as dried shelled for winter use or to sell on the market; one crop of fertilizer in the form of nitrogen which they gather from the air; also one crop of vines to be turned under, furnishing humus or organic matter to loosen and improve our tight clay soils. See Index.

1245—CALIFORNIA OR LARGE BLACKEYE—For the main crop this has always been the most extensively grown of all blackeye peas in the South. One of the latest maturing varieties, making green peas in 75 to 80 days and dry peas in 95 to 100 days. Has proven so thoroughly dependable that they are generally grown to produce dry peas for winter use. The pods are long and well filled and produced in great abundance.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 35c; gal., \$1.00; peck, \$1.90

1244—WHITE BROWNEYE (Purple Hull)—Best adapted for planting after May 15th and until July 15th. Produces green peas in 70 to 80 days and dried peas in 90 to 100 days. It makes a large leafy growth and is prolific, with well-filled pods. Its popularity is largely due to the attractive appearance of the matured peas and its extra good yielding quality.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 35c; gal., \$1.00; peck, \$1.90

1247—CALICO—In some sections known as Coat & Jacket, Jacob's Coat, and Pole Cat. One of our customers writes this description: "I plant them in April or May as I plant corn, dropping peas same time as corn. They are running and make a pod about 14 to 16 inches long; peas are large when green. I pick them all through the summer as they ripen. They bear until frost kills the vines. They are good tasting for the table and not so strong as most of the dark peas. I like them better than Crowder peas."

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 45c; gal., \$1.00; peck, \$1.90

1255—GRAY CROWDER OR BLUE GOOSE—In some sections are known as Taylor or Gray Goose. A very prolific yielder and fine flavored table pea, producing green peas in 70 days and matured dry peas in 80 to 85 days. A large speckled pea with long pods, and largest yielder of all the Crowder types. This pea is usually scarce; if you have any for sale send us sample.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; gal., 90c; peck, \$1.90

61—NAVY BEANS (Bunch)—The snowy whiteness and uniform size of a good true stock gives them preference over ordinary stock and puts the grower in a position to command a better price. Well selected stock also gives a better yield than the common run of Navy Beans. The last of June or in July plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping 2 or 3 beans a foot apart in the rows. Cutivate early, but not while the dew is on the foliage, nor after they begin to blossom, and do not cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Fifteen pounds will plant an acre. Always popular, yield enormously, make delicious baked beans and good soup for winter use.

Pkt., 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; gal., \$1.00; peck, \$1.90



SWEET AND HOT PEPPERS

CULTURE—One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. For early plants, sow in hotbeds the latter part of January, and transplant to open ground after all danger of frost is over, in rows 3 feet apart, 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows. There are about 2,400 seeds in one-half ounce, about 77,000 in one pound.

All Prices on This Page Post Paid. All 5c Pkts., 6 for 25c Quantity Prices—See Yellow Price List Enclosed



California Wonder

296—CALIFORNIA WONDER (Certified) (Sweet) (120 days)—Plants mostly upright, medium size and fairly compact. Foliage dark green and glossy with large, broad leaves. Fruits are borne upright, medium width and length, averaging 3 x 3 1/2 inches, with only a very slight taper to mostly 4 points. The crown is generally hollow, and the outside of the fruits very smooth. Color when young is dark green and very dark red when ripe. The walls are very thick, and the flesh sweet. One of the finest for stuffing with meat. Certified California Wonder differs from Florida Giant in being earlier in maturity, having smaller plants, and with smaller fruits. This is the largest, finest green pepper grown by the oldest seed house in the United States, certified by the State of Pennsylvania, and costs us \$5.75 for each pound.

Pkt., 15c; 1/2 oz., 45c; oz., 75c; 1/4 lb., \$2.75; 1/2 lb., \$4.50; 1 lb., \$8.00

300—CALIFORNIA WONDER (Not Certified) (120 days)—Almost as large as Chinese Giant, short, blocky and square ended, splendid for stuffing, baking or serving with salad filling.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 30c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., \$2.75; lb., \$4.75

301—ROYAL KING (Sweet) (120 days)—It grows to a large size, is very mild, and when ripe is of a bright scarlet color. The flesh is thick, meaty and fine flavored. Plants grow 2 to 2 1/2 feet high.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; 1/2 lb., \$1.75; lb., \$2.75

303—CHINESE GIANT (Sweet) (110 days)—The plant is about two feet high, of strong, vigorous growth, stocky and erect in habit, very productive. Very prolific, setting 3 to 4 extra fruits at the base quite early.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 30c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., \$2.75; lb., \$4.50

307—HARRIS EARLY GIANT (Sweet) (85 days)—An early maturing large size sweet pepper, similar in shape to Chinese Giant, but much longer, and flesh thicker. It is three lobe, mild and very prolific.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; 1/2 lb., \$1.75; lb., \$3.50

302—BELL OR BULL NOSE (Sweet) (120 days)—Ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for salads and stuffing. Grows 2 feet high and very productive.

Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 80c; 1/2 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.25

305—RUBY KING (Sweet) (110 days)—Fruits frequently run 4 1/2 inches in length, having usually three lobes. A deep rich green color when young, ripening to a bright rich crimson.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 90c; 1/2 lb., \$1.75; lb., \$2.75

304—LONG RED CAYENNE (125 days)—A well-known hot pepper; larger than Red Chili but just as hot and pungent. It is medium early sort having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about four inches long. A bright red color when ripe.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; 1/2 lb., \$1.75; lb., \$3.00

312—PIMENTO (Sweet) (110 days)—Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; bears abundantly till frost.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.25

308—RED CHILI PEPPER (82 days)—A very hot, pungent, bright red pepper used for flavoring. Dwarf growing, with slender, pointed fruits about one inch long, beautiful plant.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$3.25

306—TABASCO (Hot) (115 days)—Very pungent and strong.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 30c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., \$2.75; lb., \$4.50

309—MIXED RED HOT (93 days)—A mixture of all varieties of Hot Pepper.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 30c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.40; 1/2 lb., \$2.65; lb., \$4.00

310—MIXED SWEET MANGOES (120 days)—Mixed varieties of Sweet Peppers.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.40; 1/2 lb., \$2.50; lb., \$3.75



Cayenne



Bell or Bull Nose



Chinese Giant



Red Chili



All Prices on This Page Post Paid  
All 10c Pkts., 3 for 25c  
Quantity Prices—See Yellow Price List Enclosed  
There are about 12,000 Onion Seed in 1 ounce.

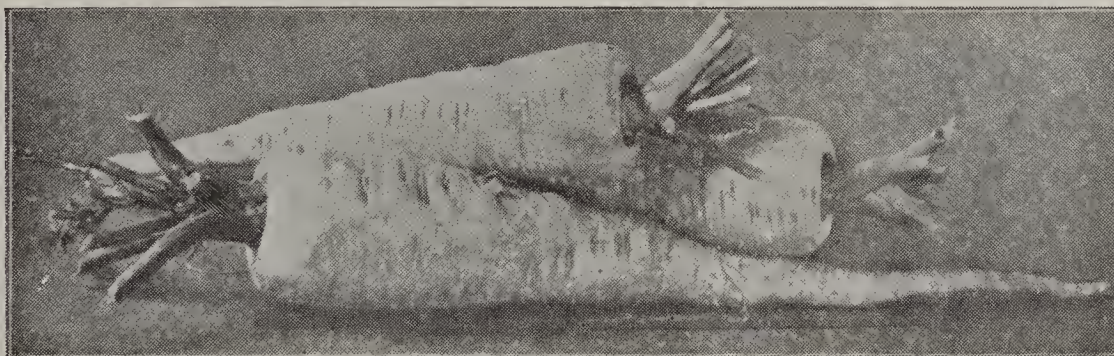


Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker Onion

ONION SETS

Prices Post Paid	1 Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.
267—White Silverskin .....	\$.25	\$.75	\$1.00
268—Red Weathersfield ...	.25	.75	1.00
266—Yellow Danvers .....	.25	.65	1.00
272—Winter Top Shallot ..	.25	.65	1.00
270—White Multiplier .....	.30	.75	1.00
White Shallot .....	.20	.60	1.00

273—EBENEZER (Japanese)—The onions are large, somewhat flattened, have attractive yellow skin and firm white flesh of delicate flavor. Matures in 90 days and keeps better than any other good quality onion. Pkt., 1/2 oz., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75



Hollow Crown Parsnip

PARSNIPS

CULTURE—Sow early in rows 1 1/2 to 2 feet apart; cover with 1/2 inch of soil. When well up, thin to 6 inches apart. Seed germinates slowly. Keep ground moist. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 to 5 pounds, an acre. There are about 2,000 Parsnip Seed in one ounce.

280—SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN—The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of great productiveness. Pkt., 1 oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c

PARSLEY

CULTURE—As the seed is slow to germinate, soak in water a few hours before planting. Sow in rows 12 inches apart, covering not more than 1/2 inch with fine soil firmly pressed down. When well up, thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. One ounce will sow 150 feet of row; 5 to 6 pounds, an acre. There are about 17,000 Parsley Seed in one ounce.

274—CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—A choice selected strain with beautiful crimped and curled bright green leaves. Pkt., 1 oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c.

ONION SEED

CULTURE—In February, March and April plant thickly 1/2 inch deep in hotbeds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 15- to 18-inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds, at least two weeding, and gives larger yields. Keep free of weeds.

256—LARGE WHITE PORTUGAL—The standard large flat sort. Pkt., 1/2 oz., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 40c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00.

257—LARGE WHITE GLOBE (Southport Strain)—One of the best. Pkt., 1/2 oz., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 40c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1/2 lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.25.

258—YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A well known standard variety. Pkt., 1/2 oz., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 40c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00.

259—IMPROVED RED BERMUDA—A large quick-growing red variety. Pkt., 1/2 oz., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

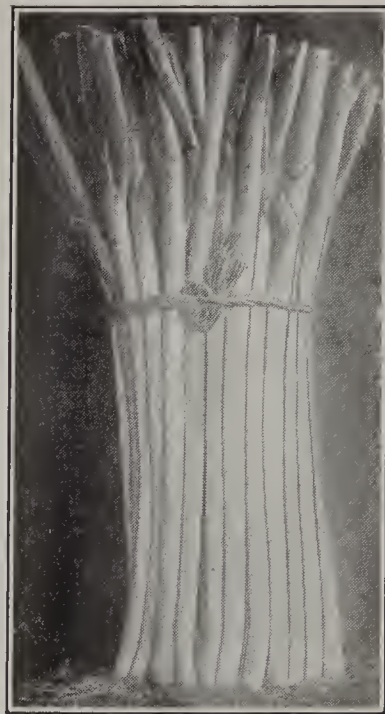
260—LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD—It is of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish-red; flesh purplish-white and of a very fine grain. Pkt., 1/2 oz., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

261—LARGE RED GLOBE—The finest large red sort. Pkt., 1/2 oz., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00.

263—PRIZETAKER—A very handsome late or main crop onion of the largest size. Pkt., 1/2 oz., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.00.

262—WHITE BERMUDA WAX—The most attractive onion in the world. It is an absolutely pure white Bermuda Onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance that makes it sell on sight in the retail market. Pkt., 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 30c; 2 ozs., 50c; 1/4 lb., 90c; 1/2 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.75.

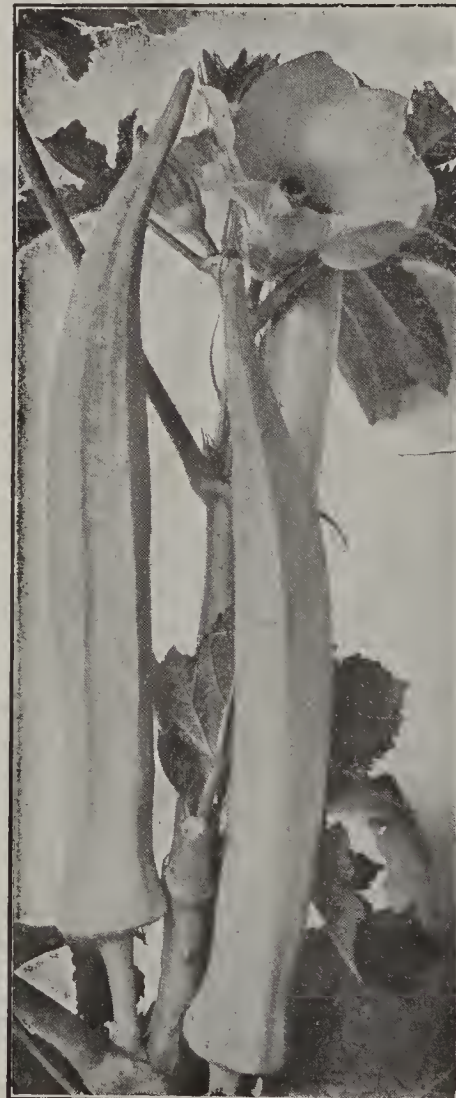
278—YELLOW BERMUDA—The variety that has made Texas a successful onion-producing state. Bulbs are a light straw-yellow color, medium sized, flat. Flesh is extremely mild and sweet. Pkt., 1/2 oz., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 40c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.25.



Bunching Onion

264—BUCHANAN'S LONG WHITE BUNCHING ONION—Very hardy, mild and tender; a product of the Orient, the most satisfactory onion for bunching for local markets or shipping. (See cut.)

Pkt., 1/2 oz., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 ozs., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.



White Velvet Okra

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE—Plant thinly in rows 2 1/2 feet apart, and cover seed about 1 inch deep. When established, thin plants to 12 to 15 inches apart, and cultivate thoroughly. Should be gathered every other day, otherwise the pods become too hard and the young plants discontinue bearing. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row. There are about 400 Okra Seed in one ounce.

249—WHITE VELVET—Bears round, white, smooth pods. The market gardeners' favorite.

250—EARLY DWARF GREEN—Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive.

248—TALL OR LONG GREEN—Pods long, slender, dark green, and ridged; very tender.

251—PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG POD—This variety is about 3 feet high, very early and productive.

All Okra: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50



King of the Mammoths

316—KING OF THE MAMMOTH OR POTIRON (115 days)—The fruits produced are the largest of any pumpkin or squash. It is used largely for stock feeding and for exhibition purposes; we occasionally have fruits weighing 100 pounds, but the average is considerably under this. They are a bright lemon in color, mottled with orange color; the fruits are round, with a trace of ribbing. The flesh is very hard, firm and while a little coarse in texture, is of good quality. Very often the fruits are netted or covered with a network of veins. Size, 24 x 18 inches. Weight, 60 to 90 pounds.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1/2 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$3.50



DUTOX SPRAYING DIRECTIONS Use from 2 to 3 pounds of Dutox to 100 gallons of water, or 2 level tea-spoonfuls to one gallon of water, to control many beetles, weevils, and leaf-eating insects, which attack Pumpkins and Squash vines.

See Index



Early White Bush Squash

PUMPKIN SEED

CULTURE—One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 pounds will plant 1 acre. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way; 4 seed to the hill. For a good crop the soil should be rich. Cultivate same as cucumbers or melons. Pumpkins should not be planted in the garden, as they will readily mix with squash, much to the detriment of same. Many pumpkins are raised between corn hills, where they should be planted about 15 feet apart.

All Prices on this Page Post Paid. All 5c Pkts., 6 for 25c Quantity Prices—Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

314—KENTUCKY FIELD (95 days)—Is used very largely for canning and for feeding stock. The fruits are flat, and the seeds are small and rough. It is a very hardy, late variety. The fruits often are dull orange in color and are not uniform in shape, many being long or round. Size, 12 x 7 inches. Weight 20 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.25

315—CUSHAW (Green Striped) (110 days)—The fruits are crook-necked, with the seed in the blossom end; the rind is white, mottled with irregular green stripes. The average weight is about 12 pounds. It is the most popular of the cushaw types; it is early and very prolific. Size, 16 x 10 inches.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.50

317—TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO (110 days)—The fruits are pear or bell shaped, of medium size and with a white skin, slightly mottled with green stripes of a light shade. The seeds are large and highly enameled; the fruits average about 15 pounds in weight. An early type of pumpkin. Size, 12 x 9 inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00

325—CORN FIELD PUMPKINS (For Feeding Stock) (110 days)—Usually planted in corn fields on bottom land.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 45c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.75

313—SMALL SUGAR (100 days)—It is also called Boston Pie and Sugar Pie. The fruits are round and flat on the ends. Size, 8 x 10 inches. Weight, 6 to 7 pounds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$2.50

318—JAPANESE PIE (110 days)—Its shape is similar to the Cushaw Pumpkins, crook-necked, but the skin is dark green, often showing a trace of lighter green stripes.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.50

SQUASH SEED

Summer Squash, 1 ounce plants 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds an acre.

Winter Squash, 1 ounce plants 10 hills; 4 to 5 pounds an acre.

CULTURE—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering.

363—GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK (65 days)—The plants are bushy in type, vigorous growing and productive. Our stock of this variety will produce a maximum of straightneck fruits. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 45c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.25

368—EARLY WHITE BUSH (60 Days)—The well known White Scalloped Squash. One of the earliest to mature; very productive; skin and flesh a light cream color. Similar to Mammoth White Bush, except finer grained and not so large.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 45c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.25

369—MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH (65 days) — Similar to Early White Bush. They are larger and more uniform in shape.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 45c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.25

370—COCOZELLE OR ITALIAN MARROW (65 days)—A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared for the table like egg plant. Use when about 8 inches long.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1/2 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.25

371—GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK (60 Days)—Bush variety, early and prolific; surface deep yellow, densely warted.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.25

372—GIANT YELLOW CROOKNECK (65 Days)—The best summer variety; fruit is large, bright yellow, and covered with warts. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50

367—GOLDEN CUSTARD (60 Days)—A flattened, scalloped bush squash of medium size. Flesh is pale yellow and of very fine flavor.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50

374—HUBBARD (100 Days)—One of the best winter squashes; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, very dry and sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$4.00

Pumpkins Planted in Bottom Corn Produce a Very Cheap Crop for Winter Stock Feeding.





BUCHANAN'S RADISH SEEDS

Radish originally came from the East Indies and has been cultivated in Europe since the 16th Century. Seed breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.

Sow Radish Seed just before the cherry is in bloom. This is one of the earliest vegetables that one can grow in the garden in the Spring. Radishes grown on thin soil can never be good. They will be misshapen and tough, the shape largely influenced by the depth the seed is planted. When planted too deep they usually get too long. To be good, they must always be grown quickly. Radishes which grow slowly are usually tough and hot. In selecting the seed of Radishes for hot beds, always be sure to select those varieties with short tops.

CULTURE—Sow in open ground, in spring, as soon as the soil can be worked. Sow in rich, sandy loam, in drills 18 inches apart; thin plants to prevent crowding. Keep the soil loose and apply a little nitrate of soda. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or 2 weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For early use plant the round or button radishes and olive shaped. For later use plant the long and half-long varieties. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row.

FOR FIELD PLANTING—Plant in rows 15 inches apart, plants 3 inches apart, 8 to 10 lbs. to acre; matures in 24 to 40 days.

All Prices on this Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c Quantity Prices—Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

ROUND AND TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES

339—EARLY SCARLET TURNIP (26 days) (White Tipped)—One of the best early radishes for the home garden and a great favorite in large markets for early planting outdoors. The roots are nearly round, slightly flattened on the underside. The color is very bright, deep rose-carmine scarlet with a distinctly white tip. The flesh is white and of the best quality. The stock we offer is exceptionally attractive in its splendid coloring. The scarlet is unusually deep and affords a distinct contrast with the large, clear white tip.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

351—BUCHANAN'S SCARLET GLOBE (24 days)—One of the earliest and best for forcing; color a very handsome shade of scarlet, mild flavor, crisp and juicy, stands a great amount of heat without becoming pithy. This variety does equally well for forcing and outdoor planting.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

338—EARLY SCARLET TURNIP (26 days) — A round, red turnip-shaped radish with small tops and of very quick growth, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich, scarlet-red color, almost crimson, and its white, crisp, and tender flesh. The roots often grow 1 inch long and 1 1/8 inches in diameter before becoming pithy. This is a splendid variety for early outdoor planting for the home garden and market.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

347—CRIMSON GIANT (29 days)—Suitable both for forcing and early planting out of doors. A remarkable feature is that it will grow double the size of other round red forcing radishes and still remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. In shape it is round to oval and very attractive. The flesh is mild and tender.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

344—BUCHANAN'S NEW PERFECTION (25 days) (White Tipped) — This type of radish, having red skin with a white tip, has long been a great favorite, and with this variety the white portion extends much farther up than is the case with ordinary Scarlet Turnip White Tip Radish. The general contour is turnip-shape, and size medium, very uniform, with flesh crisp, tender, and sparkling. The rapidity of its growth recommends "New Perfection" for growing in the greenhouse, but it is equally as valuable for sowing in the vegetable garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

350—FRENCH BREAKFAST (25 days)—A quick - growing, small, olive - shaped radish about 1 1/2 inches long by 5/8 to 3/4 of an inch in diameter when fully grown. The color is beautiful deep rose-scarlet except a little clear white about the tip. This is an excellent variety for planting outdoors for the home garden. Its small tops and earliness make it also desirable for growing under glass.

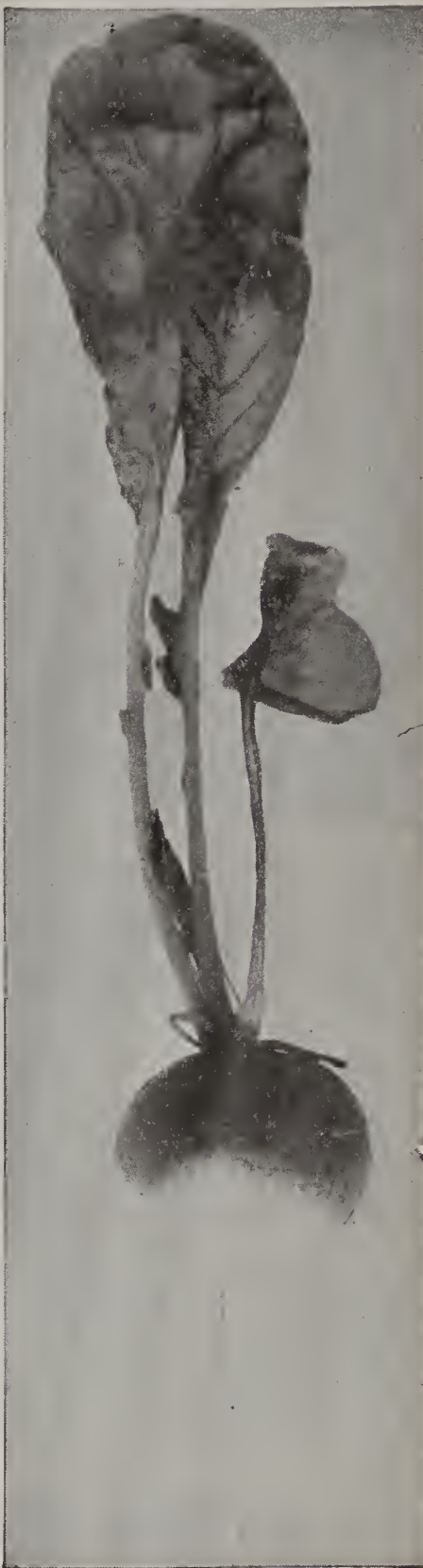
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

Dirt-Proof, Washable GARDEN GLOVES

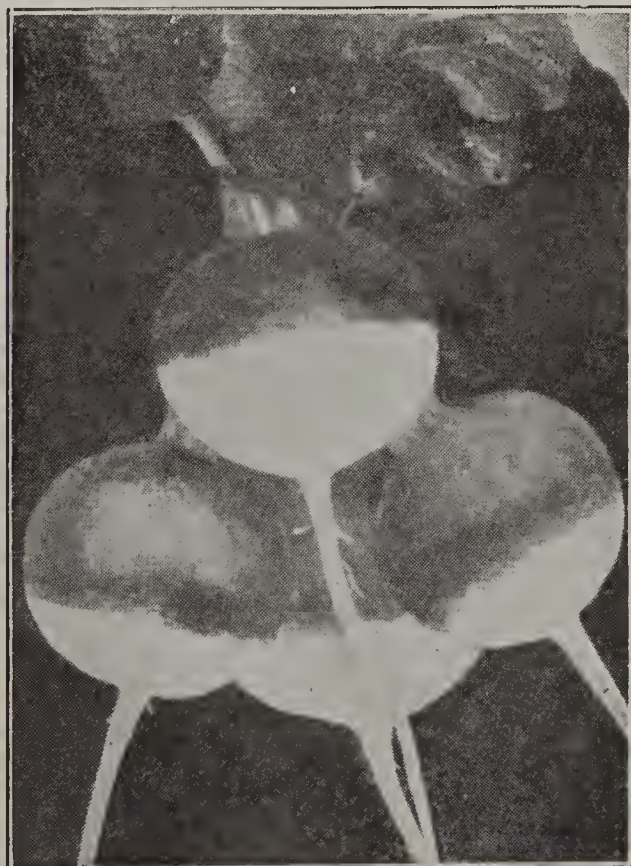
ALL LEATHER DURABLE EXTRA SOFT Easy to Wear

—for Men and Women

Their amazing softness and pliability are the result of a special processing of select lamb skins. Economical, too —outwear 6 pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, are washable and can be used the year round for gardening, house-work, painting, furnace, garage, etc. Sizes for Women (small, medium, large), and Men (small, medium, large). Price, 75 cents a pair, post paid. (2 pair, \$1.40.)



White Tip



Buchanan's Perfection

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

If you will enclose 50 cents along with your regular seed order remittance we will have your subscription to the Progressive Farmer-Southern Ruralist entered for 30 months (2 1/2 years) and it will come to you regularly for that time, post paid to any part of the United States. (Subscriptions to foreign countries 75 cents on this offer.)

Handsome 4-color covers, latest events in pictures, good stories, editorials on subjects vital to the farm, worthwhile articles on farming and farm crops, gardening, fruit, chickens, hogs, cows, and several pages each issue for the home.

In this special offer we guarantee you full satisfaction and money back at the end of 3 months if you don't think it well worth it. Just enclose 50 cents extra with your seed order for a 30 months' subscription and the Progressive Farmer-Southern Ruralist will start coming promptly and regularly for 30 months.



### RADISH SEEDS—LONG VARIETIES

All Prices on This Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts., 3 for 25c  
Quantity Prices—See Yellow Price List Enclosed



White Icicle Radish



Salsify or Oyster Plant

**352—CINCINNATI MARKET (28 days)**—This is the finest long radish to plant for shipment to Northern markets. It is the standard market radish in a number of Southern trucking centers, and is without a doubt the most profitable long variety in cultivation. The skin is scarlet colored, and very thin; the flesh is crisp, brittle, and of delightful flavor. The roots are slender and before becoming pithy are often 6 to 8 inches long by about 5/8 of an inch in diameter at the shoulder.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

**346—WHITE ICICLE (27 days)**—A very attractive, pure white radish, the earliest of the long, white summer sorts and of most excellent quality. The roots are somewhat shorter, with smaller tops than Long White Vienna and mature a little earlier. The roots when mature are 5 to 6 inches long by about 1/2 to 5/8 of an inch in diameter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

**343—LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP (27 days)**—The best of the long red radishes. It is very early, of good size, fine quality; most largely planted of all long red radishes.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

#### RADISHES—STANDARD VARIETIES

**341—HALF LONG SHORT TOP (27 days)**—Deep red color, flesh white, crisp, tender.

**345—WHITE VIENNA (29 days)**—White, slender and smooth, roots 6 to 7 inches long.

**353—MIXED RADISHES (26 to 30 days)**—Assorted, giving a succession of crisp, tender radishes.

#### WINTER VARIETIES

**355—CALIFORNIA WHITE (50 days)**—Grows very large, used in winter.

**349—LONG BLACK SPANISH (50 days)**—Large, firm, good quality.

**348—CHINA ROSE WINTER (50 days)**—Best winter sort; flesh white and crisp.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 20c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.00

#### SALSIFY—The Vegetable Oyster

**CULTURE**—Salsify succeeds best on a rich, light, deep soil. Avoid fresh manure, as it makes badly shaped and uneven roots. Sow seed early in spring in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, and thin plants to 3 inches apart. Cover seed 1/2 inch. Cultivate frequently and let grow all summer. Dig when needed through the fall and winter, but all should be dug before growth begins in the spring. Store in a pit or cool cellar and they will keep nicely until ready for use. Sow 1 ounce to 50 feet of row; use 7 to 8 pounds per acre.

**364—MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND SALSIFY**—Easily the best variety. It is a large and strong grower with long, smooth, white tapering roots, excellent in quality and less likely to branch than other sorts. Equally desirable for home and market gardeners. Salsify should be widely planted in home gardens and there is a good demand for it on some markets. Try it this year.

Pkt., 1/4 oz., 10c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 35c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1/2 lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$7.50

#### TOBACCO

**CULTURE**—The seed should be sown as soon as possible after danger of frost is over. In the spring it is customary to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish on the ground intended for the seed-bed; then dig and pulverize the earth, mixing in the ashes. After this preparation the seed may be sown, covering very lightly. When the plants are 6 inches high, transplant into rows 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

**365—WHITE BURLEY**—A favorite for plug fillers and wrappers. Light colored leaves of fine flavor and aroma.

**366—HAVANA**—The leaf is very thin and of fine texture. This variety is much used for cigar wrappers. Price, either variety—Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.40

#### P. I. C. GERMAN PEAT MOSS

Peat is a vegetable matter which because of peculiar natural condition, has been preserved in a partially decomposed state for many years. Peat moss is a particular kind of peat. It might have been more correctly called "moss peat" rather than peat moss; because it is a type of peat which was formed from various mosses. It is principally used as an absorbing and deodorizing material—as a sanitary bedding for horses, cattle, poultry and other livestock—and for improving the physical condition of mineral soils.

How Can I Know It Is Good to Use Peat Moss for All Its Advertised Uses?

Read the U. S. Government Dept. of Agriculture bulletins. Especially bulletins Nos. 167 and 290. They strongly and soundly endorse its use for many purposes.

**SPRING—Lawns:** New ones, add Peat Moss generously to soil and work in well, 4 in. deep when fitting. Old ones, top-dress in early Spring. It provides deep, lasting seed bed; adds humus without bringing in weeds.

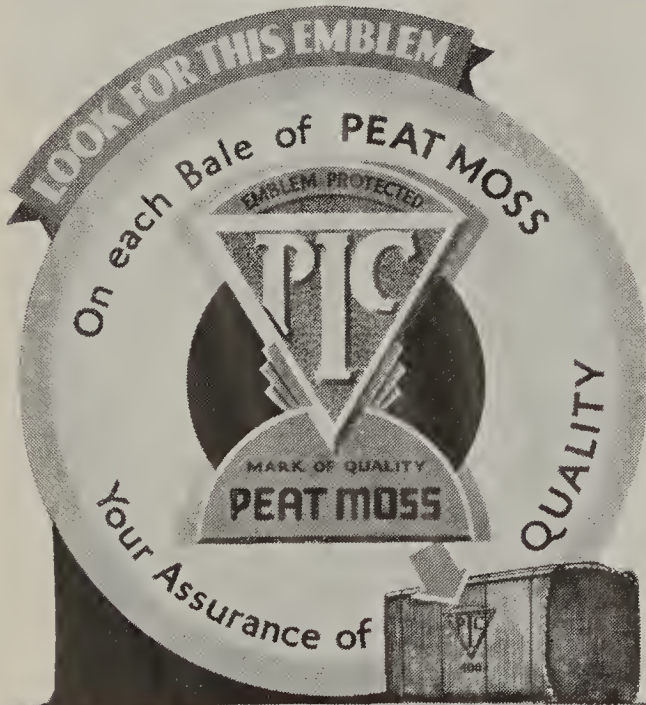
**Preparing Garden Soil:** Spread on freshly plowed or dug soil 3 to 4 in. deep and work in to depth of 3 to 5 in. It lightens heavy soil; gives body and water holding power to light soil; provides humus.

**Roses:** When planting, spread 4 in. Peat Moss over previously spaded soil and work in thoroughly. Makes soil porous, friable, and conserves plant food.

**SUMMER—Mulch:** Around and between all kinds of plants. Avoid smothering small plants and perennials; otherwise use Peat Moss generously, 2 to 4 in. deep; loosen up occasionally. Checks loss of moisture by evaporation; keeps down weeds; keeps roots cool; improves appearance of beds and garden.

**New Seed Beds:** Mix 50-50 with soil and work in well. Insures a soil medium that will help every seed.

Postpaid—10 lbs., \$1.00; 20 lbs., \$1.85. At Store—10 lbs., 75c; 1/4 bale, about 5 bushels, \$1.35; 1/2 bale, \$2.00; 1 bale, about 20 bushels, \$3.00.



GARDEN PEAT MOSS || POULTRY LITTER || STABLE BEDDING



SPINACH SEED

Bloomsdale Spinach

All Prices on this Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c Quantity Prices—Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

CULTURE—One ounce to 60 feet of drill. For an early summer crop, sow early in the spring, in drills, 1 foot apart, and thin out to 2 inches in the row. For winter and early spring crop, sow either broadcast or in drills about the first of September to December 15. FOR FIELDS—Sow broadcast 12 to 15 pounds to acre, ready in 8 weeks, produces enormously and is becoming one of the South's best quick money crops. Write for prices in quantities.

359—DARK GREEN BLOOMSDALE (Savoy Leaved) (50 Days)—An improvement over Reselected Bloomsdale in that it is darker green, more crumpled and blistered, and is almost as early as the Reselected Bloomsdale, maturing only about 2 or 3 days later. Due to the reduced proportion of early bolting male plants, it is slower in running to seed than Reselected Bloomsdale.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.25

354—RESELECTED BLOOMSDALE OR SAVOY LEAVED (45 Days)—Leaves well rounded, much crumpled and blistered, glossy, and of a deep green color. Matures early, but bolts to seed rather quickly in spring. Recommended for planting in the fall for early spring use. It is used extensively by both market and home gardeners, and is of high quality.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.25

358—LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE (Savoy Leaved) (50 Days)—Very longstanding. Leaves are intensely crumpled and blistered, glossy, of a dark green color, and well rounded. Reaches marketable size a little later than the Reselected and the Dark Green Bloomsdale, but will remain in good condition from 8 to 12 days longer, due to the almost total absence of early shooting male plants. Developed from a single plant selection by Zwaan and Van Der Molen of Holland.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.25

356—BLIGHT RESISTANT BLOOMSDALE (45 Days)—The true Virginia Savoy strain, very resistant to the Mosaic disease, popularly known as "yellows" or "blight." Matures earlier than any other Savoy Leaved Spinach, is well crumpled, and runs very uniform. Color, dark green. Bolts to seed very early and is, on this account, decidedly not a "hot weather" spinach. Should not be planted until after the middle of August in the vicinity of Memphis, although in some sections very good results are obtained with very early spring sowings.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.25

361—NEW ZEALAND (55 Days)—Grows 1 1/2 feet high and, if transplanted, 2 or 3 feet; will produce an abundant crop in the hot weather, when the ordinary spinach cannot be had.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50

360—PRESTO (40 days)—A new variety of the Savoy leaved type, prickly seeded, earliest and quickest growing sort of all the Savoy leaved types. Much hardier and will stand cold and unfavorable weather in cases where early round seeded types will decay and wilt. Does well for either Fall or Spring sowing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.75



HOTKAPS

protect growing plants—increase yield 10 to 25 per cent—mature crops 2 to 3 weeks earlier—bring premium prices on the market.



HOTKAPS

PROTECT PLANTS FROM FROST, WIND, RAIN, AND INSECTS

Each HOTKAP is a small hothouse, to speed development as well as protect. HOTKAPS mean stronger, healthier plants, with larger and earlier yields—and premium prices result! Crops protected with HOTKAPS get to market 2 to 3 weeks earlier, sometimes more. Their slight cost is returned many times in higher prices.

HOTKAPS are patented wax paper cones, placed over the seed or plant. They maintain perfect mulch around each plant, by preventing drying and crusting of the ground. They are easy to set out.

HOTKAPS ARE INEXPENSIVE

Germaco HOTKAPS come in rolls of 1,000 each, and in smaller special trial or garden packages. For field use, use the steel HOTKAP setter.

Table with 4 columns: Quantity, At Store, Post Paid, At Store. Rows include 25, 1,000 or more, 5,000 or more, Steel HOTKAP setter and tamper, Garden setter (heavy paper), Steel tamper, Special 100 package, Special 250 package, and Special 500 package.

Buck Brand Display Case for Merchants

This case contains 225 Five Cent packages of popular varieties of vegetable seed—also 25 Ten Cent packets of Zinnia seed. It is shipped to you packed flat—the package containing both display case and seed; it is a very simple matter to unpack and set up. Price Post Paid, to Merchants Only.....\$4.25

The price is only for seed, postage and packing—the box is free. I had this display case made small, as it would display seeds just as well as a large box, it will fit in a show window, in a show case and on top of a counter—keep it where your customers will see it—it will not only sell packet seed, it will remind your customers that you handle seeds and help sell field seeds. You can order the packets of vegetable or flower seeds to refill this box as often as you need them, keeping your stock fresh—keep one of our catalogs with the display case; it will help you answer questions about seeds and guide you in ordering seeds to refill the case.

Lithographed Packets Garden and Flower Seeds

All packets filled with the same high grade seed as sold our market gardener trade; we do not put seeds out on commission or consignment.

All vegetable seeds are packed in 5c packets; all beans, peas and garden corn and flower seed in 10c packets.





BUCHANAN'S TOMATO SEEDS

CULTURE—Six or eight weeks before frost is over, sow 1/4 inch deep in hot-beds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made 4 leaves, transplant to boxes or pots to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that, when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants for an acre.

FOR FIELD PLANTING—Set plants 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart, require 3,600 plants to acre.

Maturity estimated from time plants set in field.

All Prices on This Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c.

Quantity Prices—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

STATE CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED

We offer State Certified Marglobe, Break-O-Day, Scarlet Topper, and Greater Baltimore Tomato seed. Grown for us under the supervision and officially sealed in one pound bags by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. These are certified as to excellency of stock, trueness to type and freedom from disease. Try some of these Certified seed and note their vigor, uniformity of type and heavy yields. We offer State Certified Seed of the above mentioned varieties only until sold out. See complete descriptions of these varieties on this page.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$3.50



Marglobe

381—PONDEROSA (88 days)—Fruits are very large, purplish crimson in color, solid, meaty, and very sweet. Our selected strain of Ponderosa, while not nearly so fine a Tomato as Buchanan Brimmer, is less rough and ribbed than the ordinary Ponderosa and is quite popular. It makes fine slices and is suited only to home use and local market.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., \$2.75; 1 lb., \$5.00

387—BREAK O'DAY (Deep Scarlet) (70 days)—An early type of Marglobe. Almost as early as Earliana, but a finer tomato, closely resembling Marglobe in shape, depth of fruit, thickness of wall and color, both inside and outside. The fruits are of medium size, deep, solid and almost seedless. Break O'Day is the development of Dr. Pritchard, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is an important introduction, for which a wonderful future is predicted.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; 1/2 lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$4.00

390—PRITCHARD (Scarlet Topper) (73 days)—Wilt resistant, of the type of plant known as self-topping or self-pruning. A little earlier than Marglobe, fruits globe-shaped, deep scarlet, smooth and solid. A good home and market variety and very popular for shipping and canning.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$4.75

387-A—OXHEART (90 days)—This extraordinary new pinkish fruited, main crop Tomato has really large, bulging fruits which taper almost to a point. The cell structure is broken so fruits are heavy and very solid; setting in clusters of 3 to 7. Vine growth is open and spreading; yield is quite heavy. There are comparatively few seeds in this solid and beautifully shaped variety. It commands a premium on most retail markets.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 30c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$5.00

388—LIVINGSTON GLOBE (Purplish Pink) (84 days)—A tomato of outstanding merit that ripens just after the very early kinds. Always smooth, firm fleshed, and has but few seeds. Very productive; the plants have many short joints at which clusters of fruits are formed; they are borne freely all over the vine. The globe shape allows more slices from each fruit than other varieties. A remarkably good keeper, and even when picked quite green, it ships well and colors up handsomely.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$3.50

389—EARLY DETROIT (Purple) (81 days)—This splendid variety is the largest and best of the early purplish pink tomatoes. The fruits are very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped.

Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 80c; 1/2 lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$2.85

397—BUCHANAN'S BRIMMER TOMATO (90 days)—The largest of all tomatoes. Single tomatoes weighing 3 pounds and 18 inches around have been grown by training to a single stem. It must be staked. The Brimmer has no core, very few seeds, is solid and nearly all meat.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 35c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., \$2.75; 1 lb., \$6.00

382—NEW STONE (Deep Red) (86 days)—The standard and general favorite with truckers and canners; always dependable, very vigorous and productive; fruits round, large, solid, smooth and deep red in color.

Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$2.50

380—YELLOW PONDEROSA (89 days)—Very handsome and the best large smooth yellow tomato. Meaty, solid and sweet, with bright golden yellow color.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; 1/2 lb., \$2.25; 1 lb., \$4.25

384—CERTIFIED MASTER MARGLOBE—It is globular in shape, a little deeper red than other strains of Marglobe, very little depression at the stem end, has few seeds and does not crack readily. The blossom scar is very inconspicuous. It has solid internal structure, no green core and is most productive. We cannot say too much for our strain of Marglobes and we hope all our customers will order it.

Pkt., 15c; 1/2 oz., 35c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$4.50

393—MARGLOBE (Wilt Resistant) (79 days)—Main crop, scarlet-fruited variety, originated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for wilt resistance. It is claimed to be also resistant to "nail-head rust" which attacks tomato fruits. Fruits are of medium size, smooth, solid and deep from stem to blossom ends. They are set in clusters of 5 to 7 on vines with medium to heavy growth. Cell structure is irregular. It is a cross between Marvel and Globe and really has retained the best characteristics of each. It is a valuable addition for wilt resistance, the Popular Globe shape, scarlet color, a good cropper, marketer and shipper. Marglobe simply leaped into popularity for the main tomato in wilt territories—the best all-round variety.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., 90c; 1/2 lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$3.00

394—GULF STATE MARKET WILT-RESISTANT (82 days)—We believe the Gulf State Market to be the chief purplish-pink fruited market variety grown in the Gulf States. Gulf State Market was developed out of the Early Detroit. The vines are very vigorous and withstand blight exceptionally well. The fruits are large, round or globe shaped, show but little depression about the stem and are smooth and free from cracks. Color, deep purplish-pink, ripening well about the stem. The skin is firm and the flesh is solid.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., 90c; 1/2 lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$3.00

377—BUCHANAN'S BEEFSTEAK (Pink) (90 days)—The plants are healthy and luxuriant, quite blight-resistant and continuous and abundant bearers. They are so vigorous that even in dry seasons we have grown tomatoes of unusual size. The fruits are practically all meat.

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., \$1.60; 1 lb., \$3.00

375—EARLY ACME (Purplish-pink) (82 days)—The vines are large, hardy and productive, ripening their first fruits early, although not an extra early variety. The fruits are purplish-pink, round, smooth and of medium size, free from cracks and stand shipment very well. Acme is also used for the home garden.

Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; 1/2 lb., \$1.35; 1 lb., \$2.50

378—SPARKS' EARLIANA (Pink) (66 Days)—Medium size, very early, of purplish-pink color, very prolific, fruits forming almost in clusters. Very handsome in shape, quite solid, and of fine quality.

Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; 1/2 lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$2.75

385—NORTON WILT-RESISTANT (Red) 5c 15c 25c 75c \$1.95  
392—JUNE PINK TOMATO (Pink) 5c 15c 25c 75c \$1.95



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

BUCHANAN'S TURNIP SEEDS

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 200 feet in drill; 2 to 3 pounds for an acre. For early use, sow seed of flat varieties in open ground in spring, in drills 1 foot or more apart, using seed sparingly. Thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. For succession sow every two weeks until May. For fall and winter, sow in August and until December. A good crop may often be grown by scattering seed thinly in the corn field and cotton field at the last cultivation.

All Prices on This Page Post Paid
Prices Not Prepaid—See Yellow Sheet Enclosed

408—JAPANESE SHOGGIN (Louse-Resistant)—A new foliage turnip from Japan that has proved itself superior to most other varieties. It is the best combination variety for both bulbous roots and tops for "greens" that we have yet seen. Furthermore, it is louse-resistant and it holds its heavy crop of leaves up off the ground. Resists heat, sun, dry weather, and insect attacks. Quickly produces an enormous yield of upright-growing, succulent foliage, usually 2 feet tall, which is crisp, tender, and of superb mild flavor. The "greens" are ready for use in 25 days. Roots are large, pure white, semi-globular, and of a most excellent quality for table use. It's the greatest dual-purpose turnip ever introduced. See cut at bottom of page.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50

402—BUCHANAN'S AMERICAN RED TOP WHITE GLOBE—Handsome appearance and extra fine quality accounts for the extreme popularity of our special bred strain. Globe shaped, the upper part reddish purple, lower part snow-white. Flesh pure white, sweet and tender. For the home garden and for market it has no superior.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.75

401—PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE — An all-purpose variety, extensively used for home and market gardens and for shipping. Our pure-bred strain is noted for its uniformity and productivity. Tops dark green, large, erect. Roots large, globe shaped, very smooth; upper part purple, white below; flesh white, sweet, crisp and tender.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50

395—LARGE WHITE GLOBE—Of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50

399—RED OR PURPLE TOP FLAT STRAP LEAF—An early flat sort; flesh white.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50

400—SEVEN TOP—Used extensively for greens; will grow all winter.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25

403—EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH STRAP LEAF—A very early flat, strap leaved white turnip of medium size and fine quality. Probably forming marketable tops earlier than any other variety of turnip.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50

404—SOUTHERN PRIZE—Valued highly for greens; also a nice root.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50

405—BUCHANAN'S MIXED TURNIP—Varieties mixed to last from fall to spring.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25

406—EXTRA EARLY WHITE EGG—A very early, tender and crisp turnip. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50

411—PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN—A yellow-fleshed late maturing turnip.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50

413—AMBER GLOBE—A large green-crowned yellow variety.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50

418—RUTABAGA—IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW—Grows the same shape and size as Purple Top Globe Turnips. Color of skin, yellow with purple crown. Flesh deep yellow, fine grain and of excellent quality. It is an excellent keeper. The top is much shorter than most rutabagas; it has absolutely no neck and is a rapid grower.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50



Purple Top Globe

415—Buchanan's Big 7-Turnip Collection, 35c

The most popular of all turnip collections. This gives every family in the South a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. No other house offers you such a bargain in turnip seed as this. For 35 cents we will send you post paid one ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, Purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Improved American Rutabaga, and Seven Top—7 ounces of turnips, all different, for 35 cents, delivered at your post office. No other varieties will be sold at this price, and no changes will be allowed in this collection. If you do not want to plant all this seed this fall, what you hold over is perfectly good for your next spring planting.

7 ounces, 7 varieties, 35 cents, post paid



Purple Top Strap Leaf



Japanese Shogoin Turnip—Best Turnip Known for Early Spring Greens



BUCHANAN'S FLOWER SEEDS

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS are printed on the packets. By following them almost any person will have fair success in the culture of flowers. While some seeds need special treatment, the following general rules will apply to all: Make the surface of the soil as fine, smooth and level as possible; do not plant when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should not be more than four or six times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seed; plant in rows so that the starting plants can be seen easily, thin out the young plants to prevent crowding and keep entirely free from weeds. Never allow the seedlings to suffer from drouth.

All Prices on this Page Post Paid

All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c—7 for 50c

BUCHANAN'S CALIFORNIA GROWN SPENCER SWEET PEAS



Sweet Peas



Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)



Aquilegia (Columbine)

LATE FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

	Pk.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1 Lb.
850 KING WHITE. Pure white. Free flowering, very large	.10	.20	.60	1.75
851 PINKIE. Large rose pink	.10	.20	.60	1.75
852 WEDGEWOOD. Azure blue. Beautifully waved	.10	.20	.60	1.75
853 FIERY CROSS. Brilliant orange cerise	.10	.20	.60	1.75
854 AMBITION. Rich lavender with sheen of rose pink	.10	.20	.60	1.75
855 WARRIOR. Rich red maroon flushed with bronze	.10	.20	.60	1.75
856 DEBUTANTE. Salmon shaded coral	.10	.20	.60	1.75
857 DOBBIE'S CREAM. Deep cream with waved petals	.10	.20	.60	1.75
858 POWERSCOURT. Large lavender	.10	.20	.60	1.75
859 RUBICUND. Crimson scarlet	.10	.20	.60	1.75
860 ROYAL PURPLE. Rich purple	.10	.20	.60	1.75
861 PRINCE OF ORANGE. Deep orange	.10	.20	.60	1.75
876 UNRIVALLED MIXTURE. Beautiful blend of all above varieties	.10	.15	.40	1.40

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

825 IMPROVED SNOWSTORM. Finest white winter flowering variety	.15	.45	1.25	4.00
826 GRENADIER. Dazzling poppy scarlet	.15	.60	1.75	6.00
828 BURPEE'S SALMON. Rich salmon overlaid with coppery sheen	.15	.45	1.25	4.00
829 ZVOLANEK'S ROSE. Bright rose pink, very floriferous	.15	.45	1.25	4.00
830 BLUEBIRD. Violet blue	.15	.45	1.25	4.00
831 GLITTERS. Brilliant, sparkling cerise	.15	.45	1.25	4.00
832 MIXED. Well balanced of newest and brightest colors	.10	.25	.75	2.50
827 HARMONY. Clear lavender, very free flowering	.15	.45	1.25	4.00

AGERATUM. One of the best summer-blooming plants. They are rapid growers and constant bloomers. During the hot, dry summer months their bright flowers are produced in the greatest profusion of charming blue or white flowers.

	Pkt	Oz.
501 LITTLE GEM (Blue). Dwarf six inches, azure blue	.10	.70
502 MIXED. Charming selection, all colors	.10	.50
500A ABRONIA (Sand Verbena). A charming trailing plant with verbena-like heads of fragrant flowers of bright rose with white center. It delights in a dry, poor soil and sunny locations	.10	.50
500B ARCTOTIS (Blue-eyed African Daisy). (2 to 3 feet high). Its daisy-like flowers are pearly white with a gold band surrounding a delicate mauve center. Foliage gray green. Especially good cut flower	.10	.70
504 ALYSSUM (Little Gem). The finest white variety having large flowers. Very fragrant. Splendid for edging	.10	.50
505 SWEET ALYSSUM. Flowers white and honey scented, an early bloomer and continues until frost	.10	.30
503 SAXATILE COMPACTUM. (Hardy Alyssum). Eight inches, dwarf, cream or straw color	.10	.65
508 AMARANTHUS (Mixed). Brilliant foliage plant. Useful for bedding	.10	.50
ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon). Beautiful spikes of gaily colored flowers. They are one of the best cut flowers which can be grown from seed, while for beds or borders they are a pleasure, being in flowers all the time if placed in a sunny location.		1/4 Oz.

TALL FLOWERING. 24 to 36 inches.

510 BUTTERFLY (Striped)	511 GOLDEN KING (Yellow)	.10	.40
512 VENUS (Pink and White)	513 ROSE QUEEN (Rose Pink)	.10	.40
514 FIREFLY (Scarlet)		.10	.40
515A SILVER PINK (Exquisite Light Pink)		.10	.40
515 TALL MIXED	516 DWARF MIXED	.10	.30
517 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RUST PROOF MIXTURE. Full range of popular shades, 75% rust resistant. Awarded certificate of Honor		.15	.35
506 LOVELINESS. Rust resistant, soft rose pink		.15	.65
507 CAMPFIRE. Rust resistant scarlet		.15	.65
509 CANARY BIRD. Rust resistant, canary yellow		.15	.65
AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Graceful plants, bloom early, plants thrive in almost every situation, preferring partial shade and considerable moisture.			
520 SINGLE (Longspurred Mixed). Finest Columbines in existence		.15	.60
521 DOUBLE (Finest Mixed)		.10	.25

All Seeds Listed on This Page Delivered Transportation Paid in the U. S. or Possessions. ORDER EARLY.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

All Prices on this Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c—7 for 50c Pkt. 1/4 Oz.

533	ASTER GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. (Mixed Colors). Magnificent, giant-flowered Aster with very large, elegant flowers composed of broad, loosely arranged petals gracefully curved and interlaced. The blooms are carried on stems 18 to 24 inches long. A rather late bloomer. Mixed.....	.15	.75		
527	GIANT COMET ASTER. Flowers of immense size, often 6 inches across. Long wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into dense globe, resembling Chrysanthemums. Mixed.....	.10	.50		
519	EARLY EXPRESS. Earliest blooming of all the Asters. Flowers large and full. Finest mixed.....	.10	.75		
522	PURPLE	523 PINK	524 RED.....	.10	.45
525	MIXED.....			.10	.40
528A	ASTER. NEW GIANT CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE. Fascinating new type rightly called the most beautiful in the world. Flowers are composed of a single row of loosely placed outer petals which contrast the unique yellow quill-like center.....	.20	.85		
530	ASTER. CREGO WILT Resistant. Largest of the Ostrich Plume type. Long curled petals. Very double. Mixed.....	.10	.40		
534	BACHELOR'S BUTTON. This very easily grown flower is always included in old-fashioned gardens and usually reseeds itself every year. It blooms all summer and should be in every Southern garden. Selected Double Flowering. All colors mixed.....	.10	.15		
	DOUBLE BALSAM (Touch-Me-Not). 1 1/2 to 2 feet. An old and favorite garden flower, producing the double flowers clustered in the axils of the leaves on very short stems.				
537	BALSAM (Camellia Flowered Mixed).....	.10	.15		
537A	BALSAM. Double Salmon Pink.....	.10	.15		
538	BALSAM APPLE	539 BALSAM (Pear).....	.10	.15	
540	BEGONIA. Wax flower. Everblooming plant of sturdy, compact growth with glassy foliage and a profusion of blooms. Dwarf mixed.....	.25	...		
541	BELLIS (English Daisy). It blooms from early spring to well on in the summer. Easily raised from seed, which may be sown any time from spring till August. For best results new plants should be raised from seed each year. Double mixed.....	.10	.50		
544	BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy). Dwarf annuals, which bloom nearly all summer. Mixed colors.....	.10	.30		
543	CALENDULA CHRYSANTHA. Gold medal winner. A distinct type which is outstanding among all varieties. The large double flowers are an exquisite shade of clear buttercup yellow and the loosely arranged petals give the appearance of a chrysanthemum.....	.10	.20		
545	CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). Calendulas bloom all summer and thrive anywhere. Flowers exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deep orange. Well adapted for cutting, being borne upon long stems. Mixed. All the double sorts.....	.10	.15		
545A	CALENDULA RADIO. The flowers are medium size, good depth and clear orange in color. The petals are beautifully quilled which has an extraordinary effect on the appearance of the flower.....	.10	.15		
545B	CALENDULA LEMON QUEEN. A reliable variety supplying large blossoms of clear lemon yellow. It has long been a standard Calendula.....	.10	.15		
545C	CALENDULA CAMPFIRE. A notable Calendula of recent introduction. It is a vigorous grower with enormous, double flat brilliant orange flowers, with a crimson or scarlet sheen....	.10	.25		



Crego Aster



American Branching Aster



Calendula (Pot Marigold)

Mistress Mary quite contrary  
**HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?**

**FINE..for now I keep insects away**

WITH **Black Leaf 40**

Try to keep insects from getting a start. They are easier to kill when young. Spray flowers and vegetables early with "Black Leaf 40." Kills insects both by contact and by fumes, and is quick-acting. No waiting for results with "Black Leaf 40." Concentrated—a little makes a lot of spray. HAS MANY USES. "Black Leaf 40" is versatile. When sprayed on the lower branches of shrubs and evergreens,

it keeps dogs away. Kills insects on both plants and animals. Controls poultry lice and feather mites. Directions on labels tell how to kill various insects with "Black Leaf 40."

Full directions on each package. See page in index for prices.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS



Cornflower



Canterbury Bell



Centaurea (Sweet Sultan)

All Prices on this Page Post Paid  
All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c—7 for 50c

		Pkt.	¼ Oz.
547	CALENDULA ORANGE SHAGGY. A distinct new type. The petals are long and deeply fringed. Row after row overlap and build up a bloom of the shaggy appearance of some Chrysanthemums. The color is a deep orange shading to a lighter tone. Plants are about eighteen inches high.....	.10	.20
546	CALLIOPSIS. Free-blooming plants producing bright flowers of rich colors throughout the entire summer.....	.10	.15
548	CANDYTUFT. A dwarf annual of easiest culture; free-blooming, showy, and useful for beds, borders and edgings. Sow seeds where plants are to bloom, in rows 6 or 8 inches apart, thinning out to afford plenty of room, as they branch quite freely. Height 1 ft. Finest mixed.....	.10	.15
548A	CANDYTUFT (Giant Hyacinth Flowered White). This distinct type is a very handsome border plant. Several large bold floral spikes, each resembling a well formed Hyacinth, are grouped upright about a stout stem.....	.10	.15
550	CANTERBURY BELL. Handsome, hardy biennial of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Has large bell-shaped flowers, are effective in various colors. Height 2 to 4 feet. Mixed.....	.10	.15
551	CARDINAL CLIMBER. A new and brilliant colored annual climber. Flowers glowing scarlet. 1½ inches in diameter, the tube being ¼ inches in length. Vines attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet.....	.10	.30
	CARNATION. Although half-hardy perennials, they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. They are especially adapted for outdoor culture.		
552	Marguerite—Giant Mixed. Immense double flowers.....	.10	.30
552A	Giant Cardinal Red.....	.15	.90
	CELOSIA (Cockscomb). 1 foot. Of easy culture. Thrives in light soil. Fine border plants, in bloom from mid-summer until frost. When grown as large specimens they are of unrivaled beauty. For filling flower beds and borders these plants are now largely used during summer in city parks.		
555	Tall, Mixed	.10	.40
556	Dwarf, Mixed.....	.10	.40
557	CENTAUREA MOSCHATA. Sweet Sultan. Produces long stemmed blossoms 2½ in. across and very fragrant. Colors range through white, pink, red, blue, lilac and royal purple, finest mixed.....	.10	.15
559	CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA. Dusty Miller, 16 in., very decorative foliage plants with attractive fern-like frosty white leaves. Highly recommended for edging beds of bright colored flowers.....	.15	.35
	CHRYSANTHEMUM. Very showy and easily grown, producing single and double flowers of various colors.		
560	Single Mixed. Fine for cutting and makes a pretty display	.10	.15
561	Double Mixed. Many colors, red, white, yellow, pink and rose.....	.10	.15
562	COBEA SCANDENS (Cup and Saucer Vine). A climber of rapid growth; valuable for covering trellises, arbors, trunks of trees, etc.; large. Finest mixed.....	.10	.20
563	COLEUS. Plants with richly colored foliage of maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc. For groups on lawns, and ribboning, they are indispensable, and also valuable for pot culture. Choice mixed.....	.15	1.35
	CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory). Showy flowers in a variety of colors. Sow where plants are to bloom.		
564	Heavenly Blue. A deep, intense blue, shading lighter toward the center. Flowers are large and freely produced.....	.10	.25
566	Major (Rose)	.10	.15
568	Major (Mixed).....	.10	.15
569	Japanese Mixed. New improved Japanese Convolvulus flowers measuring from 4 to 5 inches across; great variety of colors.....	.10	.15
	CORNFLOWER. A graceful, old-fashioned plant, which blooms freely throughout the entire summer and usually re-seeds itself. They will grow in most any soil, and are in great demand as cut flowers.		
572	Double Blue	.10	.15
573	Double Mixed	.10	.15
573A	Double Pink	.10	.15
	COREOPSIS. Hardy, easily grown perennial, 2 ft. high. Producing large bright yellow flowers in great profusion.		
574	Semi Double.....	.10	.20
570	COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA DOUBLE SUNBURST. Retains the beauty of coloring of the single flower while augmenting its effect of brilliance through the doubling of petals.....	.10	.40

880 Buchanan's Collection of Buck Brand Spencer Sweet Peas, full size 10c packets of 10 separate colors, post paid 10c 75c





BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

All Prices on this Page Post Paid
All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c—7 for 50c

Table with 3 columns: Item description, Pkt., and 1/4 Oz. Price. Includes items like CORN (Squaw or Indian Original Corn), COSMOS (Giant), CLARKIA, SHASTA DAISY, and FORGET-ME-NOT.



Early Klondyke (Orange Flare)



Double Crested Cosmos



Shasta Daisy



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS



Foxglove (Digitalis)



Ornamental Gourds



Gerbera



Gaillardia (The Dazzler)

		All Prices on this Page Post Paid All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c—7 for 50c	Pkt.	1/4 Oz.
613	FOXGLOVE (Digitalis). Grows to the height of 3 or 4 feet, with dense spikes of brilliantly colored flowers which are terminal and half as long as height of plant. Much of the quaint charm of an old fashioned garden is created by stately spires of Foxglove. Their long spikes are crowded with large thimble-shaped blossoms beautifully spotted on the exposed interior surfaces. They are ornamental subjects for naturalizing among shrubs or in the background of a hardy border. Mixed . . . . .		.10	.20
615	GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers. Continuing in bloom from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders or for cutting; should be sown where they are to bloom; 1 1/2 feet. Fine colors, mixed. . . . .		.10	.20
615A	THE DAZZLER. Intense maroon red and golden yellow. This is a reselected strain of giant perennial Gaillardia. Very largest dark, rich red with bright orange petal tips, extra long strong stems and very attractive for cut flowers. By far the largest and most attractive Giant Red on the market today. . . . .		.10	.30
616	GERBERA (Transvaal Daisy). 24 in. The most perfectly formed daisy-like blossoms, 2 to 4 inches across, being borne on long stems, are unsurpassed as cut flowers. For garden culture in cold climates the plants are wintered over in cold frames. They are easily grown from seed and will commence flowering the first year. The colors include a wilderness of tints, from dove white through amber, pale yellow, orange, salmon, rose, cerise and ruby-red to violet. It has made quite a "hit" when exhibited at recent flower shows. Pkt., 25 seeds 25c			
618	GERANIUM. Grows 1 to 2 ft. high. These grow readily from seed the first year and produce blooming plants the first summer. Choice mixed. . . . .		.15	.85
617	GODETIA. Sow in the open ground in the early spring. They are profuse and constant bloomers, and their delicate tints of crimson, rose-pink and white make them very attractive when in full bloom. Dwarf varieties mixed. . . . .		.10	.15
619	GILIA (Blue Thimble Flower). Beautiful bushy plant of erect habit with fine feathery foliage covered all summer with rich lavender blue flowers. Choice mixed. . . . .		.10	.15
620	GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth). A desirable everlasting, valued for its handsome globular heads of flowers which can be dried and used in winter bouquets. Choice mixed. . . . .		.10	.15
621	GOMPHRENA. Dark red. . . . .		.10	.15
628	GOURDS. A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped and colored fruit. Being of rapid growth they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Mixed. . . . .		.10	.15
629	GOURDS HERCULES CLUB. Long club shaped. . . . .		.10	.15
	GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). Graceful plants of light fairy-like growth. Much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers for bouquets and vases. . . . .		.10	.15
630	Elegans Grandiflora Alba, Annual White. . . . .		.10	.15
630A	Paniculata, Perennial White. . . . .		.10	.15
631	Elegans Mixed, Annual. . . . .		.10	.15
631A	Elegans Rosea, Annual Soft Pink. . . . .		.10	.15
	HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)—3 to 6 feet. The state flower of Kansas. Of easiest culture. Suitable for backgrounds, screens and to plant among shrubbery. In bloom from June until frost. 632 Dwarf Mixed. . . . . 633 Tall Mixed		.10	.15
634	Stella (Miniature Sunflower). Plants grow 3 feet high with many spreading branches. Their large single golden-yellow flowers with black centers are excellent for cutting. . . . .		.10	.15
	HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower). Bright, attractive summer blooming annual, of free growth, producing in abundance large double red, white, yellow flowers. . . . .		.10	.20
635	Mixed 635A Canary Yellow 635B Violet Queen. . . . .		.10	.20
635C	Fireball, Bright Scarlet 635D Rose Queen. . . . .		.10	.20
636	HELIOTROPE. Always popular on account of its delightful fragrance. The seed is rather slow in starting and had best be sown in boxes or in a hotbed. While it is a perennial, it will not stand any frost and is therefore started afresh each year, unless one cares to remove the plants to the house before frost comes. Can be started from cuttings. Mixed colors. . . . .		.10	.30
	HOLLYHOCK. Grand summer and autumn flowering plants, bearing long spikes of double flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. They are old inhabitants of our gardens, but are now so improved in doubleness and enlarged in size, under our special culture and hybridization, as to be revelations of gorgeous beauty to those who have not seen these improved sorts. . . . .		.10	.40
637	Single Mized. . . . . 638 Double Mixed. . . . .		.10	.40
639	Double, Yellow 640 Double, Red 641 Double, White		.10	.40
642	Newport, Pink, Double. . . . .		.10	.40
643	Buchanan's Collection of Double Hollyhocks. One packet each of four separate colors. . . . .		.35c	



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

All Prices on this Page Post Paid
All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c—7 for 50c

Table with columns for item number, description, Pkt., and Oz. listing various plants like HYACINTH BEAN, KUDZU VINE, KOCHIA, LANTANA, LARKSPUR, LATHRYUS, LINUM, LOBELIA, LUPIN, MARIGOLD, etc.



Kochia



Larkspur



Marigold



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS



Buck Brand Fringed Petunia (Page 39)



Double Gleam Hybrid Nasturtium



Single Poppies (Page 39)

All Prices on this Page Post Paid  
All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c—7 for 50c

	Pkt.	1/4 Oz.
668A Guinea Gold. Produces a neat, compact plant, about 2 1/2 feet high, literally covered with blossoms. The flowers, about 2 1/2 inches across, are semi-double in character, and loosely ruffled. The color is a brilliant golden orange or California gold, the color so much in demand by florists.....	.10	.25
668B YELLOW SUPREME. Free flowering, compact, bearing loosely ruffled carnation flowered blossoms that are creamy lemon yellow.....	.10	.25
669 MATRICARIA. (Fever few) Small double white quilled flowers, well adapted for bedding and cutting.....	.10	.20
MOON FLOWERS. Tall growing annual climber, related to the family of Morning Glories; have dense foliage; they are useful to cover trellis work, verandas, etc. Plant seeds out of doors when warm weather sets in. Soak them first.		
672 White Hybrid. At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, fragrant flowers	.10	.15
673 BONA NOX. Throats deep red shading to lavender.....	.10	.15
673A Heavenly Blue. The flowers measure from 3 1/2-4 in. across, sky-blue with white throat.....	.10	.25
NICOTIANA (Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant). One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The flowers open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume.		
674 Affinis (Tuberose-flowered Tobacco). Free flowering annuals with deliciously scented tubular white flowers, growing 2 to 3 ft. in height.....	.10	.15
674A Sanderae Hybrids. Large flowering hybrids. Very showy, in a great variety of colors.....	.10	.15

BUCHANAN'S NASTURTIUMS

Sow the seed where it is to remain late in the spring and after danger of frost is over. Nasturtiums prefer dry, rather rocky soil, such as we usually call "poor" soil.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
675A DWARF DOUBLE GEM MIXTURE. A compact growing strain of the semi-double, sweet-scented Gleam Nasturtiums, ideal for border and edging. The plants are truly dwarf and compact and the color range excellent..	.10	.20	.40
676A NASTURTIUM—Golden Gleam. Large, golden-yellow semi-double flowers, very fragrant.....	.10	.15	.35
676B DOUBLE GLEAM HYBRIDS. Beautiful new colors, ranging from pale primrose (almost white) through yellow, orange, salmon and gold, salmon-pink, rose, rare art shades, cerise, scarlet, crimson, blood-red, deep maroon and mahogany. There are flowers of solid colors, uniform throughout, and others with showy markings of contrasting colors. The flowers are quite dazzling in their scintillating brilliance. All are sweetly perfumed and measure 3 inches across.....	.10	.15	.35
676C SCARLET GLEAM. Sweet scented and very double. A fiery orange scarlet and profusely free blooming. Even more showy than the vivid yellow of Golden Gleam.....	.10	.15	.35
675 DWARF MIXED. The plants form a small, round bush, 12 to 16 inches high, which is a mass of bloom all summer.	.05	.10	.35
676 TALL OR CLIMBING (Mixed). Of quick growth, covering a wall, hedge, or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom.....	.05	.10	.30
677 NIGELLA (Love-in-the-Mist). A compact, free-flowering plant with finely cut foliage, curious looking seed pods; of easy culture, growing in any garden soil. Blue and white mixed...	.10		1/4 Oz. .15
678 Miss Jekyll. A lovely variety, bearing on long stems, large semi-double flowers of a lovely tender blue, nestling in fine feathery foliage.....	.10		.15
679 OENOTHERA (Evening Scented Primrose). These open their flowers in the evening and one can enjoy a thrill in the garden if they will sit for 15 minutes at twilight and watch the evening primrose unfold their petals. Mixed.....	.10		.15
680 Pansies, Giant Trimardeau Mixed. Our stock of this variety produces as large pansies as can be grown. Flowers of richest most varied shades, well rounded form and generally marked with three large blotches.....	.15		.60
680A PANSIES. Roggli's Giants. Huge flowers of most intense, rich, deep coloring. Finest mixed.....	.25		1.25
681 Pansies, Mixed. Very large flowers of exceptionally fine form and substance, usually ruffled and beautifully veined and blotched.....	.10		.50

READ PAGE SIX

You will find a most complete planting flower seed table; showing name, height, shape, color, best use, months to plant, where to plant and blooming months; also number seed to an ounce and number days required for seed to germinate.



BUCHANAN'S PETUNIAS

Sow the small seeds in a warm, sunny, open place outdoors, thinning to 15 inches apart, or in frames for transplanting. Scatter seeds thinly, barely cover and firm soil; water seedlings with a fine spray to prevent drying out.

Petunia seed is very fine and very expensive, therefore very few seeds in each packet. The double large flowering petunia costs us (\$100.00) one hundred dollars for (1 oz.) one ounce.

All Prices on this Page Post Paid. All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c—7 for 50c Pkt. 1/4 0z

694	Fancy Double Large Flowering. Choice fringed, a fancy mixture which produces a large percentage of Doubles; no better strain offered. . . . . Pkt. 100 Seeds 35c		
686	Giants of California. A large-flowering strain with fringed and ruffled flowers of rich, velvety colors and deep yellow throats. This mixture is the first picking from the choicest plants. . . . . Pkt. 300 Seeds 25c		
684	Dwarf Giants of California. Ramona Strain; magnificent large flowers borne profusely on dwarf compact plants. This strain is outstanding not only for its compact habit, but also for its marvelous color range. . . . .	.25	..
686A	THEODOSIA. Single, largest fringed rose, gold throat. . . . . Pkt. 300 Seeds 25c		
682	FLAMING VELVET. A sensation because of the uniform excellence of its velvety, rich, blood-red flower. Plants are semi-compact, about 15 inches in height and uniform. . . . .	.15	1.75
683	NONA COMPACTA. Pink Gem—First of a charming new race of miniature Petunias, it forms a neat, compact plant 6 in. high and 8 in. in diameter and is covered with a profusion of exquisite pink blooms 2 in. in diameter. . . . .	.15	...
685	Buck Brand Fringed Mixed. Flowers are very large and ruffled with open shallow throats. The colors are mostly the desirable red and dark shades richly marked and veined. This is one of the fanciest types of petunias. . . . . Pkt. 300 Seeds 25c		
695	DAINTY LADY. New Yellow Petunia. Granted awards of merit in both Europe and America. The flowers are of medium size and daintily fringed, delicate light yellow deepening to golden yellow at the throat. . . . .	.25	..
	BALCONY VARIETIES. Single large flowering sorts.		
687	Striped and Blotched. Includes striped or blotched flowers in a wide range of brilliant colors. A fine bedder. . . . .	.10	.50
689	Balcony Rose	691	Balcony Purple. . . . .
690	Balcony Scarlet	692	Balcony Mixed. . . . .
	DWARF BORDER PETUNIAS. Excellent material for edging and low ribbon borders. Compact low bushes of very free flowering habit.		
693	Rosy Morn. Compact in habit of plant but producing throughout the summer an abundance of clear rosy pink flowers with white throat. An excellent sort for borders, bedding or porch boxes. . . . .	.10	.75
693D	Rose of Heaven. Rich brilliant rose, with inconspicuous white throat, darker than Rosy Morn. . . . .	.10	.75
693A	Silver Blue. Dwarf; Rosy Morn type. Very silvery, beautiful new light blue. . . . .	.15	1.00
693B	Elks Pride. Largest, darkest and best velvety purple. . . . .	.25	6.50
693C	Snow Queen. Pure satiny white; the compact bushes are completely covered with snow white flowers. . . . .	.10	.75
688	Dwarf Mixed. Plants compact growing. A choice mixture of many shades and colors. Very desirable for small beds. . . . .	.10	.50
	PHLOX. The Phloxes are the showiest and most easily raised of all Annuals.		
700	Drummond—Mixed. . . . .	.10	.30
701	Snowball. Pure White	702	Fireball. Blood-red. . . . .
703	Star Mixed. . . . .	.10	.55
704	Decussata (Perennial Mixed). . . . .	.15	.75
705	PHYSALIS (Chinese Lantern Plant). Grows 1½ feet. Flowers yellow with dark center. Produces balloon-like husks the second year from seed, which turn bright red when ripe and resemble Chinese Lanterns. . . . .	.10	.30
	POPPIES. Poppies are noted for their satiny flowers of silk-like texture, in many brilliant color combinations. The foliage is delicate and the blossoms are airily poised on slender stems.		
	DOUBLE ANNUAL FLOWERING POPPIES		
706A	Eldorado. Double Shirley, new fine range of colors. . . . .	.10	.15
706B	Deep Pink—Shirley. Double satiny flowers of deep pink, the most popular of the new poppies. . . . .	.10	.15
707	Carnation. Flowered mixture of Double Poppies. Large sized flowers with fringed petals of all shades, many striped. . . . .	.10	.15
710	Peony Flowered Mixture. Double ball-shaped flowers with plain edges of gigantic size. . . . .	.10	.15
	SINGLE ANNUAL FLOWERING POPPIES		
708	Tulip. Large tulip shaped flowers of dazzling scarlet. . . . .	.10	.15
709	Oriental Mixed. The royal members of the poppy family. . . . .	.10	.40
706	Shirley Mixed. Beautiful colors of rose, apricot, salmon pink. . . . .	.10	.15
712	American Legion. A dazzling orange scarlet of enormous size borne on long stout stems. . . . .	.10	.15



Dwarf Petunia



Phlox



Shirley Double Poppy



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS



Pyrethrum Roseum (Painted Daisy)



Scabiosa



Verbena

747 BEAUTY OF OXFORD HYBRIDS—A striking rose-red similar to its parent Beauty of Oxford, but with a softening touch of salmon-pink. It is the finest and brightest rose colored Verbena ever produced from seed. Pkt. 15c. 1/4 oz. 75.

All Prices on this Page Post Paid All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c—7 for 50c

	Pkt.	1/4 Oz.
713 <b>PHYSOSTEGIA—False Dragon Head.</b> One of the prettiest hardy perennials producing tall, decorative spikes of a delicate shade of orchid. Blooms freely all summer.....	.10	.75
<b>PORTULACA (Rose Moss).</b> Select the hottest, sunniest place for this little plant. Forms masses of delicate green foliage covered with bright colored flowers.		
715 Single, Mixed 10c—20c		
716 Double, Mixed.....	.10	.50
718 <b>RICINUS (Castor Oil Beans).</b> Garden annual of luxuriant growth with large palm-like leaves; very attractive on account of their semi-tropical effect. The colors of the foliage are very rich, ranging from green to deep bronze. Mixed.....	.10	.15
717 <b>PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. (Painted Daisy).</b> Lacy, fern like foliage, 2 ft. plant with 1-2 ft. spread. Wiry stems with slender petalled daisies 3 in. across, produced in shades of white and pink to deep rose and crimson. Finest mixed.....	.15	.75
720 <b>SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue).</b> One of the most attractive annuals about 18 inches high, bearing throughout the season large flowers of many beautiful colors.....	.10	.25
<b>SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE.</b> Is a bedding plant that keeps the garden bright until late in autumn, makes a good pot plant, does well in window boxes, useful for cutting.		
721 <b>Splendens.</b> The old favorite bedding variety, producing during the summer and fall dazzling scarlet flowers in profusion..	.10	.60
722 <b>Bonfire.</b> A new dwarf scarlet sage of dense, compact growth..	.10	.60
723 <b>Farinacea.</b> Lavender blue flowers.....	.10	.60
725 <b>SCARLET RUNNERVINE.</b> Rapidly growing annual reaches a height of 15 feet, produces showy scarlet sweet pea-shaped blossoms.....	.05	.10
726 <b>SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride).</b> A very beautiful plant and a great favorite with gardeners, splendidly adapted for beds, borders and cutting. The flowers are full, fluffy and exquisitely colored and borne on long graceful stems. Mixed.....	.10	.15
726A <b>Ageratum Blue</b>	.10	.15
726B <b>Black Prince (Purple)</b> .....	.10	.15
726C <b>Fiery Scarlet</b>	.10	.15
726D <b>Rose</b>		
726E <b>Yellow</b> .....	.10	.15
728 <b>SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly Flower).</b> One of our finest annuals, bearing a profusion of pretty butterfly-like flowers of various colors, closely resembling some species of orchids.....	.10	.15
<b>STOCKS (Gilliflower).</b> Stocks are hardy annuals, indispensable in every garden. For either bedding or pot culture they are desirable. Average height of plants 1 1/2 feet.		
731 <b>Dwarf Ten Weeks—Mixed</b> .....	.10	.25
732 <b>Giant Perfection (Cut-and-Come-Again)—Mixed</b> .....	.10	.60
734 <b>TORENIA.</b> Rich green bushy plants 1 ft. high. Trumpet like, richest blue with contrasting yellow lip and throat..	.15	.95
<b>SWEET WILLIAM.</b> Hardy garden plant thriving in any good soil and lasting for years. Grows about 1 foot high.		
724 <b>White</b>	.10	.25
729 <b>Crimson</b>		
730 <b>Newport Pink</b> .....	.10	.25
736 <b>Single, Mixed 10c—15c</b>	.10	.25
737 <b>Double, Mixed</b> .....	.10	.25
738 <b>TEXAS BLUEBONNET (Lupin's).</b> This is the Texas State flower. Grows wild all over the prairies of Texas.....	.10	.15
739 <b>THUNBERGIA (Black-eyed Susan).</b> Rapid-growing annual climbers, preferring sunny situation; used extensively for hanging baskets, vases, low fences, etc.....	.10	.25
<b>TITHONIA.</b> Large shrubby plant for backgrounds. Excellent for cut flowers. Profuse, showy bloomer.		
733 <b>MEXICAN SUNFLOWER.</b> Orange vermilion.....	.10	.35
735 <b>GRANDIFLORA FIREBALL.</b> Tithonia Fireball produces dazzling scarlet orange blossoms with clear yellow centers. Very brilliant and showy.....	.15	.95
740 <b>TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker, Torch Lily).</b> Tall spikes of brilliant orange-red flowers, makes splendid cut flowers.....	.10	.40
<b>VERBENA.</b> One of the most popular garden annuals.		
741 <b>Mammoth Purple</b>	.10	.30
742 <b>Mammoth Scarlet</b> .....	.10	.30
743 <b>Mammoth White</b>	.10	.30
744 <b>Mammoth Pink</b> .....	.10	.30
745 <b>Mammoth Yellow</b>	.10	.30
746 <b>Mammoth Mixed</b> .....	.10	.30
748 <b>Buchanan's Collection of Mammoth Verbenas.</b> One packet each of five separate colors.....		.35c
749 <b>VENIDIUM.</b> Large brilliant orange flowers, 3 in. across with black-purple zone at base of ray petals and a dark center.	.15	1.25
<b>VINCA (Periwinkle).</b> Ornamental free blooming plants, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome pink and white flowers. Seed should be sown early.		
750 <b>White</b>	.10	.35
752 <b>White with Eye</b>		
751 <b>Pink</b>		
753 <b>Mixed</b> ...	.10	.35
729 <b>VIOLA (Tufted Pansy).</b> A beautiful, colorful bedding plant and a profuse bloomer.....	.15	.75
755 <b>WALLFLOWER.</b> The large spikes are very conspicuous in beds and borders; very useful in making bouquets. Finest mixed.	.10	.15



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

CALIFORNIA GIANT ZINNIAS

We have improved this variety to overcome the objectionable feature of the old Giant type; that is, the conical shape, and you will notice in planting these new Giants listed below, that they have smaller centers and more loosely placed petals, while the size of the flower has been notably increased. In presenting the type below, we offer a collection of striking and desirable colors, which can not be surpassed by any flower seed grower anywhere.

The seed may be sown in a hot bed or sunny window and transplanted, or sown later in the open ground. If sown in the open ground in April, thin out as soon as the plants are well up, leaving at least 1 1/2 feet each way, as they are robust growers and require a large amount of space to attain maximum size. The plants come into flower early in the summer and keep on blooming until hard frost.

All Prices on this Page Post Paid		Pkt.	1/4 Oz.	1 Oz.
All 10c Pkts. 3 for 25c—7 for 50c				
780 CRIMSON	785 PURPLE.....	.10	.30	.85
780A LAVENDER	786 ROSE.....	.10	.30	.85
781 GOLDEN YELLOW	787 VIOLET.....	.10	.30	.85
782 FLESH PINK	789 SCARLET.....	.10	.30	.85
783 CANARY YELLOW	790 BURNT ORANGE...	.10	.30	.85
784 WHITE	791 SALMON.....	.10	.30	.85
792 GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA MIXTURE.....		.10	.25	.75
794 Buchanan's Collection of Giant Zinnias. The greatest value ever offered in Zinnia Seed, One packet each of ten separate colors.....				.75c

DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

The Zinnias listed on this page are the finest Zinnias grown by the most reputable grower in the world.		Pkt.	1/4 Oz.	1 Oz.	
756 GOLDEN STATE. A very rich orange-yellow (Cadmium). Yellow in the bud, turning to an attractive orange when in full bloom.....		.10	.30	.85	
757 DREAM. A fine deep lavender, turning to purple; a new, desirable shade in Zinnias.....		.10	.30	.85	
758 CRIMSON MONARCH. By far the largest and best of the red shades. Flowers often eight inches in diameter. Plants very vigorous.....		.10	.30	.85	
759 EXQUISITE. The most pleasing of our collection. Truly Dahlia flowered as regards form and size. Color light rose with center of deep rose.....		.10	.30	.85	
760 ORIOLE. It is an immense orange and gold bicolor, changing slightly as it ages, but at all times worthy of the beautiful bird for which it is named.....		.10	.30	.85	
761 OLD ROSE. It is of the real Old Rose shade; it is large, and for charm and beauty we consider it ranks next to Exquisite.....		.10	.30	.85	
762 POLAR BEAR. A very large pure white, the best white yet seen in Zinnias.....		.10	.30	.85	
763 CANARY BIRD. A delicate shade of primrose—very large and holds its color well until out of bloom.....		.10	.30	.85	
764 SCARLET FLAME. A large, beautiful, bright scarlet, with a delightful blending of orange throughout the petal.....		.10	.30	.85	
765 SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL MIXTURE. A well blended mixture containing all the above novelties.....		.10	.25	.75	
767 Purple Prince (Purple).....		.10	.30	.85	
770 Lemon Beauty (Yellow on Brown).....		.10	.30	.85	
771 Illumination (Deep Rose).....		.10	.30	.85	
766 BUCHANAN'S COLLECTION OF DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS. One packet each of fourteen separate colors.....				1.35	
769 FANTASY. Different from the ordinary stiff, formal Zinnia. Plants are 2 1/2 to 3 feet in height and very free flowering. The medium sized lacy flowers are composed of a mass of shaggy, ray-like petals and the color range is excellent and brilliant.....		.10	.35	.90	
793 CURLED AND CRESTED. The petals of this beautiful strain are twisted, curled and crested into the most fantastic and graceful forms. The colors comprise all the brilliant shades characteristic of the Zinnia. Mixed.....		.10	.30	.75	
795 GIANT PICOTEE. A remarkable new and distinct class with beautiful double flowers in orange, flesh, lemon, pink and cerise, each petal being distinctly tipped with various shades of dark, resembling the Picotee Carnations.....		.10	.35	1.00	
LILLIPUT ZINNIAS form handsome little bushes and fairly bristle with tiny, short-stemmed, very double flowers hardly exceeding a daisy flower in size. They are very pretty plants; bloom all summer until late in the fall.					
796A Lilliput Pink	796 Crimson	797 Mixed.....	.10	.30	.85
796B Lemon Yellow	796C Orange	798 Purple	.10	.30	.85
796D Salmon Rose.....			.10	.30	.85
TOM THUMB. Very dwarf, 4 to 6 inches high, covered with small double flowers. Mixed.....		.10	.30	.80	



California Giant Zinnia



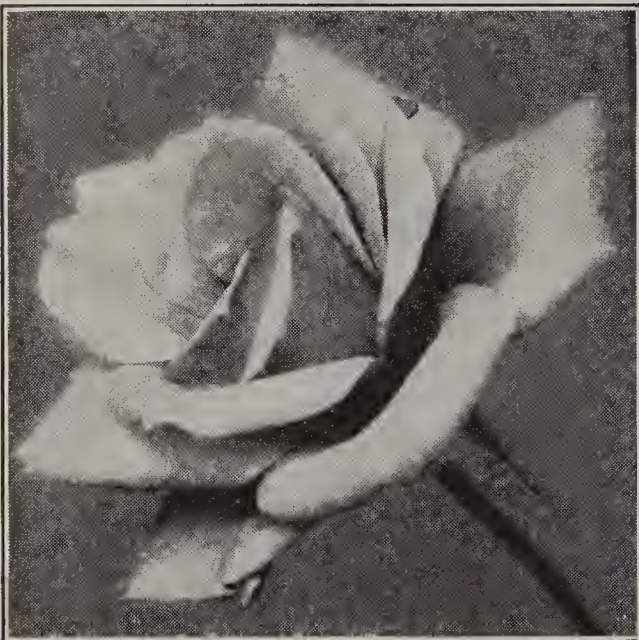
Lilliput Zinnia



Dahlia Flowered Zinnia



Sunburst



Briarcliff



Climbing American Beauty



**PROTECT EVERY ROSE THAT GROWS**

Fungus disease attacks should be prevented for they are very difficult to control after a foothold is once gained. Black Spot, Brown Canker and Mildew are dangerous fungous diseases of the rose—if they are to be controlled, they must be prevented. See Index.

**BUCHANAN'S EVERBLOOMING BUSH ROSES**

All two-year field grown vigorous plants.

Set out roses early in the spring in a well prepared bed. The soil must be well drained and well fertilized. Apply fertilizer to the top of the soil. Plant early for the best results. Vigoro is the perfect rose fertilizer.

**Prices on Bush Roses, Post Paid:**

Any Variety—Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.30; 6 for \$2.40; 12 for \$4.50

**PINK BUSH ROSES**

- LOS ANGELES.....Rich, flaming pink shaded with golden yellow at base of petals.
- PINK COCHET .....Coral pink with deeper shadings; very large double blooms.
- BRIARCLIFF .....Brilliant rose pink, very fragrant; finest large pointed buds.
- COLUMBIA .....Vivid silvery pink, sweetly scented and free flowering.
- J. L. MOCK.....Bright rich pink faced with carmine; gigantic buds, stiff stems.
- LADY ASHTOWN .....Soft solid carmine pink, a most pleasing shade, pointed buds.
- LA FRANCE .....Bright pink. Curled petals show silver tints. Intensely fragrant.
- MRS. CHAS. BELL.....Shell pink, lovely buds, blooms as freely as Radiance.
- PAUL NEYRON .....Clear pink shading to rose. Immense size, very double, fragrant.
- RADIANCE, PINK .....Rose pink with silver reflections. Blooms most profusely.
- MDM. BUTTERFLY .....Light pink, tinted gold. Of exquisite shape and richly perfumed.
- WILLOWMERE .....Rich shrimp pink. Base of petals a pure gold.
- PINK KILLARNEY.....Sparkling dark pink. Long pointed bud, immense flowers.

**RED BUSH ROSES**

- ETOILE DE FRANCE.....Bright vivid crimson, cerise centers, heavy bronze green foliage.
- FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.....Light crimson. Very large buds, very double flowers.
- CHAS. K. DOUGLAS.....Crimson-scarlet. Fine long pointed buds. Unfading color.
- GRENOBLE .....Clear, scarlet red, tall, strong growing.
- RED RADIANCE .....Even clear red. America's most popular rose. Constant bloomer.
- AMER. BEAUTY .....Brilliant rose carmine. Immense flowers, delightfully fragrant.
- NAT'L EMBLEM .....Dark crimson overlaid with vermilion. Pointed bud.
- E. G. HILL.....Massive bloom of rich maroon.
- GEN. JACQUEMINOT .....Clear, scarlet-crimson buds. Very fragrant. Tall, strong plants.
- HADLEY .....Deep, dark red. Flowers double with well formed buds.

**YELLOW BUSH ROSES**

- GOLDEN OPHELIA .....Golden yellow blooms, shading lighter toward edges. Fragrant.
- LUXEMBOURG .....Apricot yellow shaded orange. Fragrant, exquisitely shaped.
- JOANNA HILL .....Soft yellow with gleaming gold heart. Pointed bud.
- LADY HILLINGDON .....Saffron yellow. Color deepens daily after being cut.
- SUNBURST .....Deep golden yellow of intense shade. A favorite everywhere.

**WHITE BUSH ROSES**

- FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI..Snow white, very large, truly the White American Beauty
- K. A. VICTORIA.....Pure white with creamy tinge at base of petals.
- WHITE KILLARNEY .....Exquisitely perfumed double flowers. Unsurpassed white rose.
- WHITE COCHET .....Flower pure white, delicately tinted pink. Very fragrant.

**TWO-TONED BUSH ROSES**

- PRES. HERBERT
- HOOVER.....A blending of pink, flame, scarlet and yellow.
- BETTY UPRICHARD .....Coppery, red buds, flowers large, orange, carmine.
- TALISMAN .....Bright apricot, gold and deep pink, very popular.

**CLIMBING ROSES**

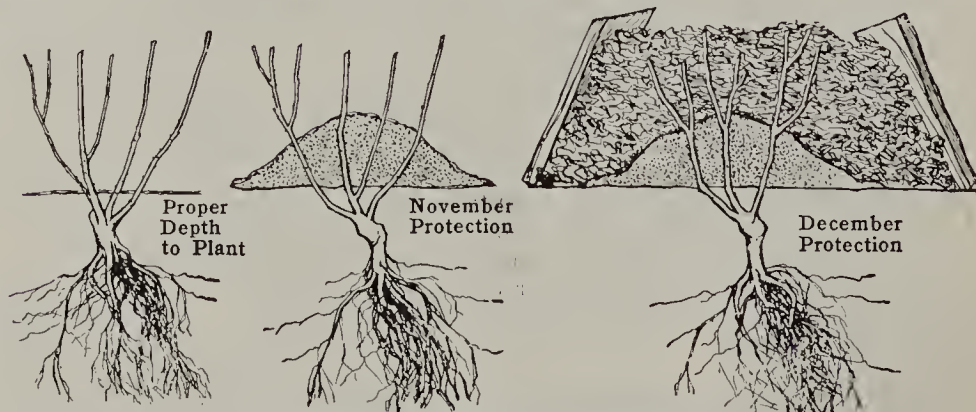
Prices, Post Paid—Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.30; 6 for \$2.25

CAUTION: Be sure to specify CLIMBING in your order.

- AMER. BEAUTY .....Rosy-crimson, large, well-formed, fragrant flowers.
- PAUL'S SCARLET .....Vivid scarlet. One of the most popular of all climbers.
- DR. W. VAN FLEET.....Delicate flesh pink rapid growth, entirely satisfactory.
- MARY WALLACE .....Vivid, brilliant pink—very hardy.
- SILVER MOON .....Silvery white, yellow stamens, very large.
- GARDENIA .....Hardest, most dependable, yellow climber.

Prices, Post Paid—Each, 60c; 3 for \$1.50; 6 for \$2.75

- CL. RED RADIANCE.....Blossom same as bush type. Unsurpassed red climber.
- CL. TALISMAN .....Similar to bush type. A real rose sensation.
- CL. K. A. VICTORIA.....Creamy white like the bush rose. Reliable and hardy.
- CLIMBING COLUMBIA ..Exquisite silver pink. Free bloomer.
- MARECHAL NIEL .....The finest of all yellow climbers. A Southern favorite.
- HOOVER .....Same coloring as bush variety.



A ROSE STORY IN PICTURES



**BUCHANAN'S ROSE SENSATIONS**

Prices, Post Paid—Each, 60c; 3 for \$1.50; 6 for \$5.10

**ROSLYN**—The rich golden yellow blooms of Roslyn are shaded deeper on reverse side of petals—almost a deep orange. Its fragrant flowers are very large and are produced in great numbers on a strong healthy plant.

**MRS. E. P. THOM**—Bright canary yellow. Slender, well-shaped buds open into full double flowers. One of the most popular yellow roses among rose fanciers.

**GOLDEN DAWN**—The pointed buds are bright yellow, often tinged with red, and the blooms are clear lemon yellow, a tone that does not fade, and are exceedingly fragrant.

**MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT**—Golden yellow. Bud is long pointed, rich reddish-gold, almost orange at petal base. Exceptional bloomer and disease resistant.

**EDITH NELLIE PERKINS**—The outside of the petals is a bright orange-cerise, the inside overlaid with salmon pink flushed orange gold. Buds are handsome and richly dyed with copper tones before they open. Disease resistant foliage.

**JULIEN POTIN**—Pointed, intense yellow buds, perfectly formed, of exquisite fragrance and lasting color.

**CLAUDIUS PERNET**—Pure fadeless yellow. Blooms freely, foliage glassy, rich green.

**CUBA**—Vivid orange, scarlet buds, opening immense flowers of copper red and brilliant orange, vermilion. Very free flowering.

**MARGARET MCGREDDY**—Brilliant oriental buds of marvelous orange vermilion color with gold base. A truly great rose.

**AMI QUINARD**—Dark, velvety crimson. Very dark buds opening into flowers of unfading crimson-maroon. Strong, vigorous grower.

**OLYMPIAD**—Oriental red. Its broad petals of flaming scarlet have an undertone of coppery gold. Buds are long and pointed and foliage is disease resistant.

**PADRE**—A remarkable rose with intense coloring which is a blend of copper and scarlet. Beautiful pointed buds opening into a flower of distinct character.

**SENSATION**—Long, pointed bud, flower very double. Entrancing scarlet crimson overlaid with glossy maroon. Very fragrant and an exceptional bloomer.

**ETOILE DE HOLLAND**—A sparkling, brilliant red. Very fragrant, healthy and free flowering. Color holds and doesn't blue, as does other reds.

**CALEDONIA**—One of the loveliest white roses. Both the bud and open flower are pure white, with exquisitely curved and infolded petals; slightly fragrant.

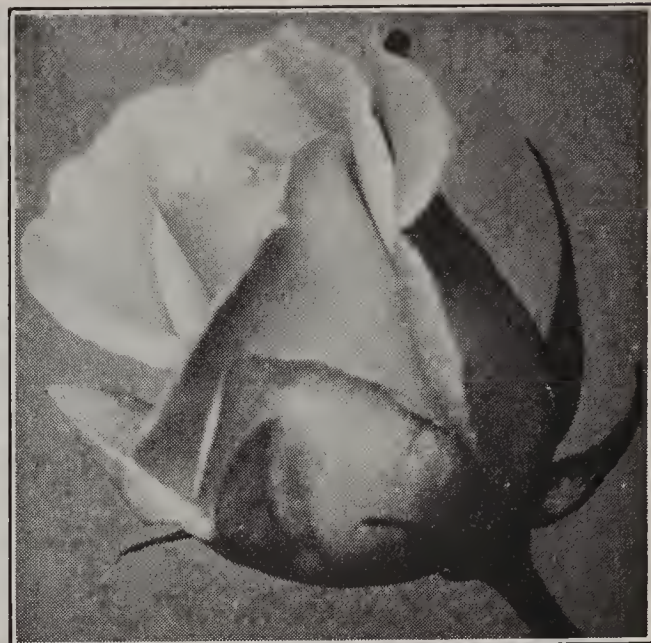
**DAME EDITH HELEN**—One of the largest and most perfectly shaped pink roses known. A brilliant yet soft pink. Flowers are produced singly on well-foliaged strong canes throughout the season. The most perfumed of all pink roses. A gold medal winner at several flower shows.

**DAINTY BESS**—Soft rose pink. Large single flowers delicately crinkled, centered with a large cluster of stamens with wine red filaments. One of the most attractive of all the single roses.

**EDITOR MCFARLAND**—Long pointed pink buds with an amber glow. Superior flowers for cutting.

**MRS. HENRY BOWLES**—Beautiful, clear pink of fine form. Very free flowering and vigorous.

**ROWENA THOM**—Enormous buds and flowers of glistening, satiny rose pink. Centers shaded orange, flame, profuse bloomer.



Golden Dawn



Mrs. Pierre S. Du Pont



Edith Nellie Perkins

PERNET ROSE

TAXUS CUSPIDATA

R. I. GREENING APPLE



**HORMODIN "A"**

**Stimulates Rapid Root Growth on Cuttings at Low Cost**

Hormodin "A" is offered in the economical and convenient Boyce Thompson Institute units of dosage and root growth potency. Each package contains complete directions for the treatment of cuttings. See Index.

**BUCHANAN'S ROSE COLLECTIONS**

Order Rose Collections by number only. It is not necessary to mention the varieties in the collection you order.

**No. 1—RADIANCE COLLECTION OF 3. \$1.00, Post Paid.**

1 Pink Radiance                      1 Red Radiance                      1 Mrs. Chas. Bell

**No. 2—NEW VARIETY COLLECTION OF 3. \$1.35, Post Paid.**

1 Sensation                              1 Edith Nellie Perkins                      1 Golden Dawn

**No. 3—NEW VARIETY COLLECTION OF 6. \$2.50, Post Paid.**

1 Mrs. Henry Bowles                      1 Talisman                              1 Golden Dawn  
1 Sensation                                  1 Edith Nellie Perkins                      1 K. A. Victoria

**No. 4—OLD RELIABLE COLLECTION OF 6. \$2.25, Post Paid.**

1 Red Radiance                              1 K. A. Victoria                              1 Luxembourg  
1 Pink Radiance                              1 Lady Hillingdon                              1 Edith Nellie Perkins

**No. 5—BUCHANAN'S SPECIAL COLLECTION OF 12. \$4.75, Post Paid.**

1 Columbia                                  1 Red Radiance                              1 Talisman  
1 Mrs. E. P. Thom                              1 Briarcliff                                  1 Luxembourg  
1 Etoile de Holland                              1 Pres. Hoover                              1 Pink Radiance  
1 Golden Dawn                                  1 K. A. Victoria                              1 Sensation

Roses Are Subject to Attacks of Insects and Fungus Diseases. See Index for Information.



BUCHANAN'S GLADIOLUS BULBS

CULTURE—They are not only showy in the garden, but, when cut with the first flower open, will last for 10 days in the house. The newer colorings defy the choicest orchids. Plant bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep, 6 inches apart, and stake when 2 feet high. Flowers appear from early July until late in the fall.



Minuet

SPECIAL GLADIOLUS OFFER

12 Splendid Varieties for 50c, Post Paid

One each of the following: Leon Douglas, Los Angeles, Betty Nuthall, Mrs. P. W. Sisson, Giant Nymph, Dr. F. E. Bennett, W. H. Phipps, Dr. Nelson Shook, Picardy, Virginia, Chas. Dickens, Cadillac.

BUCHANAN'S

RAINBOW COLLECTION

A Superb Flower Show in Your Own Garden

Post Paid to You for a \$1.00 Bill

This unsurpassed Gladiola collection includes one bulb of each variety in the 50c collection and also 3 bulbs of each of the following varieties, which gives you more value for your money than any Gladiola collection we have ever offered.

Minuet, Ave Maria, Dearborn, Mary Shary.

GLADIOLUS READY FOR SHIPMENT ABOUT MARCH 1

All Prices on this Page Post Paid

Table with 4 columns: Variety Name, Price for 3 bulbs, Price for 6 bulbs, Price for 12 bulbs, Price for 100 bulbs. Lists varieties 960-981 including Albatross, Betty Nuthall, Mrs. Leon Douglas, Los Angeles, W. H. Phipps, Mrs. P. W. Sisson, Giant Nymph, Dr. Nelson Shook, Paul Pfitzer, Virginia, Dr. F. E. Bennett, Cadillac, Dearborn, Mary Shary, Charles Dickens, Mrs. T. J. Knudson, Picardy, Mrs. Frances L. Karcher, Commander Koehl, and Mother Machree.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

Buchanan's Quantity Price List January 1st, 1938

All prices quoted in this list are present values and subject to change without notice. We do not, however, expect many changes, and our customers may rely upon receiving the very lowest prices current at the time their orders are received.

TERMS—As the prices are NET CASH, a remittance must accompany all orders. These prices are F. O. B. Memphis, sacks included. Freight or express charges must be paid by the purchaser. Read pages 4 and 5 regarding Parcel Post Rates—it is easy to figure parcel post with our map.

PARCEL POST—When any items ordered from these prices are to be sent by parcel post, sufficient money must be added to the following prices to pay postage. If more money is sent than the amount of postage, we will return same. Parcel post is easy to figure, you will find a map on page 5, also the amount of postage figured, 1 pound to 70 pounds through the eighth zone from Memphis. Use this map, it will save you money.

NON-WARRANTY—R. B. Buchanan Seed Company, Inc., give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs, plants, fertilizers, insecticides, etc., they send out and will not in any way be responsible for the crop. Purity and germination, when given, are the results of tests, but are without warranty. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once and the amount paid for them will be refunded.

Table with columns: BEANS, BUSH—Green Pod—Bu. 60 lbs., Gal., Pk., Bu., Sack. Lists varieties like Black Valentine, Burpee's Stringless, Bountiful, Full Measure, Giant Stringless, Red Valentine, Tennessee Green Pod, New Stringless or Tender Green.

Table with columns: BEANS, BUSH—Wax Pod—Bu. 60 lbs., Gal., Pk., Bu., Sack. Lists varieties like Golden Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax, Round Pod Kidney Wax, Sure Crop Wax.

Table with columns: BEANS, POLE OR RUNNING—Bu. 60 lbs., Gal., Pk., Bu., Sack. Lists varieties like Kentucky Wonder, McCaslan, Scotia Striped Cornfield, White Creaseback, White Kentucky Wonder, White or Sou. Cornfield, Kentucky Wonder Wax.

Table with columns: BEANS, POLE LIMA—Bu. 60 lbs., Gal., Pk., Bu., Sack. Lists varieties like Buchanan's Butter, Calico Lima, Carolina or Sieva, Large White Lima, Monstrous Lima.

Table with columns: BEANS, BUSH LIMA—Bu. 60 lbs., Gal., Pk., Bu., Sack. Lists varieties like Fordhook Bush, Henderson's Bush, Jackson Wonder-Bush Calico, McCreas's Bush Lima.

Table with columns: BEANS, FIELD OR SHELL Bu. 60 lbs., Gal., Pk., Bu., Sack. Lists varieties like Great Northern, Pinto, Red Kidney, White Navy.

Table with columns: TABLE BEETS—(Page 12) 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs. Lists varieties like Crimson Globe, Crosby's Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red, Early Blood Turnip, E. E. Egyptian, Early Wonder, Market Gardener, Swiss Chard.

Table with columns: SUGAR BEETS OR MANGELS—(Page 12) 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs. Lists varieties like Giant Half Sugar Mangel, Mammoth Long Red.

Table with columns: BRUSSELS SPROUTS, BROCCOLI—(Page 11) CAULIFLOWER—(Page 12) Oz., 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb. Lists varieties like Broccoli (Italian), Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Early Snowball.

Table with columns: CABBAGE—(Pages 14 and 15) 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs. Lists varieties like All Head Early, All Seasons, Autumn King Savoy, Chas. Wakefield, Chinese Cabbage-Chihili, Copenhagen Market, Drumhead (Early), Drumhead (Late), Drumhead Savoy, Flat Dutch (Early), Flat Dutch (Late), Golden Acre, Jersey Wakefield, Succession, Surehead.

Table with columns: CABBAGE PLANTS—Frost Proof—(Page 8) F.O.B. Memphis 1000, 6000, 12000. Lists All Varieties.

Table with columns: CARROTS—(Page 13) 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs. Lists varieties like Chantaney, Danvers—H. L., Long Orange (Improved), Oxheart, Scarlet Horn (Early), Yellow Belgian (Large).

Table with columns: COLLARDS—(Page 15) 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs. Lists varieties like Georgia White Cabbage, Southern or Blue Stem.

Table with columns: CORN, GARDEN—(Pages 15 and 16) 1/2 Gal., Gal., Pk., Bu. Lists varieties like Adam's Large Early, Adam's (Extra Early), Country Gentleman, Early Surprise, Golden Bantam, Golden Cross Bantam, Golden Sunshine, Honey June, Stowell's Evergreen, Trucker's Favorite, Whipple's Early (Yellow).

Table with columns: CUCUMBERS—(Page 17) 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs. Lists varieties like Chicago Pickle, Davis Perfect, Early Fortune, Early Green Cluster, Everbearing, Gherkin, Japanese Climbing, Long Green (Improved), Stays Green, Straight 8, White Spine (Improved).

Table with columns: EGG PLANT—Endive—(Page 13) Oz., 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb. Lists varieties like Black Beauty Egg Plant, Broad Leaved Endive, Large Green Curled Endive.

Table with columns: Kale—Kohl Rabi—Leek—(Page 13) 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs. Lists varieties like American Flag Leek, Green Curled Kale (Dwarf Siberian), Curled Scotch Kale (Dwarf), Curled Scotch Spring (Tall), White Kohl Rabi (Early).

Table with columns: LETTUCE—(Page 18) Oz., 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb. Lists varieties like Big Boston, Cal. Cream Butter, Chicken Lettuce, Curled Simpson (Early), Grand Rapids, Iceberg, Mignonette, New York or Wonderful, Wayahead, White Cabbage (Early).

Table with columns: MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE—(Page 19) 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs. Lists varieties like Banana, Buchanan's New Rockyford S. F., B. B. Surprise Muskmelon, Hale's Best, Hearts of Gold, Honey Dew, Lake Champlain, Mammoth Rockyford, Rockyford Green Flesh, Superfecto.

MARKET GARDENERS

We sell hundreds of Merchants, Market Gardeners, Truck Associations and those buying vegetable seed in large quantities to grow and ship to Northern Markets. If you will send us a list of vegetable seeds wanted in quantities, we will price same and return promptly. Some items are short this year, send your list at once.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

WATERMELONS—(Pages 20 and 21)

Table with 6 columns: Variety, 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs. Includes varieties like Alabama Sweet, Black Diamond, Cole's Early, etc.

OKRA—(Page 25)

Table with 5 columns: Variety, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs. Includes Dwarf Green, Long Green, White Velvet.

MUSTARD—(Page 18)

Table with 5 columns: Variety, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs. Includes Elephant Ear, Florida Broad Leaf, New Chinese, etc.

ONION SEED—(Page 25)

Table with 5 columns: Variety, 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 2 lbs. Includes Ebenezer, Large White Portugal, Prizetaker, etc.

ONION SETS—Bu. 32 lbs. (Page 25)

Table with 5 columns: Variety, Gal., Pk., Bu., 2 Bu. Includes Red Wethersfield, White Multiplier, etc.

ONION PLANTS—Bermuda—(Page 8)

Table with 2 columns: Variety, F.O.B. Memphis (1000, 6000). Includes Crystal White Bermuda Wax Plants, etc.

PARSLEY—PARSNIP—(Page 25)

Table with 5 columns: Variety, 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs. Includes Champion Moss Curled Parsley, Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip.

PEAS—English—Smooth—Bu. 60 lbs. (Page 22)

Table with 5 columns: Variety, Gal., Pk., Bu., 100 lbs. Includes Alaska Early, Ameer Large Pod Alaska, etc.

PEAS—English—Wrinkled—Bu. 56 lbs. (Page 22)

Table with 5 columns: Variety, Gal., Pk., Bu., 100 lbs. Includes Alderman, American Wonder, Bliss Everbearing, etc.

PEPPERS—(Page 24)

Table with 5 columns: Variety, Oz., 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb. Includes Bell or Bull Nose, California Wonder, Chinese Giant, etc.

PUMPKIN—(Page 26)

Table with 6 columns: Variety, 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs. Includes Cushaw (Green Striped), Japanese Pie, etc.

RADISHES—(Page 27)

Table with 6 columns: Variety, 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs. Includes Cal. Mammoth White, China Rose Winter, etc.

SALSIFY—(Page 28) SQUASH—(Page 26)

Table with 5 columns: Variety, 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs. Includes Cocozelli, Giant Summer Straightneck, etc.

SPINACH—(Page 29)

Table with 5 columns: Variety, 1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 25 lbs. Includes Bloomsdale Savoy (Reselected), etc.

TOMATOES—(Page 30)

STATE CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED

We offer State Certified Marglobe, Break-O-Day, Pritchard and Greater Baltimore Tomato seed. Grown for us under the supervision and officially sealed in one pound bags by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

Table with 5 columns: Variety, Oz., 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb. Includes Acme, Beefsteak, Break-O-Day, etc.

TURNIP SEED—(Page 31)

Table with 5 columns: Variety, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 25 lbs. Includes Amber Globe, American Red Top Globe, etc.

FIELD SEED

SEED CORN—(Hand Selected)

Table with 5 columns: Variety, Pk., 1/2 Bu., 1 Bu., Bag. Includes Big Mexican June, Buchanan's Paymaster, etc.

Yellow Varieties—(Page 55)

Table with 4 columns: Variety, .55, .90, 1.65, 3.10. Includes Gold Mine, Jarvis Golden Prolific, etc.



**COTTON SEED—(Pages 50 to 53)**

Certified Stoneville No. 5.....	
1156 Delfos No. 531.....	1162 Delta and Pine Land No. 10.....
1164 Delta and Pine Land No. 11.....	1152 Half and Half.....
1160 Missdel No. 3.....	1161 Missdel No. 4.....
1158 Rowden 40.....	1165 Stoneville No. 2.....
1166 Stoneville No. 3.....	1163 Wilson Big Boll.....

100 lbs. 500 lbs. Ton

Write for Prices

**ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEED—(Page 57)**

10 lbs. 15 lbs. 60 lbs. 100 lbs.	
1050 Alfalfa (Buck Brand) Kansas.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 5.25 \$20.50 \$34.00
1068 Peruvian.....	3.15 4.35 16.75 27.00
1051 Alfalfa (Dakota).....	Write for Prices
1049 Alfalfa (Hardy Northwestern).....	3.50 5.00 19.20 31.50
1067 Alfalfa (Hardy Utah).....	3.50 5.25 20.50 34.00
1068 Bee Hive (Verified Utah).....	Write for Prices
Oklahoma (Verified).....	3.50 5.00 19.20 31.50
1053 Red Clover (Buck Brand).....	4.50 6.50 25.75 40.00
1054 Red Clover (Mammoth).....	4.60 6.65 26.25 41.00
1055 Clover (Alyske).....	4.50 6.50 25.75 40.00
1057 Clover—W. B. (Sweet M. A.).....	1.75 2.50 9.00 14.00
1056 Clover (White Dutch).....	4.75 6.75 26.50 42.00
1060 Crimson Clover.....	Sold Out
1066 Hop Clover.....	3.00 4.35 16.25 26.00

**LESPEDEZA—(Page 59)**

10 lbs. 15 lbs. Bu. 100 lbs.	
1061 Common Lespedeza—Bu. 25 lbs....	\$ 1.25 \$ 1.65 \$ 2.50 \$ 9.00
1080 Kobe—Bu. 25 lbs.....	1.25 1.65 2.50 9.00
1079 Korean—Bu. 25 lbs.....	.95 1.35 2.00 7.50
1077 Sericea Lespedeza—Scarified—Bu.	
60 lbs.....	2.30 3.25 12.50 20.00
1078 Tenn. 76—Bu. 25 lbs.....	1.35 1.75 2.75 9.50

**BUCK BRAND GRASS SEED—(Pages 60 and 61)**

10 lbs. 25 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.	
1100 Bermuda—Bu. 40 lbs.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 8.00 \$15.00 \$29.00
1102 Bermuda (Hulled).....	6.00 12.50 23.00 44.00
1106 Carpet—Bu. 14 lbs.....	Write for Prices
1105 Dallas—Bu. 10 lbs.....	2.50 5.50 10.00 19.00
1103 Kentucky Blue—Bu. 19 lbs.....	1.95 4.25 8.00 15.00
1104 Orchard—Bu. 14 lbs.....	2.50 5.50 10.00 19.00
1123 Poa-Trivialis—Bu. 14 lbs.....	5.00 11.00 21.00 40.00
1101 Red Top—Bu. 40 lbs.....	1.95 4.25 8.00 15.00
1107 Rye Grass—Bu. 24 lbs.....	1.25 3.00 5.50 10.00
1111 Sudan—Bu. 40 lbs.....	.70 1.50 2.50 4.50
1108 Timothy—Bu. 45 lbs.....	.95 1.95 3.00 5.00

**BUCK BRAND PASTURE MIXTURES—(Page 61)**

10 lbs. 15 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.	
1114 Lowland Pasture No. 3.....	\$ 2.25 \$ 3.00 \$ 9.00 \$17.00
1116 Permanent Hog Pasture No. 5.....	2.50 3.50 10.00 19.00
1117 Permanent Lawn.....	2.75 3.75 11.50 22.00
1115 Permanent Meadow No. 4.....	2.25 3.00 9.00 17.00
1118 Shady Lawn.....	3.00 4.25 12.50 24.00
1112 Shady Pasture No. 1.....	2.25 3.00 9.00 17.00
1113 Upland Pasture No. 2.....	2.40 3.40 10.00 19.00

**SEED OATS—Bu. 32 lbs. (Page 66)**

1 bu. 5 bu. 25 bu.	
1275 Oats (Appler Type).....	\$ 0.85 @ \$0.75 @ \$0.70
1276 Oats (Early Burt Type).....	.85 @ .75 @ .70
1279 Oats (Fulghum Type).....	.85 @ .75 @ .70
1281 Oats (Kanota Type).....	.90 @ .80 @ .75
1280 Oats (Red Rust Proof Type).....	.85 @ .75 @ .70

**POTATOES—IRISH—Bu. 60 lbs. (Page 65)**

Pk. 1/2 Bu. Bu. 100 lbs.	
322 Irish Cobblers, State Certified.....	\$ 0.70 \$ 1.15 \$ 2.10 \$ 3.00
326 Lookout Mountain.....	Write for Prices
Red Triumph, Native.....	Write for Prices
323 Red Triumph, State Certified.....	.60 1.00 1.90 2.75

**POTATOES—SEED SWEET—(Page 65)**

Sold only in 1-Bu. Hampers, 45 to 50 lbs.

1 Hamper	
334 Nancy Hall, State Certified.....	Write for Prices
335 Porto Rico, State Certified.....	Write for Prices

**POTATO SLIPS—Sweet, State Certified—**

Shipped direct from our growers by Express only. Plants ready April 1st. Catalogue Page 8.

500 1000 5000	
Certified Nancy Hall Plants.....	Write for Prices
Certified Porto Rican Plants.....	Write for Prices

**POPCORN SEED—(Page 15)**

1 lb. 10 lbs. 25 lbs. 100 lbs.	
31 Japanese Rice (Hullless).....	\$ 0.12 \$ 0.90 \$ 1.75 \$ 6.00
32 White Rice.....	.12 .90 1.75 6.00
34 Yellow Dynamite, Select for Seed....	.10 .75 1.50 5.00

**PEANUTS—Bu. 22 lbs. (Page 65)**

10 lbs. 25 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.	
1177 Peanuts (Spanish).....	\$ 0.90 \$ 2.00 \$ 3.75 \$ 7.00
1178 Peanuts (Tennessee Red).....	1.00 2.25 4.00 7.50
1180 Peanuts (Valencia).....	.90 2.00 3.75 7.00

**VETCH—Bu. 60 lbs. (Page 66)**

10 lbs. 25 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.	
1176 Vetch (Sandy or Hairy Type).....	\$ 1.25 \$ 2.75 \$ 5.00 \$ 9.50
1155 Vetch (Spring Type).....	1.10 2.50 4.50 8.50

**MILLET—Bu. 50 lbs. (Page 65)**

15 lbs. 25 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.	
1185 German or Golden.....	\$ 1.25 \$ 1.75 \$ 3.00 \$ 5.75
1187 Jap Barnyard.....	1.35 2.00 3.50 6.00
1188 Pearl or Cat Tail.....	1.50 2.25 4.00 7.00

**CANE, SAGRAIN, KAFFIR, MILO, ETC.—Bu. 50 lbs. (Page 67)**

**NON-WARRANTY**—Owing to the peculiar hybridization of all cane varieties, it is impossible to guarantee any of the varieties here listed and we do not guarantee that they will come true. All orders for cane varieties are therefore accepted only on these conditions.

**Sorghum Cane**

10 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.	
1198 Cane (Amber Type) For Fodder.....	\$ 0.50 \$ 2.00 \$ 3.50
1194 Cane (Honey Drip Syrup Type).....	.75 3.25 5.50
1197 Cane (Orange Type) For Fodder.....	.50 2.00 3.50
1199 Cane (Red Top Type) For Fodder.....	.50 2.00 3.50
1195 Cane (Seeded Ribbon Type) For Ensilage....	.70 3.00 5.00
1200 Cane (White African Type) or Iceberg.....	.75 3.25 5.50

**Grain Sorghum (Non-Saccharine Type)**

10 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.	
1216 Egyptian Wheat or Shaller (Type).....	\$ 0.95 \$ 4.00 \$ 7.00
1214 Feterita (Type).....	.65 2.50 4.00
1217 Grohoma (Type).....	.60 2.25 3.60
1215 Hegari (Type).....	.50 1.75 3.00
1210 Kaffir (White Type).....	.50 2.00 3.25
1213 Milo Maize (Yellow Type).....	.50 1.75 3.00
1212 Sagrain, Improved (Type).....	.50 1.75 3.00
Sagrain 303.....	.....

**LEGUME-AID INOCULATION—(Page 78)**

Living bacteria in a base of relative low moisture content which adheres to dry seed without the use of water. Recommended because of its ease of application.

(For small seed—Alfalfa and all Clover including Lespedeza, hulled and unhulled.)

Size Inoculates Price	
1/2 bu.....	30 lbs. seed \$ 0.30
1 bu.....	60 lbs. seed .50
2 1/2 bu.....	150 lbs. seed 1.00
For large seed—Garden Beans and Peas, Stock Peas, Vetch and Soy Beans.	
Size Inoculates Price	
1 bu.....	60 lbs. seed \$ 0.30
2 bu.....	120 lbs. seed .50
5 bu.....	300 lbs. seed 1.00
10 bu. for Soy Beans only.....	600 lbs. seed 1.60
20 bu. for Soy Beans only.....	1200 lbs. seed 2.40

When ordering, ALWAYS state kind of seed.

**NITRAGIN—INOCULATION—(Page 78)**

**ALFALFA, ALL CLOVERS**

Culture Group "A"—Alfalfa, all Sweet Clover, Hubam and Bur Clover.	
Culture Group "B"—Clovers—Red, Mammoth Red, Alsike, Crimson, White.	
Size Inoculates Ship. Wt. Price	
1/2 bu.....	30 lbs. seed 5 oz. \$ 0.30
1 bu.....	60 lbs. seed 9 oz. .50
2 1/2 bu.....	150 lbs. seed 35 oz. 1.00

When Ordering, Always state kind of seed.

**LESPEDEZA**

Culture Group "L"—All varieties of Lespedeza—Unhulled or hulled. Unhulled Lespedeza weighs 25-30 lbs. per bu. seed and requires only 1 bu. size Nitragin. Hulled Lespedeza weighs 60 lbs. per bu. seed and requires 2 bu. size Nitragin.

Size Inoculates Price	
1 bu.....	30 lbs. seed \$ 0.30
2 bu.....	60 lbs. seed .50
5 bu.....	150 lbs. seed 1.00

**SOY BEANS, COW PEAS—(Page 78)**

Culture Group "S"—Soy Beans (all varieties).	
Culture Group "E"—Cow Peas, Peanuts, Velvet Beans, Kudzu.	
Size Inoculates Ship. Wt. Price	
1 bu.....	60 lbs. seed 5 oz. \$ 0.30
2 bu.....	120 lbs. seed 9 oz. .50
5 bu.....	300 lbs. seed 20 oz. 1.00
10 bu.....	600 lbs. seed 35 oz. 1.60
25 bu.....	1500 lbs. seed 75 oz. 3.00

When Ordering, ALWAYS state kind of seed.

**PEAS, VETCH, AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS AND BEANS**

Culture Group "C"—Field and Garden Peas, Vetch (Hairy, Spring and Wild), Broad Beans, Sweet Peas, Perennial Peas and Lentils.	
Culture Group "D"—Field and Garden Beans (including Navy, Kidney and Scarlet Runner Beans).	
Size Inoculates Ship. Wt. Price	
1/2 bu.....	30 lbs. seed 5 oz. \$ 0.25
1 bu.....	60 lbs. seed 9 oz. .40
1 1/2 bu. Vetch and Austrian Peas only....	100 lbs. seed 14 oz. .60
5 bu.....	300 lbs. seed 35 oz. 1.70
12 1/2 bu.....	750 lbs. seed 75 oz. 4.00

When Ordering, ALWAYS state kind of seed.

**FIELD PEAS—Bu. 60 lbs. (Page 63)**

Pk. Bu. 2 1/2 bu. 5 bu.	
1239 Black (Running).....	Write for Prices
1236 Clay (Running).....	Write for Prices
1237 Mixed.....	Write for Prices
1238 New Era.....	Write for Prices
1240 Red Ripper (Running).....	Write for Prices
1235 Whippoorwill.....	Write for Prices

Prices on Peas and Beans constantly changing. Write for prices when ready to buy.

**Southern Table Peas—(Page 23)**

Gal. Pk. Bu. 100 lbs.	
1248 Brown Crowder.....	\$ 0.75 \$ 1.35 \$ 4.50 \$ 7.00
1241 Cream Crowder.....	.70 1.25 4.25 6.50
1243 Extra Early Blackeye.....	.70 1.25 4.25 6.25
1246 Gallivant or Lady.....	.70 1.25 4.25 6.50
1242 Rice or Cream.....	.75 1.35 4.50 7.00
1245 White Blackeye (Large).....	.65 1.15 3.75 5.75
1244 White Blackeye, Purple Hull.....	.65 1.15 3.75 5.75

**SOY BEANS, VELVET BEANS, MUNG BEANS—Bu. 60-lbs. (Page 62)**

Pk. Bu. 2 1/2 bu. 5 bu.	
1224 Soy Beans (Biloxi).....	
1225 Soy Beans (Laredo).....	
1227 Soy Beans (Mammoth Yellow).....	
1226 Soy Beans (Ootootan).....	
1230 Soy Beans (Virginia).....	
1229 Mung Beans.....	
1223 Mammoth Brown.....	
1232 Tokayo.....	
1228 Velvet Beans (Early Speckled).....	

Write for Prices



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—(Pages 66 and 67)

Table with 4 columns: Item, 10 lbs., Bu., 100 lbs. Includes items like Broom Corn, Buckwheat, Crotalaria, Rape, Sunflower.

BUCHANAN'S BIRD SEED IN BULK—(Page 88)

Table with 4 columns: Item, 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 25 lbs. Includes Bird Hemp, Bird Lettuce, Bird Millet, Bird Poppy, Bird Rape, Bird Thistle, Buchanan's Mixed Canary Seed, Cuttle Fish Bone, Plain Canary, Sunflower Seed.

DOG FEEDS—(Page 85)

Table with 4 columns: Item, 10 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs., 100 lbs. Includes Peerless Dog Cake, Peerless Dog Ration.

BUCHANAN'S FERTILIZERS—(Page 83)

Table with 4 columns: Item, 100 lbs., 500 lbs., Ton. Includes Buchanan's Acid Phosphate, Bone Meal, Muriate of Potash, 4-8-8 for Root Crops, Sheep Manure, Sulphate of Ammonia, Tip Top Trucker, Truck Grower, Nitrate of Soda, Peat Moss, Vigoro.

POULTRY FEEDS—(Pages 86 and 87)

Table with 4 columns: Item, 25 lbs., 50 lbs., 100 lbs. Includes Buchanan's Buttermilk Chick Starter, Chick Grain, Laying Mash, Scratch Feed, Conkey's Buttermilk Chick Starter, Growing Mash, Hen Laying Mash.

OYSTER SHELL—POULTRY GRIT—(Pages 86 and 87)

Table with 4 columns: Item, 10 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs., 100 lbs. Includes Bone—Powdered for Poultry or Animals, Charcoal, Chick or Hen Size, Grit, Chick or Hen Size, Oyster Shell, Chick or Hen Size.

SEED SOWERS—(Page 61)

Table with 2 columns: Item, Each. Includes Cahoon (Hand Seeder), Cyclone (Hand Seeder), Fertilizer and Seed Sower Cyclone, Wheelbarrow Seeder.

MISCELLANEOUS FEED—(Page 88)

Poultry Litter—1/2 Bale \$2.00, Full Bale \$3.00

RAT AND MOUSE DESTROYERS—(Page 79)

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes K-R-O (For Rats), Mouse Seed, Red Cross Embalmer, \$1000.00 Rat Destroyer, Sanaseed.

FLY, ANT AND ROACH KILLERS

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Acme Ant Killer, Antrol, Terro Ant Killer.

HUDSON SPRAY PUMPS—(Pages 80 and 81)

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes 664 Adjutant Duster, 4S Barrel Pump, 4SA Barrel Pump, 435 Cardinal Galvanized Tank, 135GF Climax, 432 Continuous, 147G Du-More, 147B Du-More, 42 Hudson Bamboo Spray Pole, 608 Hudson Crank Duster, 34S Ideal Wheelbarrow Sprayer, 35S Ideal Wheelbarrow Sprayer with Pressure Tank, 140B Junior Copper Compressed Air Sprayer, 140G Junior Galvanized Compressed Air Sprayer, 665 Major Duster, 222 Vapor Sprayer, 452 Misty Sprayer, 452B Misty Sprayer (Copper), 128 Mohawk Bucket Sprayer, 612 Patrol Duster Powder Reservoir, 210B Perfection Copper Compressed Air Sprayer.

HUDSON SPRAY PUMPS—Continued

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes 210G Perfection Galvanized Compressed Air Sprayer, 133 Senior Trombone Sprayer, 36S Sunshine Wheelbarrow Sprayer, 120G Thrifty Galv. Compressed Air Sprayer.

JUTE TWINE—(Page 82)

For bunching vegetables, tying up tomatoes, grape vines and many other uses of the gardener and orchardist. Two-ply 1/2 pound balls, 25 lbs. or more, per lb. @ \$0.18. Two-ply (100 ends) Original coils, about 50 lbs., per lb. @ .17

HAND SHEARS—LOPPING SHEARS—PRUNING SAWS—(Page 82)

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes No. 230 Hand Shear, No. 130 Hand Shear, No. 119 Hand Shear, No. 22 Pruner, No. 172 Pruner, Lopping Shears, Atkins Pruning Saws.

SPRAY MATERIALS AND INSECTICIDES—Pages 73 thru 76)

Table with 5 columns: Item, 5 Gals., 10 Gals., 15 Gals., 30 Gals., 50 Gals. Includes Buchanan's Oil Emulsion, Lime Sulphur Solution, Scalecide, Orthol-K Summer Oil, Kleenup Ready Mix, Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux Mixture, Coposil, Calcium Arsenate, Dritic Sulphur, Dritic Sulphur for Apples, Sulforon, Dutox, Lime Sulphur Powder, Bug Death, Calcium Arsenate (100-lb. drum), Superfine Sulphur, Dusting Sulphur, Casein Spreader, Blue Stone, Hydrated Lime, Slug Shot, Tobacco Dust, Paradichlorobenzene, Fish Oil Soap, Pyrox, Paris Green, Atlacide Weed Killer, Flotation Sulphur, Zinc Sulphate, Ortho Dry Spreader, Black Leaf 40, New-Evergreen, Volck, Ethylene Chlorhydrin, Red Arrow Insect Spray, Sheps Plant Spray, Crewwood Oil, Champion Tree Killer, Kreso Dip, DUBAY SEED DISINFECTANTS, NEW IMPROVED CERESAN, NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN JR., NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN BEL, SEMESAN.

Mr. Buchanan broadcasts Monday, Wednesday and Friday over WREC during the noon hour

R. B. BUCHANAN SEED CO.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

BUCHANAN'S CANNA BULBS

No other bedding plant will give the same uniform good results in our varied and trying climate. They do well in all sections of the country and stand pre-eminently at the head of the list, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil, but responding quickly to liberal treatment. For best results the beds should be spaded two feet deep and a generous amount of well-decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated, and at all times supplying water freely. Plant in large masses of one color, setting out tubers two feet apart.

All Prices on this Page Post Paid

	3	12	25	100
950 CITY OF PORTLAND. A glowing pink, deeper in color than its parent, Mrs. Alfred F. Conard, and the flowers are borne in greater profusion; height, 3½ feet; foliage green.....	.35	1.00	1.85	5.50
951 KING HUMBERT. A brilliant orange-scarlet, with bright red shadings. Large trusses of blooms, the individual flowers being six inches in diameter. Foliage a rich reddish bronze with lighter shadings. The finest red foliage and flowering variety grown. Height 5 feet.....	.30	.95	1.75	5.00
952 YELLOW KING HUMBERT. A green-leaved sport of the popular King Humbert. It has the same habit of growth and free-flowering qualities, but the flowers are bright yellow and lightly spotted with red. This is the best yellow Canna now on the market....	.30	.95	1.75	5.00
953 THE PRESIDENT. Green foliage. Color bright glistening scarlet. The individual florets often measure seven inches across when open. The flowers are borne just high enough above the foliage to show the entire head. Height 5 feet.....	.30	.95	1.75	5.00
954 HUNGARIA—Rose Pink. 4 ft. Strong grower with green foliage and very large, heavy heads of large flowers borne erect on stout shafts well above foliage. Color is rich rose pink. Considered finest pink and it is the best pure pink in existence.....	.30	.95	1.75	5.00
955 EUREKA. This variety is the result of many years of careful hybridizing, and is the best white Canna for all purposes. A strong grower, with glossy green foliage. Height 4½ feet.....	.35	1.00	1.85	5.50
955A GOLDEN GATE. Finest golden Canna. Free bloomer.....	.35	1.00	1.85	5.50
956 Buchanan's Collection of Canna Bulbs. One bulb each of seven named varieties.....	60c			



Cannas



Caladiums

Mammoth Caladium Bulbs

These are particularly fine for center of beds, giving a beautiful effect where Cannas and Scarlet Sage are planted on the outside borders. They are only the choicest and most select bulbs, producing the most massive effect with their foliage.

	Ea.	3	Dz.
957 Extra Large Bulbs.....	.50	1.25	4.00
958 Large Bulbs.....	.25	.65	2.00
959 Small Bulbs.....	.15	.40	1.25

Tuberose

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs. By skillful management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hotbed; and for succession they can be planted at intervals as late as July. For flowering in the open border, plant about the middle of May, or as soon as the ground becomes warm.

	3	6	Dz.
980 Armstrong's Ever-Blooming. This variety blooms year after year, and has a fragrance similar to the "Jasmine".....	.20	.30	.50



Hyacinths

P. I. C. PEAT MOSS FOR FLOWERS AND BULBS



- 1—It is more readily incorporated with the soil.
- 2—It is peculiarly adapted to stimulate fine, dense root systems.
- 3—It works its way quickly into the turf when used as a top dressing for lawns.
- 4—It is especially desirable in pots, seed flats, hot beds, cold frames—and wherever else fine seeds are planted.

Due to special manufacturing facilities we are now able to offer full-size and half-size bales of this extremely fine, free-flowing Peat Moss at only a slight increase in price over regular Garden Peat Moss. Whether you grow plants for pleasure or profit, you have only to give Peat Moss a TRIAL to be amazed and delighted with the results.

Post Paid—10 lbs., \$1.00; 20 lbs., \$1.85. At Store—10 lbs., 75c; ¼ Bale (about 5 Bu.), \$1.35; ½ Bale, \$2.00; 1 Bale (about 20 Bu.), \$3.00.



BUCHANAN'S GIANT DAHLIAS

Dahlias ready for shipment about March 1. Order on separate order blank. All Prices on This Page Post Paid



Rose Glory

POMPOM DAHLIAS

The newest "craze" in Dahlias. Miniature form of Ball or Show type. Small, round flowers, less than 2 inches across, borne in greatest profusion. Especially fine for cut flowers and garden decoration. Dwarf, compact, branching plants. Splendid for edging, bordering and bedding. 25c each; 3 for 65c; 12 for \$2.25.

- 1010-Catherine—Pure yellow.
1011-Sunbeam—Brilliant red.
1012-Snowclad—Glistening white.
1013-Alewine—White, suffused pale mauve.
1014-Dee Dee—Clear lilac.

1006-POMPOM DAHLIA COLLECTION
One tuber of each of the 5 separate colors listed above for only \$1.00, post paid.



Jewel of India

CULTURE—Plant bulbs in hills 3 feet apart any time after danger of frost. Soil must be fertile or heavy fertilization is necessary. Lay bulbs flat and cover with six inches of soil. Dahlias require a great deal of moisture and clean cultivation.

VIGORO is the ideal Dahlia fertilizer.

990-KING OF THE BLACKS (Decorative)—Absolutely the finest black red Dahlia offered anywhere. Compact, vigorous grower. Each, 75c; 3 for \$1.95.

982-JERSEY BEAUTY (Decorative)—Flowers of good size and substance on long stems. Exquisite, luminous pink. Excellent cut flower. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

983-MRS. IDE VER WARNER (Decorative)—A refined mauve-pink, beautifully formed. Large blooms carried on long, strong stems. A free, continuous bloomer. Each, 20c; 3 for 55c.

984-SNOWDRIFT (Decorative)—Giant pure white. Good habits. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

985-JANE COWL (Decorative)—Considered the finest Dahlia introduced to date. The huge, bold flowers are a blend of bronze buff and salmon shades. Of strong, vigorous growth. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

986-CITY OF TRENTON (Decorative)—An autumn colored Dahlia defying adequate description. The face of petals a rich, glowing tangerine; reverse, crushed strawberry red. The petals curl gracefully, giving a two-toned effect. A large exhibition bloom which can be grown to 12 inches in diameter. Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.

987-FORT MONMOUTH (Decorative)—A rich crimson maroon with a hue of bluish violet at tips of petals. The flowers are well formed, full centered and of immense size. Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.

987A-PRIDE OF CALIFORNIA (Decorative)—Mammoth, rich American Beauty red. Vigorous, tall grower. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

988-KATHLEEN NORRIS (Decorative)—A true rose-pink—a bloom of gigantic proportions, petals broad and overlapping with twisted ends; full, tight center. Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.

989-JERSEY'S BEACON (Decorative)—The color is Chinese scarlet with a paler reverse, giving a two-toned effect. Flowers are very large and globular in form. It is a prolific bloomer and vigorous grower. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

1004-PRINCE OF PERSIA (Decorative)—Striking, rich, cardinal red of exceptional size and substance. Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.

990A-KING MIDAS (Decorative)—The greatest of all yellow Dahlias. The color is a wonderful, pure, golden yellow, the flowers gigantic, deep, perfectly formed, and terminate on long, stiff, straight stems. A continuous prize winner. Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.

1000-THOS. A. EDISON (Decorative)—Dark purple with the sheen of velvet. A strong, vigorous grower of medium height. Free bloomer. Each, 65c; 3 for \$1.75.

1001-KENTUCKY (Decorative)—A brilliant salmon-orange shading to grenadine-pink on outer petals. A thrifty grower and prolific bloomer under all weather conditions. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

1002-GENOVEVA (Cactus)—Clear, pure, exquisite yellow. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

1003-COUNTISS OF LONSDALE (Cactus)—A delicate apricot shading toward the edges of the petals to carmine pink. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

1005-ROSE GLORY (Decorative)—A massive deep rose pink. Ideal for cut flower or exhibition purposes. One of the most popular Dahlias grown. Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.25.

1008-JEWEL OF INDIA (Decorative)—Brilliant crimson purple. An outstanding variety of unusual merit. Each, 75c; 3 for \$1.95.

BUCHANAN'S DAHLIAS—Un-named Varieties

- 991-WHITE 993-PURPLE 995-YELLOW 997-STRIPED
992-RED 994-SALMON 996-PINK 998-ORANGE
Each, 15c; 3 for 40c; 12 for \$1.25.

999-BUCHANAN'S DAHLIA COLLECTION

One bulb each of eight separate colors, unnamed varieties, for 95c, Post Paid.

1007-SPECIAL DAHLIA OFFER

One each Jersey Beauty, Ide ver Warner, Fort Monmouth, Jane Cowl, Rose Glory, Countiss of Lonsdale, for \$1.35, Post Paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

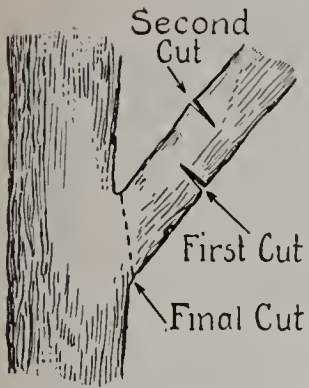
With each order for Dahlia roots amounting to \$1.50 we will send you free of charge 1 root of King of the Blacks.

All Bulbs listed on this page are delivered transportation paid in the U. S. or possessions. ORDER EARLY.



**BUCHANAN'S FRUIT TREES, GRAPES AND BERRY PLANTS**

**Pruning Fruit Trees**



**Prevents Stripping**

Pruning or trimming fruit trees is intended to shape them for earliest and best bearing over the longest period, to improve fruit quality, and prevent disease. Wrong pruning of young trees delays bearing, and in older trees may leave the tops too dense or too open.

Pruning is done at any convenient time from December 1st until spring growth begins, except during freezing weather. Spraying in winter will be easier if the pruning has been done first.

**PEACHES**—In the peach we desire a rather open center, so that light may enter freely. June-budded trees when first planted are headed back to 18-20 inches, if branches below this point are rightly distributed and have strong buds. Three to five of these branches are selected, the others pruned close to the trunk. The selected ones are cut back to two or three buds. Two-year-old nursery trees with branches starting not over three feet from the ground should not be cut below this point.

We wish an open center; hence during the winter following the first year's growth we remove new branches that run to the center. The principal side limbs chosen the first year are retained, but cut back to 24-30 inches. Suckers from the root or from the lower trunk are removed.

The trees may bear a little fruit during the next summer. Study the trees to distinguish between fruit and leaf buds. Leave a dozen or more 15-18 inch shoots with fruit buds, whether they are in the center of the tree or not. Prune out large limbs running to the center. Head back to lateral shoots the principal out limbs, especially those that are greatly outgrowing the others.

By the third year peach trees will vary so much in size and condition

that directions for pruning are of little value. After trees reach heavy bearing, less pruning is needed, because they grow more slowly.

**APPLES**—Apple varieties vary greatly in shape of tree and habit of growth, and we can not adopt exactly the same plan of pruning for all of them. In contrast to the peach, however, we do not aim to work an open center, but toward a leader from which at intervals strong side branches spring. In unpruned trees this leader may run up 25 feet, but we intend to stop it at 8 or 10 feet. In order to force side branches from this leader, we prune it back a little each year, but always leave it longer than any of its competitors. Generally we wish the first side branches on an apple tree to start out around 24 to 30 inches from the ground level. Five or more may be retained in the young tree, if they are well distributed around and up and down the trunk.

For the first few years we aim to cut out crossing and rubbing limbs, keep the central leader ahead of the other shoots, correct bad crotches. Pruning of old apple trees that are healthy is chiefly a thinning out of dense growths. Care must be taken in this work that bark of large limbs is not exposed to full sunlight, as it may then be badly injured by sunburn, which kills and loosens the bark.

**PEARS**—Pear trees are pruned much like apples. The commonest variety, Kieffer, should not be thinned out excessively in its early years.

**CHERRY**—The sour cherry is handled more like the peach. They are not kept as open in the center as the peach, but it is important that they be thinned out so that sunshine reaches all parts.

**PLUMS**—Some plums naturally make spreading, open-centered trees. It is important to get the head started high enough that the ground can be worked under the limbs. Some varieties need some thinning, while others need heading back, but at maturity little except thinning out is required during the annual pruning.

Pruning of any kind dwarfs a tree, and in the case of young trees delays bearing. When cutting off a side branch, do not leave a stub, even a half inch long. Be sure to use a common white lead paint on cuts over 2 inches in diameter.

A good large-bladed, large-handled sharp knife, a narrow and pointed, rather fine-toothed saw and a pair of shears are the essential pruning tools. See Index for Pruning Tools.

TREES OR PLANTS TO ACRE		DISTANCES FOR PLANTING	
Apart each way	Apart each way	Feet	Feet
3 feet... 4,840	15 feet.... 200	Apples ..... 30 to 40	Figs ..... 15 to 18
4 feet... 2,729	18 feet.... 135	Pears ..... 20 to 30	Currants ... 3 to 4
5 feet... 1,742	20 feet.... 110	Peaches .... 16 to 20	Gooseberries 3 to 4
6 feet... 1,200	25 feet.... 70	Cherries ... 18 to 20	Raspberries. 3 to 4
8 feet.... 680	30 feet.... 50	Plums ..... 16 to 20	Blackberries 5 to 7
10 feet... 430	40 feet.... 27	Grapes ..... 8 to 10	Straw-
12 feet... 325	50 feet.... 17	Muscadine .10 to 25	berries.. 3½ by 1½
			Pecans.... 60 by 60

**APPLE TREES**

All Prices on This Page Prepaid

**FIRST CLASS**—3 to 4 feet: Each, 45c; 5 for \$2.00; 10 for \$3.60; 25 for \$8.30.  
**ORCHARD SIZE**—2 to 3 feet: Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.60; 10 for \$2.80; 25 for \$6.50.  
**Early Harvest**—May and June. Medium size; pale yellow; slightly acid; good quality. Ripens at a season when no other Apple is in.  
**Yellow Transparent**—One of the best early market Apples, of medium size; skin yellow; flesh crisp and sub-acid; almost immune to blight.  
**Red June**—Early. Medium size; dark red; white flesh; juicy, sub-acid; ripens over a long period; bears well and is a heavy cropper.  
**Yellow Horse**—Late summer. Large size; yellow, slightly red where exposed to sunshine. One of the best cooking Apples; fills in between seasons.  
**Grimes Golden**—Early winter. Large; golden yellow; of high quality. Tree vigorous; a heavy bearer.  
**Yellow Delicious**—Early fall. Medium size. Splendid keeping qualities and the excellent flavor of red Delicious. Prolific bearer.  
**Delicious**—Late fall. Fruit large, dark red, fine grained flesh, crisp and juicy and of high quality. A splendid shipper and prolific bearer.  
**Stayman Winesap**—Winter. Larger and more prolific than the old Winesap. Rich, dark red; firm; fine grained and juicy; adapted to a wide range of soils and climates.  
**Winesap**—Winter. Medium size; dark red; good quality; keeps well. Tree is a hardy grower and good bearer. A popular variety and well liked.  
**Transcendent Crab**—Late, hardy, heavy bearing yellow with red cheek.

**PEACH TREES**

**FIRST CLASS**—3 to 4 feet: Each, 40c; 5 for \$1.70; 10 for \$3.00; 25 for \$7.00.  
**ORCHARD SIZE**—2 to 3 feet: Each, 30c; 5 for \$1.40; 10 for \$2.40; 25 for \$5.50.  
**Early Rose (Cling)**—Ripens with the earliest; is an extremely free bearer and comes into bearing young. Fruit is roundish, medium to large size.  
**Arp Beauty (Free)**—Medium size; yellow, mottled with bright crimson; flesh is of rich yellow color and is really of very good quality for an early Peach.  
**Carman (Free)**—Large; creamy white with deep blush; fine flavor; hardy in production; a good shipper, strong grower, and early bearer.  
**Indian Cling or Blood Cling**—An old-time favorite wherever planted, and grows to a large size; dark red flesh; a deep red; highly flavored.  
**J. H. Hale (Free)**—Larger than Elberta; ripens several days later; superior to Elberta in flavor; a beautiful golden yellow with deep carmine blush.  
**Heath Cling (White Heath, Cling)**—Skin and flesh white, tinged with red; tender, juicy, and of high flavor. A wonderful Peach for canning and pickling.  
**Hiley (Early Belle)**—One of the best early shippers; large, white with bright red cheek. One of the most profitable sorts.



Winesap Apple



Elberta Peach

**Belle of Georgia (Free)**—Very large; white with red cheek; firm and of excellent flavor.  
**Early Elberta (Free)**—Very large; flesh yellow.  
**Elberta (Free)**—A standard by which all other varieties are judged; very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality.



Fredonia Grape

**APRICOTS**

**APRICOTS**—3 to 4 feet: Each, 55c; 5 for \$2.40; 10 for \$4.40.

**Early Golden**—Small; pale orange - yellow; juicy and sweet; highly flavored.

**Royal**—A standard variety; medium to large; pale yellow, with orange cheek; very desirable and equally valuable for canning or drying.

**PLUMS**

**PLUMS**—2 to 3 feet: Each, 40c; 5 for \$1.75; 10 for \$3.00. 3 to 4 feet: Each, 55c; 5 for \$2.40; 10 for \$4.00; 25 for \$9.50.

**Abundance** (Japanese)—Medium to large; color bright red and overlaying a yellow ground; cling. Tree strong, thrifty, an upright grower and an early and prolific bearer.

**Burbank** (Japanese)—Large; mottled red and yellow; good quality; cling. Tree a strong, straggling grower and immense bearer.

**Red June** (Japanese)—Medium to large; deep red; handsome bloom; very showy; quality good; good shipper; ripens a week earlier than Abundance.

**Wild Goose**—One of the best known of all the Plums; large, deep red when ripe, good quality, very juicy. One of the best native varieties, ripening earlier than the Japanese sorts.

**Shropshire Damson**—Medium size; dark purple flesh; grown largely for preserving purposes. Probably the best preserving Plum.



Stuart Pecans

**BUCHANAN'S GRAPE VINES**

All Prices on This Page Are Prepaid

**Fredonia**—The new, outstanding early black Grape. Fredonia is the earliest good black Grape. The vine is vigorous and productive and ripens its fruit three weeks earlier than Concord. The clusters are medium in size, cylindrical and very compact; berries large, round, and hang well to the bunch; the skin is thick and tough; the flesh is juicy, solid, but tender, and the quality is very good. Fredonia stands alone as an early, heavy fruiting black Grape. Plant Fredonia this year and grow your own table grapes. We have never seen its equal. As soon as plants are more plentiful, Fredonia will be widely planted for market as it has three weeks the lead in ripening. Supply limited this season—order early.

Price, Post Paid—Each, 20c; 5 for 95c; 10 for \$1.55; 25 for \$3.50.

**TWO-YEAR VINES**—Each, 20c; 5 for 75c; 10 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.50.

**Concord**—Fruit dark purple, nearly black; extra large and very sweet. One of the best known and most popular.

**Delaware**—Fruit red, rather small, juicy and sweet; the best table variety.

**Diamond**—Fruit of a greenish white color; very large, sweet, and of good quality. Vine perfectly hardy and a good bearer.

**Moore's** (Moore's Early)—A highly desirable early black variety; ripens about two weeks ahead of Concord.

**Niagara**—One of the most valuable white Grapes. Bunch and berry large; ripens with Concord. Fruit very tender, sweet, and juicy.

**Lutie**—A true Southern variety. Fruit large, brownish red, delicious flavor.

**SCUPPERNONGS**

The Scuppernong or Muscadine type Grape is distinctly Southern. The vines are not hardy very far north, but do wonderfully well all over the South. The fruit is not borne in bunches as are other Grapes, but are produced in clusters.

**TWO-YEAR VINES**—Each, 60c; 5, \$2.50; 10, \$4.50; post paid.

**Scuppernong**—Very large, bronze colored fruit; flesh very sweet; grown in clusters, not in bunches.

**James**—Large; fruit of a delicate flavor, and is borne in large clusters. A strong growing, black Scuppernong.

**Thomas**—Medium size, round, dark, fine color. Highest in sugar content.

**PEARS**

2 to 3 feet—Each, 50c; 5, \$2.20; 10, \$4.00; 25, \$9.50.

3 to 4 feet—Each, 60c; 5, \$2.80; 10, \$5.40; 25, \$12.50.

**Bartlett**—Probably the most popular of all Pears. Large, juicy, yellow, sweet, and of high value for marketing or canning.

**Kieffer**—A money maker on account of its remarkably vigorous growth and early productiveness, its extraordinary size, splendid keeping and shipping qualities; excellent for canning and preserving.

**Pineapple**—Practically blight-proof; a strong, vigorous grower and remarkably productive here in the South.

**Seckel**—Fruit medium in size, russet-brown, with a very sweet flavor. The finest flavored of all Pears; valuable for the home orchard.

**PECANS**

In arranging a home orchard, we suggest that Pecan trees be planted 60 feet apart each way, with fruit trees in between. In a planting of Pecan trees alone, 40 by 40 feet, or 60 by 60 feet, depending upon the quality of the soil.

2 to 3 feet—Each, \$1.00; 5, \$4.80; 10, \$9.00.

3 to 4 feet—Each, \$1.25; 5, \$6.00; 10, \$11.00.

**Schley**—Thrifty, strong grower. Nut rather long, well filled; very thin shell.

**Frotscher**—Medium to large size; nut rather long, tapering, slightly plump; rich meat. Tree very hardy and strong grower.

**Stuart**—Probably the best known and most valuable of all the Pecans. Extremely hardy and strong grower. Nuts of good size. We think this is the best Pecan grown; have sold these nuts for 15 years; made shipments to all parts of the world. If you have Stuart Pecans for sale, send samples.

**CHERRIES**

2 to 3 feet—Each, 50c; 5, \$2.40; 10, \$4.50; 25, \$10.50.

3 to 4 feet—Each, 60c; 5, \$2.90; 10, \$5.50; 25, \$12.75.

**Black Tartarian** (Sweet)—Of large size, heart-shaped; purplish black; flesh tender, juicy, and of fine quality. Tree an erect, beautiful grower and heavy bearer.

**Governor Wood** (Sweet)—Light yellow, extremely sweet, juicy, and of rich flavor. Tree vigorous and productive.

**Large Montmorency** (Sour)—One of the best flavored Cherries in its class; larger and finer than Early Richmond and ripens ten days later. Tree of rapid growth and a heavy bearer.

**Early Richmond** (Sour)—Extra early; bright red, very valuable for canning. Tree extremely hardy and productive. The earliest pie Cherry available.

**BUCHANAN'S FIG BUSHES**

Should be planted on every farm and on every town lot as they do exceptionally well in every Southern State. Figs are one of the most healthful fruits.

Prices—1½ to 2 feet: Each, 45c; 5, \$2.20; 10, \$4.00. 2 to 3 feet: Each, 60c; 5, \$2.70

**Brown Turkey**—Fruit medium to large, pear-shaped, coppery brown skin with white or yellowish tinted flesh.

**Celestial**—Small, violet colored. Very prolific, sweet and of excellent quality.

All Fruits, Plants and Shrubs Should Be Sprayed. See Index.

**BUCHANAN'S RASPBERRIES**

All Prices on This Page Prepaid Except Shade Trees  
 Prices—6, 40c; 12, 65c; 25, \$1.10; 100, \$3.50

Set raspberry plants 5 feet apart each way. Plant 2 or 3 inches deeper than they were in the nursery. After fruiting, cut old canes and burn, leaving 5 to 6 vigorous new ones to grow for fruiting the following year. In the spring, cut off the top 12 inches or possibly more of the previous season's growth to strong, well-ripened wood.

**Latham**—Finest, most productive commercial red raspberry.  
**St. Regis**—Sometimes called "Everbearing." Usually produces a good crop in the spring and a second crop in the fall. Berries bright crimson, large, have strong raspberry flavor; very prolific.

**Cumberland**—The most desirable of the Black Raspberries for planting in the South. The plant is a strong grower, the fruit large, round, firm, and of handsome appearance. Stands shipping well.

**BLACKBERRIES**

Blackberries should be planted in rows 6 feet apart, with the plants about 3 feet apart in the row. They should be frequently cultivated during the period when they are making their growth.

Prices—6, 40c; 12, 65c; 25, \$1.10; 100, \$3.50

**Early Harvest**—Ripens 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than any other Blackberry; very productive and a good shipper. Fruit is of good size and excellent quality.

**El Dorado**—Berries very large, reddish black, very sweet.

**DEWBERRIES**

Plant in rows 6 to 8 feet apart, setting the plants 3 feet apart in the row. After crop is harvested, cut and burn old canes.

Prices—6, 40c; 12, 65c; 25, \$1.10; 100, \$3.50

**Lucretia**—Fruit is of unusually large size, soft and sweet. Early.

**Youngberry**—Black purple berries over an inch long. Heavy yielding.

**BOYSEN BERRIES**

The latest thing in berries, averaging 1½ to 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter. Jet black, highly flavored and comparatively seedless. Bountiful cropper.  
 Prices—5, 75c; 10, \$1.25; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$9.00



Latham Red Raspberries

**BUCHANAN'S SOUTHERN GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS**

Set in rows 3½ feet apart, 15 inches in rows, for field culture; 15 inches each way for garden. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the fall. Remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure. About 7,000 plants an acre.

**New Southland**—Berries very large and of high quality. Flesh is firm, making it an ideal local market and home berry.

**Blakemore**—Early—Solid—Productive—A great Shipping Berry. A seedling of Missionary and Premier. It is primarily a long distance Southern shipping berry.

**Progressive**—Everbearing—best buy grown; bears all summer up to frost.

**Fairfax**—Berries bright red, conical shaped. It unfailingly attracts the eye. Very firm and an excellent shipping berry.

**Dorsett**—Vigorous plant growth, firm, rich red berries of tasty dessert quality, high yielder and a sure cropper.

**Klondyke**—The old standard shipping variety, set more than any other, because of its keeping quality.

**Aroma**—Large berry, bright red—fine for long distance shipping, attractive to the eye.

**Gandy**—A fancy late shipping berry, large, solid, handsome, moderately productive.



Boysen-Berry



Strawberry Plant

Prices—Klondyke, Aroma, Blakemore, Gandy: 50, 70c; 100, \$1.10; 300, \$2.00; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$3.75.

Prices—Progressive Everbearing, New Southland, Dorsett, Fairfax: 50, 95c; 100, \$1.50; 300, \$3.50;

500, \$4.50; 1,000, \$7.00.

**FLOWERING SHRUBS**

All strong 2-year plants—Each, 40c; 3 for \$1.10; 6 for \$2.00

- ABELIA—Foliage small, dark green; flowers pinkish-white.
- ALMOND—Rose-like flowers of pink or white.
- ALTHEA—White, red, blue or purple.
- JAPANESE BARBERRY—Foliage turns red and bronze in the fall. Red berries.
- BEAUTY BUSH—Flowers deep pink.
- BUTTERFLY BUSH—Lilac colored flowers.
- CALYCANTHUS—Chocolate colored flowers.
- CREPE MYRTLE—White, red, pink or purple.
- DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Double white flowers, tinted pink.
- FORSYTHIA—Golden yellow bell shaped flowers.
- HONEYSUCKLE, JAPANESE BUSH—White flowers in early spring, followed by red berries.
- HYDRANGEA, A. G.—Large white flowers in early spring.
- HYDRANGEA, P. G.—Pure white flowers borne in large panicles.
- JASMINE, NAKED FLOWERING—Bright green, yellow flowers in spring.
- LILAC—Purple or white.
- SNOWBALL, COMMON—Large ball-like flowers of pure white.
- SPIREA, DWARF WHITE—White flowers borne in flat clusters.
- SPIREA, PINK—Dwarf habit of growth, pink flowers.

- SPIREA, CRIMSON—Dwarf shrub with crimson flowers.
- SPIREA, BRIDAL WREATH—White flowers on graceful branches.
- SPIREA, BLUE—Dwarf shrub, blue flowers in mid-summer.
- SPIREA, VAN HOUTTE—Very popular. Profusion of white flowers.
- SNOWBERRY—Small shrub, arching branches. White flowers followed by clusters of white berries.
- WEIGELA, CANDIDA—White bell-shaped flowers in early spring.
- WEIGELA, EVA RATHKE—Dwarf shrub with red flowers.
- WEIGELA, ROSEA—Deep pink flowers on drooping branches.
- WEIGELA, VARIEGATA—Pinkish-white flowers, foliage variegated green and white.

**HARDY CLIMBING VINES**

- VIRGINIA CREEPER..... Each, 40c; 3 for \$1.00
- WISTERIA ..... Each, 40c; 3 for \$1.00
- CLEMATIS, JACKMANI—Purple ..... Each, 75c; 3 for \$2.00
- CLEMATIS, HENRY I—White, large..... Each, 80c; 3 for \$2.00
- CLEMATIS, PANICULATA—Sweet scented..... Each, 40c; 3 for \$1.00
- BOSTON IVY ..... Each, 40c; 3 for \$1.00
- GOLDFLAME HONEYSUCKLE—  
 Rose, red and gold..... Each, 85c; 3 for \$2.10

**ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES**

- SILVER MAPLE—3 to 4 ft..... Each, 80c; 3 for \$2.20
- CHINESE ELM—3 to 4 ft..... Each, 75c; 3 for \$2.00
- LOMBARDY POPLAR—3 to 4 ft..... Each, 60c; 3 for \$1.60
- FLOWERING PEACH—Red, white or pink..... Each, 80c; 3 for \$2.20

Express Collect



**Picking Cotton on a Southern Plantation**

When every farmer in the South shall eat bread from his own fields, and meat from his own pastures, and, disturbed by no creditor and enslaved by no debt, shall sit amid his teeming gardens, orchards, vineyards, dairies and barnyards, planting his crops as he chooses and growing them in independence, making cotton his clean surplus, and selling it in his own time, and in his chosen market, and not at a Master's Bidding,—getting his pay in cash and not in a receipted mortgage that discharges his debt, but does not restore his freedom,—then shall be breaking the fullness of our day. "For as the Southern Farmer prospers your business and my business will also prosper."

—HENRY GRADY.



See Index

**THE MOST PROFITABLE COTTON CROP**

I have received thousands of letters during my forty years' experience as a seedsman, asking my advice as to what is the best variety of cotton to plant, and I have given this matter much study and thought, and my conclusions are that the farmer selecting a variety to plant should consider first its productive power as regards pounds of lint per acre; second, length of staple; third, quality of lint; and fourth, percentage of lint. The results obtained show that the yield of lint per acre is much more important than percentage of lint or gin turn-out.

I have always advised farmers to grow the variety or varieties of cotton that bring the biggest per-acre returns in dollars and cents. Yield of lint, percentage of lint or gin turn-out and length of staple are all important, and should be considered when selecting a variety of seed to plant. However, let us always select the variety that yields the most profit per acre, regardless of the length of staple, yield of lint per acre, or quality of lint.

I have sold HALF AND HALF cotton seed since it was first introduced more than twenty years ago, have thousands of testimonial letters on file testifying to its value. I have always said that this seed grown in the northern edge of the Cotton Belt will mature 10 to 20 days earlier than cotton grown further south and on medium or upland will yield more dollars and cents to an acre than any cotton grown.



Cotton Dusting with Calcium Arsenate  
**CLEANING COTTON SEED**

A germination test of cotton seed is not a real test for planting seed. Every stalk of cotton bears some poor seed. No matter how prolific, some of the seed are weakling, and may possibly germinate, but will never produce fruit-bearing plants. I have before me a photographic cut showing two stalks of cotton grown four feet apart; one has 105 full sized bolls, and the other has four dwarfed bolls, the difference is due solely to seed which produced this cotton. While seed were of same variety and may have been grown on same stalk, one was fully matured, plump and heavy, while the other was light and of low vitality. Any field of cotton will demonstrate, the above is not THEORY—BUT FACT. Cleaning seed is not to supersede the plant breeder, but to perform an operation for which he has no facilities. Buy seed which have been properly cleaned and graded. If planting your home grown seed, arrange a home made cleaner and separator to take out the locks, bolls and other foreign matter which stops up your planter and causes long skips in your cotton rows—these skips cost the cotton planters of the South thousands of dollars each year. We reclean our cotton seed before shipping to take out the bolls, locks, sand, trash, light seed and wild weed seed. This operation costs us \$3.00 a ton for cleaning and loses about 10% of the seed.



Cotton Baled



Cotton Gin



Tenant Family



LONG STAPLE SEED

Prices on Cotton Seed Quoted on Yellow Sheet Center of Catalogue

1156-DELFOSE No. 531-Early maturing, quite similar to Missdel No. 4. Both are developments from the original Delfos 6102. It is one of the most prolific bearers ever developed, and one of the most successful cottons under boll weevil conditions. Foliage is light, plant is medium, vigorous and spreading. Bolls 75 to 80 to the pound. Lint percentage 32 to 34. Lint length on valley land 15/32 to 17/32, and on hill land 13/32 to 15/32.

1160-MISSDEL No. 3-This variety has all the good characteristics of the Missdel No. 1. Type, semi-dwarf, light foliage; big boll, 60 to 65 per pound; lint 32% to 34%; 13/16 to 11/4 inches full. Maturity, the earliest of all staples of equal length. Storm resistance good.

1161-MISSDEL No. 4-Type, dwarf and very hardy. The boll is not so large as No. 3, about 70 to 75 to the pound, storm resistance is good, its lint percentage on delta land runs 34 to 36 (better than thirds itself). And on hill land it has run 36% to 39%. Length of staple on delta soil 11/8 to 13/16 inches and in hill land 1 inch to 1 3/32 inches. The picking qualities have been much improved over Delfos 6102 from which it was developed.

MISSOURI STATE CERTIFIED COTTON SEED

We have always known that Cotton Seed grown along the Northern edge of the Cotton Belt would mature quicker than seed grown farther South.

Below is what the grower of these Missouri State Certified Cotton Seed writes us regarding them:

Stoneville 4 B, for rich, heavy type soils dwarf type growth. Does not get too rank even on very rich land. Large bolls easily picked. Staple strong 1 1/8. Yield about 1 1/2 bales per acre.

Stoneville 5, for medium rich soils, about 1 3/8 staple, average turnout about 38%. Yielded this year a little more lint per acre than D. P. L.

D. P. L. 11, for poorer or lighter soils. 1 inch to 1 1/8, average turnout 38 to 40%. Yield per acre about 1 1/2 bales; continues to make cotton until frost. Showing extreme vitality.

We will have these seed for sale from this grower as long as they last. Write for prices.

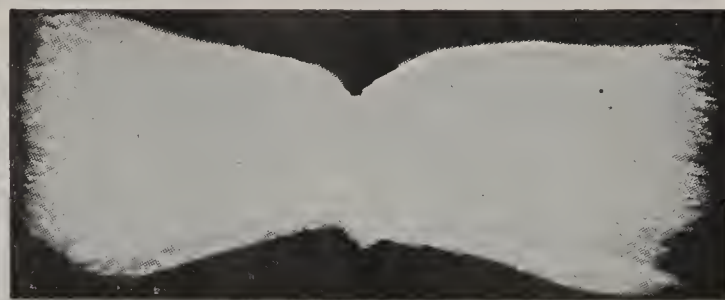
COTTONSEED MIXING INCREASED BY MODERN GIN EQUIPMENT

The information and cut below were copied from U. S. Department of Agriculture circular No. 205 by W. W. Ballard and C. B. Doyle. You can get one of these circulars by addressing Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

It is generally known that the seed is mixed when one variety of cotton follows another at the public gin, but the extent of the mixture was not appreciated until a method of testing was developed and a careful experiment made at Greenville, Texas, in 1914. The results of that test showed that cottonseed was mixed at the public gins far more than was generally realized and emphasized the necessity for co-operation between the farmers and ginners if supplies of pure seed for planting were to be maintained.

But the test of 1914 does not show the full extent of mixing, which has increased notably in recent years with the wider use of modern gin equipment. The general tendency in the construction of gin plants has been toward more and larger gin stands, in order to make more efficient use of the power and other equipment and to speed up the handling of the seed cotton. These are desirable aims, but the change results incidentally in a further increase in the mixing of seed, which is already a serious menace to the preservation of superior varieties of cotton. Since each gin machine, or "stand," has a roll box in front of its saws, the large ginning establishments increase the extent of the mixing in proportion to the number of gin stands.

This picture and above wording explain why so many of our best farmers buy pure bred cottonseed every two or three years.



Long Staple—Usually 15/32 to 15/16 Inches

COTTON ROADS

South Carolina, seeking to broaden the market for cotton, laid the first cotton-reinforced road in 1926. Today about 500 miles of such roads are in use in a score of States, and by the year end the figure will have increased to 600 miles, according to the Cotton Textile Institute. A truck unrolls the fabric from a huge spool. A sprinkler then applies liquid tar, preparatory to covering the surface with stone screenings. Finally, a heavy roller goes over the road several times, and it is ready for service. Highway engineers say that lining a road with cotton fabric increases its life by preventing cracks and erosion.

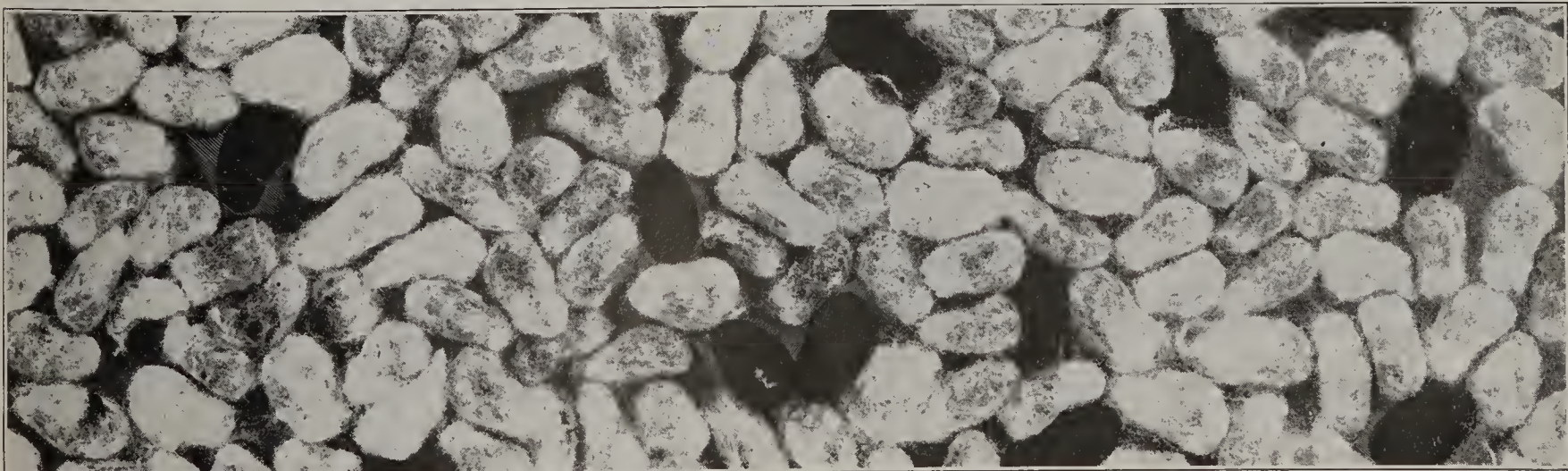
—News-Week—Business, September 6, 1937.

The Commercial Appeal of December 8, 1937, quotes Maj. Bernard E. Grey, chief engineer of the Asphalt Institute of New York, as saying: "Use of cotton fabric in highway construction, soil conservation, and mosquito eradication offers a potential market for 100,000 bales of cotton annually." Mr. Grey further said the use of cotton in highway construction is no longer in the experimental stages, "It has a definite reinforcement value which tests have shown to be better than mesh wire." This gentleman attended the eleventh annual Asphalt Conference at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

WARNING

There has been much printed and spoken regarding the low germination of cotton seed from the 1937 crop due to the rains during this past fall. If you plan to plant your seed in 1938, have them tested for germination either by your State Department of Agriculture or a reputable Seed Analyst, or send us a 2-pound sample, with a \$1.00 bill, and we will test them for you or have it done and send you a report.

R. B. BUCHANAN.



Sample of Cottonseed Taken 15 Minutes After Ginning Began, Still Showing 7.4 Per Cent of Dyed Seed from the Seed Roll Left Over from Preceding Bales. From Saunders' Experiment in 1914. Read Cottonseed Mixing Above.



Prices of Cotton Seed on Yellow Price List Center of Catalogue



Stoneville 4 Cotton

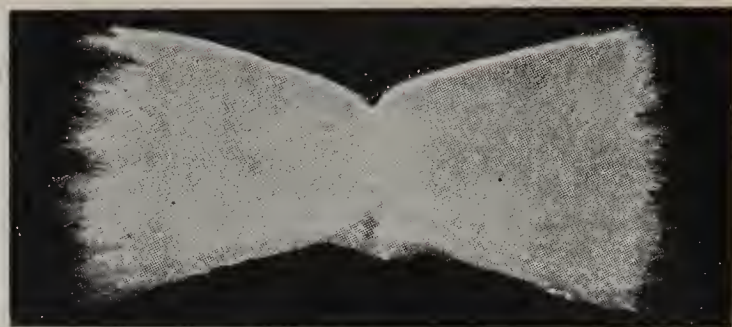
Mr. R. A. Spicer, manager for B. F. Avery, Memphis, Tenn., writes: I am enclosing photograph of cotton Stoneville No. 4, grown in Shelby County on land that was in cultivation before the Civil War. This land has been seeded to vetch for three years, and will produce over one bale per acre. Tenant had 12 acres in cotton; used one ton of 6-8-6 fertilizer, with the vetch turned under. He has picked over eight 500 lb. bales and, as far as I can determine, will get about five more 500 lb. bales. I am using the Stoneville No. 4, and attach herewith the turnout, showing that the lint turnout is over 40%. I have sold this cotton for 9.05 per pound. I attribute the large increase in production of seed cotton, the large increase in production of lint cotton, and the good staples, to vetch. Vetch keeps the cotton growing, matures all bolls.

	Seed Cotton	Ginned		Seed Cotton	Ginned
1 Bale	1375 lbs.	560 lbs.	1 Bale	1400 lbs.	575 lbs.
1 Bale	1375 lbs.	572 lbs.	1 Bale	1410 lbs.	565 lbs.
1 Bale	1570 lbs.	628 lbs.			
1 Bale	1240 lbs.	504 lbs.		8370 lbs.	3404 lbs.
Turnout .....		40.7%	Sold Oct. 4th.....		9.05 per lb.



D. P. L. 11-A—Grown by F. L. Bode in 1937

Mr. F. L. Bode, Memphis, Tenn., writes as follows: Planted D. P. L. 11-A Spring 1937; seed first year from originator; yield 1 bale to an acre. Turnout 41% lint, staple 1 3/32, first bale picked August 20, 1937.



Medium Staple—Usually 1 1/16 to 1 5/32 inches

1162—D. P. L. No. 10—It is earlier than D. P. L. 4-8, more uniform in type, and more productive in the field. Turns out well at the gin, 36% to 38%, and we have heard of 40% turnout. It pulls 1 inch to 1 1/8 inches. Picking qualities are excellent and the storm resistance is extra good. Bolls are large, 65 to 75 to the pound. The plant is vigorous and spreading.

1164—D. P. L. No. 11-A—The newest strain of them all. Stands right at the top among the inch to inch and sixteenth cottons. Has everything that it takes to make a "winner"—very prolific yield in the field, extra earliness, easy picking qualities, storm resistance, uniform plant, uniform staple, unusual wilt resistance. And in addition, gin outturn averages 42%, sometimes 44% is indicated.

1166—STONEVILLE No. 4—Very prolific, staple 1 1/2 to 1 1/8, lint turnout 37% to 40%, opens well, picks good, bolls around 65 to 75 to a pound, storm resistance good, open, vigorous stalk.

1163—WILSON BIG BOLL—Fruits early, with a strong, wiry staple easy to pick; staple 1 inch to 1 1/8 inches, bringing a premium for quality grade. Big five lock bolls bunched like grapes all over the plant, blooms early, bolls open early, staple in uniform gin turnout 36% to 40% lint. The Wilson Planting Company plants about 20,000 acres of this seed each year.

Testimonial Letters from Customers Who Used Our D. P. L. 11 Cotton Seed in 1937

Mr. J. D. Martin, Atoka, Tenn., writes: Planted your D. P. L. 11 May 10th to 15th on medium rich land. Used nitrate of soda, 100 pounds per acre. Began picking September 5th. Yield 1650 pounds seed cotton to an acre. 1300 pounds seed cotton made 500 pound bale. Sold for 1 to 1 1/2c more than the shortest staple.

Mrs. F. V. Holmes, Sr., Eads, Tenn., writes: Planted your D. P. L. 11 about May 15th on upland. Used no fertilizer. Began picking September 15th. Will run about 460 pounds to an acre. On three bales ginned 1325, made 560 pound bale. 1270 pounds made 545 pound bale, 1285 pounds made 525 pound bale. Not sold, but will pull about 1 1/2.

Phillip Garrett, Crenshaw, Miss., writes: Planted your D. P. L. 11 25th of April on Mississippi Delta land. Used 200 pounds of cyanamid to an acre. Began picking August 27th. Yield about 1900 pounds seed cotton to an acre. Took about 1650 pounds to make 500 bale. Sold for about same as others.

Mr. W. I. Treadway, Bee Branch, Ark., writes: Planted your D. P. L. 11 about May 3rd on sandy mountain land. Used no fertilizer. Began picking September 15th. Yield about 650 pounds seed cotton to an acre. Took about 1275 pounds to make 500 pound bale. Sold for about 1/2c above Half and Half.

Mr. W. G. Padgett, Marion, Ark., writes: Planted your D. P. L. 11 May 15th and 16th on sandy land. Used no fertilizer. Began picking October 1st. Yield about 1500 pounds to an acre. Took about 1300 pounds to make 500 pound bale. A little short on staple, but fair sale.

Mr. Charles Varell, Houston, Miss., writes: Planted your D. P. L. 11 May 15th on bottom (hammock) land. Used 300 pounds Swift's Red Steer 4-8-4. Began picking September 27th. Yield 2227 pounds to an acre. Took 1200 pounds to make 500 pound bale. Sold for about 10% more than the short staple.

Willie Robins, Jr., Kent Store, La., writes: Planted your D. P. L. 11 Cotton Seed April 27, on new hill land. Used 500 pounds of 4-8-4 fertilizer. Yield 1500 pounds seed cotton to an acre. 1400 pounds of seed cotton made 500 pound bale. Sold for 1/2c above medium cotton.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

BUCHANAN'S HALF AND HALF COTTON SEED

1152—HALF AND HALF (Type)—So named as it produces nearly 50% lint and 50% seed; most growers claim a turnout of 42% to 48% lint. Grown by farmers along the northern edge of the Cotton Belt in Tennessee where practically all cotton grown is of the Half and Half variety. It is a short staple cotton, producing a staple of 3/4 to 1 1/32 inches, it requires 1,050 pounds to 1,350 pounds to produce a 500-pound bale. Our records show that we first sold this seed in 1913. We make no extravagant claims about breeding this cotton (as we are not seed breeders), or that it is ginned on a private gin; we do claim that after selling this seed for more than 20 years, that being grown along the northern edge of the Cotton Belt will mature 10 to 15 days earlier than cottons grown farther south. Since cotton spinners have adjusted their machinery to spin short cotton, because they can buy it for less and make more profit, we contend that it will produce more money on poor or medium upland than any cotton. The yield per acre, length of staple and the turnout at the gin of any cotton will largely depend on the season, the nature of soil, the manner of handling and ginning, and the unknown laws of nature. Read the letters below.

Price—100 lbs., \$3.00; 500 lbs., \$15.00; 1,000 lbs., \$30.00; ton, \$55.00

TESTIMONIAL LETTERS 1933 CROP

Mr. C. H. Corden, Manchester, Tenn., writes: Planted your Half and Half Cotton Seed about 26th of April on upland sage land. Used about 150 pounds 10-2-4 Cotton Kicker fertilizer. Began picking September. Grew about 560 pounds seed cotton to an acre. It took 1,225 pounds of seed cotton to make 500 pound bale. Sold for 10 1/2 to 11c.

Mr. Dennis Davis, Corinth, Miss., writes: Planted your Half and Half Cotton Seed first of April on loamy, sandy land. Used barnyard fertilizer. It was open 10 to 12 days before my neighbors'. Do not know how much it yield to the acre as I plowed up one-third of my best. Had small crop. Sold at 10c per pound.

Mr. Perry Culberson, Stallo, Miss., writes: Planted your Half and Half Cotton Seed 18th of April to 5th of May on hill land. Used soda and phosphate. Began picking in September. 1,000 pounds made 400 pound bale. Sold for 11.62c.

Mr. J. C. Kimbrough, Tuscumbia, Ala., writes: Planted your Half and Half Cotton Seed on May 1st. Red land or upland. Used no fertilizer. Began picking about last of August. Yield about 400 pounds to an acre. Ginned 1,133 pounds seed cotton. Got a bale weighing 533 pounds. Brought the same price as other.

Mr. E. B. Springer, Wild Cherry, Ark., writes: Planted your Half and Half Cotton about 1st of May on ridge sandy land. Used no fertilizer. Began picking last of September. About 325 pounds to an acre seed cotton. 1,214 pounds made 552 pound bale. Received about the same price as others.

Mr. W. O. Sanderson, Town Creek, Ala., writes: Planted your Half and Half Cotton Seed last days in April on sandy land. Used fertilizer. Began picking in September. Took 1,300 pounds to make 500 pound bale. It brought 9c per pound.

TESTIMONIAL LETTERS—1934 CROP

Mr. T. D. Brantley, Eupora, Miss., writes: Planted your Half and Half cotton on light loam soil, used 1,000 pounds 4-8-4 fertilizer, began picking September 10th. Yield 400 pounds seed cotton to acre, 960 pounds seed cotton ginned 416-pound bales.

Mr. Luther Franks, Jr., Leoma, Tenn., writes: Planted your Half and Half last week in April on ridge land; used 200 pounds Royster fertilizer to acre. Began picking middle of September, produced about 700 pounds seed cotton to an acre; 1,235 pounds ginned 502-pound bale, sold for same price as other cottons raised in my neighborhood.

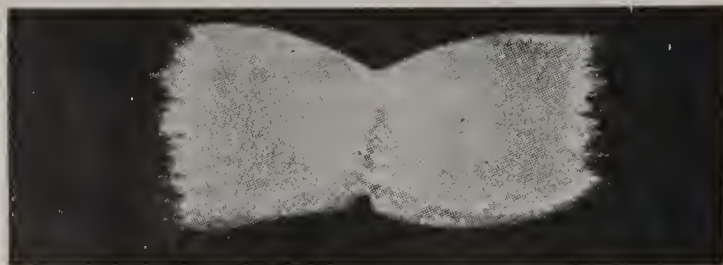
Mr. Charles Friddell, Big Springs, Tenn., writes: Planted your Half and Half May 10th on pasture land, used 125 pounds 16% fertilizer to acre, 2,970 pounds seed cotton ginned 1 bale 600 pounds and 1 bale 485 pounds. Sold for 12%, same as others.

Mr. Owin Carter, Aplin, Ark., writes: Planted your Half and Half April 22nd on high sandy land, no fertilizer. Began picking August 19th. Yield about 250 pounds to acre, this was bad year; 1,300 pounds made bale 500 pounds. It brought 13 1/2 cents.

Mr. Woodron Manor, Caraway, Ark., writes: Planted your Half and Half about May 1st on rich, sandy loam, did not use fertilizer. Began picking August 15th, produced 1,560 pounds to an acre, and some in the field yet (October 3, 1934). 1,300 pounds produced 500-pound bale; on account of dry weather lost top crop.

Mr. B. L. Joiner, Perry, S. C., writes: Planted your Half and Half about April 15th on clay land; used 400 pounds 8-3-3 fertilizer to an acre. Began picking last of August, gathered 1,000 pounds to an acre; it took 1,200 pounds seed cotton to produce a 500-pound bale. Sold for 1/4 cent a pound less than 1 1/8-inch staple cotton.

Mr. Jeff Cothran, Wetumpka, Ala., writes: Planted your Half and Half Cotton Seed on May 15th on low flat sandy land, wet nature. Used 200 pounds 8-3-5 fertilizer to an acre. Began picking September 1st. Yield about 1,000 pounds seed cotton to an acre. Put 1,380 pounds in one bale and it weighed 616 pounds. Sold for as much as any other 9c. It was all right. I like it.



Short Staple—Usually 7/8 to 1 1/32

BUYING OUR HALF AND HALF COTTON SEED

Please do not compare our prices on Planting Cotton Seed with the prices you receive for your Cotton Seed. There is no comparison. We have our buyer (of 20 years' experience) examine the seed, buy them, and send them to Memphis where we have them cleaned by machinery, making four separations, Good Seed, Bolls and Lint, Broken Bolls, and sand and wild weed seeds which contaminate your land, losing about 10%, then analyze the Good Seed, and test for Purity and Germination, and tag each sack with tag showing complete analysis, before offering for sale to you.

TESTIMONIAL LETTERS—1935 CROP

Mr. G. W. Armstrong, Walnut, Miss., writes: Planted your Half and Half about April 1st on ridge land, no fertilizer. Began picking September 5th, yield 800 pounds seed cotton to acre. Took 1,100 pounds to produce 500 pound bale, sold for 10.90, longer staple brought 11.25. Well pleased, 500 pound bale out of 1,100 pounds seed cotton, makes more to acre than any other cotton.

Mr. B. S. Merrill, Olive Branch, Miss., writes: Planted your Half and Half April 20th to May 20th on some thin land and some bottom land, no fertilizer. Began picking September 10th, hill land yield 260 pounds, bottom land much more. It took 1,190 pounds to make 500 pound bale. Received 11.26 per pound.

Rev. W. H. Paine, Olive Branch, Miss., writes: Planted your Half and Half April 24th on very thin hill land, no fertilizer. Began picking last of August, on two acres got 1,035 pounds; got 1 bale, weight 405 pounds. Sold for 11 1/4, same price as other cottons. Well pleased with the turnout, will be in for same seed next spring.

Mr. J. H. Harvington, Walls, Miss., writes: Planted your Half and Half May 1st on thin hill land (ordinary), no fertilizer. Began picking September 1st, made 750 pounds seed cotton to acre (very little rain). 1,100 pounds seed cotton made 500 pound bale, it sold for about 1c less than staple cotton.

Mr. L. L. Woods, Byhalia, Miss., writes: Planted your Half and Half May 5th on medium creek bottom land, no fertilizer. Began picking September 1st; yield 1,200 pounds to an acre; took 1,100 pounds to make 500 pound bale. Sold for 11 1/4c a pound while Delfos brought 11.50.

Mr. D. T. Hankens, Benton, Ark., writes: Planted your Half and Half May 1st on upland, used barnyard fertilizer. Began picking about September 15th; yield about 1,000 pounds to an acre (looked fine until it quit raining). About 1,150 pounds ginned 500 pound bale, brought same price as the rest; there is no difference in price of cotton here.

TESTIMONIAL LETTERS 1937 CROP

Mr. Charles Moore, Edwards, Miss., writes: Planted your Half and Half Cotton Seed about April 28th on hill land. Used no fertilizer. Began picking in August. Yield a bale to an acre. 1,300 pounds made 500 pound bale.

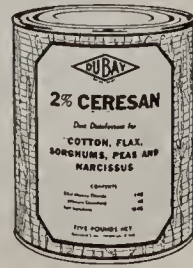
Mr. Joe Fulton, Tupelo, Ark., writes: Planted your Half and Half Cotton Seed May 15th on sandy land. Used no fertilizer. Began picking in August. Yield 3 bales on 7 1/2 acres. 1,560 pounds seed cotton made 594 pound bale. Second bale 1,460 pounds made 565 pound bale. Third bale 1,460 pounds made 665 pound bale. Sold for 8 1/2c and 9c.

Mr. Edison Bordelon, Moreauville, La., writes: Planted your Half and Half Cotton Seed about April 2nd, sandy land. Used nitrate of soda 200 lbs. per acre. 1,300 pounds made 500 pound bale. Sold for 1c less than long staple. I must admit that Buchanan Seed Company furnished me the best Cotton Seed I ever planted in my fifteen years of farming experience.

Mr. Horace Seilham, Iota, La., writes: Planted your Half and Half Cotton Seed about April 15th on sandy land. Used no fertilizer. Began picking August 15th, yield 900 pounds seed cotton to an acre. 1,275 pounds made 500 pound bale. Sold for about 1/4c less than others.

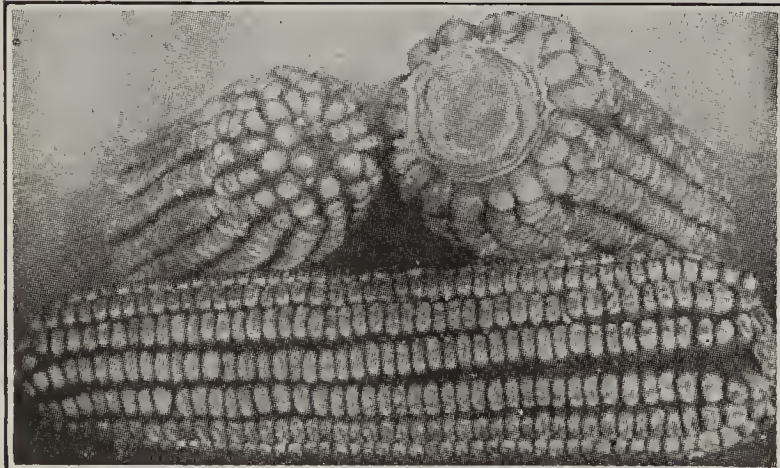
Mr. Walter Bordelon, Moreauville, La., writes: Planted your Half and Half Cotton Seed about April 15th, the land was mixed sand. Used no fertilizer. Began picking August 15th. Yield about 900 pounds seed cotton to an acre. Took 1,275 pounds to make a 500-pound bale. Sold for about 1/4c less than other cottons raised in this section.

Treating your Cotton Seed with 2% Ceresan will improve the yield. See Index.

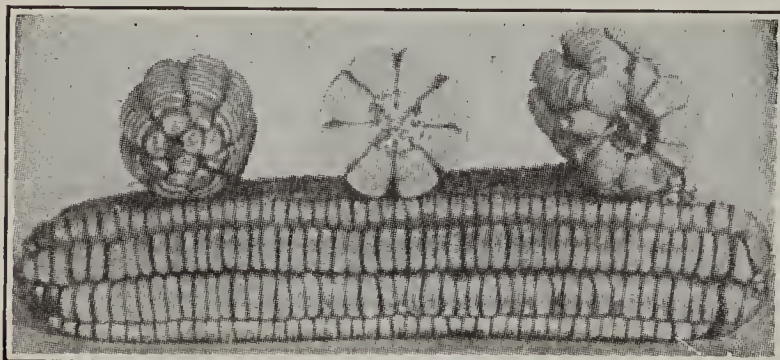




Buchanan's Paymaster



Champion White Dent



Hickory King

### BUCHANAN'S SEED CORN

All prices on this page post paid through Third Zone. Prices not prepaid—see Yellow Price List enclosed. You will find corn prices on Yellow Sheet "NOT POST PAID," and many times can save money by figuring your postage by using map and rates in front of catalogue.

1125—BUCHANAN'S PAYMASTER (100 Days)—Originated in Middle Tennessee, where there are several counties that are noted for their heavy yields of corn, due to the fact that the soil of these counties contains the elements of potash and phosphate in abundance. These elements supplied by nature are the most important factors in producing not only heavy yields of corn, but seed corn of strong vitality.

Buchanan's Paymaster is suited for both lowlands and good uplands. It will produce a medium stalk with two good ears, broad white grains on a bright red cob—fills out well.

Price—½ gal., 40c; 1 gal., 60c; peck, \$1.10; ½ bu., \$2.00

1126—TENNESSEE WHITE, RED COB (120 Days) — An extra large field corn; grains long, broad and evenly lined on large red cob. The ears of this sort will run from 9 to 12 inches long and have from 18 to 20 rows. It is a rather late maturing sort, but for bottom land and main crop this corn cannot be excelled. This is one of the largest grain, greatest yielding and best milling corns grown in the South.

Price—½ gal., 40c; 1 gal., 60c; peck, \$1.10; ½ bu., \$2.00

1128—BUCHANAN'S CHAMPION WHITE DENT (90 Days)—It is the earliest large-eared white field corn known. It is an early White Dent, coming in almost as early as the Early Surprise, but much larger; sample ears have been shown us 14 inches in length and 3½ inches in diameter. For stock feeding it is very valuable; coming in as it does when all fodder is short, it fills a breach which all stock feeders can appreciate. Again, it is a corn that has made itself before the hot, dry weather and when other field varieties must make their growth.

Price—½ gal., 40c; 1 gal., 60c; peck, \$1.10; ½ bu., \$2.00

1132—HICKORY KING (110 Days)—This is an entirely distinct variety among the white corns, combining the largest grain with the smallest cob. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears than any other variety. It is good for roasting ears to follow Early Surprise; makes splendid quality of corn meal.

Price—½ gal., 40c; 1 gal., 70c; peck, \$1.20; ½ bu., \$2.25

### STANDARD VARIETIES—FIELD CORN

1133—BIG WHITE JUNE (90 Days)—Bears 2 large ears.

1135—WHITE PROLIFIC (120 Days)—Bears 2 to 4 small ears.

1130—WISCONSIN WHITE DENT (75 Days)—Bears 2 small ears.

1141—IOWA GOLD MINE (90 Days)—Bears 2 medium ears.

1142—REID'S YELLOW DENT (110 Days)—Bears 2 large ears.

Price—½ gal., 40c; 1 gal., 60c; peck, \$1.00; ½ bu., \$1.90

### TENNESSEE CERTIFIED SEED CORN

Inspected and Certified by the

Tennessee Crop Improvement Association

The certification of seed corn in Tennessee is handled about the same way as the certification of alfalfa seed in Kansas. For about five years we have handled two varieties of Tennessee Certified Seed Corn, the Paymaster and Jarvis Golden Prolific.

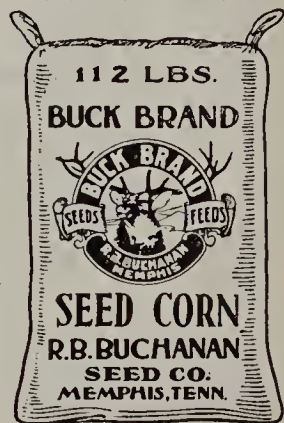
**CERTIFIED JARVIS**—From two-eared plants or better, 12 rows to ear; white cob; grain hard in density, deep in color, slightly to moderately indented; ears 6 to 7 inches long, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; cobs 1 inch or less in diameter.

**CERTIFIED NEAL PAYMASTER**—From two-eared plants or better; 12 to 14 rows to ear; medium to hard density; medium to rough (deep) indentation; red cob. Ears 6 to 7 inches long, 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter. Grain is not pure white, but somewhat creamy.

Price, either variety—½ gal., 55c; 1 gal., 90c; peck, \$1.50; ½ bu., \$2.75

### ALL SEED CORNS SHOULD BE TREATED WITH SEMESAN, JR.

This treatment hastens and increases germination, increases the yield, protects corn from rotting, allows earlier planting, produces sturdy plants, controls seeding blight and reduces root rot which makes the stalk stand up better—see Index. All seed corn is cleaned, tested and shipped in our printed new bags. The actual cost of seed to plant an acre of corn is so little you cannot afford to plant run-out corn of uncertain variety and germination.







# BUCHANAN'S SEED CORN

## CORN

Corn is king of all farm crops. Corn and alfalfa form a balanced ration that is hard to beat.

Corn means a prosperous agriculture because it makes possible dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, and these are the profit makers, the mortgage lifters. They create cozy homes, happy families. They provide education for the children, home conveniences for mother, peace and contentment for father. They make farm life worth living.

No other grain crop has so wide a range of possibilities as corn has. No other grain crop will pay so well for care and attention. No other grain crop has the capacity for responding to fertility and cultivation that corn has.

While our average yield of corn may be only 30 bushels to the acre, with the necessary care and attention it can be made to produce over 100 bushels.

When wheat or oats are ripe there is danger of losing them even to the last moment as the result of rust or blight or storm. But corn, once matured, will wait days or even months for harvest.



Indian or Squaw Corn

### INDIAN OR SQUAW CORN

The picture above is the corn cultivated by Indians, sometimes called Calico Corn. It is one of the parents of our Big Blue Grain Mexican June. See next page.

**1136—MOSBY'S PROLIFIC (120 Days)**—The most prolific corn in existence; the stalks are tall, bearing 3 to 5 fine ears. The grains are long, set close to a small white cob, very uniform in shape, well filled. It has good roots and will withstand storms better than any other prolific sort. Price— $\frac{1}{2}$  gal., 40c; 1 gal., 60c; peck, \$1.00;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu., \$1.90

**1137—NORTH CAROLINA (120 Days)**—Our grower of this variety of corn lives in Shelby County, Tennessee; has grown no other corn for years. He has bred this corn to a medium stalk, producing 4 to 6 ears. This corn will stand in the field after maturing, through rain, storms and snow, and deteriorates less than any variety of corn grown today. Price— $\frac{1}{2}$  gal., 45c; 1 gal., 70c; peck, \$1.00;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu., \$2.00

**1144—BUCHANAN'S (JARVIS) GOLDEN PROLIFIC**—A yellow prolific corn with husk covering the ears so completely and tightly that it is practically impossible for any bird or weevil to get to the corn in the field. It is the hardest grained and makes the most solid ear of any yellow corn that we know, with the exception of the Cuban Yellow Flint. It resists drouth remarkably well, produces two good medium-size ears to the stalk and is in great demand on the Memphis market for roasting ears. Price— $\frac{1}{2}$  gal., 40c; 1 gal., 60c; peck, \$1.00;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu., \$1.90

**1139—TENNESSEE YELLOW DENT (90 Days)**—My most popular variety of yellow field corn, produces a medium stalk with two good ears of uniform size and shape, 8 to 10 inches long, with 14 to 18 straight rows of yellow kernels on a medium-sized red cob, and ears are well filled out over tip. Tennessee Yellow Dent is often called drouth resister, as it will produce more corn on our thin uplands during a drouth year than any other known corn. Price— $\frac{1}{2}$  gal., 40c; 1 gal., 60c; peck, \$1.10;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu., \$2.00

### CALENDAR AND ALMANAC FOR 1938

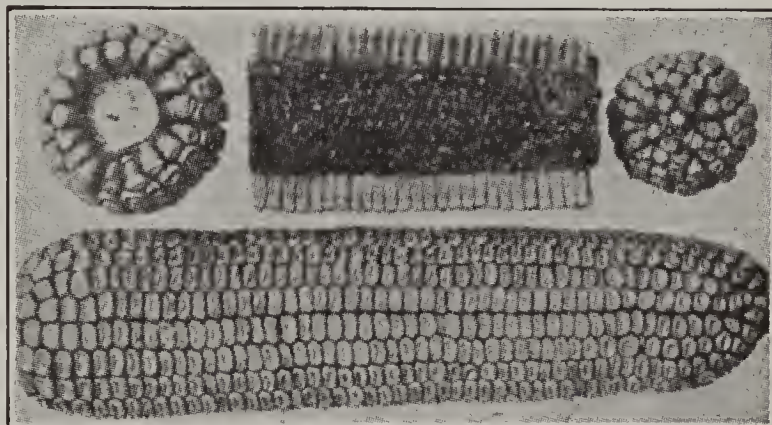
We have devoted our outside cover to a Calendar for 1938, also page 2 to an Almanac giving the important events, holidays and happenings of the past. Please read and write me what you think of this idea, that I may be guided for the following year.

R. B. BUCHANAN.

All Prices on This Page Post Paid  
Prices Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed  
All Corn Post Paid Through Third Zone

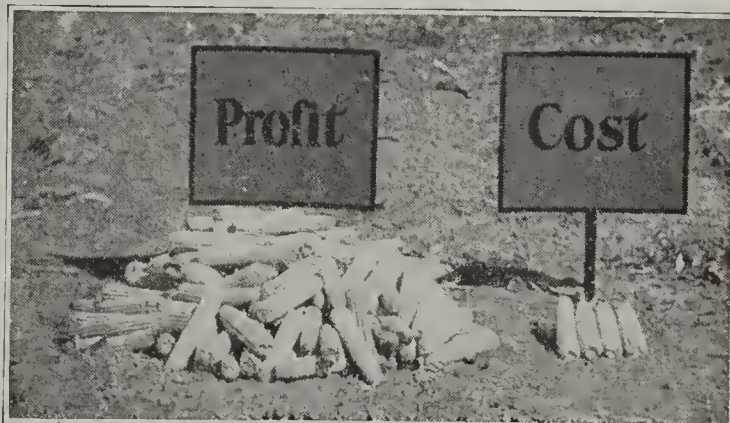
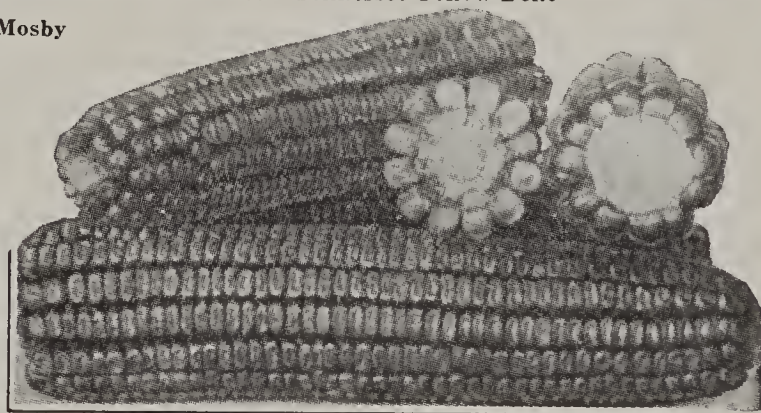


Buchanan's Golden Prolific Corn

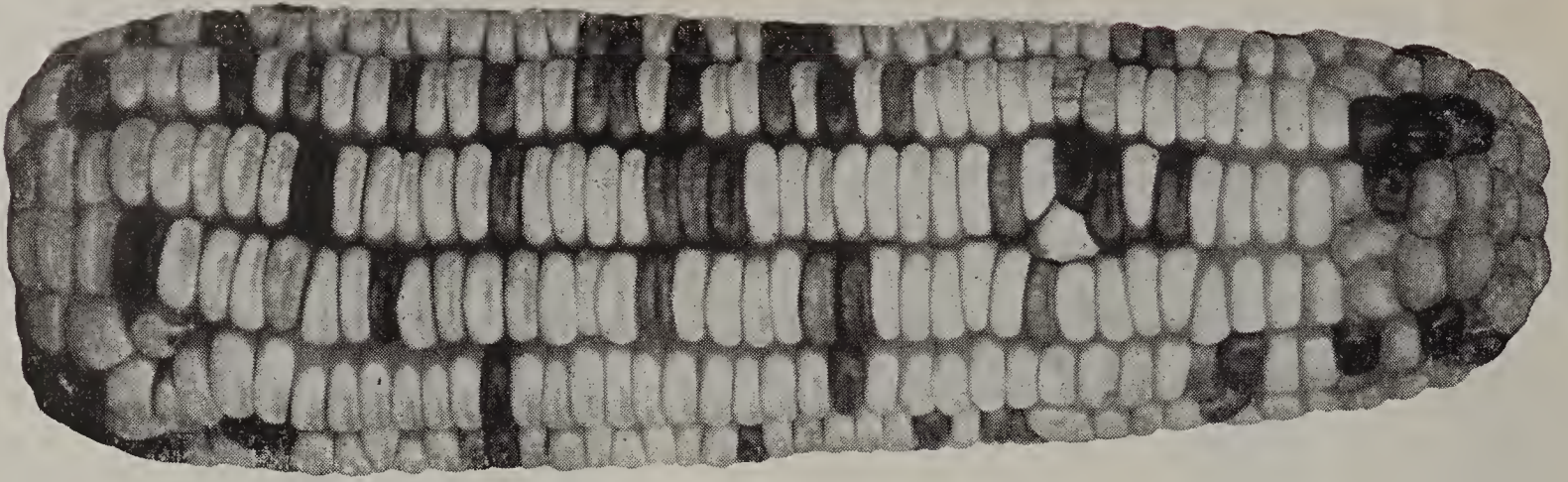


1139—Tennessee Yellow Dent

Mosby



New Improved Semesan Jr. increased the yield on the average 3.55 bushels per acre. Only 4 ears, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of corn required to pay for this increase in yield when corn is selling at 64c a bushel. The most precious thing in the world is the labor of a human being. Yet by not testing our seed corn we waste hours every day on worthless stalks. See Index.



Buchanan's Native Grown Big Blue Grain Mexican June

**BUCHANAN'S BIG BLUE GRAIN MEXICAN JUNE**

1134—MEXICAN JUNE (65 to 85 days)—Original was handed down by the American Indian—it is very much like Squaw or Indian Corn grown by Mexicans, Indians and those farmers of the very dry farming lands of our Southwest. Forty-two years ago, when I began selling this (original) Mexican June, I spoke and wrote of it as the last excuse for corn, it would make some corn planted in July, followed by severe drouth, when all other corns would fail. Realizing that this was a very unprofitable crop for the Middle South, I began about 15 years ago to have growers improve this variety by crossing it with Tennessee Champion White Dent, in an endeavor to retain the drouth-resisting qualities of the original Mexican June and producing the larger ear of the White Dent.

During 1933 and 1934 we could not supply the demand for this corn, and I want everyone who can supply seed for 1938 crop from corn bought of us, to write; in selecting your seed, try and select all ears 7 to 9 inches long containing blue grains; mail samples now.

**Letters from Customers Who Planted Our Big Blue Grain Corn in 1937**

Mr. W. H. Lamb, Caraway, Ark., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn the 7th day of July on sandy land. Used no fertilizer. Used 1 bushel seed to 8 acres. Made about 20 to 30 bushels to an acre. Like it very much.

The Elm Planting Co., Altimer, Ark., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn on sandy loam soil on July 7th. Did not use fertilizer. About 6 lbs. of seed to an acre, making about 40 bushels to an acre. Like it fine up to now. It is still making.

Balton Plantation Co., Millington, Tenn., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn on June 17th, using a six hole plate. Used no fertilizer on second bottom land. Will make about 30 bushels to an acre. Like it O. K.

Mr. Henry Smith, Rohwer, Ark., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn about 3 quarts to the acre on June 23rd on clay sand (old pasture) land. It will average about 45 bushels to an acre. Like it fine, has two ears to the stalk.

Mr. B. A. Allman, Dresden, Tenn., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn about 1 gallon to the acre on June 30th on branch bottom land. Used no fertilizer. Think it will make about 25 bushels to an acre. Like it very much.

Mr. D. R. Camp, Clarendon, Ark., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn on June 15th about a gallon to an acre on buck shot land. Used no fertilizer. It will make 30 to 40 bushels to an acre. I like this corn just fine.

Mr. B. J. Tanner, Grace, Miss., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn May 3rd about 10 pounds to the acre on black land. Used about 150 pounds of fertilizer. It will make about 60 bushels to the acre. Like it fine.

Mr. H. G. Roberts, Houlika, Miss., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn June 24th on medium bottom land. Did not use fertilizer. Used about one peck of seed to 1½ acres. It will make about 50 bushels to the acre. Like it fine.

Mr. G. W. Byram, Gillham, Ark., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn about July 18th, 3½ quarts seed to an acre on sandy loam upland (cut over pine). Did not use fertilizer (land was new). Will make 20 to 25 bushels, would make more if fertilized or planted on rich bottom land. I like it fine, it will do all that is claimed for it.

Mr. S. E. McHeill, Creswell, Ark., writes: I planted your Mexican June Corn from June 10th to 20th about 3 feet rows each way on bottom land. Used no fertilizer. Will make about 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. It is the finest corn planted in my neighborhood, one stalk had five ears.

Mr. Clyde Alexander, Amagon, Ark., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn about June 23rd about 1 peck to the acre on new land on gumbo base. Used no fertilizer. Drought conditions have cut it greatly, and it is very difficult to estimate how much this land will produce. I like it very much.

This corn has proven its worth for planting after June 1st up to July 15th. In 1933 some planted up to August 15th for late roasting ears, which it makes in 65 days. Our average killing frost date at Memphis is November 4th (U. S. Weather Bureau report).

Ears 8 to 9 inches long, grains short to medium, cobs medium in size, and while usually white, red cobs are often found. Ears have mostly white grains, but dark blue and red grains often appear, sometimes only one to three to the ear. This apparent mixture of color is peculiar to many varieties of Mexican corn. Mexican June also makes fine "roasting" ears for use right up to frost.

It is a great drouth resister and usually, if there is enough moisture to sprout the seed, a crop is assured. If wanted mostly for forage or ensilage, plant in April or May. Early planting makes stalks 12 to 15 feet high, leaves 4 to 6 feet long.

Price Post Paid—½ gal., 45c; 1 gal., 70c; peck, \$1.20; ½ bu., \$2.25

Mr. M. C. Nabors, Enid, Miss., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn about 1 bushel to 5 acres of ground on June 25th on first year bottom land. Used no fertilizer. Will produce 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. I like it for late planting better than anything I have ever used.

Mr. Purd Evans, Bruceton, Tenn., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn about July 12th, used 1 gallon seed per acre on new ground, rich bottom land. Used no fertilizer. Estimate 16 barrels to the acre. I do not think it can be beat from June 15th on.

Mr. C. H. Lyle, Marianna, Ark., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn July 10th, about 1 peck to two acres on black loam land. Used no fertilizer. It will produce 35 to 40 bushels to an acre.

Mr. E. E. Jones, Mt. Vernon, Ark., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn about June 1st on good land near barn lot, only about ⅓ acre. Produced about 30 bushels.

Mr. Chas. L. Dewey, Centerville, Miss., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn on level upland about June 15th, 2 gallons per acre. Did not come up for two weeks on account of dry weather. Used stable manure and 4-8-4 fertilizer. Raised not more than 10 bushels. I am much disappointed, but do not think it is the fault of the corn.

Jones & Ricketts, Hollandale, Miss., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn June 15th, about 1 bushel to 5 acres on loamy buck shot land. Used about 100 pounds of Champion Brand fertilizer. Yield about 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. Like it fine.

Mr. Sam Abowitz, Arkansas City, Ark., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn June 22nd about 8 pounds to the acre on buck shot land. Used no fertilizer. Yield about 40 bushels to the acre. Like it fine.

Johnson Supply Co., McGehee, Ark., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn July 6th about ⅓ bushel to the acre on sandy loam land. Used 100 pounds of 4-8-6 per acre. Yield about 30 bushels. Like it fine.

Mr. Hayden Williams, Greer, Mo., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn July 8th about 1 gallon to an acre on very thin upland. Used 200 pounds 4-8-7 fertilizer to an acre. Estimate it will make 30 bushels to the acre. I think it is the only corn for poor land. We had six weeks drouth on this land, however when it rained it came out, and is now in roasting ear state. This letter was written about September 10th.

Mr. I. W. Walker, Lake Village, Ark., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn June 10th, about 10 pounds per acre on black buck shot land. Used no fertilizer. Will grow about 50 bushels to the acre. It is a splendid almost sure crop.

Mr. V. B. Holland, Clarksdale, Miss., writes: Planted your Mexican June Corn June 15th, about 10 pounds to an acre on sandy loam land behind Giant Burr Clover going to seed. It will produce about 40 bushels to the acre. Best corn I have ever used.



Mcwing Alfalfa

AMERICAN-GROWN ALFALFA SEED

ABOUT PRICES—The prices of Clovers and Grasses are changing constantly, and were we to quote definite prices on large quantities in this catalogue they would probably be incorrect before we received your order. Send us a post card and immediately upon receipt of it we will send you our regular quotation card, quoting our lowest prevailing prices.

Prices on This Page Post Paid. Quantity Prices on Yellow Price List Enclosed.

ALFALFA WILL PRODUCE MORE CHOICE FEED PER ACRE THAN WILL ANY OTHER CROP

Three tons of dry alfalfa hay per acre is a fair yearly yield in regions of light rainfall and short growing season.

The yield should be more than three tons per acre where there is abundant rainfall and a long growing season.

Alfalfa and corn fed together make a good ration for all live stock—Alfalfa belongs on every farm—for hog pasture; hay for the dairy herd, family cow or chickens. For sheep and beef cattle, no other roughage is equal to alfalfa hay.

When comparing alfalfa with other crops, remember one sowing of alfalfa may last five years, and it usually doesn't have to be cultivated.

Alfalfa lives several years if not pastured too close. There is always a fresh growth coming during the growing season.

Alfalfa is weakened and its life shortened by pasturing too young, too close, or late in the fall or winter. Taking off the fall growth exposes alfalfa so it sometimes winter-kills. Better not pasture alfalfa the same year it is sowed.

Finely cut, steamed alfalfa hay with plenty of leaves is a choice feed to add variety to the winter ration for laying hens.

Alfalfa is a perennial legume belonging to the same family as peas, beans, and clover; it is also the oldest forage plant known.

The best soils on the farm should be selected for the alfalfa field. It is practically useless to attempt to grow the crop on non-productive lands.

It is best to precede alfalfa for a year or two with some cultivated crop, such as corn, potatoes, or cotton, to free the land from weeds. The ideal seed bed is a well-settled sub-surface with a fine surface that is loose to a depth of 2 inches.

Alfalfa should be sown early enough to permit the plants to become well established before winter sets in. The rate of sowing depends upon the condition of the soil. In the South, 25 to 30 pounds per acre is generally advised. Except under very favorable conditions, alfalfa should be sown without a nurse crop.

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

Write for 20-page booklet on Alfalfa.

1049—HARDY NORTHWESTERN—So called for it comes from those states like Utah, Idaho and others where the winters are very cold, therefore producing hardy alfalfa.

Price—1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.90; 10 lbs., \$3.75; 15 lbs., \$5.50; 25 lbs., \$8.75

1050—BUCK BRAND ALFALFA—Grown in the State of Kansas. Our annual sales now amount to many thousands of pounds each year, and after 40 years' experience we call it the best upland American-grown alfalfa.

Price—1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.80; 15 lbs., \$5.50; 25 lbs., \$9.00

1051—DAKOTA ALFALFA—This variety is the result of years of careful breeding and represents the highest type of alfalfa. Dakota produces exceptionally hardy alfalfa, practically immune to winter killing.

Price—1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.30; 15 lbs., \$6.25; 25 lbs., \$10.00

1067—HARDY UTAH—Often known as mile high alfalfa, because these seed are produced in the mountain valleys of Utah, more than 5,000 feet above sea level. In the mountains of Utah where this seed is grown the severe night temperatures often drop 35 degrees below the day temperatures. This seed, we believe, will stand more cold without winter killing than any alfalfa grown.

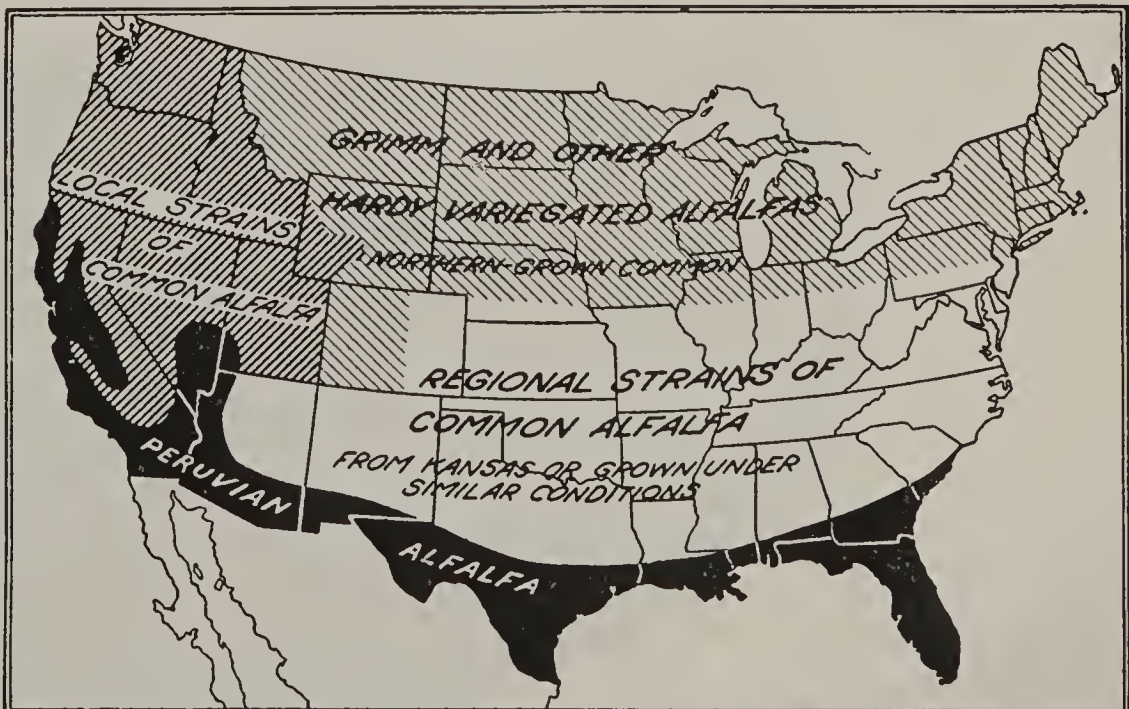
Price—1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.80; 15 lbs., \$5.50; 25 lbs., \$9.00

1052—KANSAS CERTIFIED—Field inspection is made before harvest. The inspector reports upon the eligibility of the field as a source of certified seed, examines the field for purity and freedom from diseases and weeds, and inspects the grower's seed-cleaning equipment and storage facilities. If the germination and purity are found satisfactory, the seed is bagged and is then inspected and sealed.

Price—1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$4.60; 15 lbs., \$6.60; 25 lbs., \$10.50

1068—PERUVIAN ALFALFA—Is the least hardy and most rapid growing of our commercial varieties. It was first introduced into the United States from Peru in 1899. It seldom survives the winters where the temperature falls below 10° F. and is therefore suited only to the extreme South and Southwest. Where it survives the winters, Peruvian alfalfa gives somewhat larger yields than most other varieties.

Price—1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.40; 15 lbs., \$4.75; 25 lbs., \$7.50



Map reproduced from U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1283, by R. A. Oakley and H. L. Westover.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS



Wilt-Resistant Red Clover in Blossom

RECLEANED CLOVER SEEDS

For Best Results with All Clovers Inoculate the Seed  
All Prices on This Page Post Paid  
Prices Not Prepaid—See Yellow List Enclosed

**1053—RED CLOVER (Wilt-Resistant) (Medium Red Blossom)**—It is largely planted in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and other Southern states, being admirably adapted to the valley lands of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and states farther north. It makes two or more cuttings of hay each season, and is fine for pasturage in combination with other clovers and grasses. Sow seed during the fall and spring, at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds to the acre. A bushel weighs 60 pounds.

Price—1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.85; 10 lbs., \$5.40; 15 lbs., \$7.75

**1055—ALSYKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER (Delicate Pink)**—This is one of the hardiest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Red Top Grass and Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is fine-stemmed and leafy, and thus is quickly cured. Sown alone for forage, 12 pounds per acre; in mixture, Alsyke 4 pounds, Red Top 6 pounds, Timothy 5 pounds.

Price—1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.70; 10 lbs., \$5.00; 15 lbs., \$7.00

**1057—SWEET CLOVER (White Blossom)**—A variety of clover which, while young, resembles alfalfa, but on mature development grows from 4 to 6 feet in height. It is extremely vigorous and especially adapted to waste lands, though many prominent farmers and stock raisers use it on good land for a forage crop. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

Price—1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$3.25

**1066—HOP CLOVER (Yellow Blossom)**—An annual. Grows about 6 to 8 inches high. Its growing season is from very early spring until mid-summer. It is especially valuable when sown very early with Japan Clover on Bermuda sod or with any grasses, clovers or mixtures which do not make a heavy early spring growth. It is the earliest and fastest growing clover adapted to Southern soils and climate. Seeds small, sow 4 to 5 lbs. alone or 2 lbs. to acre in mixtures.

Price—1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 15 lbs., \$4.95

**1056—WHITE OR DUTCH CLOVER (White Blossom)**—Largely used for sowing on lawns, mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass and other grass seeds, and is very valuable because it supplies nitrogen to the soil and increases the fertility and makes the plant root more available for the use of the grasses. It is of value to the summer pastures and should be used in all grass seed mixtures sown for either lawn or pasture.

Price—1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.85; 10 lbs., \$5.40; 15 lbs., \$7.75

**1060—CRIMSON CLOVER (Scarlet Blossom)**—Succeeds on almost any good soil. Sown at the rate of 15 pounds per acre any time after August 15th and up to November 1st, or can be sown between cotton or corn during August, using 6 to 10 pounds to the acre. Crimson Clover furnishes good hay and adds fertility to the soil.

Price—1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$3.25

**1054—RED CLOVER (Mammoth or Sapling) (Red Blossom)**—It greatly resembles the Medium Red, but grows coarser and more vigorous. It is the best clover for pasturage, as it will produce an enormous yield and is of the highest feeding quality, but not as desirable for hay. Specially desirable for hog pasture.

Price—1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.90; 10 lbs., \$5.50; 15 lbs., \$7.90

SPOTTED LEAF BUR CLOVER

**HOW TO SOW**—The inoculated seed should be sown broadcast in the early fall, using from 15 to 20 pounds per acre of hulled seed. If sown in burs, 50 to 60 pounds per acre should be sown. Sow in July, August, September, or, in lower South, October. The clover will then come up when conditions are favorable. You will find this a splendid crop to grow, both for feed and to build up your soil. Bur Clover and Bermuda Grass make a splendid combination for permanent pasture which is excellent for all livestock. When sown for pasture we recommend thorough preparation of land before sowing, insuring stand first year. Bur Clover is an excellent soil improver. It will furnish excellent winter pasture, and the yield of each succeeding crop will be decidedly increased without the aid of commercial fertilizer.

Bur Clover will grow on almost all types of soil and can be depended on to add humus and nitrogen to the soil annually without sacrificing the regular summer crop, and is one of the cheapest legumes that serve as a winter cover crop. If it is allowed to mature a crop of seed before plowing under it will reseed itself for a number of years.

**1062—GIANT SOUTHERN BUR CLOVER IN BUR**

Price—1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$1.85; 15 lbs., \$2.65; 25 lbs., \$4.00

Pigs in Clover



All Clovers  
Are Legumes  
Inoculate →

INOCULATE THIS  
LEGUME SEED WITH  
BUCK BRAND  
HIGH-TEST INOCULATOR

PRICES ON CLOVER SEEDS ARE CONSTANTLY CHANGING. WRITE ON QUANTITIES WHEN READY TO BUY.



### LESPEDEZA SERICEA

- A perennial legume.
- It grows like alfalfa.
- Multiplies rapidly.
- It is a heavy seeder.
- Thrives on poor land.
- Thrives on sour land.
- Enriches the soil.
- Lives through the winter.
- Has enormous root system.
- Stands severe drouths.
- Does not require lime.



### LESPEDEZA SERICEA

- It's an acid soil legume.
- Comes from crown root.
- Will last indefinitely.
- It is high in feed value.
- It is the alfalfa for sour and thin soils.
- Produces three cuttings yearly.
- Produces three tons hay to cutting.
- First planting seeds should be inoculated.
- Good grazing plant.
- Has deep root system.

## LESPEDEZA SERICEA THE POOR LAND ALFALFA

### INTRODUCTION

I have sold seeds in Memphis for 42 years and have never recommended any new variety of seed to my customers until it had been thoroughly tried by our experiment stations. I sincerely believe Lespedeza Sericea to be the greatest seed introduction to our Southern Farmers in the past 100 years.

Lespedeza Sericea was introduced into this country about twelve years ago; the seed are of Asiatic origin; there are three known strains of this seed. I will write only of the original strain (No. 12087), as the other two strains have shown no marked improvement over the original.

### TREATING OR SCARIFYING SEEDS

It has been proven that untreated or unscarified Sericea seeds will only germinate about 4% to 6%, while treated or scarified seeds will germinate under ordinary field conditions about 85%, therefore we are scarifying all Sericea seed, as well as testing for germination before shipping, and you can depend on receiving only Sericea seeds that have been properly grown, certified, scarified, inoculated and tested for germination when you buy from us.

### RATE OF SEEDING

It will take about 2 pounds of scarified seed to sow an acre, planting it about as you would Turnips or Mustard in 2½-foot rows—1 ounce will sow about one 50-foot row; it requires about 25 pounds to broadcast an acre. The seed are scarce and will be for two or three years, owing to the heavy demand from both North and South America; we therefore quote in small quantities, that you may plant a few rows to supply seed for the following season.

### ANNUAL OR COMMON LESPEDEZAS

All prices given below post paid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

**1061—LESPEDEZA (JAPAN) CLOVER**—Lespedeza is the one seed that the Creator of All Things sent to us of the Southland to restore our worn out cotton lands. Lespedeza is the salvation of Southern worn hill lands, and it produces a good hay crop on rich bottom lands. Lespedeza has never failed to grow on any soil in the Middle or Southern States, and while it will grow year after year on hard, compact, uncultivated soil, it will respond in a marked degree to cultivation. Lespedeza being one of the leading crops of the South, we have made an exhaustive study of its growing and seed conditions, and we are fitted to take care of your wants if you want the best, cleanest seed obtainable, free of Johnson Grass and Wild Onions. Sow in February, March or April. Seeds weigh 25 pounds per bushel. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Price—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.65; 25 lbs., \$3.25.

**1080—KOBE LESPEDEZA**—A new and improved type of Lespedeza which grows much ranker and has larger leaves and slightly coarser stems. It has been known to grow 38 inches tall, but usually about 2 to 2½ feet. Possibly due to its rank growth, completely shading the ground and thus retaining moisture, it is much more resistant to dry weather than common Lespedeza. Kobe flowers in August and ripens the seed in October. An

### TIME OF SEEDING

As the young plants of Sericea will only stand light frosts and are not as hardy as our common annual Lespedeza in frost resistance, we advise planting the scarified Sericea in the spring after danger of heavy frosts or after the ground is warm or about corn planting time.

### WE INOCULATE THE SEED

We want you to be successful with your first planting of Sericea, and are therefore inoculating all Sericea Seed we ship with Nitragin, which we consider the best inoculation manufactured.

### THE SEED CROP

In trials at the Agriculture Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn., the yields of seed from plants more than one year old have varied from 200 pounds to the acre in an excessively dry season to 900 pounds in a favorable year. The weight per bushel of clean unhulled seed is about 35 pounds, and hulled seed nearly 60 pounds. The number of unhulled seeds is approximately 100,000 to the pound; of cleaned hulled seeds, 225,000 to the pound.

### POOR LAND ALFALFA

**1077—LESPEDEZA SERICEA** is called the poor land alfalfa because it is a perennial legume plant sending up new shoots after cutting or grazing from the crown or root like alfalfa. It will grow, thrive and thicken on poor, thin lands where alfalfa or other clovers will not grow; it will grow on sour soils without the addition of lime; it will last for years without reseeding. Price—1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$5.75, post paid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

excellent variety for pasture and hay. Price—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.65; 25 lbs., \$3.25.

**1078—TENNESSEE STATION No. 76 LESPEDEZA**—This variety is similar to the common or wild variety, except that it is taller and more upright in growth, holding all the branches off the ground, even when the plants stand alone. It is finer stemmed than either Korean or Kobe, and grows to the height of nearly 3 feet under favorable conditions. It blooms slightly later than Kobe and considerably later than Korean or common. It remains green until killing frost, furnishing excellent pasture after the others have lost their leaves. Price—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.75.

**1079—KOREAN LESPEDEZA**—A new variety and the earliest of the annual Lespedezas. It comes up early in the spring and grows rapidly, furnishing much earlier pasture than any other variety. The leaves are larger than common Lespedeza, and more rounded. Begins flowering in July, the flowers crowding near the ends of the branches, as distinguished from other varieties, which have flowers scattered along the stems. Korean is especially suited for a short growing season. Seed ripens in September. Price—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.40; 25 lbs., \$3.00.



**GRASS SEEDS FOR LAWN, PASTURE AND HAY**

**HINTS ON FORMATION OF LAWNS**—Spade or plow ground to the depth of 8 inches. Afterwards harrow or rake carefully, pulverize all lumps, and remove all large stones. If the soil is shallow, procure a supply of fine mold and spread over the surface to a depth of 2 inches. Soil may be enriched by bone meal or commercial fertilizers, then rake level and roll the soil well to make a solid bottom. Scatter the seed evenly over the surface. Rake seed in and roll, water regularly and carefully, as the soil is liable to dry out in the heat of the day, and if it does while the seed are germinating, it will invariably perish. Should bare spots appear, rake the surface and sow more seed.

**QUANTITY TO SOW FOR LAWNS**—You cannot sow too much; the more, the better; it means quicker, more satisfactory and lasting results. We recommend, on new ground, for average mixtures, to sow as follows: 2 pounds on 600 square feet (20x30); 5 pounds on 1,500 square feet (30x50).

**ANNUAL, BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL PLANTS**

\* **AN ANNUAL PLANT**—Is one that the seed are planted, producing their bloom and seed and then perishing within one year or season. Examples—Sudan, Rye Grass, Stock Peas, and Soy Beans.

† **A BIENNIAL PLANT**—Is one continuing for two years and then perishing, as plants whose roots and leaves are formed the first year and which produce fruit the second. Example—White Blossom Sweet Clover.

‡ **A PERENNIAL PLANT**—Is one that lives more than two years whether it retains its leaves or not. Examples—Bermuda, Red Top, Timothy, and Most Grass Seeds.

All Prices on This Page Post Paid. Prices Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed.

‡ **1117—BUCK BRAND PERMANENT LAWN GRASS SEED**—By far the best mixture of grasses offered for the purpose of quickly producing a permanent lawn. It is prepared from our own formula, and is a careful blending of varieties adapted to producing the thick growth and velvety appearance so much sought after. Each variety of grass in its composition is there for a special purpose; some for making strong, fibrous roots, which take hold upon the soil and keep the turf in place; others of a creeping nature quickly fill up any bare spots which may be caused by taller sorts dying; varieties which are useful for color value, and also kinds that withstand the beating rains.

Price—1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.70; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 15 lbs., \$4.25

‡ **1118—BUCK BRAND SHADY LAWN GRASS SEED**—Usually is not difficult to obtain good turf under trees if the correct seed varieties are used. In very stubborn cases, where the shade is excessive, it may be necessary to renew the lawn every season for two or three years, in which case procedure may well be as follows: Add lime every autumn at the rate of 1 pound to each 20 square feet; apply Pulverized Sheep Manure at the rate of 1 pound per 20 square feet; rake smooth and sow Buck Brand Shady Lawn Grass Seed; rake again to cover the seed and either roll with a light roller or flatten with the back of a spade. Use 1 pound of seed for each 10 feet by 30 feet; sow at half these rates when renovating a lawn.

Price—1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.95; 10 lbs., \$3.35; 15 lbs., \$4.75

‡ **1123—POA TRIVIALIS**—A fibrous rooted perennial grass that is valuable on account of its quick growth, productiveness and nutritious qualities. It starts early in the spring and continues green till late in the fall, growing to perfection on rich, moist soils and in shaded places. As it prefers shelter, the best results are had by sowing it with other grasses, such as red top or herd's grass and Kentucky blue grass.

Price—1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.50; 15 lbs., \$8.00

\* **1107—WINTER RYE GRASS**—Very valuable for annual pasture; also for lawn purposes. It makes a very heavy leaf growth for pasture. Used extensively throughout our section for lawns. Use it in Bermuda sod to keep the lawn green during the fall, winter and early spring, when the Bermuda is dormant. Sow from September until March for lawns at the rate of 1 pound to each 10 feet by 10 feet; for pasture, 40 pounds to the acre.

Price—1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 15 lbs., \$2.50

‡ **1100—BERMUDA GRASS (Unhulled)**—A great boon in the South for pasture; when once established, no amount of drouth or hot weather will kill it out. It succeeds on nearly all soils.

It cannot be recommended too highly for pasture and general culture in the South, and it is also excellent for summer lawns. Its strong, creeping roots will absolutely prevent wash. Sow April to July (12 pounds to acre).

Price—1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.75; 15 lbs., \$5.25

‡ **1102—HULLED BERMUDA GRASS**—Same as unhulled, but the hull is removed. This new process promotes quicker germination. Our tests show that the hulled type will germinate fully within 8 to 10 days, while the regular unhulled types take from 21 to 30 days. This should revolutionize the planting of Bermuda lawns, the only objection to Bermuda seeding before being the length of time necessary for germination. Half the quantity of seed required per 100 square feet for planting. Bermuda will stand more hot sun than any grass known.

Price—1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.65; 10 lbs., \$6.25; 15 lbs., \$7.80

‡ **1101—RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS**—A hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soil, but does best on heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. By repeated mowing, this grass holds well during the summer, but its chief value is for winter pastures. Will stand wet weather admirably, growing well after being covered with an overflow of water for two or three weeks at a time. It is used largely for hay. For lawn and pasture mixtures it is invaluable. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. solid seed to the acre.

Price—1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 15 lbs., \$3.50

‡ **1103—KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS**—A lawn and pasture grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils. Forms a compact sod and stands tramping exceptionally well. In most sections of the central South it is largely sown for lawn purposes also, as it remains almost dormant during the hot weather, and improves after the first year on suitable soil until you have a beautiful stand. Its principal value in pasture seeding is for mixing with Lespedeza, Bermuda, Carpet Grass, and other summer growing grasses, clovers, etc. Sow about 40 pounds to the acre.

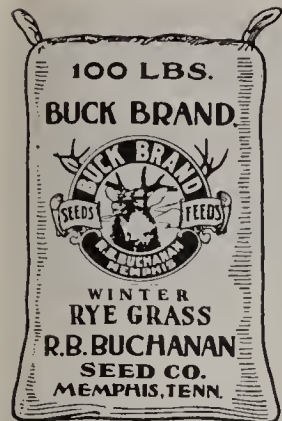
Price—1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 15 lbs., \$3.60

\* **1111—SUDAN GRASS**—Can be drilled in with a grain drill or sown broadcast by hand, 16 to 24 pounds per acre. Sudan Grass is easy to cut with a mower and cures readily, so that the process is much the same as that of millet or any other hay grass, and yields from 2 to 4 tons of cured hay per acre. It is best to cut just after full bloom, so that it will have as much time as possible for the second growth. After cutting it renews its growth promptly, and in about 40 to 50 days another cutting is ready.

Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 15 lbs., \$1.40; 25 lbs., \$2.00



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS



BUCHANAN'S GRASS SEED AND PASTURE MIXTURES

All Prices on This Page Post Paid.

Prices Not Prepaid—See Yellow Price List Enclosed.

‡ 1104—ORCHARD GRASS—A hay and pasture grass. A coarse-growing bunch grass, furnishing good grazing in early spring and late fall. Its growth is checked during the hot weather; it will endure considerable rough treatment without injury and should be kept closely grazed for best results. Does best on moist or heavier clay soils; will stand much shade and is excellent for woodland pastures and for sowing in gullies to prevent erosion. Sow about 15 pounds to the acre.

Price—1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 15 lbs., \$3.95



‡ 1112—BUCK BRAND SHADY PASTURE No. 1—Composed of the grasses and clovers which grow best in the shade. Every farmer wants some shady spots in his pasture if it is possible to have them, also wants his shady ground to produce, therefore we furnish this mixture, composed of the following grasses and clovers: Kentucky Blue Grass, Poa Trivialis, Japan Clover, Hop Clover, Rye Grass, White Clover, Red Top, Orchard Grass. Sow 15 pounds to the acre.

Price—1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.35; 15 lbs., \$3.25

‡ 1105—DALLIS GRASS (*Paspalum Dilatatum*)—This grass furnishes hay or pasture all the year in the far South. However, in the cotton belt it furnishes two hay cuttings of fine quality, the second cutting heavier and finer than the first. It stands light frosts and does well on most any soil with plenty of moisture except dry sandy soil. It stands close grazing remarkably well and grows from early spring until killing frost. Sow in March and April, earlier in the lower South, on well-prepared land. Plant 8 pounds of seed per acre.

Price—1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25; 15 lbs., \$4.50

‡ 1113—BUCK BRAND UPLAND MIXTURE No. 2—This mixture is our main pasture mixture or mixture for general planting and is composed of clovers and grasses which do well on our Southern uplands, mixed of high grade seeds: Red Top Grass, Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Bur Clover, Japan Clover, White Clover, and Hop Clover. Sow 20 to 25 pounds to the acre.

Price—1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.65; 15 lbs., \$3.75

‡ 1106—CARPET GRASS—Carpet Grass is one of the most valuable pasture grasses for the lower South. It grows on poor sandy soils better than Bermuda and does well on most any soil with a fair amount of moisture. It spreads rapidly, stands closest grazing and heavy trampling. For lawns and golf courses it will make a heavy sod and the closer it is cut the better it grows. It also does well in pastures with Bur Clover and Japan Clover, these giving all year grazing. Sow 10 pounds per acre for pasture, twice this for lawns, from early spring until July.

Price—1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 15 lbs., \$4.20

‡ 1114—BUCK BRAND LOWLAND PASTURE No. 3—Almost every farm has some low land unfit for cultivation, owing to its remaining wet until too late to plant in the spring, and this very land would be made to pay well if sown with our Lowland Pasture Mixture. Mixed of following seeds: Alsike Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Timothy, Orchard Grass, English Rye Grass, Carpet Grass, Bur Clover, and Lespedeza. Sow 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

Price—1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.35; 15 lbs., \$3.25

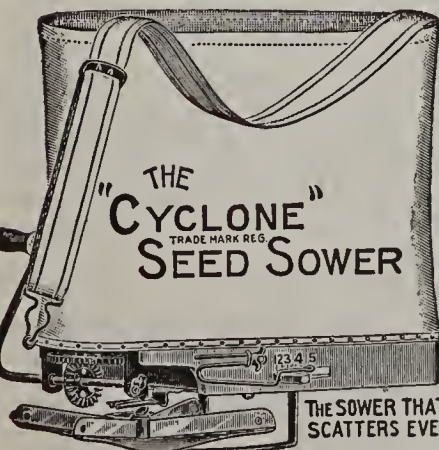
‡ 1108—TIMOTHY—Timothy requires good land to make good crops. If sown with Sapling Clover the clover will help to supply nitrogen. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Red or Alsike Clover all mature at the same season as Timothy and are excellent to sow with it for hay or grazing, increasing the yield of hay and pasturage. A good mixture is 6 pounds Timothy, 5 pounds Red Top or Herd's Grass, and 5 pounds Alsike Clover; this mixture will furnish an excellent hay and fine pasturage on good loamy soils or on low ground. If Timothy and Alsike Clover are sown together, mix 8 pounds Timothy and 6 pounds Alsike Clover.

Price—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 15 lbs., \$1.75



FERTILIZER AND SEED SOWER

The Combination Sower also broadcasts all kinds of seed, such as clover, timothy, millet, lespedeza, sudan grass, alfalfa, wheat, etc., perfectly in desired amounts per acre. Convenient for applying fertilizer or seed on fairways, greens, parks, lawns, etc. Shipping wt., each, 7 lbs. Price—Each, \$3.75; post paid, \$3.95.

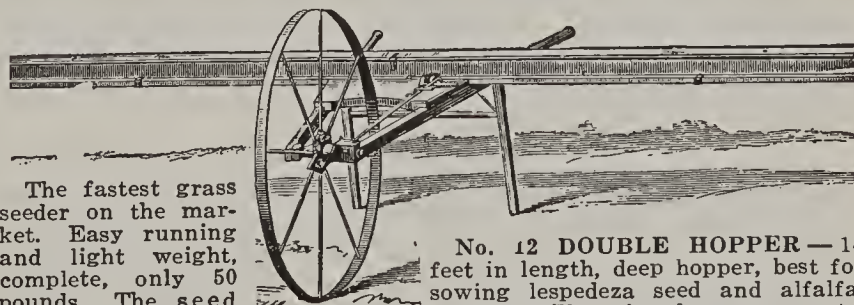


"CYCLONE" SEED SOWER

Guaranteed to sow perfectly even all varieties of farm seeds such as clover, timothy, red top, alfalfa, lespedeza, sudan grass, oats, rye, millet, wheat, buckwheat, turnip, lawn grass, etc., and can be regulated to sow any amount per acre. This machine is strongly built and mechanically perfect. The bag holds about one-half bushel. It is easily operated. Weight each, 4 pounds.

Price—\$2.50 each; Post paid, \$2.70

THOMPSON'S WHEELBARROW SEEDER



No. 12 DOUBLE HOPPER—14 feet in length, deep hopper, best for sowing lespedeza seed and alfalfa, clovers, millet, timothy, grasses, etc. Chain feed. Price—Each, \$14.50.

PEARCE'S IMPROVED CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER

This sower has been known and recognized as standard equipment in all parts of the world for 60 years, sows all kinds of grain and grass seed four to eight acres per hour. Bag and hopper hold 22 quarts; two gates govern the quantity of seed used very closely, preventing waste. Made almost entirely of iron and steel, this machine will last and do good work over a long period of years.



Price—\$4.50; Price Post Paid, \$4.75



Laredo Soy Beans

## SOY, OR SOJA BEANS

All Prices Below Post Paid. Write for Prices on Quantities.

**CULTURE**—Soy Beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. Usually a better crop is had when planted in drills and cultivated, and few crops leave the land cleaner and in better condition for the following crop. They grow equally well on light and heavy soils, but on heavy soils they should not be planted more than 1 to 1½ inches deep except in dry seasons. On light sandy soils plant deeper, but not more than 3 inches deep. When sown broadcast sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre, in drills about a peck to the acre. Plant in April, May, June or July.

**1225—SOY BEANS (Laredo Type) (Hay, 115 days; Seed, 140 days)**—The Laredo Soy Bean is a medium early variety with a growing habit somewhat like the Ootoan. The seed of the Laredo are very small, and one bushel will plant from 8 to 10 acres in 2½-foot rows. The seed should be dropped 3 to 6 inches apart in the drill for seed, and somewhat closer for hay. The seed should be covered very lightly, not more than 1 inch, and it is best to plant following a season. It is advisable to inoculate Soy Beans that are to be planted on land that has not grown this crop for several years.

Price—5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$1.85

**1224—SOY BEANS (Biloxi Type) (Hay, 135 days; Seed, 165 days)**—An upright variety, growing 4 to 5 feet high, covered with a dense mass of foliage that does not shed easily. A heavy yielder of beans; the oil and protein contents are high; a fine bean for hogging down, for planting with corn or sorghum, or for oil. The pods are less liable to pop than most varieties; in fact, they hardly shatter at all. Late in maturing, requiring a long season to mature, but make an unusually luxuriant growth.

Price—5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$1.35

**1226—SOY BEANS (Ootoan Type) (Hay, 140 days; Seed, 170 days)**—Few Soy Beans can equal Ootoan as a hay maker. Its late maturity is more than overcome by the abundant growth—5 feet and more in long growing seasons—its fine stems and abundant foliage, and the fine texture of its hay, which cures quickly. It differs from most varieties in having many leafy branches instead of a coarse central stem, making it easy to cut and easy to cure. Planted in 3-foot rows, they will cover the land with a mass of foliage.

Price—5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$2.25

**1227—SOY BEANS (Mammoth Yellow Type) (Hay, 120 days; Seed, 145 days)**—The most extensively grown for both beans and forage, both of which it yields in great abundance. It grows more than 3 feet high, is erect in growth and can be cut with a mower. Particularly valuable for the entire South for both beans and forage. Mammoth Yellow is one of the largest growers among Soy Beans, and the most widely grown variety, and excels in yield of bean hay. Broadcast Mammoth Yellow, like Cowpeas, 60 to 90 pounds per acre, or plant about 30 pounds per acre in 3½ to 4 foot drills. Cut for hay when pods are well formed, or let the beans mature if wanted for seed. They make a good main crop.

Price—5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$1.35

**1230—SOY BEANS (Virginia Type) (Hay, 100 days; Seed, 125 days)**—On account of its abundant growth and large yield of beans, the Virginia makes most excellent hay and ensilage. As it is about 20 days earlier than Mammoth Yellow, it can be sown further north and throughout the Corn Belt. The vines make a fine growth, are filled with pods, stand about 3 feet high, are easy to cut and easy to cure. The stems being fine and the leafage profuse, adapts it particularly well for hay making.

Price—5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$1.50

**1232—SOY BEANS (Tokyo Type) (Hay, 120 days; Seed, 145 days)**—A heavy producer of extra large pods and beans. It is a superior oil bean and for hogging down. Ten days later than Mammoth Yellow; holds its foliage and beans well; has a medium coarse stem, branching from the ground.

Price—5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$1.35

**1223—MAMMOTH BROWN (Hay, 115 days; Seed, 140 days)**—Makes a large upright growth, standing 3 feet or more, with plenty of foliage and an abundance of pods. It is a good hay bean, is a prolific yielder of beans, robust and is more disease-resistant than most varieties. Probably no variety is so well suited for planting with cow peas, as they mature nearly together. Mammoth Brown beans remain in the pod long after maturity. They are especially fine for late hog pasture.

Price—5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., 95c; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$1.25

**1233—SOY BEANS (Mamredo Type) (Hay, 100 days; Seed, 130 days)**—A yellow bean, upright, bushy plant, shatters little, splendid for grazing, makes coarse hay. Produced from a hybrid of Mammoth Yellow and Laredo Soys.

Price—5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.20; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$1.60

**1221—SOY BEANS (Delsta Type) (Hay, 120 days; Seed, 145 days)**—A yellow bean, grows erect, short and bushy, splendid for combination with corn. Very prolific, beans little larger than Mammoth Yellow, and shatter less.

Price—5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$1.35

**1231—SOY BEANS (Mamloxi Type) (Hay, 120 days; Seed, 145 days)**—Developed at Stoneville, Miss., Experiment Station. Is erect in growth, upright, very prolific yielder of beans and very fine combination with corn, and soil building. Good for hay if planted thick. Matures about with Mammoth Yellows, but shatters very little. Seed yellow with some brown markings.

Price—5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$1.50

**1229—MUNG BEANS**—A comparatively new bean that has thoroughly demonstrated its value to the South. Mung Beans should be planted in May for hay or turning under. They produce a smaller plant and make more seed if planted in June or early July. The seed are small and it takes from 3 to 5 pounds to drill an acre in 3½-foot rows. Broadcast, it takes from 15 to 20 pounds to seed an acre. Beans mature in 90 to 120 days, depending on the season.

Price—5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$2.00

**1228—100-DAY OR SPECKLED VELVET BEANS**—Although it will not mature the pods in 100 days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther North than the common velvet beans. Far South they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil improver.

Price—5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$1.35

### ALL SOY BEANS SHOULD BE INOCULATED

There are about 150 varieties of Soy Beans. Have been grown for centuries by Japanese and Chinese.

FOR QUANTITY PRICES—NOT PREPAID—See Yellow Sheet in Center of Catalogue



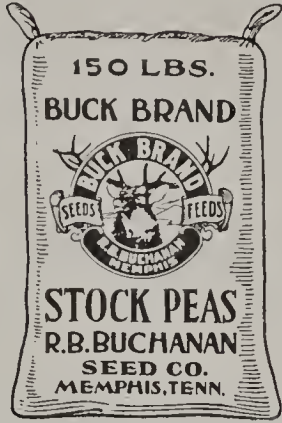


COW OR STOCK PEAS—THE SOUTH'S ECONOMICAL SOIL IMPROVING AND HAY CROP



SEE PAGE 23

FOR SOUTHERN TABLE PEAS



FACTS ABOUT COW-PEAS

Pound for pound, cow-pea hay is as valuable as clover hay. It is nearly equal in value to alfalfa and wheat bran.

It contains four times as much digestible protein as timothy hay. Horses and mules need no grain through the winter when fed cured cow-pea hay.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the growing of cow-peas."

Makes a fine feed for work and beef stock and dairy cattle. Cotton can be grown for three successive years after a cow-pea crop.

Wheat and oat lands put into cow-peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land.

Does not require expensive fertilizer, but adds nitrogen to the soil and improves its mechanical condition.

They can be grown on any soil that is not too wet.

There is no cheaper way to improve poor land than by growing cow-peas. They add nitrogen and improve the mechanical condition of the soil.

Prices on This Page Post Paid Through Third Zone Quantity Prices—See Yellow Price List Enclosed

WHEN TO PLANT—Cow-peas can be planted in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Plant with a grain drill or in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, and cultivate two or three times—bigger crops are often made when grown in rows. They may also be put on a grain stubble with a disc drill without plowing. If cut when the pods are turning yellow the hay cures easier and more rapidly than if cut earlier. Leave in the swath till well wilted on top. An application of 300 lbs. acid phosphate per acre will materially increase the yield.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOY-BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, SORGHUM AND SUDAN GRASS—Cow-peas may be sown with these crops to furnish support and make the harvesting easier. Sow half a bushel soy-beans or one peck kaffir corn or sorghum or ten pounds Sudan grass with one bushel cow-peas to the acre.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH MILLET—New Era and Whippoorwill are the best kinds to sow with German millet—one bushel of peas to three-fourths of a bushel of millet per acre. The crop should be cut when the millet is ready. The peas will have reached the dough state by that time and make an excellent combination of large-yielding and most nutritious feed.

1235—THE WHIPPOORWILL—Also known as speckled. The seeds are buff, brown, or grey, depending on type, and are speckled; they are spoken of as bush peas, but will make vines when planted on rich land, on poor soil they produce few vines and many peas. The plants grow upright, two to five feet tall—half bushy or semi-erect. The Whippoorwill is the most popular general purpose stock pea for either seed or hay. Sow broadcast one bushel to the acre for hay or drill 10 pounds to the acre in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, cultivate as you do corn, if wanted for seed or to gather and sell as green shelled peas. There are about 4,000 seed in one pound; they mature in about 90 days.

1/2 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 1 gal., 65c; 1 pk., \$1.25

1238—NEW ERA—The seed are buff, thickly speckled with blue—an early maturing upright growing variety, very prolific producer of peas, small vines cure quickly, splendid for hay. Seed are smaller than Whippoorwill and it does not require as many to plant an acre. Sow broadcast 3/4 of a bushel to an acre for hay—drill 8 pounds to an acre for seed or to gather green and shell for market. They mature in about 80 days. There are about 3,800 seed in one pound.

1/2 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 1 gal., 65c; 1 pk., \$1.25

1253—BRABHAM—The seed are small buff colored marbled with brown—they resemble, and are sometimes called, "Little Whippoorwill." This variety is wilt-proof, highly disease re-

sistant, early, grows upright and retains foliage exceptionally well. Grows well on any soil, and especially sandy soils. Planted by many southern orchardists to enrich the soil, yet not spread orchard diseases. For hay sow 3/4 of a bushel to an acre—for seed drill about 8 pounds to an acre in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and work as you would corn. Mature in about 90 days. There are about 4,500 seed in one pound.

1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 1 gal., 75c; 1 pk., \$1.35

1239—BLACK—Seeds jet black, low growing, viny or running, making a fine growth of vines and leaves—shy seeder, splendid land improver, most valuable as a forage crop; used also as a general purpose pea. Plant in rows of corn 8 pounds to acre, same amount if drilled in rows 3 to 4 feet apart for seed. If broadcast for hay mix some upright-growing pea with them to hold vines off the ground when cutting. There are about 2,600 seed in one pound; mature in about 120 days.

1/2 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 1 gal., 75c; 1 pk., \$1.35

1236—CLAY—The seed are buff colored, medium size, the plant is large, vigorous growing and of vining or running habit, pods are large and yellowish. The Clay pea is used mostly for soil improving or green manuring, especially in sugar cane growing section of the South. Sow broadcast 3/4 of a bushel to an acre, for hay or turning under—drill 10 pounds to the acre in 3 to 4 foot rows on poor soil for seed. There are about 3,500 seed to one pound; they mature in about 110 days.

1/2 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 1 gal., 65c; 1 pk., \$1.25

1240—RED RIPPER—Seed are red, it is a vigorous growing vining pea. Like the Clay or Black, makes fine yield of long vines. Shy seeder, very popular where known. Planted mostly for soil improving and in mixtures for hay. Sow broadcast 3/4 bushel to acre for hay or to turn under—10 pounds to acre in 3 to 4 foot rows for seed. There are about 3,900 seed in one pound; they mature in about 110 days.

1/2 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 1 gal., 75c; 1 pk., \$1.35

1237—MIXED PEAS—For hay and soil improving, these mixtures consist of upright and vining peas—the upright growing peas, such as Whippoorwill, New Era or Soy Beans (when used) hold the vining or running peas such as Black, Clay and Red Rippers, off the ground, which makes it much easier to cut for hay. We sell more mixed peas for hay than all other varieties combined. Broadcast from one to two bushels to an acre; ready to cut for hay in about 90 days.

1/2 lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 1 gal., 65c; 1 pk., \$1.25

1252—GROIT—The plants are half-bushy and semi-erect, maturing in about 80 days. The seeds are buff-colored, speckled with brown and blue spots, and number about 3,200 seed in each pound. This variety is a natural cross between the New Era and the Whippoorwill.

1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 1 gal., 75c; 1 pk., \$1.35

1251—IRON—The plants are tall and half-bushy, maturing in 90 to 100 days. The seeds are light buff, and run about 3,800 to a pound. This variety is especially useful on account of its immunity to root-knot and wilt, and is largely grown in localities where these diseases are troublesome.

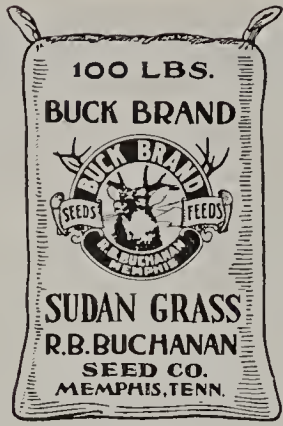
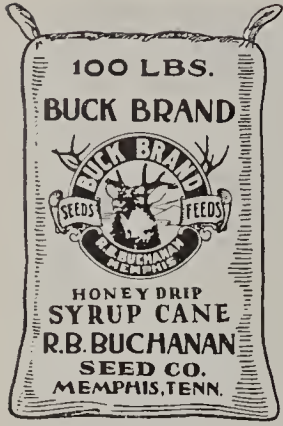
1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 1 gal., 75c; 1 pk., \$1.35

CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS

A New Summer Legume

1234—CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS—Has proved itself to be an outstanding summer cover crop. It is a legume, adding nitrogen to the soil when turned under, equal to an application of 800 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre. A yield of 40,000 pounds of green material per acre is not uncommon. The organic materials produced by the decomposition of crotalaria are able to attack unavailable plant food materials, and make them useful to the succeeding crop. Produces more humus and more nitrogen per acre than any other crop. This makes it the cheapest cover crop to grow. Stock will not eat it, therefore it can be planted for soil building where there are no fences. It has succeeded in the Southern states and as far north as Indiana. It is not a host to injurious insects and diseases. It will re-seed each year and is not a pest. It is used as a summer cover crop and soil builder in groves, orchards, vineyards, etc. It is planted in corn and other farm crops at the last cultivation and makes a tremendous growth the same season. It will build up the worn-out land so common on every farm.

1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$3.00



BUCHANAN'S FORAGE SEEDS

All Prices on This Page Post Paid. Prices Not Prepaid—See Yellow List Enclosed.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

NON-WARRANTY—Owing to the peculiar hybridization of all cane varieties, it is impossible to guarantee any of the varieties here listed and we do not guarantee that they will come true.

All orders for cane varieties are therefore accepted only on these conditions.

R. B. BUCHANAN SEED CO., Incorporated.

Buchanan's Honey Drip Syrup Cane

CULTURE—Plant this cane seed on rich land during April or May in drills (4-foot rows) at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Cultivate like corn and chop out like cotton, leaving plants about 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. One seed will stool out and produce 3 to 5 stalks, 10 to 12 feet tall. It usually produces 30 to 50 bushels of seed per acre, and 125 to 200 gallons of syrup per acre, of a fine flavor and always sells well. Cut for making syrup just before seeds ripen, as the plants have more sugar at that time. If you desire to save seed, let the plant mature and cut when fully ripe.

1194—BUCHANAN'S HONEY DRIP SYRUP CANE—It is two weeks later than Amber or Orange and makes a larger stalk and fully more than one-third more fodder than either; it is especially recommended for silos. It is an all-purpose type sorghum cane for syrup, silage, fodder and seed. Orange, Amber and Red Top Sorghum are not good for syrup making, and it is our experience that Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane cannot always be depended on for purity. It is somewhat similar to the Seeded Ribbon Cane. Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 15 lbs., \$2.00  
1200—WHITE AFRICAN SYRUP CANE—One and two-thirds acres (measured) grown under our observation last season was planted May 1st, cultivated once in June and once in July. Made into syrup September 1st. Yield, 325 10-pound cans (so-called gallons) and was sold for \$1.10 per gallon.

Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 15 lbs., \$2.00

Cane Seed, Saccharine Types for Forage

1195—CANE (Texas Seeded Ribbon Type)—This cane gets its name from being a variety that closely resembles the true Ribbon Cane raised from cuttings. We recommend this cane for silage, and we do not recommend it for syrup making.

1198—CANE (Early Amber Type)—The earliest type in cultivation. Stalks tall and slim. Most suitable for hay, as it matures very quickly.

1197—CANE (Early Orange Type)—Largely used for hay and fodder. It is taller and has heavier stalks than the Early Amber.

1199—CANE (Red Top Type)—Later, larger growth and better drouth resister than Amber and Orange. Price, 4 above varieties—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 15 lbs., \$1.35

Cane Seed, Non-Saccharine Types for Forage

1212—CANE (Sagrain Type)—It does well on all heavy types of soil; thrives under the same adverse conditions as sorghum, and produces six to seven tons per acre, one to two tons of which is grain. The grain is similar to that of the Kaffirs, which means it has nine-tenths the feeding value of corn. Sagrain can be fed to mules, cows, hogs and other animals and is relished by all.

Sagrain should be planted on well-prepared seed beds in 3 to 3½ foot rows, 8 to 10 seeds per hill every 10 to 12 inches. A blank corn plate with ¾ inch holes, properly spaced, will do the work. One bushel will plant 6 to 8 acres, and the Sagrain should be thinned to 3 to 5 stalks per hill. It matures in 70 to 75 days.

Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 15 lbs., \$1.35

1217—CANE (Grohoma Type)—Wonderful claims have been made for this new Grain Sorghum. Grows 4½ to 5 feet high. The first grain crop (the spike-heads) matures in about 90 days. Harvest and let branch heads mature, then cut stalks intact for bundle or silage feed. Grain-heads are 10 to 18 inches long and yield over 100 bushels per acre. Rule is to plant two 3-foot rows and skip one, thinning to 1 foot apart in row. After harvesting main grain crop, plant open rows to some cover crop. Cultivate same as cotton or corn. Five pounds plant an acre.

Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 15 lbs., \$1.50

1216—CANE (Egyptian Wheat Type)—If it is used for fodder purposes it may be cut about three times a year, yielding in the three cuttings from 5 to 7 tons per acre. Grows 6 to 8 feet high. Plant from January until July, depending upon your locality. We recommend sowing 10 pounds to the acre in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart. Sow broadcast at the rate of 25 pounds to the acre.

Price—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs., \$2.00

1210—CANE (White Kaffir Type)—This variety has become more valuable every year because of its drouth-resisting qualities. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, is very stocky and leafy; valuable for forage and grain. Plant from March to July, in rows 3 feet apart, drilling seed thinly like sorghum. If wanted for grain principally, let heads mature on the stalk and then the whole stalk may be cut for fodder after the seed heads have been cut.

Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 15 lbs., \$1.35

1213—CANE (Yellow Milo Maize Type)—This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk-producing qualities; and, like sorghum, can be cut over two or three times where it is desired to cut for green forage. Makes excellent ensilage. Can be cured same as other sorghums.

Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 15 lbs., \$1.35

1214—CANE (Feterita Type)—A non-saccharine cane, a new forage crop for the South. Similar to Kaffir Corn in general habit, but grows a little taller and produces larger heads, standing erect, white seed and early maturity.

Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 15 lbs., \$1.60

1215—CANE (Hegari Type)—It makes an enormous yield of grain in most sections of the South and is more desirable for forage or silage than either Kaffir or Feterita. It is dwarf in habit of growth, producing large heads of white grains that do not shatter. Plant 8 to 10 pounds per acre. It is getting to be the most popular non-saccharine Sorghum grown. Stands dry weather well.

Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 15 lbs., \$1.35



Kaffir Corn



All Prices on This Page Post Paid.

PEANUTS

See Yellow List Enclosed for Quantity Prices.



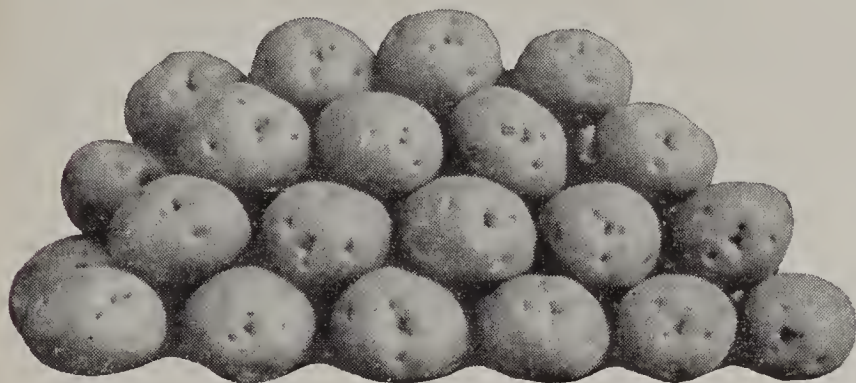
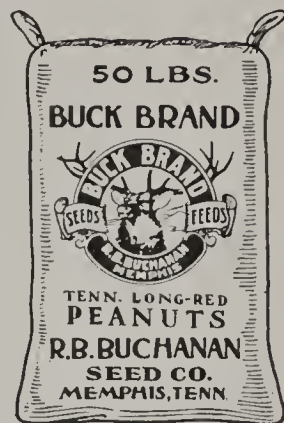
**CULTURE**—Plant the shelled nut in May or early in June, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows and cover 1 to 2 inches deep. Cultivate thoroughly until the nuts begin to form. When harvesting, loosen the roots with a plow, pull the vines with the nuts attached, allow them to dry, stack around a stake, turning the nuts inward.

**1177—PEANUTS (Spanish)**—They can be grown closer than most varieties, are more easily cultivated and gathered, as the nuts, which are clustered around the base of the plant, cling firmly to the roots. Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 15 lbs., \$1.75.

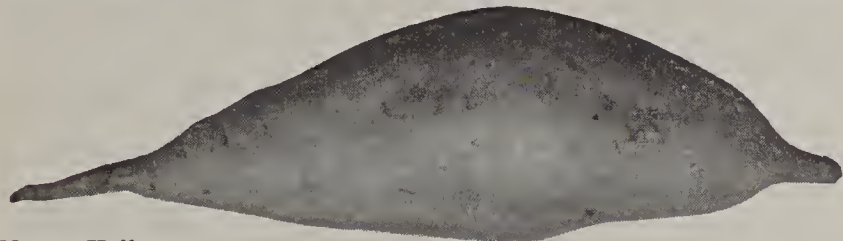
**1178—PEANUTS (Tenn. Red Running)**—The finest large variety grown; similar to Spanish Peanuts, but the pods

are much larger and longer, well adapted to all soils. The pods usually contain from three to four nuts, which are very rich and highly flavored. Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 15 lbs., \$1.95.

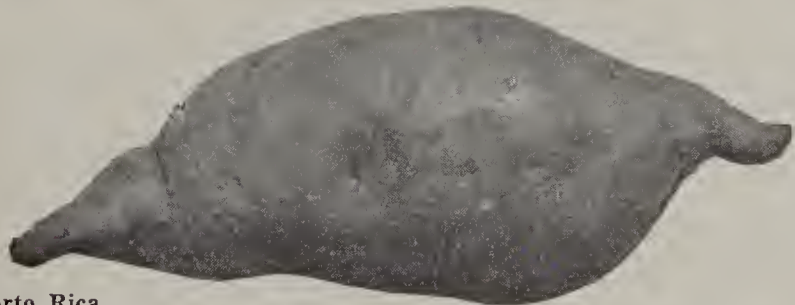
**1180—PEANUTS (Valencia)**—Fills the demand for a peanut that is larger and containing more nuts than the common varieties. It is splendidly adapted for growing on the light sandy soils of the South Atlantic Seaboard, where it has yielded uniformly satisfactory crops. The pods are large, well filled, usually containing three or four nuts. Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 15 lbs., \$1.75.



Red Triumph



Nancy Hall



Porto Rica

BUCHANAN'S State Certified POTATOES

Certified potatoes must pass through field inspection by the Department of Agriculture and must be true to variety, type and free from wart, powdery scab and late blight. It pays to plant Certified Seed Potatoes.

They should also be treated with Semesan Bel before planting.

Treat Your Potatoes With Semesan Bel—See Index.

The modern superior way of disinfecting seed potatoes is with Semesan Bel, the instantaneous dip, easily used without expensive equipment. It does away with long-time soaking of the seed and effectively coats them with a disinfectant which commonly remains on the seed piece throughout the season. Write for Semesan Bel Potato Booklet. See also page 78.

EARLY POTATOES

**Red Bliss Triumph (75 days)**—Pink skin, white flesh, nearly round, peels without waste. Very early and good yielder.

**Irish Cobbler (85 days)**—Round to oval in shape, slightly flattened at ends, flesh is pure white and cooks dry and mealy.

LATE CROP POTATOES

**Lookout Mountain (90 days)**—For second crop, makes during hot, dry weather; good size, oval in shape, with white skin.

**Green Mountain (90 days)**—Large, oval shaped with white skin; very few small potatoes; Northern grown.

STATE CERTIFIED SEED SWEET POTATOES

One bushel produces about 3,000 slips.

**Nancy Hall (90 days)**—Color, yellow; early maturing, fine for cooking; does not keep as well as Porto Rica.

**Porto Rica (100 days)**—Color, golden red; good keeper, late maturing. Best sweet potato grown.

Sweet Potato Slips—See Index.

See Prices on Potatoes on Yellow Price List Enclosed

MILLET FOR SUMMER FORAGE

**1185—TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET (Big Headed Type)**—Seed are grown in Middle Tennessee. The standard weight of millet is 50 pounds to the bushel. Broadcast 1 bushel to acre. There are about 232,000 seed to 1 pound.

German Millet makes a quickly grown, easily cured and large yielding, nutritious hay crop. It comes so quickly that it can be sown after wheat, oats or other early crops are harvested, and leaves the land clean and in fine mechanical condition for the following crop. Millet should be cut when coming to flower, as after that stage the woody fibre forms in the stem and the hay is hard and unpalatable. Cut at the proper time, it makes a splendid hay. As a summer catch-crop, it has few equals, for it makes its crop in about sixty days, discing and harrowing wheat or oat land being the only preparation necessary.

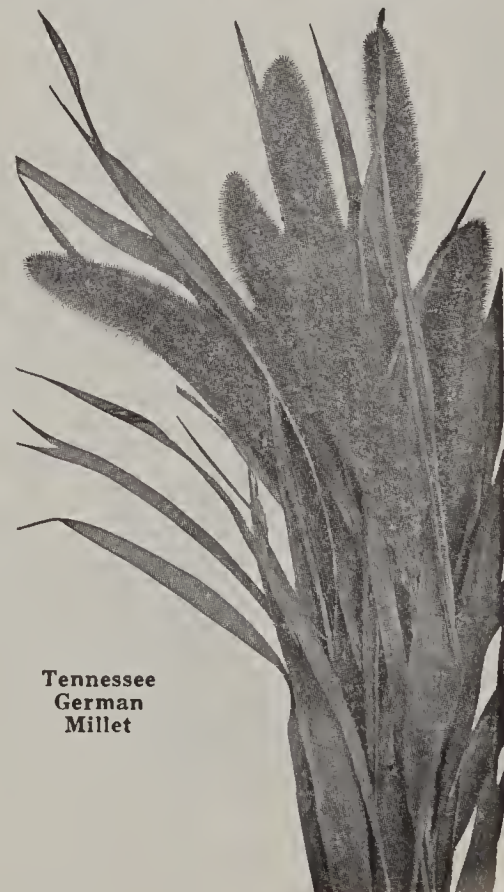
Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 15 lbs., \$1.75

**1187—JAPANESE OR BARNYARD MILLET (Called Billion Dollar Grass)**—Distinct from other millets; grows 4 to 6 feet high, yielding an enormous crop that in quality is equal to corn fodder and is relished by stock. Sow in May, June or July, 20 pounds to the acre broadcast; or plant in 15-inch drills and cultivate until it is 18 inches high. When green, feed a moderate quantity at first, gradually increasing the quantity as the animals become accustomed to it. This millet is used in great quantities by Southern Hunting Clubs for wild duck feed.

Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs., \$2.00

**1188—PEARL OR CAT-TAIL MILLET**—Will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously. Give three or four cuttings a season, and keep on growing right up to frost. It is highly nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 pounds to the acre, in drills 3 feet apart.

Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs., \$2.00



Tennessee German Millet



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

All Prices on This Page Post Paid. Write for Prices on Quantities. Prices on These Items Are Constantly Changing.



Rye (Abruzzi Type)



R. R. Moore of Somerville, Tenn., writes: I planted the Abruzzi Rye and have as good a stand as I would want. I planted five bushels on five acres and I wish I had spread it out to six or seven.



Wheat (Red May Type)

1155—VETCH (Spring Type)—Has become very popular in the central South within the past few years. Used as green feed and hay. Must be sown in early spring. When sown at this time with oats, it will produce a good crop of hay two weeks earlier than fall-sown Vetch. Very productive and highly nutritious. Handle similar to Canada Field Peas. Spring Vetch is superior to peas. Makes a greater growth of vine, takes less seed per acre. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre with about 1 bushel of oats.

Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.40; 15 lbs., \$2.00

1176—VETCH (Sand or Hairy Type)—The hardiest vetch. Fine for hay, grazing and improving land. Grows well on all soils and surprisingly well on poor, thin land, and will stand extremes of drouth, heat and cold. The yield of hay is really wonderful, as many as twenty long vines growing from a single root. It may also be sown in the fall to make hay about the end of May, for an excellent pasture or to prevent the leaching of plant food from the land by the winter rains. It never winter kills.

Price—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; 15 lbs., \$2.75

1265—RYE (Abruzzi Type)—If sown on good land in September it will be ready for grazing in about six weeks, and will furnish grazing for several months if not grazed too close. Unless wanted for grazing, do not sow as early as September, as it may go to seed during the winter or early spring; late October or early November is early enough to sow for a grain crop. For fall planting seeds write for prices when ready to buy

1266—RYE (Rosen Type)—Makes a splendid cover crop, and when grown on land to which it is suited, makes heavy grain head on thick, stiff straw about 5 feet high. It is fine for grazing, although the spring growth is not as early as Abruzzi, nor is the straw as long.

For fall planting seeds write for prices when ready to buy

1267—RYE (Southern or Common Type)—I have sold Southern or Common White Rye for 40 years, and while there is no special comment to make on same, there is more of it sown than all other varieties combined. It is cheaper in price and can be sown from August 15 to December 15 for grazing. Sow about 2 bushels to acre.

For fall planting seeds write for prices when ready to buy

1268—SUNFLOWER (Russian Type)—Sow 10 pounds per acre in drills 3 feet apart, dropping seed about every 4 inches.

Price—Large pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.25

Oats packed 5 bushels (160 pounds) to bag. Sow 60 to 90 pounds to acre alone; with Vetch, 32 pounds Oats and 30 pounds Vetch.

1275—OATS (Appler Type)—Are equally well adapted for sowing both in the spring and fall.

Price—Peck, 65c; 1/2 bu., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$1.90

1276—OATS (Burt Type) (90 days)—Sow in February, March and April, 15 days earlier than any other spring oats; free from rust; healthy, and makes a remarkably good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain.

Price—Peck, 65c; 1/2 bu., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$1.90

1278—OATS (Winter Turf Type)—Often called Winter Turf because they stand the winter better than any other oat that you can sow in the fall. Sow at the rate of 2 bushels per acre.

Price—Peck, 85c; 1/2 bu., \$1.20; 1 bu., \$2.00

1279—OATS (Fulghum Type)—This oat has been very popular for six years. It is of the rust-proof type, earlier than either Appler or Red Rust Proof, and a heavier yielder.

Price—Peck, 65c; 1/2 bu., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$1.90

1280—OATS (Red Rust Proof Type)—This variety is very hardy, producing a medium tall, stiff straw and a heavy yield of grain or hay. The stock which we offer is exceptionally heavy, bright, re-cleaned and graded.

Price—Peck, 65c; 1/2 bu., 95c; 1 bu., \$1.75

1258—WHEAT (Fultz Type)—A smooth-head wheat, sown in the South for grazing green hay, and in some sections threshed and ground for flour.

For fall planting seeds write for prices when ready to buy

1260—WHEAT (Red May Type)—Beardless or smooth-head, sown mostly in the South for grazing and to cut green for hay in spring.

For fall planting seeds write for prices when ready to buy

1263—BARLEY (Beardless Type)—It makes a quick-growing crop of most excellent and nutritious feed, either to use green or to cure as hay. Sow 1 1/2 to 2 bushels per acre.

For fall planting seeds write for prices when ready to buy

1262—BARLEY (Bearded Type)—Best for fall sowing; in fact, makes the finest winter pasture and should be more generally used.

For fall planting seeds write for prices when ready to buy

1269—BUCKWHEAT (Silver Hull Type)—The grain of this type is plump and silvery gray. The crop continues to bloom longer than common buckwheat, and therefore is larger. Sow broadcast, 50 pounds to the acre. Price—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN—For Wheat, Oats and Barley

New Improved Ceresan is unusually effective for controlling bunt or stinking smut of wheat, smut of oats, and covered smut and stripe of barley. Costs but 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents a bushel of seed grain, as only 1/2 ounce of dust is used. Easily and quickly applied by a rotary treater or with shovel. It adds to grain profits by reducing losses from smut and dockage and increases yields. See page 78 for prices Semesan for treating Cotton, Corn, Potatoes and Grass Seeds. Prices—Post paid—1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.20. At Store—1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

See Yellow Price List enclosed for prices on large quantities



FOR QUANTITY PRICES—NOT PREPAID—See Yellow Sheet in Center of Catalogue



MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

All Prices on This Page Post Paid. Prices Not Prepaid—See Yellow List Enclosed.

NEW AVERY SHAWNEE PLANTER



It is very necessary that all kinds of winter legumes be planted properly, in order to be protected from cold and damp weather. Therefore, we recommend the use of the New Avery Shawnee Jr. Legume Planter.

With its new Duplex Hopper and a wide variety of plates you can plant practically every seed from peanuts in the shell to crimson clover, Austrian peas, vetch and other legumes, and, if desired, you can plant two different kinds of seeds at one time. At a nominal cost this planter may be converted into a cotton and corn planter.

B. F. AVERY & SONS CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.

For information regarding this new planter, see your nearest Avery dealer. A sample of the planter is also displayed at our store for your convenience. If you do not have an Avery dealer near you, write to B. F. Avery & Sons Co., or us, at Memphis, Tenn.

Buchanan's Austrian Winter Peas

1250—AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS—Introduced into the U. S. A. about ten years ago from Central Europe where the dairy farmers plant them very extensively to be used as green forage during the winter and spring.

This winter Pea has endured temperatures of 10° below zero in Oregon with only a light snow covering and 3° below in Washington, D. C. In Georgia it has survived without injury when Oats and all Vetches except Hairy Vetch were killed.

The Delta Experiment Station at Stoneville, Miss., recommends Austrian Peas and Vetch the safest legume crops to use and advises Delta planters to plant 15 to 20 pounds to acre in cotton middles after the first picking of cotton.

These Peas should be planted after the first good season after September 10th, and then on for six weeks according to your latitude. At the South Mississippi Experiment Station, Poplarville, Miss., these peas were planted October 27th, came up promptly and grew luxuriantly until March 10th.

A good plan for planting is to disk about 25 to 30 pounds per acre about 2 inches deep in cotton middles for green manure. If sown for hay it is best to mix 25 pounds of Peas with 1 bushel Oats—Oats hold the Peas up to be cut.

Austrian Peas when used for soil improvement should be turned under the first half of March. When used for hay they are ready about the same time as Oats planted the same time.

Price—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.40; 15 lbs., \$1.95; 25 lbs., \$3.00

Dwarf Essex Rape

A Quick and Cheaply Grown Pasture for Sheep, Hogs, Cattle and Poultry Ready in 6 to 8 Weeks from Sowing

CULTURE—Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally, the leaves will cover the intervening space; this method is a fine weed killer. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain its maximum growth. Sow it as early as possible—February, March or early April; 3 to 4 pounds plant an acre in drills; to 8 pounds broadcast. Sow again next fall for grazing during the fall, winter and spring.

Formerly Rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but in recent years it has been found equally good for providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening, is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. One of the State experiment stations reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on Rape alone was 7 to 8 pounds per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 5 to 6 pounds Rape to the acre in corn at the last working, and stating that this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 50 to 60 cents per acre. An acre of rape will easily pasture twenty hogs for two months.

Do not turn stock into a Rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the Rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on Rape; they should also have hay or straw convenient in case of bloat.

Price—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 15 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$2.90

Broom Corn

When ground is thoroughly warm plant in rows 3½ feet apart. When up, thin to one plant about every six inches. Cultivate as you would corn, cut when the seed are in the dough stage, thrash the same day and put in drying frames for a week and then bale carefully. Six to eight pounds of seed will plant one acre. There are about 30,000 seed in one pound.

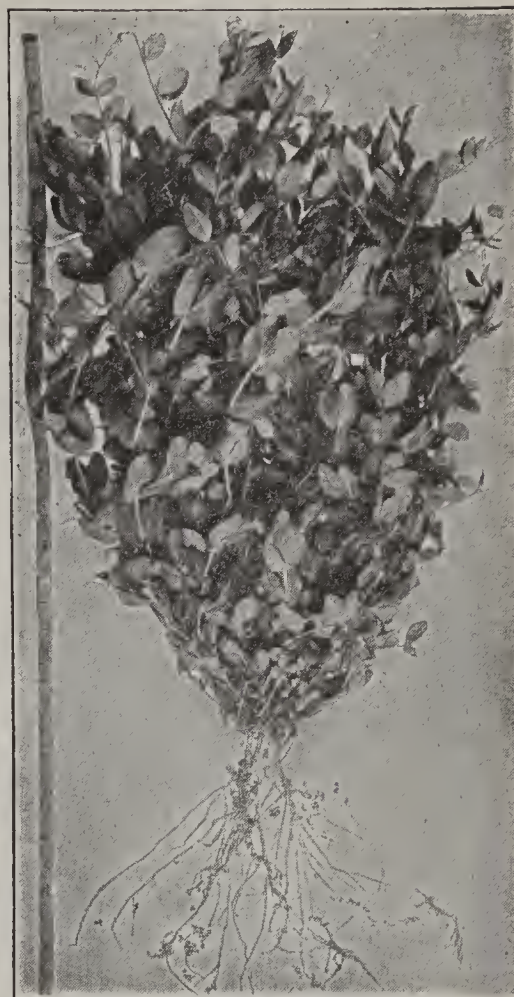
1270—EVERGREEN (Tall or Standard Type)—Grows 7 to 15 feet high, bears a brush 16 to 24 inches in length, used in making all types of brooms.

1271—OKLAHOMA (Dwarf Type)—Grows 4 to 7 feet tall, matures in about the same time as Standard Evergreen or slightly earlier.

1272—SCARBOROUGH (Dwarf Type)—It is later, slightly taller and has somewhat longer brush and less reddened chaff on the seeds than Evergreen Dwarf. Bears fewer seeds and easier thrashed than many varieties.

1273—BLACK SPANISH (Black Jap, Tall Type)—Is shorter and earlier than Evergreen (Tall) and has dark brown or black chaff on the seeds. It usually grows to a height of 6 to 11 feet and is ready for harvesting 10 days earlier than the Evergreen variety.

Price, either variety—1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.95



Austrian Winter Peas



Dwarf Essex Rape



Broom Corn



MISCELLANEOUS--TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY



Field Seed Samples

THE "HORN" SEED SOWER

The Sectional Tube Style Has Patented Brass Seed Gauge

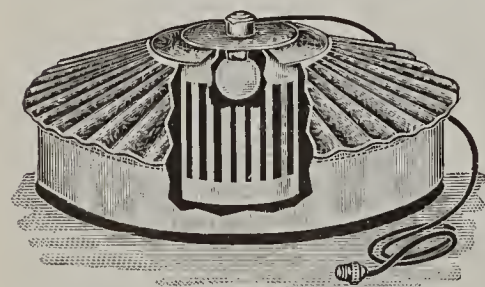
The tube is made in four sections or joints—they assemble like a stove pipe and not like a telescope. Will sow perfectly all smooth seeds like alfalfa, clover, timothy, lespedeza, etc., any desired amount per acre, and you can rely on this perfect seed gauge. Easily operated—guaranteed.

Price—Post paid, \$1.10; at Store, \$1.00.



EDUCATOR ELECTRIC HOVER

A low priced trouble free Electric Brooder for 50 to 60 chicks. May be used in Battery Brooder decks or in small paper cartons to brood a limited number of chicks. Ideal for store windows or counter display of chicks. A 60 to 100 watt bulb or porcelain cone heater is recommended.



Canopy is die-stamped of heavy gauge galvanized steel with corrugations to give rigidity; 25-inch diameter, cone shaped. Perforated metal housing supports canopy, protects bulb and acts as heat radiator. Porcelain screw socket with 8 foot drop cord and plug. Canvas curtain to retain heat. No bulb or heater furnished. Shipped K. D. Easy to assemble.

No. 25E—Educator Hover, weight 8 pounds. Price—Post paid, \$2.50; at Store, \$2.30.

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND FEEDS

You will find the most of our poultry supplies on pages 86, 87 and 88.

BABY CHICKS

We begin shipping baby chicks about January 25th of each year. You will find them listed with prices on inside front cover.

For 25 years we have mailed our Annual Catalogue to County Agents, Home Demonstration Agents and Agricultural Teachers: The Agricultural Teachers write us that they depend on these books to furnish quick information on seeds, how and when to plant and the quantity. We have also furnished samples of seed to these teachers for instructions to their classes. We have tried to improve this Annual Catalogue each year to give customers more information.

Our 1938 Catalogue contains the following new information which we hope will prove interesting and to be a yearly feature. That is a Calendar and an Almanac. We have gone to the expense of putting a string in the upper left hand corner and are asking you to hang this Catalogue on a convenient nail for reference during 1938.

This strawboard box of samples (see cut at left) contains 24 bottles or 24 samples of Field Seeds, as follows:

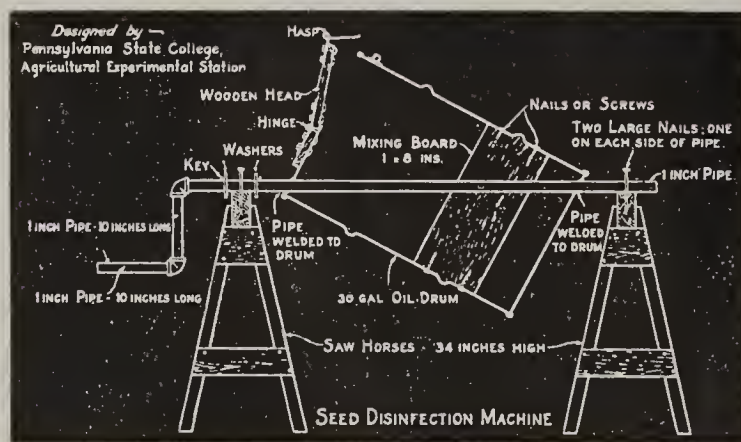
- Alfalfa
- Red Clover
- White Dutch Clover
- Hop Clover
- Rye Grass
- Bermuda Grass
- Red Top Clover
- Timothy Clover
- Kentucky Blue Grass
- Orchard Grass
- Hairy Vetch
- Hungarian Vetch
- Austrian Winter Peas
- Abruzzi Rye
- Common Rye
- Red May Wheat
- Winter Turf Oats
- Fulghum Oats
- Beardless Barley
- Dwarf Essex Rape
- Laredo Soy Bean
- Virginia Soy Bean
- Tokio Soy Bean
- Biloxi Soy Bean

The box measures 14 inches long, 4 inches high and 9½ inches across; it can be opened easily by untying one cord and can be displayed on any table or desk, can also be closed and by tying this one cord carried anywhere without danger of breaking by using ordinary care. This case was assembled with the thought in mind of furnishing to those who wanted such an outfit at the lowest cost. The price is less than the cost of the seed and packing. We postpay this outfit for a \$1.00 bill.

TREATING EQUIPMENT

The only treating equipment required for small quantities of seed is a discarded 40-quart milk can, an old butter-churn or similar container. Larger quantities can be treated in a rotary drum such as illustrated below.

See page 78 for Du Bay Disinfectant.



This effective duster can be made from a 30-gallon oil drum at a cost of \$2 to \$5. Write for free Blue Print.

“By Mail Post Paid” and “Not Post Paid”

GARDEN SEEDS quoted “by mail post paid” in this catalogue will be delivered, all transportation charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States. Or, if you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay charges.

FIELD SEEDS quoted “by mail post paid” will be delivered to any post office within third zone. See parcel post maps on pages 4 and 5.

When quoted “NOT POST PAID,” we deliver at our expense to the express office, freight depot or truck station in Memphis, you to pay transportation charges. Study prices on yellow sheet not post paid, then figure the postage shown by maps on pages 4 and 5. You can often save money.



## How to Spray the Orchard and Garden

These pages are written to help orchardists and gardeners raise better fruit, flowers and vegetables. Orchard and garden pests are divided into two divisions—insects and diseases. Insects are classified as chewing insects and sucking insects.

**CHEWING INSECTS**—Have mouth parts that enable them to bite off and chew the foliage and fruit. Such insects as the potato bug, apple worm and cabbage worm are examples. The way to control chewing insects is to poison their food, which is the fruit and foliage.

**SUCKING INSECTS**—Are so called because they have mouth parts that pierce and suck the juices and sap from the leaves, fruit and foliage. Included in this class are scale insects, aphid or plant lice, red spiders, thrips, etc. These insects are controlled by spraying them directly with a material that paralyzes or suffocates them. Black Leaf 40 or Evergreen are used.

**FUNGUS DISEASES**—A fungus disease is a condition in a plant that may effect fruit, leaves or bark, and is a low form of plant life that originates from a minute spore or seed. As the fungus spore or seed germinates it pushes its roots into the tissues of the plant and causes what is known as a fungus disease. Examples of fungus diseases are brown rot on plums, peaches or cherries, scab on apples, mildew on roses or grapes, and curl on peaches.

**CODLING MOTH OR APPLE WORM** (a chewing insect)—This insect hibernates as a pinkish white worm in cocoons under the bark of trunk or other protected places. The worm transforms itself into a moth, which emerges about blossom time and lays eggs on the fruit and foliage. The eggs hatch about 2 or 3 weeks after the fall of petals, at which time about 90% of the young worms enter the apples at the calyx or blossom end. It is very important that the calyx spray is applied at the right time, between 7 and 10 days before calyx closes.

**SCAB** (a fungus disease)—Scab makes its first appearance in the cool wet weather in the spring. The spores or germs of Scab live through the winter in the dead leaves lying under the trees, and are discharged into the air, and the wind carries them to the young leaves and blossom stems where they grow and multiply rapidly. The disease makes its first appearance on the underside of the leaves in the form of brownish spots, which later become black. It spreads to the upper side of the leaves and to the fruit. The disease on the fruit makes brown or black spots and later the fruit cracks and falls.

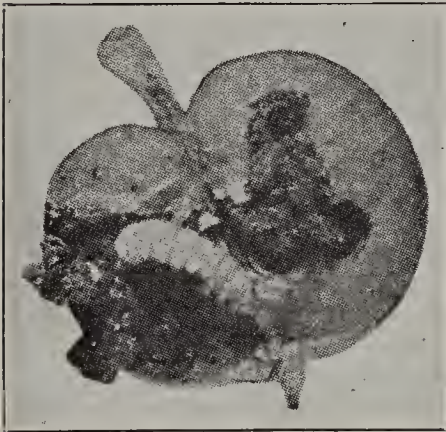
**BLOTCH** (a fungus disease)—Blotch is found on the fruit, leaves and twigs. On the fruit the disease appears as a brown, irregular edged mass of fibers, beneath the skin of the fruit; on the



Apple Blotch



The Time for First Codling Moth Spray



Codling Moth or Apple Worm  
A Chewing Insect

leaves numerous small light gray spots with a single black dot in the middle of each spot. On the twigs the disease appears as a circular canker on new growth.

**SAN JOSE SCALE** (a sucking insect)—The most common class of insects that attack apples, pear and quince trees are scale insects. They attack nearly every kind of tree, including shade



Too Late for First Codling Moth Spray



San Jose Adult Female Scales



Young Fruit of Peach Branch on Left Ready for the First Spraying for Curculio. Branch on Right Too Early for Effective Spraying.

trees and evergreens. The most distinctive scale insect is the San Jose Scale. This insect attacks all parts of the tree, including the trunks, branches, leaves and fruit, and usually causes bright red spots on the skin of the apples. The branches and trunk covered with San Jose Scales have a rough, grayish appearance. By scraping these, soft yellowish insects can be seen.

### APPLE SPRAY PROGRAM

**DORMANT SPRAY—FOR SCALE INSECTS**—For scale insects and blister mites use a dormant spray, after the leaves drop in the fall and before buds swell in the spring, and when the temperature is above 40 degrees. Use Buchanan's Oil Emulsion, diluted 2 gallons to 48 gallons of water, or concentrated lime-sulphur solution, 6 gallons to 44 gallons of water, or use 15 pounds dry lime-sulphur to 50 gallons of water.

**PRE-PINK SPRAY**—After the buds begin to swell but before they show pink use concentrated lime-sulphur solution diluted 5 quarts to 50 gallons water, or 4 pounds sulfuron to 50 gallons water, or 4 pounds Flotation Sulphur to 50 gallons water. To either of the above mixtures add ½ pound Ortho Dry Spreader.

**PINK BUD SPRAY**—As the individual buds in a cluster begin to separate and show pink, use concentrated lime-sulphur solution diluted 5 quarts to 50 gallons water, or 4 pounds sulfuron to 50 gallons water, or 4 pounds Flotation Sulphur to 50 gallons water. To either of the above mixtures add ½ pound Ortho Dry Spreader.

**FULL BLOOM SPRAY**—Apply when 75% of the blossoms are wide open. Frequently apples and pears bloom beautifully and do not set any fruit. Failure to set fruit under these conditions is usually caused by blight. This spray properly applied will prevent dropping of blossoms and small fruit caused by blight. Spray with 1-3-50 Bordeaux or Coposil, ¾ pound to 50 gallons water.

**PETAL FALL OR CALYX SPRAY**—Begin when petals are three-fourths off and finish before the calyx closes. Use same materials as written for Pink Bud Spray, and add 1½ pounds Arsenate of Lead.

In applying cover sprays it is equally important to cover both fruit and foliage.

**FIRST COVER SPRAY**—Begin 7 days following last spray. Use 8 pounds Bordeaux Mixture in 50 gallons water, or dilute Coposil 1 pound to 50 gallons water. To either of the above mixtures add ½ pound Ortho Dry Spreader. **Beta-Naphthol Tree Bands should be applied about the time of first cover spray.**

**SECOND COVER SPRAY**—Begin 10 days after First Cover Spray, using same materials as in First Cover Spray plus two quarts Orthol-K Summer Oil.

**THIRD COVER SPRAY**—Begin 10 days after Second Cover Spray, using same materials.

**FOURTH COVER SPRAY**—Begin 12 days after Third Cover Spray, using same materials.

**LATER COVER SPRAYS**—Begin two weeks after Fourth Cover, using same materials, except omitting Orthol-K. Apply as often as needed but **DO NOT USE ARSENATE OF LEAD** later than one month before harvest. The above spray program is equally as good for pear and quince.

When using any of the above materials follow special directions on package for mixing.



CONTROLLING PESTS OF PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY AND APRICOT



Leaf Curl of Peach

**PEACH LEAF CURL** (a fungus disease)—Shows up in the spring shortly after the leaves unfold; they become thickened, puffed, folded and the diseased portions turn yellow with tints of red, and usually fall off. The spores of the disease winter over on the outside of the leaf buds, therefore the only way to control this disease is with the dormant spray.

**PEACH SCAB** (a fungus disease)—Makes the fruit spotted with small olive-colored dots, giving the fruit a freckled appearance.

**BROWN ROT** (a fungus disease)—Shows up when the fruit is about half grown as a small circular dark brown decayed area. As the rot grows the center becomes dotted with grayish mold. This disease is found on Peaches, Plums, Cherries, and Apricots.

**CURCULIO** (a chewing insect)—The adult Curculio is a grayish black humped-back snout beetle about one-quarter inch long. It attacks the fruit by making a crescent-shape cut in the skins of the fruit in which the egg is laid. From this egg hatches a small white worm which feeds on the inside of the fruit.



Young Peach, Showing Curculio in Position, also Numerous Egg-Laying Punctures.

**DORMANT SPRAY—FOR SCALE INSECTS AND PEACH LEAF CURL**—After leaves drop in the fall and before buds swell in the spring, when temperature is above 40 degrees, spray with one of the following mixtures: In each 48 gallons of water dissolve 8 pounds of prepared Bordeaux Mixture. Then add 2 gallons Buchanan's Oil Emulsion. In case you wish to make your own Bordeaux with bluestone and lime, see page 73 for full directions. Or use 6 gallons lime sulphur solution to 44 gallons water; or 15 pounds dry lime sulphur to 50 gallons water.

**No. 1—BLOSSOM SPRAY**—This is the first spray for Curculio, Brown Rot and Scab, and should be applied when three-fourths of the blossoms have fallen and finish as quickly as possible; use Sulforon, 3 pounds in 50 gallons water, or Flotation Sulphur (full directions on package), 2½ pounds to 50 gallons water. Flotation Sulphur has no equal as a fungicide on peaches. Use Zinc Sulphate in this and the next spray, 3½ pounds to 50 gallons of either of the above sprays. Use ½ pound Ortho Dry Spreader to each 50 gallons of all summer sprays. To either of the above sprays add 1 pound arsenate of lead.

**No. 2—FIRST COVER SPRAY**—Apply two weeks after No. 1 spray for the same diseases and using the same spray. This should be the last spray for the early fruits.

**No. 3—SECOND COVER SPRAY**—Apply two weeks after No. 2 spray, using same materials as No. 1 spray.

**No. 4—THIRD COVER SPRAY**—Apply three to four weeks before fruit is due to ripen, using same materials as No. 1, except do not use arsenate of lead.

**STRAWBERRY SPRAY PROGRAM**

**STRAWBERRY WEEVIL**—The mature insect is a small snout beetle about one-tenth of an inch in length and black in color. The presence of this insect is detected by finding buds drooping or cut off and lying on the ground. After the blossom bud has opened they do not attack it.

**CONTROL** by dusting the entire field with a mixture of 85 parts superfine dusting sulphur and 15 parts either Cryolite or Dutox, Arsenate of Lead or Calcium Arsenate. Apply as soon as insects appear. Repeat the application in one week.

**STRAWBERRY LEAF SPOT**—This disease is by far the most important one affecting the strawberry plant. It is especially destructive in rainy, wet weather when the temperature is relatively high. Yields are often reduced by one-half because of injury due to this disease.

**CONTROL** by spraying with 2-4-50 Bordeaux mixture; first application as new growth starts in the spring; second application as blooming begins.

**SPRAYING GRAPES for INSECTS and DISEASES**

**GRAPE LEAF TYER**—Is a greenish-white caterpillar, marked with a dark green stripe, that folds the leaves together and lives between the folded leaves.

**LEAF HOPPER**—Is a small pale yellowish-green hopping insect that attacks the grape on the underside of the leaves. This insect causes the leaves to yellow, then brown, and eventually die.

**BLACK ROT**—The disease affects all the green parts of the vine. The name black rot applies to the condition of the affected grapes. As the grapes ripen this brown rot spot becomes sunken and soon the fruit turns black and shrinks. The leaves may become infected also by reddish brown circular spots.

**DOWNY MILDEW**—A fungus disease of grapes, destructive to berries and all young or green portions of the vines. First sign on the fruit is a hardening of the berries, with a change from their normal color to a grayish blue-lead appearance.

**SPRAY PROGRAM FOR GRAPES**

**No. 1**—Just before blooming, mix 8 pounds of Bordeaux Mixture in 50 gallons of water according to directions on package, add to this 1½ pounds arsenate of lead. Use ½ pound Ortho Dry Spreader to each 50 gallons of all summer sprays.

**No. 2—FIRST COVER SPRAY FOR MILDEW, BLACK ROT AND BERRY MOTH**—Immediately after blooming use same spray as used in No. 1 spray.

**No. 3**—Two weeks after No. 2 spray use same spray for the same controls.

**No. 4—THIRD COVER SPRAY**—Two weeks after previous spray use same materials, except **DO NOT USE ARSENATE OF LEAD**, unless prepared to remove by washing.



COLLOIDAL SULPHUR



PYRETHRUM ROTENONE

**CARTRIDGES FOR MAGIC GARDEN SPRAYER**—Either Sulphur fungicide or Pyrethrum for insects (state which wanted). See Sprayer page for Magic Garden Sprayer.

Price, post paid, either, 30c each; ½ Dozen, each, 25c.

**CONTROL OF PESTS ON BLACKBERRY AND RASPBERRY**

No.	Time of Application	Materials to Use	To Control
1	In spring, just as growth begins, but before the leaves have reached ½ inch in length.	4-4-50 Bordeaux and add 1½ gals. Buchanan's Oil Emulsion; or 5 gals. liquid Lime Sulphur in 50 gals. water plus ½ lb. Ortho Spreader.	Anthracoze Red Spider Rose Scale
2	One week before blooming.	Bordeaux 4-4-50 plus ½ lb. Ortho Spreader.	Anthracoze
3	Immediately after harvest.	Bordeaux 4-4-50 plus ½ lb. Ortho Spreader.	Anthracoze Red Spider

1 lb. Coposil in 50 gals. water may be used in place of Bordeaux in all above sprays.





### HOW TO IDENTIFY PESTS OF VEGETABLES

#### BEANS

**ANTHRACNOSE**—Attacks the leaves and the pods, forming roundish discolored areas with a purplish border. Use Bordeaux Mixture to control this disease.

**MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE**—The adult beetles are oval shaped and pale yellow to brownish in color with sixteen black spots. The young beetle is yellow in color and spiny. It is essential that spraying or dusting should be on the upper and lower sides of the leaves. Use Dutox for either spraying or dusting.

#### CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, COLLARDS

**THE CABBAGE WORM**—Is that greenish-yellow caterpillar that feeds on the leaves. The adult is a white butterfly that is often seen around the cabbage. This butterfly lays its eggs on the leaves and the eggs hatch into the Cabbage Worm.

**THE CABBAGE LOOPER**—It crawls like a measuring worm, is green in color and feeds the same as the Cabbage Worm. Dutox will control both of these pests.

#### CANTALOUPE, CUCUMBERS, WATERMELONS, SQUASH

**STRIPED AND SPOTTED BEETLES**—Are yellow beetles, distinguished by three longitudinal black stripes or twelve black spots. Dust with Dutox, using a dust gun.

**LEAF BLIGHT**—Is a disease sometimes called rust. It causes brown spots on the leaves.

**ANTHRACNOSE**—This disease affects the leaves and stems in the form of dark sunken spots. Both of these pests can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture.

#### POTATOES

**COLORADO POTATO BEETLE—POTATO BUG**—This yellow-black striped beetle comes out of the ground where it spent the winter just as the Potato plants are coming up. The beetles feed for a short time on the young plants and then lay masses of orange-colored eggs on the underside of the leaves. These eggs hatch into dark red young beetles and they proceed to eat the Potato vines.

**THE FLEA BEETLE**—Is a small black jumping insect that eats holes in the leaves of the plant. Control with Calcium Arsenate, Arsenate of Lead and Paris Green.

**LEAF HOPPERS**—Are small pale yellowish-green hopping insects that attack the Potato on the underside of the leaves. This insect causes the leaves to brown, which in time will kill the plants.

**BLIGHT**—Is the most destructive Potato disease. This disease turns the leaves black and tends to rot the growing Potatoes. Blight attacks both early and late plantings. Bordeaux Mixture will control Blight and Leaf Hoppers.

#### TOMATOES

**TOBACCO WORM ON TOMATOES**—This insect is a green caterpillar from two to four inches long with a horn at its posterior end. It will eat all the leaves off a plant in a few days unless the plant is sprayed or dusted. Use Calcium Arsenate, Dutox or Arsenate of Lead. Full directions on package.

**TOMATO FRUIT WORM ON TOMATO**—A grayish-black worm which bores into the tomato, sometimes damaging 90% of the crop. Dust with Dutox when blooms appear and apply every 14 days until two weeks before harvest.

### Controlling Diseases of Flowers

**PHLOX—Mildew**—The surface of the leaves becomes covered with a white powder. This disease may kill the leaves. Spray with 1½ to 2 tablespoonfuls of Dry Lime Sulphur to 1 gallon water, or dust with Superfine Sulphur. **Leaf Spot**—This disease causes brown spots on the leaves. Spray with Bordeaux.

**ROSES—Black Spot**—This disease causes large black circular spots on the leaves. Dust with Floragard or spray with Bordeaux. **Brown Canker**—This disease shows up as purple spots on the stem and leaves. The blossoms are often attacked. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture. **Caterpillars**—There are several different kinds of caterpillars that attack Roses. The stinging Rose Caterpillar is one. Dutox will destroy all caterpillars. **Mildew**—This disease covers the leaves, buds and young shoots with a white, flour-like mold. To control this, dust once every five days with Floragard. **Leaf Roller**—Leaf Rollers often attack Roses. The Olique Banded Leaf Roller feeds on the leaves and buds. To control this pest dust with Floragard. **Rose Scale**—A gray or whitish circular scale that readily sloughs off. Spray in the early spring before the buds open or in late fall after the leaves are off, with Volck or Oil Emulsion. **Aphis or Plant Lice**—These are small, soft-bodied insects. They are green, red and black in color and cluster around the young shoots and under the leaves, causing the leaves to curl under. These pests attack every kind of flower and shrub. To control them, spray regularly once every four or five days with Evergreen or Black Leaf 40.

**SNAPDRAGON—Blight**—This disease causes yellow spots on the leaves. Later they turn dark. **Anthracnose**—This disease is like blight. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture. **Rust**—One of the most serious diseases of Snapdragons; rusty brown pustules of spores formed on leaves and stems. Use Floragard or Superfine Sulphur.

**ZINNIA—Leaf Spot**—This disease causes large black spots on the leaves, which can be controlled by using Bordeaux Mixture. **Webworms or Caterpillars**—Webworms attack many different flowers, shrubs and trees. It is one of the common caterpillars. Spray with Dutox or Arsenate of Lead.

#### HOW TO CONTROL INSECTS AND DISEASES OF PECANS

**PECANS** are attacked by scale, scab, leaf blotch, crown gall, etc. The following is an excellent spray program for combating all the diseases and insects of pecans:

**DORMANT SPRAY**—For Scale Insects. While trees are completely dormant, spray with Buchanan's Oil Emulsion at the rate of 5 gallons to 45 gallons of water.

**FIRST SUMMER SPRAY FOR SCAB, CASE WORM, CATERPILLAR, LEAF SPOT AND APHIDS**—Apply just after fruit has set. Use prepared Bordeaux at rate of 8 pounds to 50 gallons water, 2 pounds hydrated lime and 1½ pounds Arsenate of Lead. Add to this ½ pint Black Leaf 40.



Mexican Bean Beetle



CABBAGE WORM

(a) Butterfly, or Adult. (b) Eggs, Side and Dorsal View. (c) Larva or Worm. (d) Chrysalis or Inactive Stage.



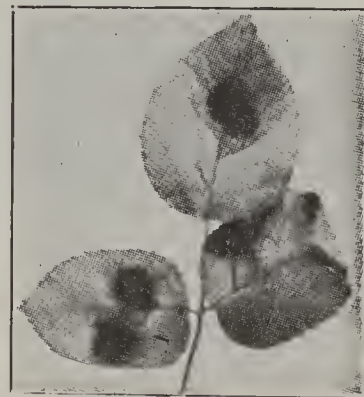
Potato Beetle or Potato Bug



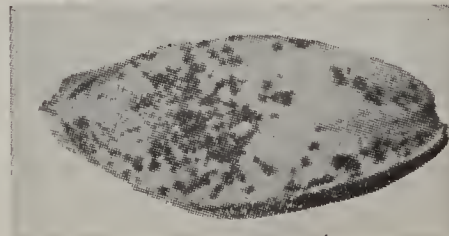
Tobacco Worm on Tomato



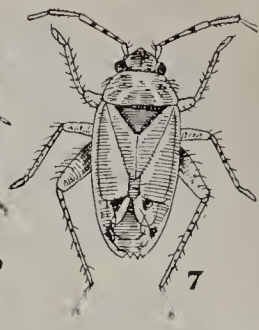
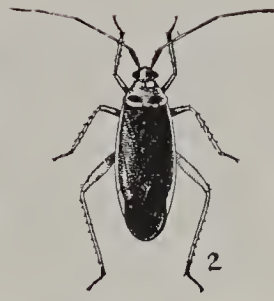
Tomato Fruit Worm



Black Spot on Roses. A Serious Fungus Disease Which Requires Constant Attention.



Pecan Scab on a Nut



1. Boll Weevil. 2. Cotton Plant Bug. 3. Pink Boll Worm. 4. Leaf Worm. 5. Red Spider. 6. Wireworm (Beetle). 7. Flea Hopper.

SEVEN COTTON INSECT PESTS

1. In the United States the boll weevil has in some years caused a loss in the cotton crop of more than \$200,000,000. The insect winters as an adult in sheltered places. The weevils that survive the winter emerge from hibernation over a long period, usually from about March 1 to about July 1, and attack squares and young bolls.

2. The cotton plant bug feeds on many kinds of cultivated plants. On cotton it punctures not only leaves and stems, but also squares and young bolls, which fall off as a result.

3. The pink boll worm is a destructive pest of cotton and occurs throughout practically all cotton-producing regions of the world except in the United States, where it is found only in limited parts of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

4. The leaf worm is not known to survive the winter in the United States. In some years the moths enter this country, usually through Texas, and multiply on cotton throughout the growing season, becoming more abundant with each generation, and spreading over the main Cotton Belt until they often reach the Northern States, and even Canada. This is the worm that caused so much destruction to the 1935 Cotton Crop.

5. The mite known as the red spider has been one of the

most destructive of cotton pests. The first sign of mite attack is a blood-red spot on the upper surface of a leaf; the infested leaves turn red or rusty, dry up, and fall; bolls are shed and plants may die. This injury, often called "rust" by cotton planters, begins about the middle of June and may continue for about three months.

6. Wireworms (Beetle)—The worms are especially troublesome because of the fact that they may live in the soil for two and possibly three years before transforming into beetles. These wireworms bore into seeds or eat the roots of young plants, often killing the plants before they have appeared above ground. Affected plants, if not killed, are dwarfed and sickly. Commonly the injury occurs in spots in fields; often there are bare spots where all the young cotton has been killed.

7. Cotton Flea Hopper.—The adult hopper is about one-eighth of an inch long, pale greenish or grayish, thickly dotted above with brownish spots, and with two pairs of characteristic black marks near the tip of each wing. The nymphs are green and wingless.

8. We hope the above pictures and short descriptions above will help you in identifying these pests when attacking your cotton. For more information on insect pests read pages 72 through 76.



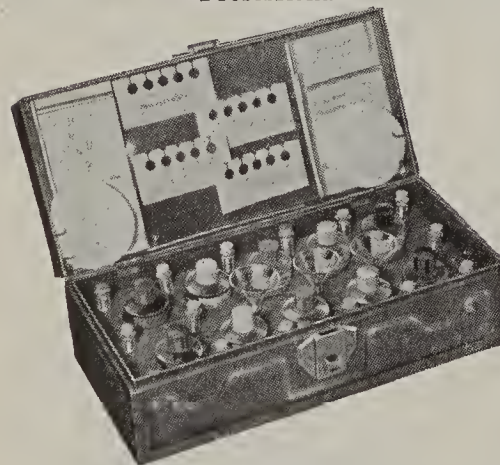
Professional

PROFESSIONAL

Soil Testing Laboratory

Our finest equipment. For large estates and progressive farmers, professional growers and florists. Dollar for dollar the greatest value in our soil test kits. Tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity. Contains enough material for 200 individual tests.

Express not prepaid or at Store, \$18.50.



Horticultural

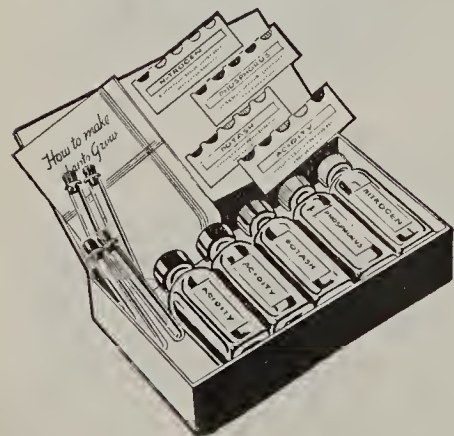
HORTICULTURAL

Soil Test Kit

For farmers, garden lovers, small growers and estates. Cased in permanent metal container. Tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity. Contains enough material for 60 individual tests.

Express not prepaid or at Store, \$9.75.

Two soil testing outfits above contain glass and we do not send by parcel post.



Home Gardener's

HOME GARDENER'S

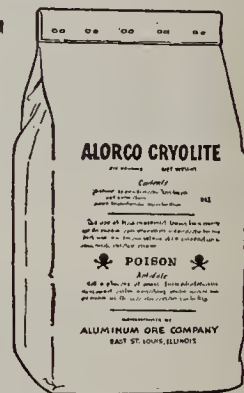
Soil Test Kit

The ideal introductory kit. Easy to use. Tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity. Gives all essential information for successful lawn or garden. Helps the farmer grow larger crops.

Post paid, \$1.75; at Store, \$1.50.

ALORCO CRYOLITE

ALORCO CRYOLITE, a fluorine insecticide, has been used by a large number of federal and state entomologists, state experiment stations, independent entomologists and individual growers. Results from its application on tobacco, beans, melons, cucumbers, cabbage and potatoes, show it to be safe, economical and superior to other commonly used insecticides in the control of the beetles and worms which attack these plants.



We recommend Alorco Cryolite above any other material for control of Mexican Bean Beetle. Spraying is the most effective method of applying.

On Peaches and Apples Alorco Cryolite has given excellent results in controlling the worms which attack both; however, we advise that you consult your nearest experiment station regarding its use on Peaches and Apples in your area.

WHAT IT CONTROLS—Mexican bean beetles, Bean leaf beetles, Flea beetles, Potato beetles, Blister beetles, Cucumber beetles, Cabbage worms, Tobacco worms, Tobacco flea beetles, Flea weevils, Codling moth, Curculios.

For dusting Cryolite may be used alone or it may be mixed with three to ten parts of flour, sulphur, talc or road dust and applied with any suitable dusting apparatus.

For spraying, two pounds of Cryolite are mixed with fifty gallons of water. Sulphur may be added to the spray mixture if a fungicide is needed.

Cryolite should not be mixed with lime.

Effective control with a minimum of material depends on application of a suitable insecticide before the insect pest becomes too numerous. Timely applications will prevent loss of crop and hold expenses to a minimum.

NO INJURY TO FOLIAGE—Severe tests with Alorco Cryolite show that it does not injure delicate foliage. It has been used on foliage of the following without injurious results: Apples, Peaches, Potatoes, Cabbage, Citrus, Beans, Cucumbers, Melons, Tobacco.

Packed in 6 lb. packages. Price—Post paid, 6 lbs., \$1.25; 24 lbs., \$4.00. At Store, 6 lbs., \$1.00; 24 lbs., \$3.50; 48 lbs., \$7.00.



BUCHANAN'S INSECTICIDES

Insecticides are for controlling insects and diseases of fruits and vegetables and should be handled with care. When not in use put out of the reach of children and pets.



An Emulsion can be made of any oil from coal oil up to the extremely heavy oils, but Oil Emulsion made of the light and low grade oils will not control scale and will frequently injure fruit trees. Buchanan's Oil Emulsion is made exactly according to U. S. Government Formula.

BUCHANAN'S OIL EMULSION—For a dormant spray, Buchanan's Oil Emulsion provides the cheapest, most effective and complete control of scale insects, aphids and thrips that winter over on trees. For scale control on all fruit trees, use 1 gallon Oil Emulsion to 24 gallons water, or 2 gallons to 48 gallons water for a 50-gallon mixture. If your water is extremely hard, 4 pounds Bordeaux added to each 50 gallons of water, before adding the oil, will prevent oil from curdling. To get best results, every part of the tree must be completely covered. Spray in fall, after leaves and fruit are off, or in spring before buds swell. To control peach leaf curl and scale, combine Buchanan's Oil Emulsion with prepared Bordeaux Mixture or home-made Bordeaux, directions below.

Price—1 qt., 35c; 1/2 gal., 50c; 1 gal., 65c; 5 gals., \$2.25; 10 gals., \$4.00; 15 gals., \$5.45; 25 gals., \$7.00; 50-gal. bbl., \$10.00. Post paid—1 qt., 50c; 1/2 gal., 65c; 1 gal., 85c.

LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION—Is an insecticide as well as a fungicide, free from sediment and works through the nozzle easily. Used as an insecticide to control San Jose scale, blister mite and similar sucking or scale insects, at a dilution of 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water and applied either after the leaves drop in the fall or before the buds open in the spring. For small quantities, use 1 pint Lime Sulphur Solution to 1 gallon of water. Never use at this strength when trees are in foliage. The spring application, just before the buds swell, will assist in controlling leaf blister mite, plant lice and peach leaf curl and is advisable in orchards when the scale is already under control. To control scab, leaf spot and similar fungus diseases on apples and pears, 1 gallon to 50 gallons water.

Price—1 qt., 35c; 1/2 gal., 50c; 1 gal., 65c; 5 gals., \$2.25; 10 gals., \$4.00; 15 gals., \$5.45; 25 gals., \$6.00; 50-gal. bbl., \$8.50. Post paid—1 qt., 50c; 1/2 gal., 65c; 1 gal., 85c.

BLUESTONE-COPPER SULPHATE—(Formula for Making Home Made Bordeaux.) In case you wish to use Bluestone and Lime to make your Bordeaux, proceed as follows: Dissolve our Snowform (Powdered) Bluestone at the rate of 4 pounds to 50 gallons of water. It will require only a few minutes stirring to dissolve Snowform Powdered Bluestone. Then while stirring add 6 pounds hydrated lime to the above mixture. If the above directions are correctly followed you will have 50 gallons of standard strength 4-4-50 Bordeaux. In case you need a 3-4-50 strength, use only 3 pounds of the Snowform Bluestone, and if you wish a 5-4-50 strength, use 5 pounds of the Snowform Bluestone, but do not change the other ingredients. By combining the Bluestone and the Lime at different proportions, one can make any strength Bordeaux Mixture desired. Bluestone is used either alone or in combination with other material to spray peaches when dormant, and apples, grapes and pecans during summer. Bluestone is also used in spraying potato storage houses—use 1 pound to 5 gallons water.

SNOWFORM (Powdered)—Post paid—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.90; 50 lbs., \$5.25. At Store—1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

CRYSTALS—Post paid—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.20; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.00. At Store—1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

ORTHO DRY SPREADER (A Spray Depositor)—During the past several years there has been developed a new type of spreader and spray depositor, known as a non-casein, colloidal spreader. By using small amounts of this spreader, an even, heavy protective covering is obtained with such materials as Lead Arsenate and other arsenicals, with Bordeaux Mixture, Sulphur Mixture, and Lime-Sulphur. It prevents also blotched coloring of fruit at harvest, so common where sprays are applied which give a splotted or spotted coverage on the fruit.

This new type spreader and spray depositor has entirely replaced casein spreaders in the Northwest for the past several years, and has decidedly "made good" in Eastern fruit districts. Ortho Dry Spreader should be used at the rate of 1/2 pound to 50 gallons of water.

Post paid—1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.50. Not Prepaid—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 50 lbs., \$9.50.

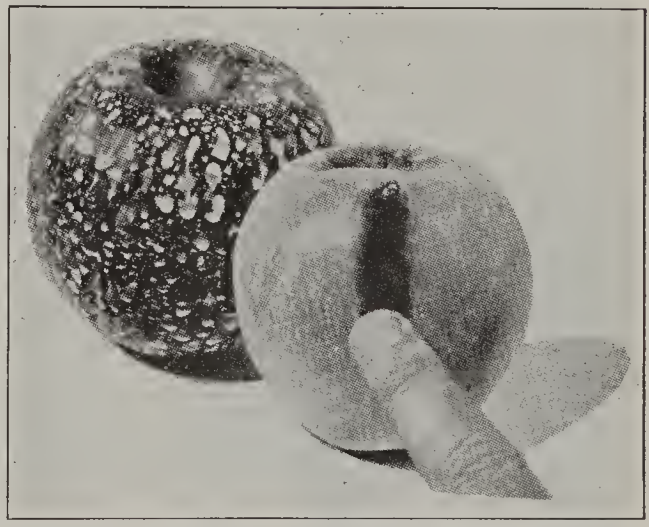
CASEIN SPREADER—Makes the spray spread, makes it stick and makes it cover a greater surface. It can be used with Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, and Lime Sulphur and with combinations of these sprays. Use 2 heaping tablespoonfuls for each 5 gallons spray; 1 pound for 50 gallons.

Price—Post paid—1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00. Not Prepaid—1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.75; 50 lbs., \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

ZINC SULPHATE—Peach Bacterial Spot has become destructive in practically all sections of the South. Zinc Sulphate is the complete control for this disease. Use it in each of the summer sprays on peaches, beginning with the petal fall spray. Combine our Zinc Sulphate with whatever summer spray you are using on your peaches, at the rate of 3 1/2 pounds to each 50 gallons. If you are using as much as 4 pounds lime to 50 gallons water in your regular material, additional lime is not necessary; otherwise add 4 pounds lime to each 50 gallons. Full directions with each package. Price—Post paid—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.15; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$3.75. Not Prepaid—1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.25.

DRITOMIC SULPHUR—(Peach Dritomic or Apple Dritomic)—It is a spring and summer spray, safe to apply to fruit and foliage where older type materials would develop caustic tendencies. The universality of its use, right through the growing season, is ample evidence. Its fineness enables it to go into suspension easily, and without sediment. You have no annoying loss of time to clean clogged spray nozzles. Dritomic Sulphur is an excellent preventive for all fungous troubles, bitter, brown rot, scab, etc. We can furnish Peach Dritomic or Apple Dritomic. When ordering specify the one desired.

Post paid—4 lbs., 75c; 8 lbs., \$1.40; 24 lbs., \$2.90; 48 lbs., \$5.50. At Store—4 lbs., 60c; 8 lbs., \$1.15; 24 lbs., \$2.50; 48 lbs., \$4.75; 96 lbs., \$9.00



LEFT Apple sprayed with Lead Arsenate, no Spreader. Note blotchy, uneven distribution of the Lead. This means poor control.

RIGHT Apple sprayed with Lead Arsenate - Spreader combination. Note even Lead coverage. Better protection from worm attack.



BUCHANAN'S DEPENDABLE INSECTICIDES

Most insecticides are poison, for the control of insects. Handle with care.



COPOSIL—It is a powdered copper fungicide which tests have shown to possess the fungicidal efficiency of Bordeaux Mixture, with a decided increase in the margin of safety from russetting

or other copper injury common to Bordeaux. Coposil does not leave a blotched coverage and has produced exceptionally fine finished fruit. Used at the dosage recommended (1 pound to 50 gallons water) it provides excellent protection against scab, blotch, fruit spot and ornamental plant diseases in an economical manner. Combines unusually well with Summer Oil. Put up in 4-lb. packages.

Post paid, 4 lbs., \$1.20; 12 lbs., \$3.25; 24 lbs., \$6.15; 48 lbs., \$11.75. At Store—4 lbs., \$1.00; 12 lbs., \$3.00; 24 lbs., \$5.75; 48 lbs., \$11.00.

MOLOGEN—Non-poisonous to humans or pets. Does not injure soil or grass. With a teaspoon or small trowel, carefully make a small opening in the side of ridge, keeping it free of earth.

Now put in the mole's underground passage or runway a teaspoonful of Mologen. Carefully cover the opening with the original sod or earth. This should be repeated several feet apart.

Prices—Post paid, 1/2 lb., 60c; 1 1/2 lbs., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$4.15. At Store, 1/2 lb., 50c; 1 1/2 lbs., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

ATLACIDE — Chlorate Weed Killer represents the most effective method for killing weeds, Johnson grass, poison ivy and all undesirable vegetation when properly applied.



It is non-poisonous to human, animal or bird life. It has no odor and is harmless to the hands. It is ideal for killing weeds in driveways, paths, brick walks, cobble gutters, tennis courts, playgrounds, athletic fields and along fence lines. If you want to rid your farm of patches of Johnson grass, we urge you to use Atlacide Chlorate Weed Killer. Circulars mailed on request.

Price—Post paid, 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.65; 15 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.75. At Store, 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.50; 200 lbs., \$26.00.



ORTHOL-K (Summer Oil)—Codling moths are present in most apple orchards in such large numbers that lead arsenate alone will not control them. A summer oil which kills the egg is a necessity. Orthol-K is a high quality summer oil for use on fruit trees and hardy deciduous shade trees and shrubs. It combines readily with Lead Arsenate, Dutox, Bordeaux Mixture, Coposil, etc. Used to control codling moth, red spider, mites, leaf hopper, pear psylla, etc. Cannot be used with Sulphur or Lime-Sulphur, or for ten days or two weeks after Sulphur or Lime-Sulphur applications. Write for booklet.

Price—Post paid, gal., \$1.25. At Store, gal., \$1.00; 5 gals., \$3.50; 15 gals., \$10.00; 30 gals., \$18.25; 54 gals., \$31.25.

SA-VA-TREE PRUNING PAINT—Much damage is done by insects and disease entering through pruning cuts and wounds of fruit and shade trees. This can be prevented by completely covering all cuts and wounds with SA-VA-TREE Pruning Paint. If pruning is done when trees are entirely dormant apply SA-VA-TREE at once; otherwise, apply as soon as bleeding stops. It is not necessary to paint small cuts but very necessary to cover all cuts of one inch or more, also all abrasions in the bark.

Price—Post paid, pt., 50c; qt., 75c; gal., \$2.00. At Store, pt., 40c; qt., 60c; gal., \$1.75; 5 gals., \$8.50.



KLEENUP READY-MIX (Dormant Oil Spray)—An emulsifiable oil forming an emulsion when agitated in water. Inert ingredients are held to a minimum (approximately 1 1/2%), making the active ingredients exceptionally high, 98 1/2%. This is possible through the use of an emulsifying agent having insecticidal properties in its own right, together with high grade petroleum oil. Kleenup Ready-Mix has many advantages over ordinary oil sprays in that it will not freeze in storage—no danger of broken emulsions; high active content requires less material per hundred gallons of

spray; mixes readily with hard or soft waters by agitation; compatible with copper fungicides, and practically all insecticides—flows direct from drum under all weather conditions. Use, for dormant spraying only, 3 to 3 1/2 gallons Kleenup with 97 or 96 1/2 gallons water.

Price—Post paid, gal., \$1.10. At Store, gal., 85c; 5 gals., \$2.75; 10 gals., \$4.50; 15 gals., \$5.85; 30 gals., \$10.00; 54 gals., \$15.00.

ROTENONE POWDER, CONCENTRATED 4%—Rotenone is an extract from a tropical root which has been used for centuries by natives to stun fish. It is not poisonous and is harmless to humans when used at proper strength for controlling insects. Every year thousands of lives are endangered by the misuse of deadly poisons such as Paris Green, Arsenate and Fluorine compounds. At the proper strength Rotenone will control almost all chewing and sucking insects and does not leave any dangerous residue. If you wish to make your own Rotenone dust from our concentrated form; write for directions and price. It is not advisable to attempt mixing your own Rotenone dust unless you will need 50 lbs. or more.

GARDEN GUARD (Rotenone Dust)—Not poisonous; highly effective against both chewing and sucking insects but leaves no poisonous residue. Women especially prefer using this dust on their flowers. Dust plants thoroughly, covering both upper and lower sides of foliage, hitting all insects to be controlled. Especially recommended for use on beans, peas, cabbage, cauliflower, greens, etc. Apply about 20 lbs. per acre.



Price—Post paid, 1 lb., 45c; 4 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$4.60. At Store, 1 lb., 35c; 4 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$4.25.



BETA-NAPHTHOL BANDS FOR BANDING APPLE TREES

The codling moth (apple worm) in apple orchards has steadily increased in spite of the many improvements in spraying. Beta-Naphthol bands do not replace spraying, but aid in controlling the apple worm, which we have never properly controlled. The bands insure a cleaner crop with the same spray program. Our bands are heavy corrugated paper 125 feet long, 4 inches wide, and thoroughly treated with Beta-Naphthol. Directions for

Use: First, remove all rough bark on trunks of trees and larger branches; second, place about 18 inches above ground, with corrugation next to tree, fastening snugly with large-headed bill posting tacks. Apply in the Memphis area about May 1st. Price, post paid, each, \$3.00; at Store, \$2.65.

SCALECIDE controls scale aphid, red mite and many other pests of apples, peaches, pears, etc. Scalecide kills many overwintering codling moth larvae, and aids in cleaning up cankers. The year after year use of Scalecide invigorates the trees. The most complete dormant spray for fruit trees, shrubs and vines. Full directions on each container.

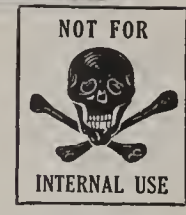
Price—Post paid, 1 qt., 80c; 1 gal., \$1.75. At Store, 1 qt., 65c; 1 gal., \$1.55; 5 gals., \$5.50; 10 gals., \$9.50; 15-gal. drum, \$13.25; 30 gals., \$21.00; 50 gals., \$29.00.





**BUCHANAN'S INSECTICIDES**

*Insecticides are for controlling insects and not for internal use.*



**BORDEAUX (for Fungous Diseases)**

Blight Prevention of Apples and Pears

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE, DRY**—A spray for fungous diseases of fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers, especially black spot on roses. Fungous troubles must be prevented by spraying at regular intervals. Frequently apples and pears bloom beautifully and do not set any fruit. Failure to set fruit under these conditions is usually caused by blight. To prevent fire blight or blossom blight of apples or pears spray with a 1-3-50 strength Bordeaux when about one-third the blossoms are open and again when approximately all



the blossoms are open. In case the blight is not severe one spraying with 1-3-50 Bordeaux when about 75% of the blossoms are open will usually give satisfactory results. Caution: Do not put on a sulphur spray in less than seven days after the Bordeaux spray. Price—post paid—1 lb., 40c; 4 lbs., 85c; 12 lbs., \$2.00; 24 lbs., \$3.40; 48 lbs., \$6.25. At Store—1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 65c; 12 lbs., \$1.75; 24 lbs., \$3.00; 48 lbs., \$6.00; 96 lbs., \$12.00.

**DRY LIME-SULPHUR**—For dormant spraying against San Jose scale and peach-leaf curl; for summer spraying against apple and pear scab. Price, post paid—1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 12½ lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.00. Not prepaid—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 12½ lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00; 200 lbs., \$18.00.



**FLOTATION SULPHUR**—An exclusive product—a new and improved fungicide of microscopic ultra-fineness, prepared especially for the fruit grower. All authorities agree that the finer the sulphur, the better and surer the results. Non-caustic, which makes it especially popular with the men who do the actual spraying. Tested and approved by hundreds of horticultural experts. Used and recommended by leading fruit growers. And known everywhere for the beautiful finish it gives to fruit. Can supply only in 10 lbs. or multiples of 10 lbs.

Prices—post paid—10 lbs., \$1.50; 30 lbs., \$4.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00. Not prepaid—10 lbs., \$1.25; 30 lbs., \$3.50; 60 lbs., \$6.00.



**SULFORON**—It should be used as a summer spray on peaches, plums and cherries at the rate of 2½ to 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water. As a summer spray on apples it should be used at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds

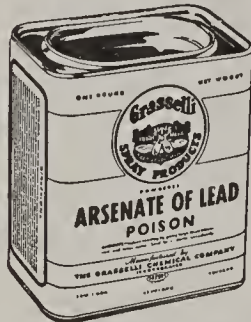
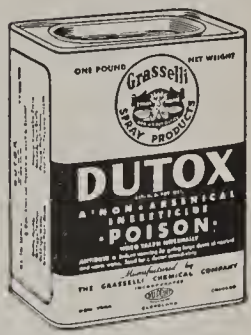
to 50 gallons of water. To control mildew on roses and similar diseases on other ornamentals, use at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds to 50 gallons of water or apply as received, dusting on the foliage. If leaf-eating insects are present, add Arsenate of Lead in quantities recommended for spraying; if applied as a dust, mix one part of Arsenate of Lead to nine parts Sulforon. Price—post paid—1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 75c; 8 lbs., \$1.40; 24 lbs., \$2.80; 48 lbs., \$5.50. At Store—1 lb., 20c; 4 lbs., 60c; 8 lbs., \$1.15; 24 lbs., \$2.40; 48 lbs., \$4.75; 96 lbs., \$9.00.



**BUG DEATH**—Takes the place of Paris Green and other dangerous and poisonous insecticides. Absolutely safe to use, as it contains no poison whatever. Price—post paid—1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., 95c; 12½ lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$4.25. Not prepaid—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c; 12½ lbs., \$1.90; 25 lbs., \$3.75.

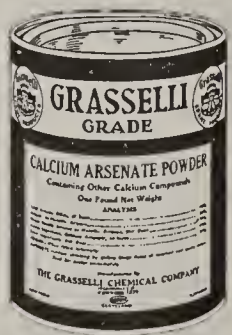
**DUTOX (for Chewing Insects)**

It can be applied as a dust alone (six pounds per acre) or diluted with four or five times its weight of lime, road dust or some other inert material, and the gun set so as to deliver enough of the mixture to give six pounds of Dutox to the acre. As a spray use one pound of Dutox to 50 gallons of water. Dusting can be done on beans when leaves are wet without danger of burning foliage. Dutox is recommended for use against Mexican bean beetle, striped and spotted cucumber beetle, Colorado potato beetle, egg-plant beetle, blister beetle, cabbage worm and tomato worm. Price—post paid—1 lb., 45c; 6 lbs., \$1.40; 36 lbs., \$7.45. At Store—1 lb., 30c; 6 lbs., \$1.20; 1 case, 36 lbs., \$6.85.



**DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD**—Does not burn the foliage, as other poisons; kills every insect that eats it; superior in every way to Paris Green; can be used dry as a powder, or as a solution in water. All Arsenate of Lead is packed in 4-lb. packages for your convenience in measuring. Price—post paid—½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 45c; 4 lbs., \$1.00; 12 lbs., \$2.50; 24 lbs., \$4.75; 48 lbs., \$9.15. At Store—½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; 4 lbs., 85c; 12 lbs., \$2.25; 24 lbs., \$4.35; 48 lbs., \$8.50.

**CALCIUM ARSENATE**—Recommended by all experimental stations for cotton boll weevil; also a sure remedy for army and other worms. Calcium Arsenate at prices below is packed in 4-lb. packages for your convenience in measuring. Price—post paid—1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 70c; 12 lbs., \$1.70; 24 lbs., \$2.70; 48 lbs., \$4.75. At Store—1 lb., 20c; 4 lbs., 50c; 12 lbs., \$1.40; 24 lbs., \$2.25; 48 lbs., \$4.00; 96 lbs., \$7.75.



**SLUG SHOT (Hammond's)**—A non-poisonous powder insecticide; it requires no mixing or preparation, easily applied and not injurious to person applying it, or fruits and vegetables. Destroys potato bugs, beetles, green flies, slugs, worms, etc. Price—post paid—1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50. Not prepaid—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.85; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 125-lb. keg, \$12.50.

**PARIS GREEN (Poison)**—Effective against the potato bug and tobacco and cotton worms and most leaf-eating insects. Not to be used on tender foliage such as the peach and the Japanese plum. Price—post paid—¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.20; 14 lbs., \$4.90. At Store—¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00;



**SUPERFINE SULPHUR—300 Mesh**—For dusting cotton hoppers, red spider, mildew on roses and for use with lime in making self-boiled lime sulphur solution. Price, post paid—1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$3.25. At Store—1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00.  
**TRIANGLE SULPHUR—200 Mesh**—Post paid—1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.00. At Store—1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.15; 100 lbs., \$3.25.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS



Most insecticides are poison and should be kept locked when not in use.

EVERGREEN



This is a Pyrethrum insecticide, for killing plant lice, cabbage worms, cut-worms, cucumber beetle, thrips, rose slugs, rose chafer, squash beetles, mealy bugs, leaf hoppers, potato bugs or beetles, bean beetle, Japanese beetle. Full directions on each package. Post paid price—1 oz. (makes 6 gallons of spray), 45c; 6-oz. bottle, \$1.15; 1-pt. bottle (makes 100 gallons), \$2.15; 1 gal., \$11.25. At Store—1 oz., 35c; 6 ozs., \$1.00; 1 pt., \$2.00; 1 gal., \$11.00; 5 gals., \$45.00.

FLORAGARD



FLORAGARD ROSE DUST—National authorities on rose disease and insect controls have reported that Floragard is the most effective control known for black spot, brown canker, mildew and leaf-eating insects on roses. It has also proved effective as a fungicide and insecticide on snapdragons, asters, hollyhocks and carnations. Price, post paid—1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. At Store—1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.



BLACK LEAF 40—A nicotine solution for destroying aphids, lice, etc., on both garden and flowering plants. A teaspoonful makes one quart of solution. This is one of the most effective preparations for general sucking insects. A remarkable control for poultry lice, that does away with dusting, dipping or greasing, and yet is absolutely effective and unbelievably simple. Post paid—1 oz., 45c; 5 oz., \$1.15; 1 lb., \$2.45; 2 lbs., \$3.45; 5 lbs., \$6.10; 10 lbs., \$10.90. At Store—1 oz., 35c; 5 ozs., \$1.00; 1-lb. tin, \$2.25; 2-lb. tin, \$3.25; 5 lbs., \$5.85; 10-lb. tin, \$10.60.

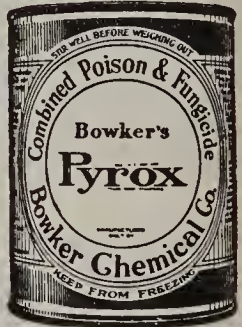


LORO—Kills aphids, thrips, red spider, mealy bug (young stages), and many others. Loro mixes well with water. No additional spreading agent is required with Loro when used against practically all of the common aphids. However, for aphids on waxy foliage such as cabbage, soap is recommended. Soap must also be added to the spray solution for thrips, red spider, leaf hoppers, mealy bugs and similar insects. Use soap-suds made up from mild soap chips and warm water. Prices, post paid—pint, \$2.20; gallon, \$10.15. At Store—pint, \$2.00; gallon, \$9.75; 5 gallons, \$43.75.



BLACK LEAF 40 TOBACCO DUST—Sure death to all plant lice and aphids. For best results, dust on when foliage is damp. Our tobacco dust is of extra fine quality, very strong in nicotine content. Price—post paid—1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$2.95. At Store—1 lb., 10c; 5, 45c; 10, 60c; 25, \$1.25; 50, \$2.00; 100, \$3.35.

PYROX—Keeps crows and blackbirds out of the corn field. It has a very nasty taste, which the pests hate. They never bother the fields where Pyrox has been used. Pyrox is a big help in producing a better and earlier crop. Pyrox-treated seed corn not only germinates sooner, but frequently results in much better germination. Use Pyrox also to spray potatoes, tomatoes, melons and beans. Prices—post paid—1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.95; 10 lbs., \$3.35; 25 lbs., \$5.50. At Store—1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$5.00.



CROW-TOX—A Crow Repellent—Crow-Tox protects corn from crows, blackbirds, moles, etc. It aids and hastens germination, which means healthier stalks and larger yields per acre. Crow-Tox will not kill birds or animals. Saves seed loss and replanting.



1/2-pint can, treats 1 bushel seed corn, 70c, post paid. At Store, 60c.  
1-pint can, treats 2 bushels seed corn, \$1.10, post paid. At Store, \$1.00.  
1-quart can, treats 4 bushels seed corn, \$1.65, post paid. At Store, \$1.50.

FISH OIL SOAP (40% Potash)—A soap effective in destroying many sucking insects and lice on plants, trees and ferns. For mild forms of scale. An excellent summer spray, when something stronger cannot be used, where the San Jose scale exists. Price—post paid—1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Not prepaid—1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$2.90.



NURSERY-VOLCK—For the garden, greenhouse, florist and nurseryman. It successfully controls scale, mealy bug, white fly, red spider, and mites, aphids, caterpillars and many other insect pests. Rose mildew is prevented by spraying with VOLCK. Full directions on each can. Price—post paid—1/2 pt., 45c; 1 qt., 90c; 1 gal., \$2.25. At Store—1/2 pt., 35c; 1 qt., 75c; 1 gal., \$2.00.



A new discovery, kills without burning; non-poisonous; effective against lice on turnip greens; leaf-hoppers and worms that bother cantaloupe, cucumber, Harlequin cabbage bugs. 1-ounce bottle makes 8 gallons. Price—post paid—1 oz., 45c; 4 ozs., \$1.15; 1 pt., \$2.65; 1 qt., \$4.25. At Store—1 oz., 35c; 4 ozs., \$1.00; 1 pt., \$2.50; 1 qt., \$3.20; gallon, \$9.70.

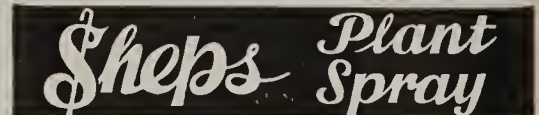


GRAFTING WAX—Used for grafting scions on trees, healing cuts around the graft, very essential to all orchardists. Full directions on each package. By mail, post paid—1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.25. Not prepaid—1/4 lb., 15c; 1/2 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.



Applying Paradichlorobenzene

Kills and controls plant lice, thrips, leaf hoppers, Harlequin bugs, red spiders, etc. If your muskmelon and cucumber crops are bothered with worms, use Shep's Plant Spray once a week. Kills lice on turnip greens, etc. Price—post paid—1/2-oz. bottle, 15c; 1 1/2 ozs., 35c; 1/2 pt., 85c; 1 pt., \$1.40. At Store—1/2 oz., 10c; 1 1/2 ozs., 25c; 1/2 pt., 75c; 1 pt., \$1.35.

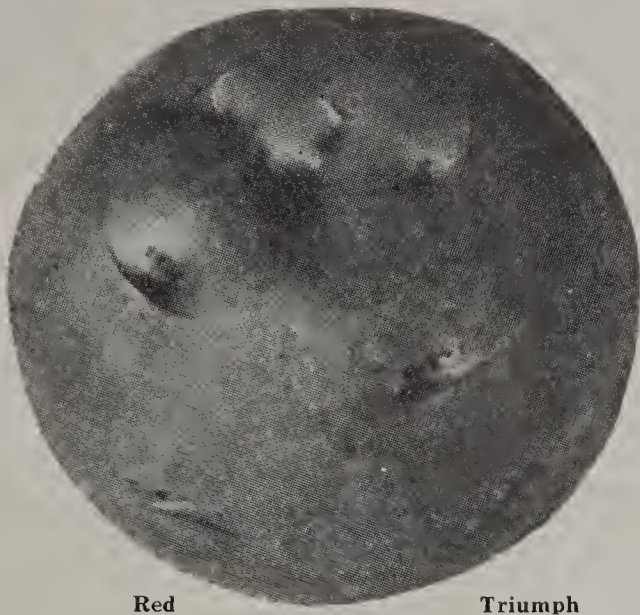
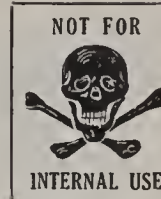


PARADICHLOROBENZENE—Kills peach tree borer. In the Upper South, September 15 to October 5 is the right time to apply; Middle South, October 1 to 15; and Lower South, October 10 to November 15. Can also be used in spring. For trees that have grown three years, use three-fourths of an ounce as a dose. Use only one-fourth ounce on trees that have grown two years. For trees four years of age and older, use one ounce. For abnormally large ones, use 1 1/4 ounces. Price—post paid—1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.60; 25 lbs., \$5.75; 50 lbs., \$10.75. Price, at Store or not prepaid—1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.30; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 50 lbs., \$10.00; 100-lb. drum, \$18.00.



ETHYLENE CHLORHYDRIN

"VOLATILE SOLVENT"—Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor. It is, of course, understood that we assume no responsibility for any effect of the Ethylene Chlorhydrin sold by us.



Red

Triumph

ETHYLENE CHLORHYDRIN

This preparation, which we have sold for 12 years, is for treating new Irish Potatoes or Irish Potatoes planted in the South in early Spring and matured in about 120 days. The seed are mostly State Certified Red Triumph (see cut above). This liquid is as clear as water, comes to us in drums which measure out about 50 gallons; we bottle this liquid in 1/2 Pt., 1 Pt., 1 Qt., 1/2 Gal., and Gallon bottles (see cut and directions for using). The bottles contain full directions for treating the Potatoes and we ship direct to you by parcel post, express or truck; or you can buy Ethylene Chlorhydrin from many merchants in the South; it is sold by many drug stores, hardware and supply stores. We ship it to every Southern State.

If you are a merchant write us for quantity prices, makes you a profit by having it on hand for your customers, saves him money, and by telling him how to treat his new potatoes for replanting saves him money again as they usually sell for a very low price at digging time and usually cold storage Potatoes for planting late crop are very high. You can also save him express, parcel post or truck charges on small amounts. Read below what others say who have tried this preparation for the purpose it was intended—Treating Spring-Grown Irish Potatoes for Planting the Second or Late Crop.

Letters from Our Customers Regarding Ethylene Chlorhydrin Used in 1937

Mr. Jeff Gilliam, Whiteville, Tenn., writes: I do not plant many second crop potatoes, just a few for home use. Have used Ethylene Chlorhydrin for two years, and like it fine. I use cow barn fertilizer. I got a good stand of potatoes this fall, and my neighbor got a very poor stand. He did not treat his seed potatoes.

Mr. C. A. Kimel, Clemmons, N. C., writes: Treated and planted my potatoes August 15th on low sandy loam land, about 600 pounds per acre. Used Armour's 2-9-3 fertilizer. Planted about 1 bushel on about 1/8 acre. I like it all right. Got a good stand of potatoes.

Mr. J. R. Holt, Nettleton, Ark., writes: Used your Ethylene Chlorhydrin to treat my potatoes, planted July 26th on red loam or heavy sand land. Used no fertilizer. Only planted 1/4 acre, about 3 bushels of potatoes. They will yield at the rate of 150 bushels to the acre. The first Ethylene Chlorhydrin I ever used, but have one-third more plants where I used it than where I did not use it.

Mr. George Anderson, Hillsboro, Tenn., writes: Treated my potatoes with your Ethylene Chlorhydrin, and planted about August 5th on medium low land. Used about 500 pounds per acre of 3-8-6 fertilizer. Used about 7 or 8 bushels of seed to an acre. Think they will yield about 80 to 100 bushels per acre. This is the first Ethylene Chlorhydrin I ever used and it sure will make them come up.

Mr. J. C. Troutman, Harmony, N. C., writes: Treated my potatoes with your Ethylene Chlorhydrin and planted them about July 28th on grey loam bottom branch land. Used about 10 bushels of seed to an acre, and about 600 pounds 3-8-3 fertilizer. They will yield about 150 bushels per acre. It does what it claims to do. Have almost a perfect stand. Beats buying seed by a long shot.

Mr. C. W. Schatz, Ohatchee, Ala., writes: Treated my potatoes with your Ethylene Chlorhydrin and planted about July 12th on sandy loam bottom land. Used about 100 pounds of 6-8-4 fertilizer to a small patch about 1/8 of an acre, and two bushels of seed. Think will make about 16 to 18 bushels on this 1/8 of an acre. Like it fine, ought to for I missed a stand two years, but got a good stand this year.

Mr. Cecil Watson, Ponca City, Okla., writes: Treated my potatoes



Causes Spring-Grown Irish Potatoes to Sprout for LATE Crop This new, quick method (in use 12 years) has the effect of waking the potato or bringing it out of the rest period.

Read Carefully How to Treat the Seed

Dig the potatoes and let them dry 3 or 4 weeks before planting. Eight hours before planting, cut the seed in pieces about 1 ounce in weight. Cut small potatoes in two. Dip the cut potatoes in solution of Ethylene Chlorhydrin and water as follows:

	Ethylene	Water	Treats	At Store	By Express	Post Paid
1/2 Pint	1/2 Pint	2 Gallons	2 Bushels	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.70
1 Pint	1 Pint	4 Gallons	4 Bushels	1.00	1.00	1.25
1 Quart	1 Quart	8 Gallons	10 Bushels	2.00	2.00	2.35
1/2 Gallon	1/2 Gallon	16 Gallons	20 Bushels	2.75	2.75	3.25
1 Gallon	1 Gallon	32 Gallons	40 Bushels	4.25	4.25	4.95

Allow the potatoes to remain in the solution just long enough to become thoroughly wet. Remove and put in a container just as near air-tight as possible and let remain there eight hours. Remove and store in cool, shady place where temperature is under 90 degrees. Do not treat potatoes when temperature is above 90 degrees in shade, as it will cause rot. Do not treat with any other chemical, as the combined treatments will cause rot. Lay off rows in ground that has been well worked, open deep furrows so as to cover seed deep; plant early in morning, late in afternoon, or on a cloudy day; drop pieces 12 to 15 inches apart, cover 4 to 6 inches deep; a low, moist piece of soil. Plant from July 1st until last week in August. Many plant early in September in lower Southern territory. It requires 8 to 10 bushels to plant an acre.

with your Ethylene Chlorhydrin and planted about July 21st on flat sandy loam, well drained, land. Used about 300 pounds of 4-8-8 fertilizer to an acre. Planted about 7 bushels seed to an acre. They will yield about 100 to 150 bushels. It is the only thing to use for potatoes.

Mr. W. A. Wyatt, Bradford, Ark., writes: Treated my potatoes with your Ethylene Chlorhydrin, planted them about 4:00 A. M., 7-27-37, on sandy loam red clay sub-soil. Used about 900 pounds 4-8-6 to an acre. Planted about 9 bushels seed to an acre. They will yield about 100 bushels to an acre if we do not have early frost. I intend to use it next year.

Mr. L. I. Richardson, Blytheville, Ark., writes: Treated my potatoes with your Ethylene Chlorhydrin, and planted them about August 2nd to 15th on rich loam, previously in clover pasture. Used no fertilizer. Used about 15 pounds seed, whole, not sliced up, to an acre. Average yield about 200 bushels per acre. Would not think of planting without its use.

Mr. W. R. Bogle, Bardwell, Ky., writes: Treated my potatoes with your Ethylene Chlorhydrin and planted them August 6th on bottom land. Did not use fertilizer. Planted 1 bushel seed, about one-tenth came up and the others rotted. The ones I planted whole came up and were about a foot high now. Looking fine.

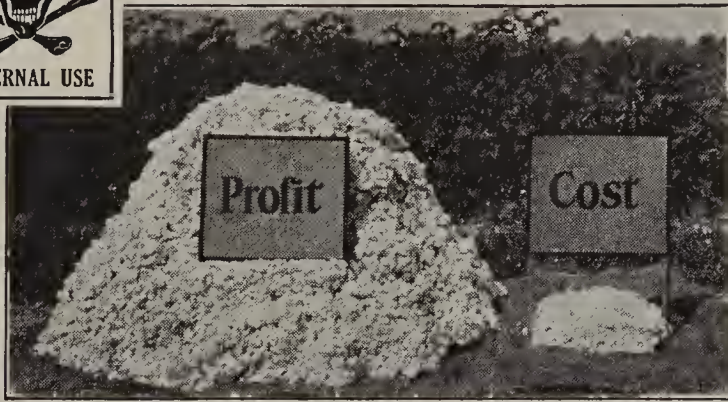
Mr. A. B. Evans, Potts Camp, Miss., writes: Treated my potatoes with your Ethylene Chlorhydrin and planted them about August 1st on clay loam. Used barnyard and 6-12-6, 300 pounds to 1/2 acre. Used about 8 to 10 bushels seed per acre. I made 40 bushels on 1/4 acre, spring crop. Will be glad to let you know how Fall crop turns out later. So far it is O. K.

Mrs. Elmer Brazel, Dawson, Ala., writes: Treated my potatoes with your Ethylene Chlorhydrin, planted them somewhere between the 10th and 15th of August on medium rich soil. Mixed soda and potash acid 60 pounds to an acre. Only planted 1 bushel on a small plat. Will yield about 8 or 10 bushels on what we have planted. I like it because of the results we receive.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

Keep These Preparations Away from Your Stock. - WARNING - Keep These Preparations Away from Children and Pets.



Du Bay Seed Disinfectants Increase Profits 2% CERESAN FOR COTTON, PEAS, SORGHUM MERITS OF 2% CERESAN TREATMENT

Simple, Easy Treatment—2% Ceresan disinfection of cotton seed is simple, easy and practical. Three ounces of 2% Ceresan dust treat one bushel of cotton seed.

Treat in Spare Time—2% Ceresan treatment may be made any time after the seed is thoroughly dried and cured and before planting.

Harmless to Seed—2% Ceresan, when used as directed, is harmless to cotton seed. Treated seed is not in danger of reinfection from contaminated sacks, bins or planters.

Prices—Post Paid—1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.10; 25 lbs., \$12.85. At Store—1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$12.50; 100-lb. drum, \$49.00; 300-lb. drum, \$144.00. Write for Booklet.

SEMESAN—For Flower and Vegetable Seeds

Prevents seed rotting under unfavorable soil conditions. Effective in controlling damping-off. Harmless to the seed, but deadly to disease organisms on them.

Prices—Post paid—2 ozs., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.65; 5 lbs., \$11.95. At Store—2 ozs., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.75.



NEW SEMESAN BEL—For Potatoes

Seed potato treatment with New Improved Semesan Bel gave an average increase in yield of 35.4 bushels per acre, by controlling seed-borne scab and Rhizoctonia, reducing seed rotting and improving stands.



NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN JR.—For Corn.

Insure good stands and yields. It protects seed from rotting and prevents certain seed-borne diseases. Use 2 ounces per bushel. Costs from 2 1/2c to 3c an acre.



NEW IMPROVED CERESAN

Effective against bunt or stinking smut of wheat; loose and covered oats smuts; black loose smut, covered smut and stripe of barley; seedling blight of all three.



All legumes—plants that bear their seed in pods—like peas, beans, alfalfa, form a partnership at the roots with certain kinds of healthful bacteria called legume germs, that are able to draw nitrogen from the air and give it to the plant.

Without these germs, legumes would rob the soil for nourishment and have a sickly growth, for few soils contain a natural supply. It is therefore necessary to "inoculate"—apply these nitrogen-gathering germs directly to the seed.

Table with 3 columns: Alfalfa, All Clovers, Size, Retail P., Paid. Rows for 1/2, 1, and 2 1/2 bushels.

Table with 3 columns: Lespedeza (Hulled or Unhulled), Size, Retail P., Paid. Rows for 1-bu. size, 1 bushel, 2 bushels, and 5 bushels.

Table with 3 columns: Peas, Vetch, Beans, Austrian Winter Peas, Size, Retail P., Paid. Rows for 1/2, 1, 2 1/3, 5, and 12 1/2 bushels.

Table with 3 columns: Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Austrian Winter Peas, Size, Retail P., Paid. Rows for 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 bushels.

BUCK BRAND INOCULATOR FOR LEGUMES



For Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red, White, Alsike, and Japan Clover.

Table with 3 columns: Bu. size, Post Paid, At Store. Rows for 1/2, 1, 2 1/2, and 5 Bu. size.

For Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Austrian Winter Peas, Field and Garden Beans and Vetch.

Table with 3 columns: Bu. size, Post Paid, At Store. Rows for 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 Bu. size.

LEGUME-AID-INOCULATION



Living bacteria in a base of relatively low moisture content which adheres to dry seed without the use of water. Recommended because of its ease of application.

ONLY THE BEST STRAINS of bacteria are used. They have been selected from a large collection and are the best now available.

CULTURES OF MORE THAN adequate size are supplied to insure results even under unfavorable conditions.

PROMPT DELIVERY is desirable as fresh cultures are much more effective than old ones. To insure the use of fresh cultures we only permit their sale within four months after preparation.

For Small Seed—Alfalfa and All Clovers. At Store Post-paid

Table with 3 columns: For one-half bushel, For one bushel, For two and one-half bushels. Columns: Amount, At Store, Post-paid.

For Large Seed—Beans, Peas, Vetch, Soy Beans.

Table with 3 columns: For one bushel, For two bushels, For five bushels. Columns: Amount, At Store, Post-paid.





RAT POISONS AND PEST KILLERS

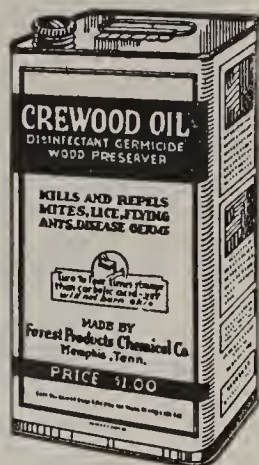
These Preparations Are Poisonous.

Crewood Oil

Paint or spray the poultry house with Crewood Oil. Insects, mites or lice can not survive where it is. It is a special distilled wood creosote that soaks into the wood and kills the germs and mites instantly.

Prices at Store:

- 1-gal. can.....\$0.90
2 1/2-gal. drum..... 1.50
5-gal. drum..... 2.50
10-gal. drum..... 4.50
50-gal. drum..... 16.00



KILLS RATS



without poison

K-R-O is made of red squill, an ingredient recommended by U. S. Government as sure death to rats and mice but which will not kill anything else.

K-R-O KILLS-RATS-ONLY

K-R-O Prices—Small size, post paid, 80c; at Store, 75c. Large size, post paid, \$2.10; at Store, \$2.00.



Red Cross Rat and Mouse Embalmer

A sure rat and mouse destroyer that does the work thoroughly and without any odor. Post paid, 30c and 60c. At Store, 25c and 50c.



Tobacco Powder

Controls round worm in poultry. Easy to use and very inexpensive. Mix 2 pounds of this extra fine quality Tobacco Powder in 100 pounds of mash.

2-lb. pkg., 25c; post paid, 40c. 10 lbs., 85c; post paid, \$1.10.



"Black Leaf" Worm Pellets

If you prefer individual dosing, use "Black Leaf" Worm Pellets. The uncoated pellets are odorless and tasteless, containing "shockless" nicotine made from the powder and highly effective. Price—Post paid, Adult size, doz., 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 45c; 100, 85c; 500, \$3.50; 1,000, \$6.50. For 2 to 4-lb. chickens give one-half the easily broken adult size tablet.



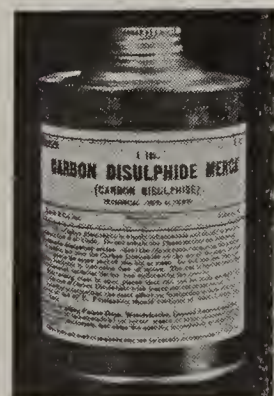
A scientifically prepared mouse exterminator. It's a tiny imported seed, scientifically treated in such a way that practically all the chemical is absorbed by the kernel. The mice gnaw the seed to reach the kernel, leaving the hull. They then go outside to die. Price—Pkg. 15c, post paid 25c; 1 carton, 24 pkgs., \$3.00, post paid \$3.20.



BEE BRAND

World's Largest Selling Insect Powder

—because it is certain death to flies, ants, moths, lice, mosquitoes, roaches and other household and poultry insects. Absolutely harmless to humans, animals and pets. Price—2 1/4 ozs., 25c; 6 ozs., 50c; 11 ozs., \$1.00, post paid.



Carbon Disulphide

Used for controlling weevil in peas, beans, grains, etc. Method of Treating—Put seeds to be treated in an air-tight container, as a water barrel, strong goods box or metal container. For treating small lots, 2 ozs. of Carbon Disulphide per bushel is sufficient. Full directions on package. Caution—Keep open fire, such as lanterns, matches, etc., away from Carbon Disulphide. Price—1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00. Not available.

Corrosive Sublimate

Used for treating sweet potatoes before bedding to prevent black rot. One ounce will make 8 to 10 gallons of solution. Post paid—1/4 lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.60; 5 lbs., \$7.75. At Store—1/4 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$7.50.



Roach Killer

This preparation is not poisonous to pet animals or human beings. It affects only such insects as roaches, water bugs, etc., and can be used in the home and pantry with freedom. Small size, 40c; large size, 75c; post paid.

Bed Bug Killer

Kills the bug and the egg; insures peaceful sleep. Positively will destroy bed bugs, mites, ticks and lice in the poultry house. Small size, 40c; large size, 75c; post paid.



Antrol

Offers quick and complete relief. Poured in receptacles at places where the ants may be seen. Safe around pets.

Simply place the glass "feeders" along ant trails, and the ants carry the Antrol Syrup to their nests for food—quickly killing the queen and the entire ant family. Four filled feeders, post paid, 55c; at Store, 40c.



The Acme Ant-Kill cottage set contains 3-ounce bottle syrup, 5 service cups and 5 nails. For large premises, syrup is offered in larger quantities, with service cups extra as may be required. Price—1 set, 60c; post paid, 85c.

TERRO Ant Killer

Will rid your place of Ants in 24 hours. Dead sure and quick relief from ants of all kinds. Simply pour the preparation where ants enter the house or where they travel. Price—post paid, 35c; at Store, 25c.

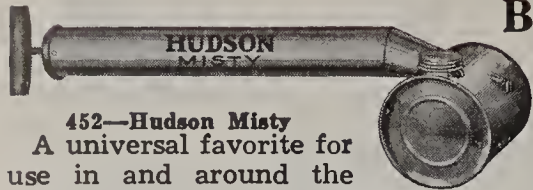
Mulch Paper

Mulch Paper—(Light weight roll for annual crops)—18 in. wide, 300 yds. long. Price, \$1.50 per roll. 36 in. wide and 300 yds long. Price, \$2.50 per roll.



BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

BUCHANAN'S SPRAY PUMPS



452—Hudson Misty

A universal favorite for use in and around the house, yard, garden, chicken house.

No. 452—Heavy tin, post paid, 55c; at Store, 40c.

No. 452B—Copper tank, post paid, 85c; at Store, 75c. Capacity, about 1 quart.

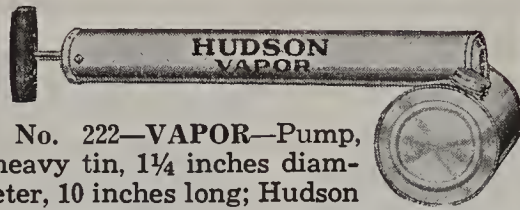


HUDSON ADJUTANT

Pump—1½-in. diameter, 10-in. stroke.

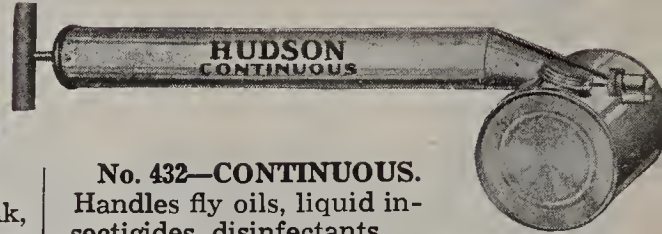
Powder Reservoir—3 in. diameter, 4 in. long, with air valve to prevent powder getting into pump.

No. 664—Adjutant Duster, post paid, 65c; at Store, 50c.



HUDSON VAPOR

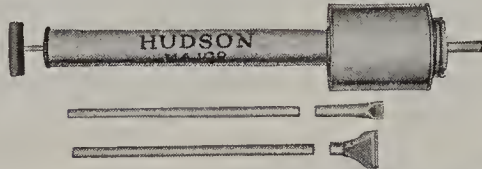
No. 222—VAPOR—Pump, heavy tin, 1¼ inches diameter, 10 inches long; Hudson AIR-PAK plunger and sturdy rod. Tank, heavy tin, 3 inches diameter, 3 inches long; capacity about ¾ pint. Length over all, 14 inches. Price—Post paid, 35c; at Store, 25c.



HUDSON CONTINUOUS

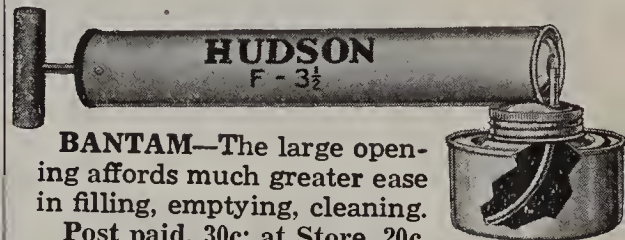
No. 432—CONTINUOUS. Handles fly oils, liquid insecticides, disinfectants.

No. 432—Continuous, heavy tin, post paid, 85c; at Store, 75c.



HUDSON MAJOR DUSTER

No. 665 — MAJOR DUSTER — Handles paris green, arsenate of lead, calcium arsenate and similar poisons very efficiently. Post paid, 95c; at Store, 80c.



HUDSON F - 3½

BANTAM—The large opening affords much greater ease in filling, emptying, cleaning. Post paid, 30c; at Store, 20c.



No. 120G THRIFTY

Tank—6½ inches diameter, 17 inches high; capacity 2¼ gallons. Made of galvanized sheet. Pump—1¾ inches diameter, 14 inches long; seamless brass tubing. Recessed bronze ball valve seats perfectly. Discharge Hose—24 inches of special high pressure spray hose. Attaches directly to the supply tube which extends to the bottom of the tank and allows all the liquid to be discharged. One in heavy fibre carton. Shipping weight, 8 pounds.

No. 120G—Thrifty, galvanized tank, post paid, \$3.45; at Store, \$3.25.



No. 140G JUNIOR

Tank—6½ inches diameter, 17 inches long; capacity about 2½ gallons. Pump—1¾ inches diameter, 15 inches long; seamless brass tubing. Discharge Hose—Attaches to the supply tube which extends to the bottom of the tank and allows all the liquid to be discharged. Nozzle—Automatic shut-off nozzle, which will handle all solutions perfectly.

No. 140G — Galvanized tank, post paid, \$4.75; at Store, \$4.50.

No. 140B — Copper tank, post paid, \$7.60; at Store, \$7.35.



No. 133 — TROMBONE—High pressure spray pump for handling all solutions. Continuous in operation, maintaining a steady discharge without undue exertion on the part of the operator. All parts are brass with bronze ball valve, easily accessible.

No. 133—Trombone, post paid, \$4.15; at Store, \$4.00.



No. 210G PERFECTION

Tank—7½ inches diameter, 20 inches high; capacity, 4 gallons. Seams are riveted and soldered. Hose—Attaches direct to the discharge tube which extends to the bottom of the tank. Nozzle—Designed for high pressure work; is automatic and operates perfectly under all pressures. Pump—Seamless brass tubing, 1¾ inches diameter, 15 inches long.

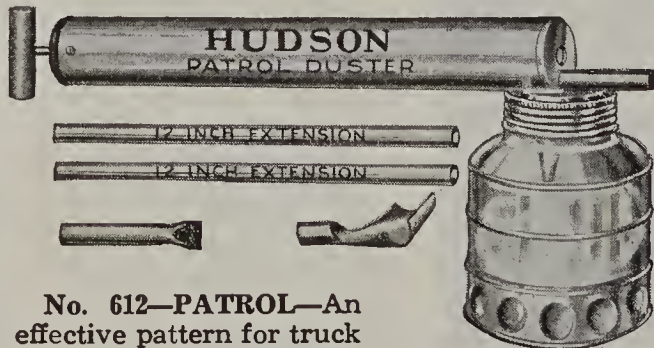
No. 210G — Galvanized tank, post paid, \$6.75; at Store, \$6.50.

No. 210B — Copper tank, post paid, \$10.75; at Store, \$10.50.



No. 128—MOHAWK — All working parts are brass. Foot rest is adjustable for various heights. Comes equipped with 3 feet of hose, 12-inch iron extension and brass nozzle with variable discs.

No. 128 — Mohawk, weight 7 lbs., post paid, \$4.45; at Store, \$4.25.



HUDSON PATROL DUSTER

12 INCH EXTENSION

12 INCH EXTENSION

No. 612—PATROL—An effective pattern for truck gardens, field crops, etc. The two 12-inch extensions and reversible angle nozzle permit the operator to reach all parts of the plant easily. Pump—1¾ x 14 inches. Powder Reservoir—Glass, specially designed. Contents always visible. Wide mouth permits easy filling.

No. 612—Patrol, with Jar, each, \$1.00; post paid, \$1.20.

No. 135GF — CLIMAX — Tank — With NU-EEZ funnel top. 7½ x 20 inches, capacity approximately 3½ gallons. Discharge Equipment—24 in. of ¾-in. special high pressure spray hose. Attaches directly to the supply tube which extends to the bottom of tank and allows all the liquid to be discharged. Perfection automatic shut-off valve, all brass. Designed for high pressure work.

No. 135GF—Climax, galvanized tank, post paid, \$4.75; at the Store, \$4.50.



IT ISN'T SO STRANGE

That the customer held by the slender thread of low price is here today and gone tomorrow, whereas the customer held by the ties of quality and service becomes a permanent asset.

We are proud of the fact that many of our customers have been with us for more than 40 years. We believe that quality and service is the answer.

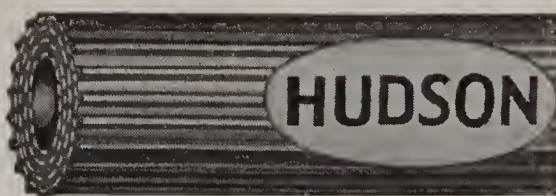


247G

The HUDSON DU-MORE is a continuous high pressure sprayer adapted for all truck and field crops, vineyards, bushes, fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, etc. Will handle all agricultural insecticides. Tank holds 4 gallons. Made of heavy galvanized steel, sturdily built. Equipped with wide shoulder straps, adjustable in length. Operates with remarkable ease because of long handle placed at right of user. Is equipped with 3 feet of spray hose, 2-foot iron extension rod, shut-off and brass Fog Nozzle. Packed one in a carton. Shipping weight, 19 pounds.

No. 247G — Galvanized Du-More, post paid, \$15.35; at Store, 15.00.

No. 247B—Copper Du-More, post paid, \$21.60; at Store, \$21.25.

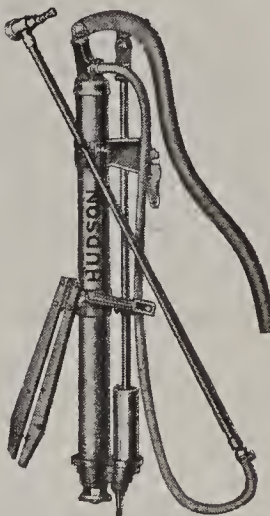


See prices right hand column

No. 4S—BARREL PUMP — Is powerful, light and durable and will maintain a continuous working pressure of 200 pounds.

No. 4S—Pump, no discharge equipment. Shipping weight, 30 pounds. Post paid, \$10.25; at Store, \$9.75.

No. 4SA — Pump with 6 feet 3/8-inch 5-ply spray hose and 4-foot extension rod, total 10 feet, and angle Ideal Nozzle. Shipping weight, 33 pounds. Post paid, \$12.25; at Store, \$11.75.



Hudson Spray Parts

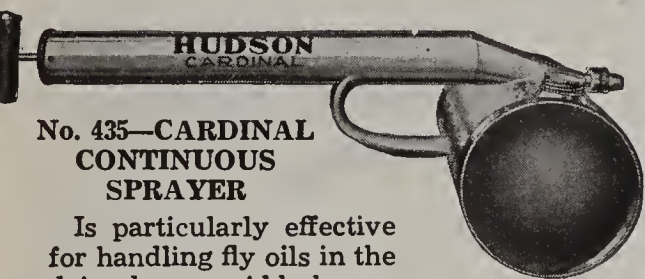
- |                             |      |        |           |
|-----------------------------|------|--------|-----------|
| No. 168 Angle Spray Nozzles | Each | 60c    | Post Paid |
| No. 166 Spray Nozzles       | Each | 60c    |           |
| No. 149 Brass Shut-off Cock | Each | \$1.25 |           |
| No. 176 Perfection Nozzle   | Each | \$1.50 |           |
| No. 155 Adjustable Nozzle   | Each | \$1.30 |           |

Extension Rods

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 2-ft. Brass Rods | \$0.60; mailed, \$0.70 |
| 3-ft. Brass Rods | .80; mailed, .90       |
| 4-ft. Brass Rods | 1.00; mailed, 1.10     |

Spray Repairs

- |  |     |           |
|--|-----|-----------|
| Leather Washers, Barrel Pumps                                  | 15c | Post Paid |
| Leather Washers, Bucket Pumps                                  | 10c |           |
| Leather Washers for Comp. Air                                  | 10c |           |
| Rubber Gaskets for Comp. Air                                   | 10c |           |
| Check Valves for Comp Air Sprayers                             | 15c |           |
| Whirl Discs, Brass Screens and Outside Discs for Spray Nozzles | 10c |           |



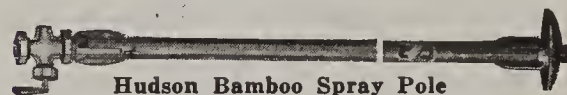
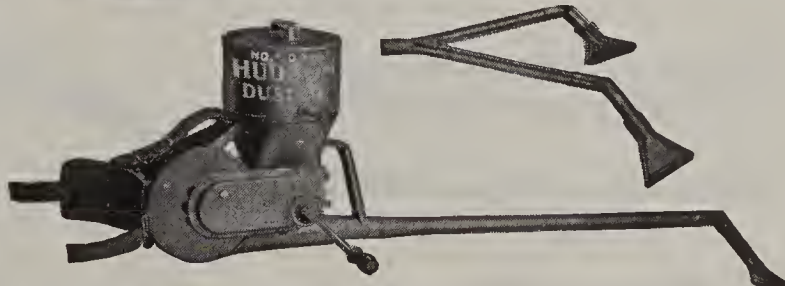
No. 435—CARDINAL CONTINUOUS SPRAYER

Is particularly effective for handling fly oils in the dairy barn, milk house, creamery, etc. Handles all oil base solutions and insecticides, breaking them up into a fine vapor. Adjustable nozzle takes care of solutions of varying consistency. Holds 3 quarts. Pump is 13 inches long and 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

No. 435NS—Cardinal Sprayer, post paid, \$1.50; at Store, \$1.35.

No. 608—HUDSON DUSTER—Develops an unusually powerful air blast. It delivers more than enough air at the nozzle to prevent clogging and to break the powder into a fine floating dust. It has two agitators, one oscillating, one rotary. Will handle any powder, light or heavy. Gear case is oil and dust proof.

Packed one in a heavy fibre carton. Shipping weight, 22 pounds. Price—Post paid, \$12.90; at Store, \$12.50.



Hudson Bamboo Spray Pole

HUDSON BAMBOO SPRAY POLES are brass lined. This lining is in one piece, locked to the poles at both ends. Will not turn inside the bamboo because of the special end castings.

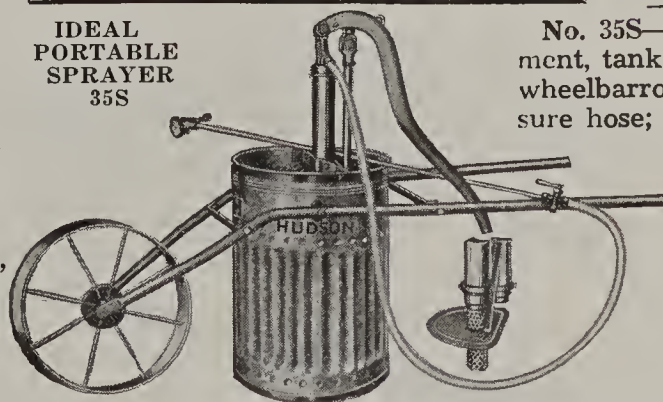
No. 42—Spray Pole, 8-foot, with stop cock. Price, each, \$3.75.

HUDSON SPRAY HOSE—It is 5-ply, and the inner liner is not affected by the chemical action of the various sprays. Furnished in both 3/8-inch and 1/2-inch sizes, any length up to 50 feet.

Price—3/8-inch, post paid, 1 to 10 ft., 13c per ft.; 10 ft. or more, 12c per ft. At Store—11c. 1/2-inch, post paid, 1 to 10 ft., 17c per ft.; 10 ft. or more, 16c per ft. At Store—15c.

SPRAYING—See Index.

IDEAL PORTABLE SPRAYER 35S



No. 35S—IDEAL PORTABLE SPRAYER—Equipment, tank 12 gallons, portable, attached to an iron wheelbarrow frame with wheel; 10 feet 3/8-inch pressure hose; 4 feet pipe extension; 1 T shut-off cock; 1 nozzle. Weight, 65 pounds. Fitted with non-clogging tubular brass screen and special dasher agitator. See cut. Price, \$20.25.

No. 35S—IDEAL—Different from No. 34S in that it is equipped with a reserve air pressure gauge and tank.

No. 35S—Ideal with pressure tank and gauge. Price, \$30.75.

MAGIC GARDEN HOSE SPRAYER

Made of durable material, chromium finished to prevent corrosion. Cartridge chamber is easily refilled.

Price Magic Sprayer with two cartridges, post paid, \$4.75. Extra cartridges, post paid, 30c each.

No. 36S SUNSHINE SPRAYER



No. 36S—SUNSHINE—Fits the needs of the florist or nursery man, because its width permits its use between the narrow rows; also adapted for orchards, vineyards and truck gardens, for whitewashing poultry houses and dairy barns. Valves are bronze balls mounted in a brass cage, accessible without dismantling the pump. Cylinder is seamless brass. Air chamber has ample capacity for high pressure and steady discharge. Tank is heavy gauge copper bearing galvanized steel; capacity 12 1/2 gallons. Discharge equipment consists of 5 feet of 3/8-inch 5-ply spray hose, 2-foot iron pipe extension and angle spray nozzle. Fitted with non-clogging tubular brass screen and special dasher agitator which cleans it thoroughly at each stroke of the pump plunger.

Standard Package—One in a crate. Shipping weight, 43 pounds. \$12.75.



FRUIT GROWERS' SUPPLIES



EVERMARK—For writing on all plant labels. Will not rub off, will not wash off. Endorsed by leading growers everywhere. You cannot afford to use any other pencil. How many plant names have you lost after using common pencils? Don't take chances—use EVERMARK exclusively. Made especially for growers.

Price, post paid—Each, 10c; 3 for 25c.

White Wood Labels



These labels made of White Wood, need no paint and will last for many months—used by professional market gardeners, orchardists, nurserymen for labeling trees, plants, shrubs, and flowering plants.

Dahlia or Tree Labels with copper wire, 3 1/2-inch. Post paid, 50, 30c; 100, 50c; 500, \$1.40. At Store, 50, 20c; 100, 35c; 500, \$1.15; 1,000, \$2.00.

Pot Labels, 5-in., post paid, 50, 30c; 100, 50c; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.75. At Store, 50, 25c; 100, 40c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50.

Ten-inch Pot Labels, post paid, 50, 50c; 100, 85c; 500, \$3.10. At Store, 50, 40c; 100, 65c; 500, \$2.75; 1,000, \$5.00.



Snap-Cut Pruner

119—SNAP-CUT PRUNER—The snap-cut design makes an extremely easy and fine cutting tool. It is proclaimed by fruit growers, gardeners, etc., as the finest shear ever produced. Each, post paid, \$1.60; at Store, \$1.50.

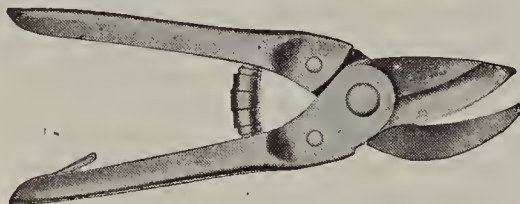
118—LADIES' SNAP CUT—Post paid, \$1.35; at Store, \$1.25.

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS

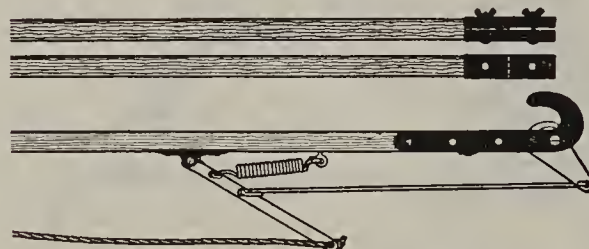
	Post Paid		At Store	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
4 in.....	\$ .10	\$ .70	\$ .05	\$ .40
6 in.....	.20	1.50	.10	.95
8 in.....	.45	3.25	.20	2.00
10 in.....	.70	...	.35	3.90
12 in.....	1.00	...	.75	5.75

FLOWER POT SAUCERS

	Post Paid		At Store	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
4 in.....	\$ .10	\$ .55	\$ .05	\$ .30
6 in.....	.15	.90	.07	.50
8 in.....	.20	1.70	.10	1.00
10 in.....	.30	2.50	.15	1.75



No. 22—A low priced but efficient pruner, 8 inches. Post paid, 60c; at Store, 50c.



No. 1312S

No. 1312S—For general home or orchard, use the Tip-Top Tree Trimmer; is an easy cutting, easy to operate tool whose 12-foot handle is furnished in three sections. The 12-inch saw blade is a valuable addition, as it makes the tool a pole saw as well as a trimmer. Post paid, \$3.00; at Store, \$2.75.



T. R. No. 0—12"—For young orchards. Small limbs, plumbers, electricians and household use. Pistol grip handle fastened with two screws. Handle not detachable. 1 1/8" at point, 2 3/8" at butt. T. R. No. 0—12" Speed Saw. Use No. 101 gauge when filing. Post paid, \$2.70; at Store, \$2.50.



No. 172—A very serviceable and strong pruner with ratchet adjusting nut; 9 in. Post paid, \$1.35; at Store, \$1.25.



No. 130—California pattern, volute spring, ratchet nut, 9 in. Post paid, \$1.00; at Store 90c.



No. 230—California pattern, flat spring, ratchet nut, 9 in. Post paid, \$1.10; at Store, \$1.00.



Budding Knife

BUDDING KNIFE—(See cut.) Good quality. Each, post paid, \$1.25; at Store, \$1.15.

GRAFTING KNIFE—Same quality as above. Each, post paid, \$1.25; at Store \$1.15.



No. 20—California Pruning Saw, made of genuine silver steel. Has a very narrow blade with rip teeth. Blade tapers from 1/4 inch wide at point. Length 12 inches. Post paid, \$1.25; at Store, \$1.10.

No. 20—Same as above except 14-in. length. Post paid, \$1.40; at Store, \$1.25.

No. 113—California pattern, crescent shaped, special steel blade, hardwood handle riveted to steel blade, 12 in. Post paid, \$1.25; at Store, \$1.15.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES

See Index for instructions on pruning and trimming fruit trees.



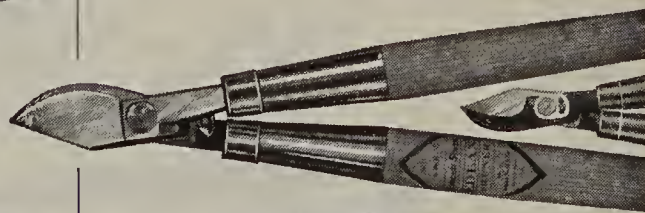
JUTE TWINE—2-PLY

For bunching vegetables, tying plants to stakes and trellises, etc.

	P. Paid	At Store
1/2-lb. balls	Each \$0.20	\$0.15
10 1/2-lb. balls	1.20	1.00
25-lb. coils	Each 5.75	5.00
50-lb. coils	Each 8.50	8.50



No. 149HH—A long-handled pruner using the famous Snap Cut Action. Ash handles pinned to the shank. This shear will cut large limbs with unbelievable ease. 27 inches. Post paid, \$3.25; at Store, \$3.00.



No. 055—Lopping Shears

No. 055—Light weight but strong enough for heavy work; blade and hook are of hardened and tempered steel, 28 inches. Post paid, \$2.20; at Store, \$2.00.

No. 056—Same as above, except 36 inches long. Post paid, \$2.45; at Store, \$2.25.

BUCHANAN'S—FERTILIZERS

**VIGORO**  
Complete Plant Food

Feed everything  
you grow...with

**VIGORO**

THE COMPLETE,  
BALANCED PLANT FOOD

Watermelon growers knew that the secret of making this crop more profitable to them was to grow finer quality melons and to get them to market earlier. In an effort to solve their problems, watermelon growers have been doing some private experimenting.

As a result of practical experiments hundreds of growers have discovered that Vigoro gives them the big, sweet, early-maturing melons they need to make a fair profit. Some have now been using Vigoro for several years and report that they always make a profit when they use Vigoro.

Vigoro is a scientific product that was created to meet the needs of all plant life. Experiments and years of research proved that only a complete plant food . . . that is a plant food that contained all of the 11 elements scientists had proved plants require from the soil . . . would prove satisfactory.

Because Vigoro contains all these elements in a balanced proportion, it assures the vines a square meal. Under such ideal conditions quick, healthy growth of both vine and melon can be expected. Experience has proved that Vigoro feeding increases the size and weight of the fruit as well as maturing it one to two weeks earlier.

Prices—Post paid—1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 25 lbs., \$1.90; 50 lbs., \$3.25. At Store—1-lb. pkt., 10c; 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

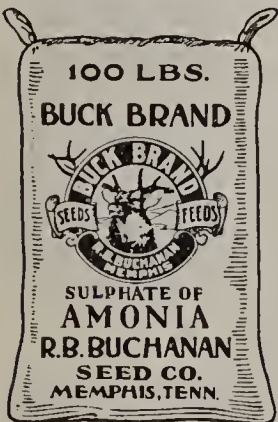


Like other Swift products, Vigoro is the leader in its field. For all plants, feed Vigoro.



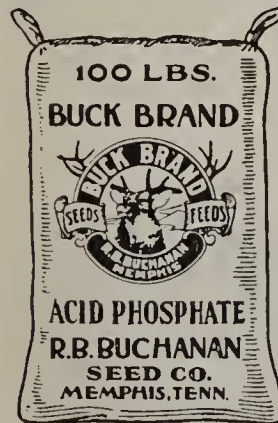
**NITRATE OF SODA**—The most readily available form in which nitrogen can be had. Largely used for forcing vegetables, for applying to grass fields after each cutting. For field use, apply 150 pounds to acre; applied as a side dressing to cotton or corn will almost double the yield.

Price, post paid—5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.25. Not prepaid—5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.25.



**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA**—Sulphate of Ammonia contains 25¼ per cent of Ammonia, or 20¼ per cent of Nitrogen. We recommend that corn be top-dressed with Sulphate of Ammonia at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre, applied early in the growing period or when the plants are 2 to 3 feet high. **For Orchards**—Peach trees, apply when buds show signs of swelling, 1 to 2 pounds of Sulphate of Ammonia to bearing trees up to 10 years of age.

Price, post paid—5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.50. Not post paid—5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.25.



**ACID PHOSPHATE** is recommended for all legume, grain and grass crops, and for applying to all land deficient in Phosphoric Acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of it to barnyard manure, all manure being high in ammonia but low in phosphoric acid. Apply 300 to 400 pounds to the acre broadcast.

Price, post paid—5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 15 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$1.15. Not prepaid—5 lbs., 20c; 10 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., 65c; 50 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$1.25.

**BUCHANAN'S 4-8-8 FERTILIZER**

Analysis: 4% Nitrogen, 8% Phosphate, 8% Potash

Especially good for fertilizing Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and all root crops. If properly applied it produces smoothness and firmness in the tubers and fruit, also giving earlier maturity. It is an excellent fertilizer for general crops on soils deficient in Potash, especially sandy soils.

Price, not prepaid—5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.10; 100 lbs., \$1.75.

**BUCHANAN'S TRUCK GROWER**

Analysis: 4% Nitrogen, 8% Phosphate, 4% Potash

Vegetables of a leafy nature require an ample supply of nitrogen to give them that quick growth on which their quality largely depends; others, like beans and peas, demand, in addition, phosphoric acid to develop and produce their pods and seeds. Our Vegetable Grower is prepared for all garden crops. Apply 300 pounds to 1,000 pounds to acre, depending on soil and crop grown.

Price, not prepaid—5 lbs., 20c; 10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 70c; 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.65.



**STEAMED BONE MEAL**—Our Bone Meal will analyze 24% phosphoric acid and not less than 2.47% ammonia. Bone meal is an excellent fertilizer for all kinds of fruit trees, rose bushes, grape vines, bulbs, ferns, and other potted plants, and for grass crops. It is especially desirable for producing solid, firm growth, which is an important feature in fertilizing the orchard, shade trees, shrubs, etc. Fine for lawns.

Price, post paid—1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.40; 50 lbs., \$2.40. Not prepaid—2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.25.



**BUCHANAN'S TIP-TOP TRUCKER**

Analysis: 6% Nitrogen, 8% Phosphate, 6% Potash

A very high grade fertilizer for general purposes, giving you more for your money than any other mixed fertilizer we sell. Popular among market gardeners who wish to get their crops on the early market. The high nitrogen content gives vegetables a quick start and pushes them to maturity.

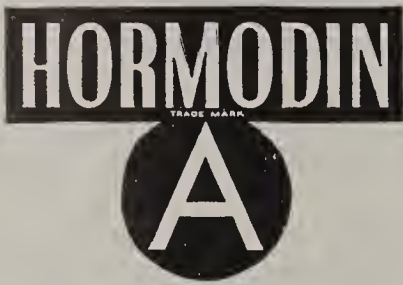
Price, not prepaid—5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$1.90.

**MURIATE OF POTASH (50% Available Potash)**—Necessary for cotton fertilizing; prevents rust, increases yield. For cotton and grains, 25 to 50 pounds to acre; for potatoes, turnips and truck crops, 50 to 150 pounds to acre.

Price, post paid—5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$1.50. Price, not prepaid—5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$2.75.



**HORMODIN**  
 "The Root-Forming Chemical"



Hormodin "A" is the hormone-like plant growth substance that stimulates rapid root growth on cuttings. It assures quicker and better rooting of cuttings in higher percentages than ever before possible. Many species, heretofore considered impossible to propagate from cuttings, may now be grown successfully from cuttings treated with Hormodin.

Simple, economical, and scientific, the Hormodin treatment of cuttings brings increased certainty to plant propagation. This means lower costs, with consequent increased profits for the commercial grower, and lends new fascination to gardening for the amateur.

Hormodin "A" is offered in economical and convenient Boyce Thompson Institute Units of dosage and root growth potency. Nurserymen, greenhouse men, and other commercial growers will be interested in the large economy packages.

Each package contains a calibrated easy-to-use measure, complete directions, and a treatment chart.

Size of Package	Price per Package
5 c.c. ( 20 B.T.I. Units) .....	\$ 1.00
15 c.c. ( 60 B.T.I. Units) .....	2.00
60 c.c. (240 B.T.I. Units) .....	7.00
120 c.c. (480 B.T.I. Units) .....	13.00
240 c.c. (960 B.T.I. Units) .....	24.00

**MISCELLANEOUS**



**OLD SMOKEHOUSE Liquid Smoke**  
 Used to preserve and flavor hams, bacon, sausage, fish and other meats. Prevents molding, skippers, rancidness and shrinkage of meats. Directions on each package. Post paid, pint, 65c; quart, \$1.10. At Store, pint, 50c; quart, \$1.00.



It is the greatest convenience ever developed for everyone who makes sausage. It saves mixing your own ingredients. It is easier to use. It takes out all "guess-work" in seasoning. It saves disappointments because it enables you to get the same rich delicious flavor—the same tempting taste—every time.

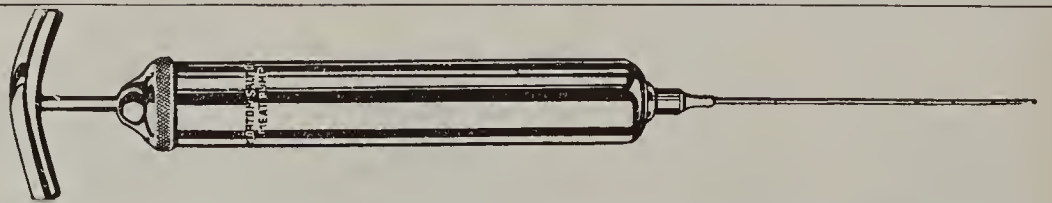
Post paid—3 ozs., 15c; 10 ozs., 35c; 1 lb., 45c; 7½ lbs., \$1.75.  
 Price—At Store—3-oz. can, 10c; 10 ozs., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; 7½ lbs., \$1.50.



**MEAT CURING THERMOMETER**

Stop guessing, make sure of proper temperatures when scalding, chilling and curing meat. Morton's Meat Curing Thermometer is one of the greatest instruments ever offered farmers to help take the "guess-work" out of curing meats. On the face there are special markings showing the correct temperatures for scalding, chilling and curing. With this handy thermometer you will know exactly what the temperatures are.

Price each, post paid, \$1.10. At Store, \$1.00.



**MEAT PUMP**

Every farmer who cures meat should have this meat pump. Meat curing is a race between bacteria action, which develops fast around the bone areas, and the penetration of the curing salt toward the center of the meat. If the salt gets there first in sufficient quantity the meat is preserved and cured. Hams and shoulders, beef, lamb, wild game, all thick pieces of meat that have bone should be pumped when they are put in cure. You can easily see that by pumping hams and shoulders next to the bone with Morton's Tender-Quick and applying Morton's Smoke Salt on the outside in the regular way, the cure starts working at the same time from the inside out as well as the outside in. Prices each, post paid, \$1.60. At Store, \$1.50.

**TREE TANGLEFOOT**—A paste preparation for painting around the trunks of trees, in the form of a band. Caterpillars and other crawling pests cannot get over it. Post paid—6 ozs., 45c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.20; 10 lbs., \$5.90. At Store—6 ozs., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00; 10 lbs., \$5.65.

**FIGARO** is simply smoke from the best smoking woods, in condensed form. It is condensed to a liquid just as steam condenses into water. It is as simple and easy to apply to the meat as water or oil would be. Simply brush FIGARO on the meat. First remove the coating of the cure from the meat by dipping in hot water, and allow to drain and dry from 24 to 48 hours. Directions on each bottle.



Price—At Store—½ pt., 50c; 1 pt., \$1.00; 1 qt., \$1.50. Post paid—½ pt., 60c; 1 pt., \$1.15; 1 qt., \$1.70.



Is an improved meat curing salt—a perfect blending of salt, sugar-cure and smoke. It is so easy to use. With Morton's Smoke Salt you salt-cure, sugar-cure and smoke the meat all at the same time. 10-lb. can cures and smokes 100 lbs. of meat.

One can, 90c; post paid, \$1.15.  
 One case, 6 cans, \$4.50; post paid, \$5.35.

**TENDER-QUICK**—Beef, veal and lamb can be perfectly cured and kept for future use. The cured meat will slice firm—it will be tender—it will have fine flavor and excellent appearance. For corned beef, tongue, fish, fowl, pigs' feet, spare ribs, heart, liver, etc. Directions on each can.



Price, post paid—2½-lb. can, 65c; 10 lbs., \$2.25. At Store—2½ lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

**Champion Tree Killer**

**Kills, Trees, Shrubs, Sprouts**  
 IN 3 TO 10 DAYS

Rid your fields of useless plants and trees that shade growing crops. Stock can graze the land without danger.

**IT IS A POISON**  
 Full directions on each container.

1 gal.....	\$1.25
2 gals.....	2.50
3 gals.....	3.75
5 gals.....	6.25
10 gals.....	12.50
30 gals.....	33.00
50 gals.....	55.00

**DEAM'S LIQUID SMOKE**

Makes meat palatable; it saves the expense of a smokehouse and fuel. It leaves the meat pliable and does not dry it out like a fire. When meat is salted and when Liquid Smoke is applied, the meat should be on a wood surface and free from all metal. Price, post paid—1 pt., 65c; 1 qt., \$1.10. At Store—1 pt., 50c; 1 qt., \$1.00.





BUCHANAN'S DOG FOODS AND REMEDIES



PEERLESS DOG RATION

Popular with kennels and relished by all dogs. Made of cereals, meat, bone and other healthy items; the ration contains 35% meat. Mixed with water, table scraps, or any liquid, into the cheapest ration that can be procured. Post paid—5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.75. At Store—5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.35; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.90.

Peerless Dog Food is complete in all essential food elements—the Quads contain 40% meat. Peerless has the largest meat content of any cereal and meat compounded food on the market today. It is an economical concentrated food—correctly proportioned—high in mineral and vitamin content.

Peerless Dog Cakes—Quads—Meat Content Stepped Up—Peerless is complete in all essential food elements—the Quads contain 40% meat. Peerless has the largest meat content of any cereal and meat compounded food on the market today. It is an economical concentrated food—correctly proportioned—high in mineral and vitamin content.

Post paid—3 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.85; 50 lbs., \$3.25. At Store—3 lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$1.35; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.90.

WILSON'S IDEAL DOG FOOD

It is ideal because scientifically combined in just the right proportion are: meat products for protein; wheat and rice for carbohydrates; edible, cooked bone for sound bone, good teeth and a fine coat; carrots for roughage and vitamins and salmon for appetite stimulation; and cod liver oil for vitamins A and D. These foods, prepared properly, have been proved to be best for dogs, because they are high in energy-giving values and are quickly assimilated in the dog's digestive tract. You may be able to buy lower-priced foods than Wilson's, but you cannot buy foods at any price that give you more real dog food value for each dime you spend than Wilson's Ideal Dog Food! Packed in pound cans.



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Price table for Wilson's Ideal Dog Food: 1 Pound \$0.20, 3 Cans \$0.55, 6 Cans \$0.80, Case 48 Cans \$4.50. At Store: 1 Pound .10, 3 Cans .25, 6 Cans .50, Case 48 Cans 3.75.

PULVEX FOR DOGS AND CATS. Use Pulvex Flea Powder twice a month.

PULVEX 6—Use Dog Soap, tones, oils, grooms, kills fleas and lice.

PULVEX COMBINATION WORM CAPSULES expel tape worms, round worms, and hook worms at the same worming.

Price table for Pulvex products: Pulvex Lice Powder (Canaries) \$0.30, Pulvex Flea and Lice Powder (Dogs), 2 oz. .55, 12 oz. 1.35, Sopex, 2 oz. .55, 4 oz. .80, Pulvex Dog Soap .55, Pulvex Combination Worm Capsules, box, dozen capsules .80.

For feeding fully matured dogs; the size cake for large adult dogs. Small box, post paid, 30c; at Store, 20c. Large box, post paid, 40c; at Store, 30c.



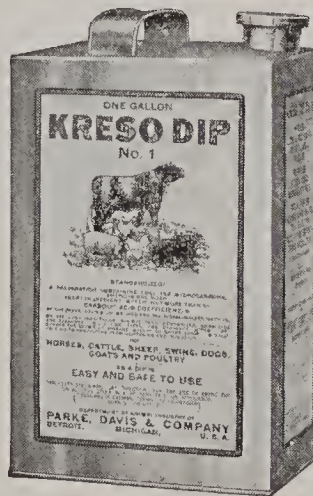
The cakes are just the size for puppies and small dogs. Small box, post paid, 30c; at Store, 20c. Large box, post paid, 40c; at Store, 30c.



Pure food materials, including clean beef meat; is very small cake used for small puppies and toys. Small box, post paid, 30c; at Store, 20c. Large box, post paid, 40c; at Store, 30c.

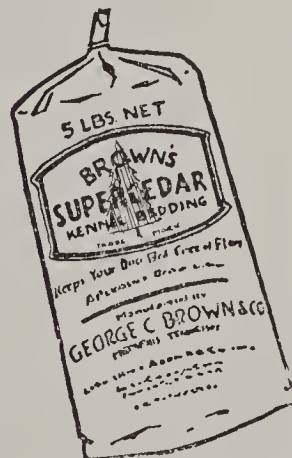


KRESO DIP—For Dogs—Fleas, lice and sarcoptic mange—wash the dog thoroughly in a freshly prepared dilution of 1 part of Kreso Dip No. 1 to 100 parts of warm water, keeping the animal wet for one minute.



For Poultry—Lice, fleas—dip the fowls, except young chickens, in a dilution of Kreso Dip No. 1, 1 part to 100 parts warm water. Repeat in eight days as frequently as necessary. Keep poultry from hot sun after dipping.

Post paid—Pt., 65c; qt., 95c; 1/2 gal., \$1.25; gal., \$2.10. At Store—Pt., 50c; qt., 75c; 1/2 gal., \$1.00; gal., \$1.75.



CEDAR BEDDING—Is made exclusively from Red Cedar, the heart wood of which contains the wonderful Oil of Cedar. It is clean, luxurious, velvety and fragrant, is produced 90% or more red heart wood, dried, and none of the valuable oil has been removed.

Cedar Bedding is excellent for putting under nests to keep away mites and lice. Price—At Store, 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 65c; 50 lbs., \$2.00. Post paid, 5 lbs., 55c.

Glover's Dog Remedies

Table listing Glover's Dog Remedies with prices: Antiseptic Mouth Wash, Canker Wash, Comp. Sulphur Tablets, Condition Pills, Diarrhea Medicine, Digestive Pills, Eye Lotion and Eye Wash Powder, Iron Tonic, Flea and Insect Powder, Kennel and Flea Soap, Laxative Pills, Liniment, Mange Medicine, Medicated Soap, Nerve Sedative (for fits), Round Worm Capsules, Round Worm Vermifuge, Tape Worm Capsules, Tetrachlorethylene Capsules.

Sergeant's Dog Medicines

Table listing Sergeant's Dog Medicines with prices: Arsenic and Iron Pills, Canker Wash, Carbolic Tar Soap, Condition Pills, Disinfectant, 4 ozs., Disinfectant, 12 ozs., Diuretic Pills—Rheumatism, Eye Wash, Intestinal Astringent—Diarrhea, Laxative Capsules, Liniment, Mange Medicine, Mouth Wash, Nerve Sedative—Running Fits, Pepsin Tablets, Puppy Worm Capsules, Shampoo Soap, Skip Flea Powder, Skip Flea Soap, Special Distemper, Worm Capsules, Wormer Liquid, Tape Worm Medicine, Cod Liver Oil Capsules.

COP You have no home if you have no dog

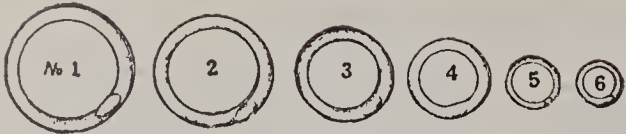
"TET" (Tetrachlorethylene) for Worms—Tetrachlorethylene is endorsed by the veterinary scientists as the safest known effective wormer for dogs and puppies. Prevents and cures running, barking fits and sore mouth.

Box for large dogs, \$1.00. Box for small dogs, \$1.00. 1/2 Box either, 55c, post paid.

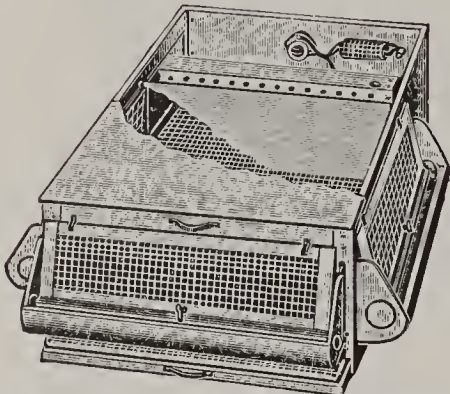
DRY YEAST FOR ANIMALS



Helps to increase pep and general vitality, stimulate the appetite and aid digestion, produce a firmer and heavier coat, build stronger bones and muscles. Price—Post paid—3 1/2-oz. can, 35c; 8-oz. can, 60c; 1-lb. can, 95c; 5-lb. can, \$3.70. At Store—3 1/2-oz. can, 25c; 8-oz. can, 50c; 1-lb. can, 85c; 5-lb. can, \$3.50.



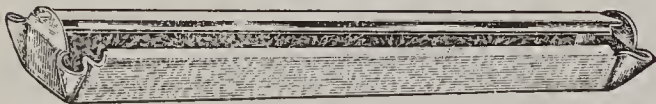
No. 283—These slip on like a key ring; cannot drop off; easily removed. Made of various colors. Heavy Breeds—post paid, dozen, 15c; 50, 35c; 100, 45c. Light Breeds—Dozen, 15c; 50, 35c; 100, 45c.



**"GRO-EZY" ELECTRIC BROODERS**

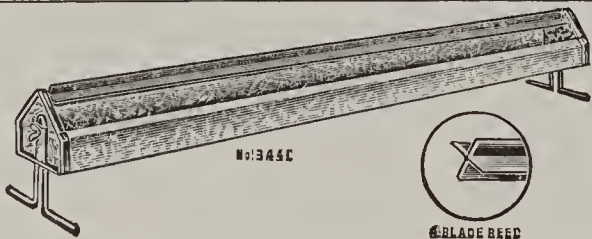
Gro-Ezy Brooders are made entirely of metal; easy to keep clean; have every feature necessary to raise big, healthy, husky chicks. It starts them right—they grow quickly to profitable marketing size. Ideal for starting chicks until 3 or 4 weeks of age and then transferring to brooder house or for use in small broiler plants. Eliminates 95% of the cause of chick mortality the first 3 weeks. Three adjustments accommodate chicks from day-old to 10 weeks.

No. 801—Each, at Store, \$9.75.



Trough is made of heavy gauge galvanized steel. Die stamped in one piece. Holds either feed or water. Revolving metal reel prevents chicks roosting or getting into trough. Made in three popular lengths. A big value.

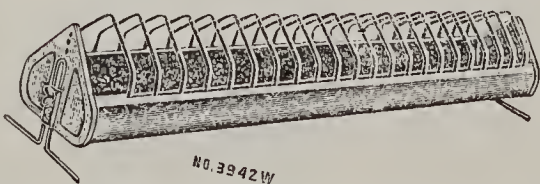
- No. 104 —10 in. long. Post paid, 20c; at Store, 10c.
- No. 105A—18 in. long. Post paid, 25c; at Store, 15c.
- No. 106A—24 in. long. Post paid, 35c; at Store, 20c.



Revolving metal reel prevents chicks roosting or getting into trough. Reel adjustable to three positions. Will feed day-old chicks or eight weeks old. A real all-purpose feeder at low price. Made in three lengths.

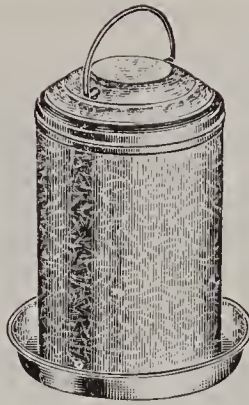
- No. 342—2 feet long, no legs. Post paid, 55c; at Store, 40c.
- No. 343—3 feet long, no legs. Post paid, 70c; at Store, 50c.
- No. 344—4 feet long, no legs. Post paid, 90c; at Store, 65c.
- No. 343L—3 feet long, with legs. Post paid, 85c; at Store, 65c.
- No. 344L—4 feet long, with legs. Post paid, \$1.10; at Store, 80c.

**ROOST PROOF BROILER FEEDER**



This new type feeder can be used for chicks from three weeks old to full grown. Roost-proof wire grill is electric welded. Hinged for easy cleaning and filling the trough. Prevents chicks from getting a foothold on edge of trough and fouling the feed with their droppings. Each feeder complete with quick adjustable stands. Height of trough can be increased as chicks grow. Feed capacity 10½ quarts. Made in 42-inch length only.

No. 3942W—42 inches long. Post paid, \$1.60; at Store, \$1.35.

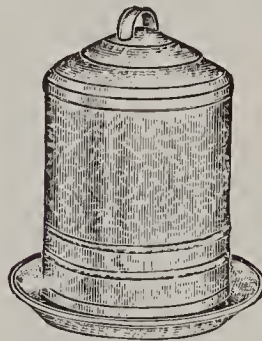


**CONE TOP FOUNTAINS**

Roost proof, modernistic cone top with convenient carrying handle makes this new fountain very desirable. Small chicks cannot get into the water and drown.

No. 81 — One-gallon. Post paid, 65c; 3 for \$1.80. At Store, 50c; 3 for \$1.45.

No. 82 — Two-gallon. Post paid, 95c; 3 for \$2.60. At Store, 80c; 3 for \$2.10.



No. 117—Adjustable Leg Bands (numbered). Post paid, dozen, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 55c; 200, \$1.00. At Store, dozen, 10c; 25, 20c; 50, 35c; 100, 45c; 200, 90c.

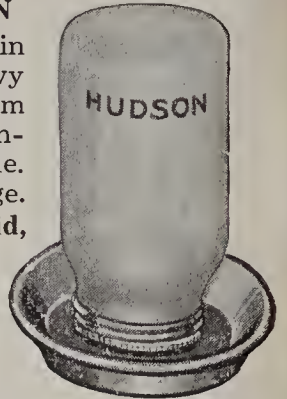
**MASON JAR FOUNTAIN**

No. 69B—This new fountain is made from extra heavy material, finished with firm coat of brilliant enamel. Finish is very hard and durable. Extra wide curl on pan edge.

No. 69B—Each, post paid, 20c; 6 for 75c; at Store, each, 10c; 6 for 55c.

No. 365G—Same as above, except pan is of heavy glass with smooth edge. Very sanitary, Post paid, each, 25c; 6 for \$1.00; at Store, each, 15c; 6 for 80c.

Both without jar.

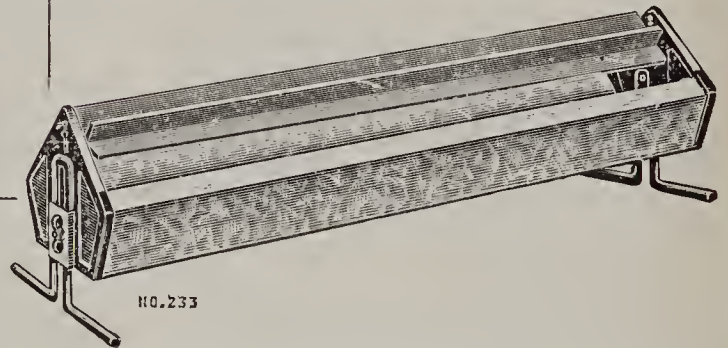


**THE DANDY DOUBLE WALL FOUNTAIN**

This new double wall fountain is top filled. Easy to fill and clean. Can be used for all fowls from baby chicks to hens. Top slopes sharply to prevent roosting.

No. 192—Capacity 2 gal. Post paid, \$1.55; at Store, \$1.35.

No. 93—Capacity 3 gal. Post paid, \$1.80; at Store, \$1.60.

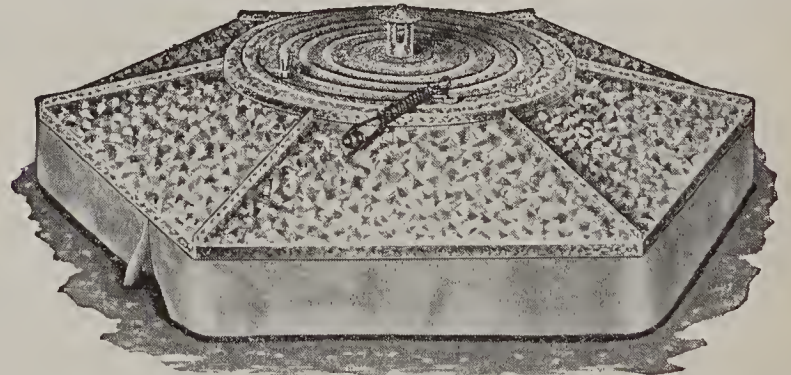


**NEW GRO-FAST FEEDER**

With this adjustable stand it is easy to adjust height of trough for small chicks (week old), growing chicks or pullets. The four-bladed reel is adjustable to three positions. Keeps the feed clean—eliminates waste. A wonderful all-purpose feeder. Trough is 5 inches wide at flange upturn, 4 inches wide at bottom, 2½ inches deep. Made in two lengths.

No. 233—36 inches long. Post paid, \$1.10; at Store, \$0.85.

No. 234—48 inches long. Post paid, \$1.35; at Store, \$1.00.



**ADVANCE ELECTRIC BROODER**

Brooders have automatic heat regulators which cut off or turn on the current as needed to keep the temperature at the point desired. Canopy is made of heavy gauge galvanized steel and comes complete with legs, cloth curtains, automatic regulator, pilot light, thermometer and 8 feet of drop cord. Can be operated as economically as coal or oil brooders when electric current is 5c per K. W. H.

No. 520—Capacity 85 to 100 chicks. Post paid, each, \$9.00; at Store, \$8.50.





BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

CONKEY'S REMEDIES AND POULTRY FEEDS



CONKEY'S Y-O is a vitamin food containing cod liver oil and brewers' yeast. It holds the potency of the A, B, D and G vitamins, so necessary for complete digestion. Mix 2 to 3 lbs. of Y-O with 100 lbs. of your mash for more and better eggs. Post paid—1 lb., 60c; 2 lbs., \$1.05; 5 lbs., \$1.80; 25-lb. drum, \$5.85; 50-lb. drum, \$9.75. At Store—1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 25-lb. drum, \$5.45.

CONKEY'S BALMO—A soothing, cooling application for relieving irritation around the swollen eyes and head and in the mouth when treating conditions caused by colds. Post paid—Small bottle, 50c; pt., \$1.20.

CONKEY'S DIA-TABS—The majority of diarrhea is due to digestive disorders which arise from irregular feeding, chilling, overheating, crowding, insanitation, etc. Keeping these tablets in the drinking water will aid each chick to fight off diarrhea. Post paid—30c; 55c, and \$1.05. At Store—25c; 50c, and \$1.

CONKEY'S NIKALA WORM TABLETS—Controls roundworms and tapeworms in chickens and turkeys. Chick Size—post paid—12 tablets, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 85c; 500, \$3.35; 1,000, \$6.40. Adult Size—post paid—12 tablets, 25c; 25, 45c; 50, 75c; 100, \$1.35; 500, \$5.00; 1,000, \$9.50.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC—Unequaled as a laying tonic, moulting powder, chick conditioner and poultry regulator. Post paid—1½ lbs., 30c; 3¼ lbs., 60c; 7 lbs., \$1.20; 12-lb. pail, \$1.90; 25-lb. pail, \$3.40. At Store—25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.60 and \$3.00.

CONKEY'S OLD RELIABLE POWDER—This old reliable powder has been on the market for over thirty years. Keep it on hand to put in the drinking water as a preventive or to treat birds that have colds and similar troubles. Full directions on each package. Post paid—25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

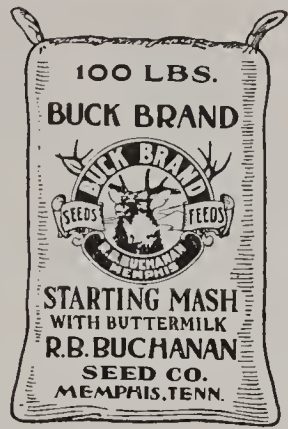
CONKEY'S POULTRY PILLS—These pills are especially good for administering to individual birds which have caught cold. Give sick birds a pill morning and evening and in severe cases one at noon also. Post paid—25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK It contains 64 pages, with instructions for feeding all kinds of poultry, plans for building poultry houses; also instructions for treating all poultry diseases. Costs you only 3c stamp for postage.



¼ lb.—treats 100 birds ..... \$0.75  
1½ lbs.—treats 600 birds ..... 2.90  
3 lbs.—treats 1200 birds ..... 5.60

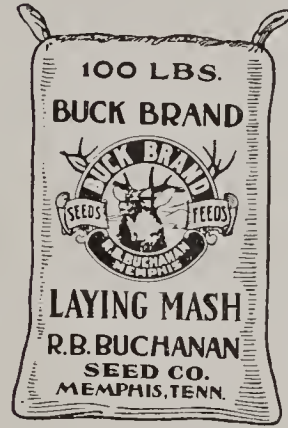
"BLACK LEAF" WORM POWDER Worm Powder mixed in mash and fed once is a dose.



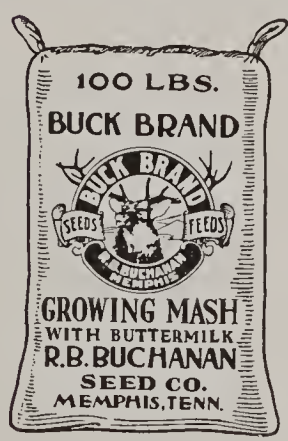
The feed chicks need during the first six weeks after hatching. It contains cod liver meal and minerals; reduces the mortality in the flock. makes strong bones. firm flesh and healthy birds. Price, post paid—5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.50. At Store—25 lbs., 95c; 50 lbs., \$1.75.



Has been on the market for 25 years—mixed of good wholesome grains to furnish all that is needed in a scratch grain. Write for prices on quantities. Price, post paid—5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$1.20. At Store—25 lbs., 70c; 50 lbs., \$1.25.



It contains grain products, dry form. necessary minerals, protein and carbohydrates, just the right properties the hens need to make eggs in quantities. Price, post paid—5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.30. At Store—25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.45.



Should be fed from the sixth week until the sixth month. Oatmeal in the mash insures fine flavored breast meat. Continue feeding the growing mash through the summer months. Price, post paid—5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$1.35. At Store—25 lbs., 85c; 50 lbs., \$1.50.

BLACK LEAF 40 WORM PELLETS

For control of round worms in poultry. A scientifically prepared dry compound of Nicotine that is both tasteless and odorless. Nicotine is not released in mouth, throat, crop, and gizzard, but is delivered full strength in intestine, where the worms are. For adult fowls, give one whole pellet, forcing it well into the throat. The pellets are made so that they can be broken in half easily. For young birds weighing 1½ to 2 lbs., give half a pellet. They may be given any time, but preferably after feeding at night. Price, post paid—12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 45c; 100, 85c; 500, \$3.50.

DON SUNG—

Absolutely guaranteed to put your hens in good condition and make them lay more eggs.

Price—Box, 45 tablets, 50c; large size box, 135 tablets, \$1.00. Post paid.

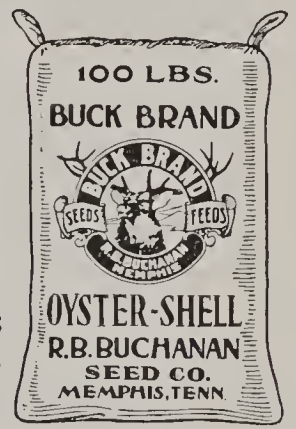


TALCIMIZED SODIUM FLUORIDE

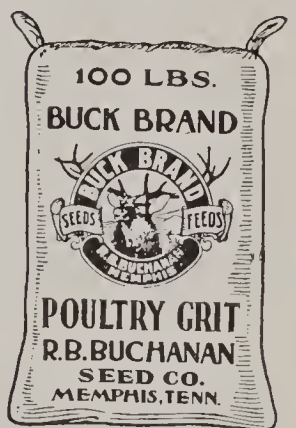
It kills both old and young lice, including the young which hatch from the eggs present on the fowl at time of treatment. Talcimized Sodium Fluoride is the form for poultrymen to use.

Table with 2 columns: Size, Price. Each Post Paid. Small size (for 40 chickens) 35c 40c. Large size (twice as much) 60c 70c.

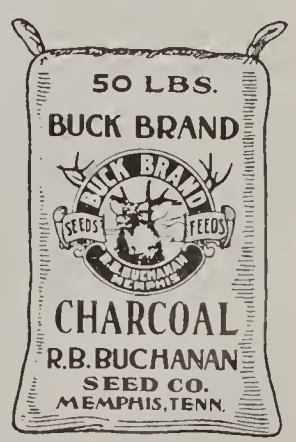
Contains carbonate of lime, same composition as egg shell. The hens need Oyster Shell at all times, to produce eggs. Two sizes—coarse and fine. 10 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., 70c; 100 lbs., 90c.



A necessary aid for both small and large birds. Should be before the fowls in a hopper at all times; shell and yolk maker. Two sizes—chick and hen. 10 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., 70c; 100 lbs., 90c.



Aids digestion, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels and it is necessary that fowls, young and old, have access to it at all times. Two sizes—fine or coarse. 10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.15; 100 lbs., \$2.15.



SEE YELLOW PRICE LIST FOR QUANTITY PRICES



THE GERMO POULTRY REMEDIES



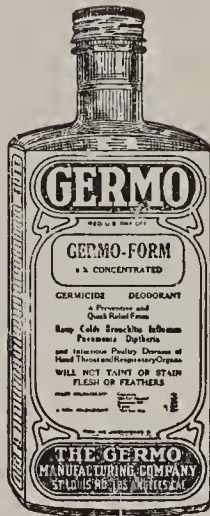
Repe's Flies, Fleas, Gnats and Mosquitoes. One application is sufficient for from six to eight hours. Apply with fine nozzle sprayer.

- 1-qt. can.....\$0.50
1/2-gal. can..... .90
1-gal. can..... 1.50
Drum Lots....Prices on Request



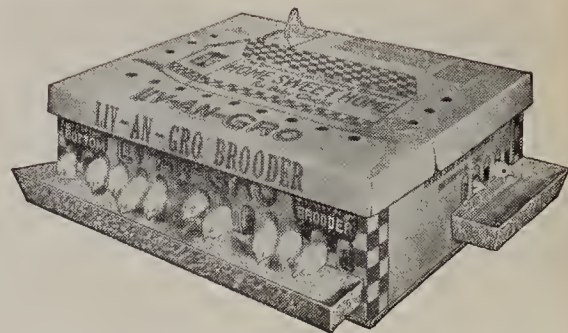
As a tonic Cholera aids in keeping flocks healthy, thereby death loss is reduced and egg production increased.

- 1/2-pt. bottle.....\$0.35
16-oz. bottle..... .65
1-qt. bottle..... 1.00



A germicidal spray and counter-irritant for infectious poultry ailments of the head, throat and respiratory organs which, if not relieved, may lead to roup.

- 8-oz. bottle.....\$0.50
16-oz. bottle..... .90

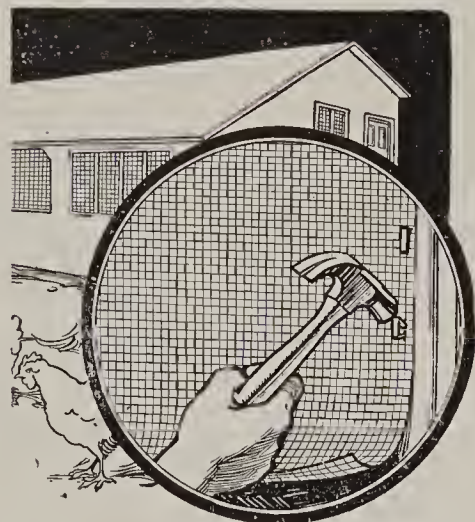


Liv-An-Grow Electric Brooders

A low-priced primary brooder, the box is made of strong fibre with a wire screen floor. It is also durable, waterproof, and equipped with feed and water pans. The box part can be replaced when soiled at a nominal cost. The brooder can be set on the end of two chairs or on a frame, made with legs so as to raise it to a convenient height, which avoids stooping when feeding and watering the chicks. The outfit consists of Brooder Box, 10 feet of electric cord, porcelain socket with terminal plug, and a circulating drum to enclose the bulb. (Electric light bulb is not furnished.) Size of brooder, 20 by 24 inches, 7 1/2 inches high.

Price—Only \$1.95; by parcel post, \$2.25.

CEL-O-GLASS



CEL-O-GLASS—Grow your own plants; get earlier flowers and vegetables with Cel-O-Glass. Can be used where ordinary glass and cloth can not, and is much lighter. Sashes are easier to handle; not affected by hail, snow, rain or wind and cannot break like glass.

Cel-O-Glass comes in rolls 36 inches wide and 50 running feet to the roll.

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Post Paid, At Store. Rows include 1 to 4 yards, 5 to 15 yards, and Roll, 16 2/3 yards—50 feet.

LITE-O-GLAS is a cloth—flexible, unbreakable. Cheap and easy to use—cut it with a scissors—the finest window material—tough, weather proof and washable—excellent for poultry houses, brooder house, hot-beds, cold frames, windows, doors. All Lite-O-Glas comes in rolls 3 feet wide, 100 yards long.



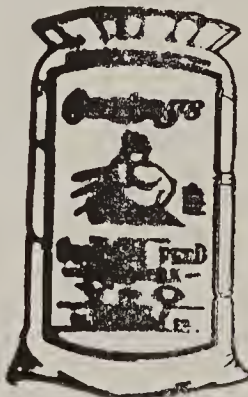
Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Post Paid, At Store. Rows include 1 to 25 yards, 25 to 75 yards, and Roll, 100 yards, not pre-paid.

Group-Over The Over-Night Roup Remedy.

This famous remedy gives complete, prompt and positive results. There is nothing on the market like Group-Over for roup, colds and canker. 50c; \$1.00 size (three times as much), by parcel post, 55c and \$1.10.

Poultry Litter

Used for baby chicks and grown fowls. It is a deodorizer, disinfectant and absorbs the moisture from droppings. In this state it is valuable as a fertilizer. Price, post paid—10 lbs., \$1.00. At Store—10 lbs., 75c; 1/4 bale (about 5 bu.), \$1.25; 1/2 bale, \$2.00; large bale (about 20 bu.), \$3.00.



CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED WITH Y-O—For low mortality, rapid growth and no leg-weakness (rickets), feed Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed with Y-O. It is high in digestible nutrients and low in fiber. Price, post paid—5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$1.85. At Store—5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.35; 50 lbs., \$2.00.

CONKEY'S GECCO GROWING MASH WITH Y-O—Y-O contains cod liver oil combined with brewers' yeast. This mash supplies all other necessary materials for strong frames and solid flesh. Price, post paid—10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$1.45. At Store—10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 95c; 50 lbs., \$1.75.



AVICOL—Saves Baby Chicks—A safe and effective remedy in tablet form for White Diarrhea, Cholera, etc., in small and large grown fowls. Avicol is now being used by thousands of successful poultry raisers the world over. Write for circulars. Price—50c and \$1.00, post paid.

WALKO DIARRHEA TABLETS—Walko is a reliable germicide, intestinal anti-septic and general correctant. It is especially destructive to the white diarrhea germ, yet perfectly safe to give little chicks in their drinking water as soon as they are out of the shell. It acts as a general tonic. Price—50c and \$1.00, post paid.

BIRD SUPPLIES

Mixed Bird Seed

- Post Paid, 1 lb. BUCK BRAND
Canary Seed 25c
Hemp Seed... 25c
Millet Seed... 25c
Rape Seed... 25c
Sunflower Seed... 25c
Bird Tonic... 30c
Vitamin Health Food 30c
Cuttle Fish Bone. Each 10c
Song Restorer box 35c
See quantity price list enclosed for prices on larger quantities of bird seed.









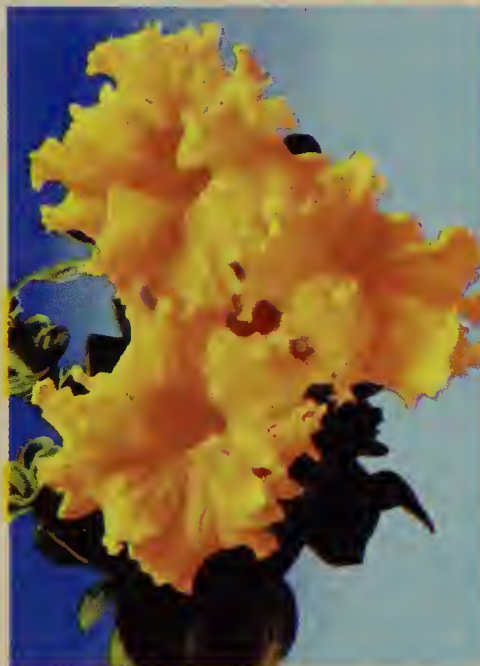
547 CALENDULA ORANGE SHAGGY  
(See Page 32)



675A NASTURTIUM DWARF DOUBLE GEM MIXTURE  
(See Page 36)



682 PETUNIA FLAMING VELVET  
(See Page 37)



695 PETUNIA DAINTY LADY  
(See Page 37)

*Buchanan's*

**8 Packets Novelty Flowers**  
**Regular Value \$1.30 for 50c**

No.	Name	Page	Price
547	Calendula.....	32	10c
675A	Nasturtium.....	36	15c
670	Marigold.....	35	15c
682	Petunia.....	37	15c
695	Petunia.....	37	25c
671	Marigold.....	25	25c
769	Zinnia.....	35	15c
650	Larkspur.....	35	10c

\$1.30

This novelty collection 8 packets novelty flowers collection Postpaid to you for 50c in stamps, coin, or money order.



670 MARIGOLD DIXIE SUNSHINE  
(See Page 35)



769 ZINNIA FANTASY MIXED  
(See Page 39)



671 MARIGOLD GIGANTEA SUNSET GIANTS  
(See Page 35)



650 LARKSPUR GIANT IMPERIAL MIXED  
(See Page 35)

# BUCHANAN'S

SEEDS *for* 1938



1136 - BUCHANAN'S MOSBY PROLIFIC CORN



1144 - BUCHANAN'S GOLDEN PROLIFIC CORN



1125 - BUCHANAN'S PAYMASTER CORN

**R. B. BUCHANAN SEED CO.**

INCORPORATED

18 S. FRONT ST.

MEMPHIS, TENN.