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MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE *Good* SEEDS



Magnolia Seed Co.

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

Ervey and Pacific

P. O. BOX 748

CATALOG • 1945



EXPANDING--- TO SERVE YOU BETTER

During the past fall, we purchased and moved into our new, large, modern warehouse, with offices and salesroom for dealers, at 2407 K. St. We now have ample facilities to care for the big business you have given us.

Temperature control, cleaning and gassing equipment, controlled air currents—everything for ideal seed storage; trackage and dock facilities to meet all rail or truck loading and unloading needs; abundant parking space for you — these are some of the improvements. Yes, we certainly can serve you better.

New a year ago but, now, still more attractive and better equipped to serve Dallas shoppers is the Magnolia Seed Store, at Ervay & Pacific, where Seeds and Poultry Equipment, Bulbs and Giftwares, Fertilizers and Garden Tools, Insecticides and Dog Foods are displayed and sold—and where, in the Magnolia Garden Tea Room, really good foods can always be had, during store hours.

We expect to prove our gratitude for your business by continuing to supply you the best in merchandise and the kind of service you want.



One of the Magnolia wholesale warehouses, general office and truck loading platform.

Corner of Interior Retail Seed Store.

View of Magnolia Tea Room.

Exterior of Magnolia Retail Seed Store.



MAGNOLIA SEED COMPANY

P. O. BOX 748

Store, Ervay at Pacific

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

SPECIAL PRICE LIST

APPLIES TO 1945 CATALOG

Jan. 15, 1945

All prices subject to
change without notice

Garden Seeds

	Prices Per Lb. or Lesser Quantity				Prices Per Lb. or Lesser Quantity			
	Catalog Page	1-4 lbs.	5-9 lbs.		10 lbs. up	Catalog Page	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
BEANS (10c Pkts.)								
All Green Pod Bush Beans	1	.35	.33	.30	ONION (10c Pkts.)			
Wax Pod Bush Beans	2	.35	.33	.30	Babosa and Spanish	10	.80	2.65 8.00
Green or Wax Pole Beans	2	.35	.33	.30	Bermuda, White .....		.65	2.15 6.50
Fordhook and Baby Potato ...	2	.45	.43	.40	Bermuda, Yellow .....		.55	1.85 5.50
All Other Bush Limas	2	.35	.33	.30	All Other Varieties .....		.75	2.50 7.50
Pole Lima Beans	2	.35	.33	.30		1-4	5-9	10 lbs.
			1/4	1 lb.		lbs.	lbs.	up
BEETS (5c Pkts.)	3	Oz.	lb.	up	ONION SETS	10	.35	.33 .30
Special Crosby .....		.30	.85	2.50	PARSLEY (5c Pkts.)	12	Oz.	¼ lb. 1 lb.
Swiss Chard .....		.20	.50	1.50	Moss Curled .....		.15	.45 1.25
All Other Varieties .....		.25	.75	2.25	PARSNIPS (5c Pkts.)	17	.20	.60 1.75
STOCK BEETS (See other side)		Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.		1-4	5-9	10 lbs.
BROCCOLI (10c Pkts.)	3	.30	.90	2.70	PEAS (10c Pkts.)	11	lbs.	lbs. up
BRUSSELS SPROUTS (15c Pkts.)	3	.75	2.50	7.50	All Varieties .....		.30	.27 .25
CABBAGE (10c Pkts.)	4	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	PEPPER (10c Pkts.)	12	Oz.	¼ lb. 1 lb.
Copenhagen Market and					Chinese Giant and			
Marion Market .....		.45	1.50	4.50	California Wonder .....		.75	2.35 6.95
Chinese Chihili .....		.30	.90	2.75	All Other Varieties .....		.50	1.85 4.95
All Other Varieties .....		.35	1.25	3.75	POTATOES, Certified	12	Lb.	½ Bu. Bu.
CANTALOUPE (10c Pkts.)	5					.07	1.80	3.45
All Varieties .....		.25	.75	2.25	PUMPKIN (5c Pkts.)	13	Oz.	¼ Lb. Lb.
CARROT (10c Pkts.)	6				King of the Mammoth .....		.20	.60 1.75
All Varieties .....		.25	.80	2.50	Green Striped Cushaw, Small			
CAULIFLOWER (25c Pkts.) ...	4	2.40	8.00	24.00	Sugar .....		.20	.60 1.75
CELERY (10c Pkts.)	3	.75	2.50		All Other Varieties .....		.15	.50 1.50
COLLARDS (5c Pkts.)	7				RADISH (5c Pkts.)	14		
All Varieties .....		.10	.30	.85	All Varieties .....		.15	.45 1.25
CORN (10c Pkts.)	6	1-4	5-9	10 lbs.	SALSIFY (10c Pkts.)	13	.45	1.50 4.50
Early Adams and Truckers		lbs.	lbs.	up	SPINACH (5c Pkts.)	12		
Favorite .....		.25	.23	.20	Bloomsdale Long Standing,			
Ioana Hybrid and					and Nobel Giant .....		.10	.25 .70
Golden Cross Bantam .....		.60	.57	.55	New Zealand .....		.20	.65 2.00
Sugar Varieties .....		.40	.37	.35	All Other Varieties .....		.10	.25 .65
		Gal.	Peck	Bu.	SQUASH (10c Pkts.)	14		
		(7	(14	(56	Warted Hubbard, Table Queen,			
		lbs.)	lbs.)	lbs.)	and Fordhook .....		.20	.65 2.00
Silver Mine		.15	.85	1.60 4.60	All Other Varieties .....		.15	.50 1.50
CUCUMBER (5c Pkts.)	7	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	SWISS CHARD (5c Pkts.)	3	.20	.50 1.50
Straight Eight and					TENDERGREEN (5c Pkts.) ...	9	.15	.35 1.00
Improved Long Green .....		.25	.75	2.25	TOMATO (10c Pkts.)	16	Oz.	¼ lb. 1 lb.
All Other Varieties .....		.20	.65	1.85	Break O'Day, Dwarf Champion,			
DILL (5c Pkts.)	7	.15	.45	1.25	Dwarf Stone, Earliana, Early			
EGG PLANT (10c Pkts.) ..	8				Detroit, Golden Queen, Gulf			
All Varieties .....		.65	2.20	6.50	State Market, June Pink, McGee,			
ENDIVE (5c Pkts.)	17	.15	.50	1.50	and Pritchard Certified .....		.65	2.15 6.50
KALE (10c Pkts.)	9	.20	.60	1.75	Oxheart		1.00	3.30 9.85
KOHL RABI (10c Pkts.)	9	.40	1.35	4.00	Ponderosa and Small			
LETTUCE (10c Pkts.)	8				Fruited Varieties .....		.90	2.95 8.95
Great Lakes .....		.50	1.65	5.00	All Other Varieties .....		.55	1.75 5.25
New York .....		.40	1.20	3.40	TURNIPS (5c Pkts.)	14-15		
Iceberg .....		.30	1.00	3.00	Rutabaga and Shogoin .....		.15	.40 1.25
All Other Varieties .....		.30	.75	2.10	Seven Top .....		.10	.25 .75
MUSTARD (5c Pkts.)	9				All Other Varieties .....		.15	.35 1.00
Tendergreen .....		.15	.35	1.00	WATERMELON (10c Pkts.)	17		
All Other Varieties .....		.15	.35	1.00	Black Diamond and			
OKRA (5c Pkts.)	9				Florida Giant .....		.20	.65 2.00
Clemson Spineless .....		.15	.35	1.00	Dixie Queen and Cletex .....		.20	.60 1.75
All Other Varieties .....		.15	.25	.75	All Other Varieties .....		.15	.50 1.40

ALL PRICES UNDER 1 LB. POSTPAID; 1 LB. OR MORE F.O.B. DALLAS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES

When small quantity price not shown, figure ½ Lb. at ½ of Pound Price; ¼ Lb. at 1/3 of Pound Price; Ounce at 1/10 of Pound Price.

If this list is older than 30 days from its date, please write for another. All prices subject to change without notice.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST Field Seeds

Jan. 15, 1945

APPLYING TO THE 1945 CATALOG

All terms, non-warranties, etc., printed in said catalog form a part of this Special Price List.

Catalog Page	Prices Per Lb.—F.O.B. Dallas					Catalog Page	Prices Per Lb.—F.O.B. Dallas				
	Lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.		Lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
ALFALFA 43						LAWN GRASS MIXTURES 28					
Okla. Approved 99/90	.55	.52	.50	.49	.48½	Shady Lawn	.80	.75	.73	.71	.70
Fancy Common	.50	.47	.46	.45	.44½	Winter Lawn	.60	.55	.53	.51	.50
BEANS 41						PASTURE MIXTURES 42					
Arksoy	.15	.13	.12	.10½	.10	North & Central Tex.	.40	.35	.33	.31	.30
Laredo Soy	.20	.18	.17	.15½	.15	E. Tex. Sandy Upland	.40	.35	.34	.33	.32
Macoupin	.15	.13	.12	.10½	.10	E. Tex. Black Lands	.50	.45	.40	.37	.35
Mamloxi	.15	.13	.12	.10½	.10	E. Tex. Moist Lands	.50	.45	.43	.41	.40
Red Tanner	.20	.18	.16	.14½	.14	Bottom Lands, S. E. Tex.	.50	.45	.43	.41	.40
Early Speckled Velvet	.20	.18	.17	.15½	.15	GRASS, SUDAN 43					
Mung						Common, Fancy	.20	.18	.16	.14½	.14
Pinto	.18	.16	.14	.12½	.12	Sweet	.40	.37	.35	.33	.31½
Great Northern	.17	.15	.14	.12½	.12	HEGARI 43					
BONITA 46	.12	.10	.09	.08	.07½	Arizona Certified	.10	.08	.07	.06½	.06
BROOM CORN 44	.45	.43	.41	.39½	.39	Early, Arizona Cert.	.12	.10	.09	.08	.07½
BUCKWHEAT 44	.20	.18	.15	.10½	.10	KAFIR CORN 47					
CANE 46-47						Blackhull	.10	.08	.07	.06	.05½
Atlas Sargo	.15	.12	.10	.09	.08½	MANGEL WURZEL BEETS (Pkts. 10c) 45					
Fancy Black Amber						All Varieties	.15	.45	1.30	1.25	1.20
Fancy Orange	.15	.13	.11	.10	.09	MILO MAIZE 47					
Red Top	.15	.12	.10	.09	.08½	Arizona Double Dwarf, Cert.	.10	.09	.08	.07	.06½
Schrock Kafir	.15	.14	.13	.12	.11½	Martin's Combine	.10	.08	.07	.06½	.06
SYRUP CANE 46						Plainsman Combine	.10	.08	.07	.06½	.06
Jananese or Honey Drip	.20	.18	.17	.15½	.15	Quadron Milo					
Golden Rod Sugar Drip	.20	.18	.17	.15½	.15	MILLET 47					
CARROTS, Stock Pkt. 10c 45						Big Texas	.15	.12	.10	.09	.09½
White Belgian	.25	.75	2.25	2.20	2.15	Hog	.15	.12	.10	.08	.07
CLOVERS 44						Pearl or Cattail					
California Bur, Hulled						PEAS 40					
Southern Giant in Bur	.25	.23	.22	.21	.20	Brown Eye Crowder					
Hop Clover	.75	.72	.70	.67	.65	Calif. Black Eye					
Hubam	.30	.28	.26	.25	.24¾	Cream, Purple Hull, and Brown Crowder					
Lepedeza, Korean	.20	.16	.15	.14	.13	Brabhams and Chinese Red					
Lepedeza, Sericea	.55	.50	.48	.46	.45	Whippoorwill, Clays and New Era					
Melilotus Indica	.13	.11	.09	.08	.07½	Mixed	.15	.13	.11	.09	.08½
White Flowering Sweet	.25	.23	.21	.20	.19½	Austrian Winter Pea					
White Dutch Fancy	.95	.93	.92	.91	.90	Canadian Field Peas					
CORN 39						POP CORN 39					
Yellow Surecropper and Red June	.15	.85	1.60	4.75	4.65	Jap Hullless	.40	.38	.37	.36	.35
Yellow Dent	.15	.65	1.20	3.75	3.65	South American Yellow	.35	.30	.28	.26	.25
Other Varieties	.15	.85	1.60	4.60	4.50	White Rice	.40	.38	.37	.36	.35
						VETCH 40					
						Hairy Winter	.25	.20	.19	.18	.17
						Common	.15	.14	.12	.11	.10
						PEANUTS 41					
						Spanish	.25	.23	.22	.21	.20
						Tennessee Red					
						RAPE 45					
						Dwarf Essex	.30	.28	.27	.26	.25
						SUNFLOWER 47					
						Mammoth Russian	.25	.24	.23	.22	.21

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

ITEMS NOT PRICED WILL BE QUOTED UPON REQUEST

MAGNOLIA SEED COMPANY

P. O. BOX 748

Store, Ervay at Pacific

DALLAS 1, TEXAS



MAGNOLIA SEEDS



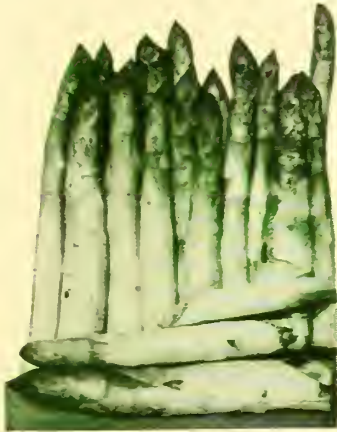
VEGETABLES

BEANS

More Nutritious and Tasty Right Out of the Garden—Sow Several Varieties Every Few Weeks

PEST CONTROL

Against Aphids and Mexican Bean Beetles, use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, NNOR Garden Spray, or Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust.



Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

Easy to Grow—and Fits into Many Delicious Menus

SEED CULTURE—Soak the seed at least 24 hours before planting. Sow in spring or fall in rows 3 feet apart. Cover seed about 1 inch. When plants are well established thin to about one inch apart. By the following spring, roots will be ready for setting in the permanent bed. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill. 1 pound will plant an acre. One ounce will produce 800 plants.

PEST CONTROL

Against Asparagus Beetles use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, NNOR Garden Spray, or Acme Arsenate of Lead.

Washington Asparagus Seed—Improved strain of rust-resistant quality. Giant size, high yield, straight stalks of fine flavor and rich green color running darker at tip. Very popular with market gardeners.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

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

Asparagus Roots—Large, healthy planting size.—Doz. 60c—50 \$2.25—100 \$3.75 Postpaid.

GREEN POD BUSH BEANS

CULTURE—Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet and should be planted when the ground has become dry and warm. Plant in drills two to three feet apart for best results.

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



Giant Stringless

Tendergreen (New Stringless)—56 days. 6 inches. Enormously prolific, flavorful and tender, medium dark, stringless podded bean, bred for canning purposes. Market growers are enthusiastic about this new bean.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Giant Stringless Green Pod.—56 days. 6 inches. Heavy yielding, stringless, meaty and crisp. Extensively used for canning. Recommended to Market Gardeners for quality, salability and ease of picking.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Landreth Stringless (Improved Burpee)—54 days. 5 inches. Slightly curved pods, fleshy and rich in flavor. Very prolific. Fine for snap beans and canning. Good market variety.—Pkt. 10c—¼ Lb. 20c—Lb. 40c—Postpaid.

Tennessee Green Pod—52 days. 7 to 8 inches, flat, dark green, meaty, brittle, fine flavor. Popular with market gardeners. May be planted early. Withstands cold and inclement weather, yields heavily.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

INOCULATE BEANS WITH NITRAGIN "D"



Landreth Stringless

Bountiful—51 days. Strictly stringless. 8-inch, straight, broad, flat, light green tender pods. Practically rust and mildew proof. Good market variety.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Improved Stringless Red Valentine—54 days. 5-inch curved round pods, old reliable bush bean, hardy, fine flavor, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Stands adverse weather conditions. Good shipper and prolific.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.



Tendergreen



January
Planting

VEGETABLE

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

FIELD

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

STEP ONE

Plan Early



in Making a Garden

BARGAIN BUY!

**FRESH BEANS
ALL SEASON**

Plant in succession and have plenty to serve and can — 1 packet each — Tender green, Giant Stringless, Kentucky Wonder, Henderson Bush Lima, Florida Speckled Pole Lima. All Season Bean Pack 45c (Postpaid)

GREEN POLE OR SNAP BEANS

CULTURE—Pole beans are more sensitive to climatic conditions than the bush variety, but are superior in quality and productiveness. When ground is warm, set poles 4 to 8 feet long slanting slightly to the north in rows 4 feet apart, extending north and south, the poles being 3

feet apart in the row, so vines can climb readily and pods can grow straighter and be more easily seen. Around each stake plant 5 to 8 beans, 1 inch deep. When well started, thin to 4 plants. Use ½ pound to 100 poles: 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

Kentucky Wonder—65 days. Most popular and widely planted of all pole beans, early and unusually heavy producer. Vines are very vigorous, bearing 8½-inch pods in large clusters. Pods green, curved, round, meaty and tender. Seed buff brown.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Ideal Market—60 days. Very fine flavored, black seeded, hardy vine bean. Extremely popular with market gardeners, account heavy yields and good shipping qualities. Pods 5 inches, round, slightly curved, stringless, fleshy and tender.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

White Creaseback—68 days. Very hardy and productive. Pods, 6 inches, slightly curved, round, slender, brittle and tender. Seed ivory white. A fine market crop. Especially suited to early fall planting. Stringless when young.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Striped Creaseback (Cornfield Beans)—70 days. Very hardy. Plant early enough to get one or two plowings before laying by your corn. Pods 9 inches, round, tender and creaseback. Seed plump, oval, tan with black stripes. Satisfactory for table use. Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

BUSH LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

PEST CONTROL

Against Aphids and Mexican Bean Beetles, use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, NNOR Garden Sprav. or Acme Vegetable and Flower Garder Dust.

Henderson Bush Lima — 65 days. Most popular bush lima, two weeks earlier than any of the climbing varieties. True bush type and continues to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Pods 3½ in., curved, dark green, 3 to 4 beans. Seed small, white and flat. Used extensively for home canning, market and dried.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 40c—Postpaid.

Speckled Bush Lima (Jackson Wonder)—65 days. The most productive and one of the earliest bush limas. Bears in great profusion broad, flat curved pods, about 3½ inches long, containing 2 to 4 medium size, delicious, quick-cooking beans, cinnamon, splashed with deep violet. Good fresh or for a winter shell bean.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 40c—Postpaid.

POLE LIMA BEANS

CULTURE—Same as other pole beans except seed planted two weeks later. ½ pound will plant 100 hills; 15 to 20 pounds will plant an acre.

Carolina or Sieva (Small White Lima)—75 days—Very early, heavy yielding, small-seeded lima or butter bean, especially adapted for South. Pods dark green,

3 inches, curved and flat, 2 to 4 beans.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 40c—Postpaid.

Florida Speckled Butter Bean — 70 days. Very early variety that blooms and bears profusely all season. Pods 3½ inches, 2 to 4 beans, speckled white and purplish-brown.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 40c—Postpaid.



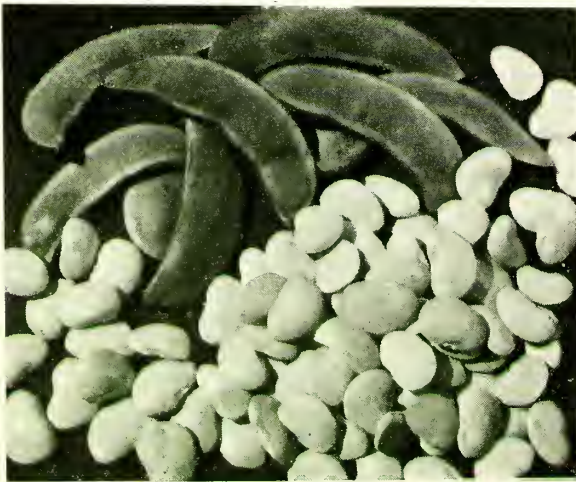
Top Notch Golden Wax

WAX OR YELLOW POD SNAP BEANS

CULTURE—Same as Green Pod Bush Beans.

Top Notch Golden Wax—50 days. Most popular of wax varieties. Pods about 5 inches, flat, straight, and golden yellow. Compact, vigorous plants, exceptionally prolific. Desirable for home and market. Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax—57 days. Early producing, golden yellow, fleshy and stringless. Round, slightly curved, pod 6½ inches long, black seed. Excellent quality.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.



Lima Beans

START

**WITH QUALITY SEEDS
GIVE THEM CARE**

In Texas, there is no reason why every garden should not have fresh beans for table use, almost the year round, and home-canned beans those frosty months.

Magnolia Beans for seed purposes, are bred for quality, where there is ideal soil and climate, and the most expert attention is given to varietal purity. Follow the example of hundreds of market gardeners throughout this section, and ask for Magnolia Beans—by name—for flavorful, abundant harvests.

**INOCULATE ALL BEANS WITH
NITRAGIN "D"**

Before Planting—For Greater Yields





in
Making a Garden

February
Planting

VEGETABLES

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

FIELD

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

TENDER, RED TABLE BEETS

FOR PICKLING, SALADS, CANNING AND MARKET



Early
Blood
Turnip
Beet

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

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

PEST CONTROL

Against Caterpillars use Acme Arsenate of Lead.



Swiss Chard or
Spinach Beet

An outstanding green-leaved Swiss Chard. Leaves are almost identically like that of spinach, dark green in color. Produces greens all summer, being available when spinach cannot be had. Cooked and served as "boiled greens" and preferred by many to spinach. Raised extensively by poultry growers for green feed. Should be in every home garden. Gather outer leaves and inner

leaves will continue to grow.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow in February, March and April in a hotbed and transfer to a cold-frame to make them stocky and strong. Seed should be covered ¼ inch deep, and kept moist to insure quick germination. An ounce will produce 10,000 plants. Sow ¼ ounce to 100 feet. ¼ pound to acre.

PEST CONTROL

Against Blights, use Acme Bordeaux Mixture, or Acme Kopper King.

Golden Self-Blanching—The finest early and most profitable celery in cultivation. It has a natural golden yellow plant, and branches quickly. Stalks thick, solid and sweet.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.00—¼ Lb. \$3.00—Postpaid.

CULTURE—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. Sow as early as the ground can be prepared in drills 18 inches apart and thin out to 3 or 4 inches in rows. Planting in a succession, you can still be having tender greens when the roots are pulled for use during the winter. Always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed. 1 ounce will sow 100 feet, 6 pounds per acre.

Detroit Dark Red—52 to 55 days. One of America's best beets for market and home garden, on account of its uniformly rich blood-red meat, most desirable for canning. Medium size, globular or nearly round, very smooth.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip—60 days. Roots nearly round or slightly flattened, and bright red with zonings of a lighter shade. A good variety for home garden.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

PEST CONTROL

Against Caterpillars use Acme Arsenate of Lead.

Crosby's Egyptian—50 to 55 days. One of the earliest of all beets. Especially desirable for bunching because of its small top. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade. Very sweet and tender. The Dallas Market prefers a lighter colored beet, like the Special Crosby, so when growing for the Dallas market, ask for "Special Crosby."—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Special Crosby—50 to 55 days. A beet bred especially for Dallas market which uses a light colored beet. Similar in every respect to the Crosby Egyptian, light red instead of dark red.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 30c—¼ Lb. 85c—Postpaid.



Brussels Sprouts

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

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

PEST CONTROL

Against Aphids, Cut Worms, and Cabbage Worms use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust, or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

Long Island Improved—Sprouts resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. Very hardy and will live through the winter in most sections of the South. Serve boiled or in cream sauce.—Pkt. 15c—Oz. \$1.00—¼ Lb. \$3.00—Postpaid.

CANNED VEGETABLES

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

BROCCOLI

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

PEST CONTROL

Against Aphids, Cut Worms and Cabbage Worms use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust, or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.



Calabrese Broccoli

Calabrese Green Sprouting—Broccoli bears a succession of sprouting heads, which, if kept cut, continues to form for six to eight weeks. Each Sprout produces a small cauliflower-type head of deep green buds. Can be prepared many ways and especially delicious when buttered or in cream sauce.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—¼ Lb. 90c—Postpaid.

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS



STEP THREE—

Make A Fine Seed Bed



In Making a Garden

March Planting

VEGETABLES

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

FIELD

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

Magnolia CABBAGE

Plant Early and Late Varieties

CULTURE—Prepare soil thoroughly, if you want hardy plants. Sow seed about 45 days in advance of time wanted to transplant in open. Early varieties may be sown outside in March and April. For Winter Cabbage, sow seed in June, July or August. Keep crop well watered and cultivated, for when growth is checked, seed head matures and bursts forth as soon as moisture is again applied. Cabbage requires heavy soil with good drainage and frequent but shallow cultivation.

PEST CONTROL
Against Aphids, Cut Worms, and Cabbage Worms use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust, or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

However, good crops can be obtained on lighter soil if well fertilized. Root plants deeply when setting them, to resist drouth. 1/4 lb. seed will produce approximately 20,000 plants, enough to plant an acre. The days shown indicate



average number to produce heads for market from time plants are set in field.

Early Varieties



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Early Jersey Wakefield—62 days. Extra early and very hardy. Plant spread 22 to 25 inches. Head small, usually about 8 inches long and 5 1/2 inches in diameter. Long, heart shaped, firm, closely clasped; creamy white, crisp, tender and of good rich flavor; core relatively small and slender. Wt. 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. Fine home garden variety and good shipper. — **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c—1/4 Lb. \$1.25—Postpaid.**

Charleston Wakefield—70 days. Larger, somewhat coarser than Early Jersey, but popular for shipping, because of its larger size. Plant spread 28 inches. Head usually about 10 inches long and 7 inches in diameter. Heart shaped, average weight five pounds.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c—1/4 Lb. \$1.25—Postpaid.**

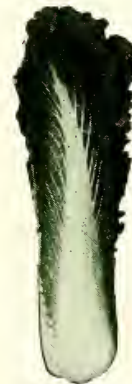
All Head Early—63 days. Very hardy. Plant spread 30 inches. Large heads for an extra variety, commonly about 9 inches across top. Weight approximately 6 pounds. Round heads, firm, with small heart, white and of good texture. Good for kraut manufacture, for winter culture and for shipment.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c—1/4 Lb. \$1.25—Postpaid.**

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS

Copenhagen Market — 65 days. Superb strain, plant spread 20 to 24 inches. Head round, 6 to 7 inches in diameter weighing 3 to 4 pounds, when grown closely, or 5 to 6 pounds when given plenty of space. Especially good for shipping on account of uniformity. Interior white with tinge of green.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c—1/4 Lb. \$1.50—Postpaid.**

Second Early and Late Varieties

Early Flat Dutch—90 days. Thrifty plant with spread of 28 to 32 inches. Heads large, flat but deep, about 9 inches across and 6 to 7 inches deep, weighing about 6 lbs. Very firm and tender; white with faint tinge of yellowish green.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c—1/4 Lb. \$1.25—Postpaid.**



Chinese Chihili

All Season (Kraut Cabbage) — 90 days. Very sure heading. Plant spread 28 to 32 inches. Heads large, 8 to 9 inches across and about 7 inches deep, weighing 7 to 8 lbs.; very compact, white with faint tinge of yellowish green. Very resistant to hot weather.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c—1/4 Lb. \$1.25—Postpaid.**

Chinese Chihili—75 days. Its attractive form makes it highly desirable for salads and slaw. It is also cooked like any other cabbage.

Sometimes called "Celery Cabbage." The demand for this variety continues to grow on the Texas markets.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—1/4 Lb. 90c—Postpaid.**

BUY YOUR SEEDS FOR QUALITY—NOT PRICE

Make your acres, work, fertilizer and money produce more—by planting Magnolia tested quality seeds.

CAULIFLOWER

(DUE TO INABILITY TO IMPORT, CAULIFLOWER SEED PRICES CONTINUE HIGH)

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

For a full crop, sow August or September and treat the plants as explained above. To bleach

PEST CONTROL

Against Aphids, Cut Worms, and Cabbage Worms use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust, or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

heads, tie leaves over them. 3/4 ounce sufficient to plant 100 feet; 4 ounces for an acre, 1 ounce will produce 5,000 plants.

Early Snowball—Earliest maturing variety. Adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop; also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop. Heads solid, round, very white, about 6 inches across. 52 days. Commonly weigh 1 1/2 to 2 pounds.—**Pkt. 25c—1/2 Oz. \$1.25—Oz. \$2.40—Postpaid.**



Early Snowball Cauliflower



MAGNOLIA CANTALOUPE

FINEST IMPROVED STRAINS

STEP FOUR—

Test for Acidity



In Making
a Garden



Rocky Ford Netted Rock

HERE'S HOW TO GROW LUSCIOUS MELONS

CULTURE—After danger of frost, plant in rich soil, preferably sandy loam in hills, from 4 to 6 feet apart. Put 10 to 12 seeds in a hill, cover with about 1 inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. When plants begin to crowd, thin to 4 of the most vigorous plants in the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until plants make runners. Rich earth for young plants is far better, but if manure must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Vigoro has proved to be very satisfactory for fertilizing soil into which cantaloupes are to be sown. Use 1 ounce of seed to 100 hills: 2 to 3 pounds to acre.

PEST CONTROL

Against Anthracnose and Leaf Spot and Downy Mildew use Acme Bordeaux Mixture; against Striped Cucumber Beetle use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard or Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust.

Green Flesh Varieties

Rocky Ford Netted Rock—95 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Flesh green, spicy and sweet. Unexcelled flavor. Most popular of all green meated varieties. Vine is hardy and a good producer. Rind heavily netted, with ribs scarcely noticeable. Good shipper.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

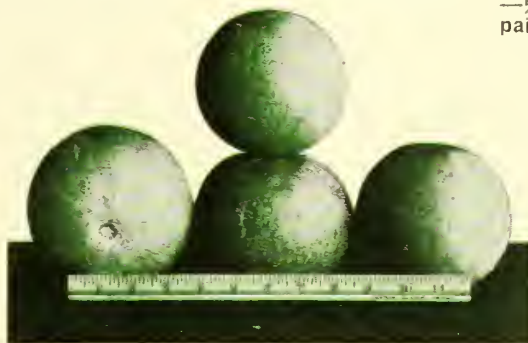
Gold-Lined Rocky Ford—92 days. Splendid green-fleshed Rocky Ford, medium early, but unexcelled for a main crop variety. Delicious, almost round melon covered with lace-like netting, averages about 5 inches in length. Flesh is smooth-grained, rich green with beautiful gold tint next to the small seed-cavity. Flavor is delicious and spicy. Highly rust-resistant and yields heavily.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c—Post paid.

Honey Dew—110 days. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. A great favorite. Fine shipper, adapted to the South, but does not do well elsewhere. Flesh green, sweet and

tender. Rind white, with some net, ripening to a light cream color. If properly stored, remains edible for months.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Honey Ball — 105 days, $5 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 3 lbs. Sweet, spicy flavor. Flesh green,

very thick and edible to the rind. Rind white with heavy netting and quite hard. Very good for shipping.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.



Honey Ball

Eat Vine-
Ripened
Cantaloupes
for flavor

Pink Flesh Varieties

Improved Perfecto (Also known as Superfecto)—92 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. 3 lbs. Flesh fine grained, thick, orange colored. Very small seed cavity. Rind solidly netted with slight trace of stripe. This is a favorite shipping variety and does well on the late markets. Very fine flavor.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Hales Best Mildew Resistant No. 45—86 days. $6 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 4 lbs. Practically the leader in the cantaloupe field. Flesh thick, deep salmon pink, sweet and tasty. Rind heavily netted, with a faint stripe. Seed cavity almost as small as Perfecto. The No. 45 is a true Hales Best type of outstanding merit. Resistant to powdery mildew.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Hearts of Gold—88 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 3 lbs. Flesh deep golden salmon, of exceptionally fine quality. Rind well netted, excepting a narrow stripe between shallow ribs. A splendid shipping melon.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

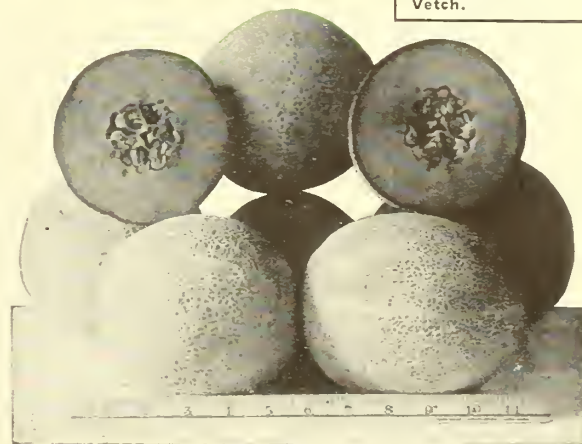
Pollack 10-25—95 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. This is a Rocky Ford type. Flesh is a salmon tinted, fruits uniform and very heavily netted with no trace of ribs. Good shipper.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Banana—94 days. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches. Weight $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Vigorous, hardy variety. Flesh pink and quite delicious. Skin lemon colored at maturity, a distinctly different long melon, tapering at ends and usually curved at the stem end. For use in home market.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

MORE MARKETABLE! MORE DELICIOUS MELONS!

Magnolia Cantaloupe and Watermelon seeds are justly famous in this section, because they are grown from the finest strains—and they definitely produce the finest possible crops. Ask for them by name.

Sizes and weights given are approximate. Weather conditions will naturally cause variations



Hales Best No. 45

April Planting

VEGETABLES

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

FIELD

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



Give Your Garden A SQUARE MEAL



in Making a Garden

May Planting VEGETABLES

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

FIELD

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

PEST CONTROL — Against Cut Worm and Army Worm use Bait-M; against Corn Ear Worm use Acme Arsenate of Lead 50% and Dusting Sulphur 50%.



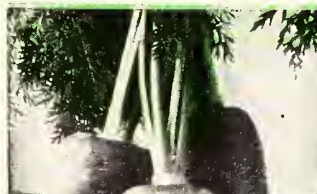
Ioana Hybrid—(Also see Front Cover)

MAGNOLIA CARROTS

PLANT EVERY FEW WEEKS FOR HEALTHFUL MENU BUILDING

PEST CONTROL

Against Leaf Spot use Acme Bordeaux Mixture



Chantenay Red Cored

Imperator—77 days. Fine texture, sweet flesh. An increasingly popular shipping variety. Root grows from 7 to 8 inches long with a shoulder of 1¼ to 1½ inches. Deep orange in color, and almost coreless. Smooth crown, tapering slightly from a rounded shoulder to a semi-blunt tip.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 80c—Postpaid.**

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

taper slightly.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 80c—Postpaid.**

CULTURE—Sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot; any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, produces satisfactory crops. It is advisable to sow as early as the ground is fit to work. Cover seed one-half to one inch deep and see that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as plants appear, use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin to 2 to 6 inches apart in the row, according to the size of the variety. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet; 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

Danver Half-Long—75 days. Very productive and popular variety for home and market gardens because of bright, rich color. The tops are of medium size and the roots from 6 to 8 inches long, uniform to the blunt point, flesh deep orange, very crisp and tender.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 80c—Postpaid.**

Oxheart Carrot—75 days. A very good variety, especially for home gardens. Has a delightful flavor and grows shallowly in the ground, which makes harvesting easier, especially in tight soils. Roots "stumpy" and compact, about 4 inches long, and in mature form are used for stock feeding.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 80c—Postpaid.**

CARROTS—For Nerves, Resistance and Eyesight VITAMINS!

Tender, Juicy SWEET CORN — "Roasting Ears"

Sugar Varieties

Ioana Hybrid Sweet Corn—80 days. Hybrid of two inbred strains of Golden Bantam sweet corn adapted to Texas. Ioana Hybrid has all excellent qualities of Golden Bantam but much more resistant to ear worm damage. Plants short, about 4-5 feet, and very uniform. Every stalk has one good ear and many stalks two ears. Because of the small stalks, plant thicker, 18 to 24 inches between stalks.—**Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 40c—Lb. 70c—Postpaid.**

Golden Bantam—78 to 80 days. A very early corn, golden yellow grains, very tender and sweet. Ears 6 to 7 inches long, broad meaty kernels.—**Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 30c—Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Magnolia Honey June — 87 days. Drouth resistant and very resistant to ear worm damage, developing heavy shuck protection. Tall vigorous stalks. Ears 8 to 9 inches, with 14 to 16 rows of long, slender, white grains. Averages about 1.4 ears per stalk.—**Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 30c—Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Country Gentleman—75 to 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, exceptionally slender cob, densely packed with long, delicious, sweet white kernels, growing in irregular pattern. Grows to 7 feet high and often produces 3 ears.—**Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 30c—Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Field Varieties

Silver Mine—70 days. We recommend this for early roasting ears. Our strain was grown in Oklahoma and has consistently outproduced Northern grown corn. Ears from 12 to 15 inches long.—**Pkt. 10c—Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Early Adams—60 days. Stalks about 6 feet, well bladed. Ears 7 to 8 inches long and filled with large white grains.—**Pkt. 10c—Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Truckers Favorite—67 days. A wonderful early table corn. Ears average 12 to 14 inches. Slightly sweet.—**Pkt. 10c—Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**



Honey June

Protect
Corn
from
Birds
with
Crow
Repellent
(Page 31)



Nutritious Magnolia COLLARDS

PEST CONTROL

Against Aphids, Cut Worms, and Cabbage Worms use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust, or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

Georgia or Southern—Very hardy. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, forming a cluster of succulent tender leaves at top of rather long stem, are used as vitamin-rich greens.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 30c—Postpaid.

Cabbage or White—A white heading variety as hardy as the ordinary collard but with better flavor and more tender. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 30c—Postpaid.



Georgia Collards

CULTURE — Especially good for winter greens. Grown in home gardens for table use; also by truckers for market. Seed should be sown thickly, transplanting when 4 inches high, or sow in rows where plants are to remain, and when well

started thin to 16 to 18 inches apart in rows, ½ ounce to 100 feet. 5 ounces to acre.

STEP SIX—

Seed and Keep Weed Free



In Making a Garden

June Planting

VEGETABLES

Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Endive, Okra, Parsnips, Pumpkin, Salsify, Squash, Sweet Potatoes.

FIELD

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

MAGNOLIA CUCUMBERS — For Pickling and Salads

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



The New "All America" Cubit Cucumber

White Spine

Cubit (Illustration)—Won Bronze Medal Award in 1944 All American Selections. Dark green, white spine, cylindrical with blunt ends. Good for slicing and shipping. Firm flesh and uniform coloring. Something new and worthwhile. — Pkt. 25c—Postpaid.

Early Fortune—58 days. 9¾x2¾ inches. 2⅞ pounds. Very early, productive and disease resistant. Rich dark green, holding color well. The best shipping variety. —Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

Straight Eight—58 days. 9½x2¾ inches. 2 pounds. Long, slender fruit, smooth, with a slight taper at each end. Very dark green. (1935 All-American Gold Medal Award). A good shipper.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Davis Perfect—58 days. 12x3 inches. 2½ lbs. Long, smooth cucumber, tapering at both ends. Deep green color, fresh and crisp, few seeds. Very popular for home markets and gardens.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

Improved White Spine—60 days. 9¾x3¼ inches. 2¾ lbs. Main crop, good producer. Color good in the young fruits. A good type for home gardens.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

Black Spine

Improved Long Green—62 days. 13x3¾ inches. 3¾ lbs. The best cucumber for either slicing or pickling. Vines vigorous and productive. Very hardy and disease resistant. Fruit dark green, slightly warty, flesh crisp and white.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Chicago Pickle—55 days. 7¾x3 inches. 1½ lbs. Vines productive and vigorous; bright green, smooth fruits. Flesh crisp and tender. A very popular pickling variety.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

Early Cluster—52 days. 6¾x2⅞ inches. 1¼ lbs. Very early, prolific and uniform. The second most popular of the small pickling sorts.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

Small Gherkin—50 days. 2x1 inches. Vigorous vines, very prolific. Small oval, prickly fruits should always be pickled when young and tender.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

AVOID ANOTHER PICKLE SHORTAGE IN 1945

By Pickling Lots of Cucumbers

Spicy Magnolia DILL

Seeds and Leaves Used for Pickling and Seasoning

CULTURE—Thrives best in sandy soil and better flavored when grown on poor soil. Soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated as young plants are easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, lightly pressing the soil over the seed. Cut when in bloom, wilt in sun and thoroughly dry in shade.

Dill—An annual of aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste. Seeds and leaves used for seasoning and making dill pickles. 3 months from seed time to harvest.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.



White Spine Cucumber





In Making a Garden

July Planting

- VEGETABLES**
 Brussels Sprouts,
 Cabbage,
 Cantaloupe,
 Corn,
 Mustard,
 Potatoes,
 Rutabaga,
 Squash,
 Turnips.
- FIELD**
 Soy Beans,
 Clover,
 Corn,
 Darso,
 Grass,
 Hegari,
 Millet,
 Stock Peas,
 Rye,
 Sorghum,
 Sunflower.

MAGNOLIA LETTUCE—For Table For Market



Great Lakes (All-America 1944 Bronze Award)

CULTURE—For best results with lettuce, keep growing rapidly. A light, rich soil will do this. For earliest varieties, start seed in a cold-frame in fall and protect through the winter. Transplant to open ground as soon as the ground can be worked. For later use, sow seed in the open ground when the season will permit, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin the plants in the rows to 4 to 8 inches depending on the variety. 1 oz. will sow 100 ft., 2 lbs. to acre.

PEST CONTROL

Against **Downy Mildew** use Acme Bordeaux Mixture.

Heading Varieties

Great Lakes—Won Bronze Medal in 1944 All American Selection. Iceberg type heat-resistant lettuce, slow to throw up seed head. Good crisp head. Try this fine new variety.—Pkt. 15c—Oz. 50c—¼ Lb. \$1.65—Postpaid.

Wonderful or New York—78 days. Much used as a fall and winter market variety. Plants are very large, strong and robust, withstanding both hot and dry weather and are slow to run to seed. The inner leaves form a large head and are a beautiful yellow color. Heads frequently weigh 3 to 4 lbs.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c—¼ Lb. \$1.20—Postpaid.

Iceberg—75 days. A large crisp cabbage-heading variety with very firm and hard heads and well blanched, often sown in August for fall use. Leaves are medium green color with faint brown tracing on border.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—¼ Lb. \$1.00—Postpaid.



Harvesting Loose Leaf Lettuce

Big Boston—65 days. Very popular for outdoor culture and also in demand as a compact, large-heading, forcing variety for cold frame. Leaves are bright green, heads slightly tinged with reddish-brown. Heads up under cold weather conditions better than any other variety.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Improved Hanson Lettuce—75 days. A most desirable late summer variety; stands hot, dry weather better than most summer varieties. Thinleaved, curly, tight-headed. Crisp, tender and sweet.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Loose-Leaved Varieties

Simpson's Early Curled—60 days. Very extensively used for an early loose-leaved clustering variety. Especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when plants are young. Broad frilled leaves, light green.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Simpson's Blackseed—60 days. Best loose-leaf variety for sowing outdoors where an exceedingly tender leaf is desired. This curly, bunching variety has attractive frilled, light green, thin leaves of crisp, excellent quality.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Early Prizehead—60 days. A crisp, tender, strictly loose-leaved, non-heading variety. Plant medium large, leaves broad, crumpled and frilled, outside leaves tinged red, under leaves wholly green. Very popular for home garden, but will not stand shipping or handling on the market.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

USE THE NUTRITION CHARTS

On page 18 to help plan better tasting, more healthful meals, and for helping to plan your garden.

Chicken Lettuce—45 days. Grown extensively for poultry and rabbit feeding. Non-heading, produces abundance of leaves. After cutting stumps make new growth, with proper moisture, enabling you to harvest leaves for a long period.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

EGGPLANT SEEDS

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

PEST CONTROL

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

Black Beauty —

The earliest large Eggplant. Fruits are a rich dark purple. Disease-resistant and very desirable for market growers. Very popular with truckers in south and southwest Texas. — Pkt. 10c Oz. 65c — ¼ Lb. \$2.20 — Postpaid.



Eggplant



KOHL RABI

TASTY BLEND OF CABBAGE AND TURNIP

CULTURE—Sow Kohl Rabi seed in early spring or fall and when well established thin to 6 inches apart in the row. ½ ounce will sow 100 feet; 4 pounds to the acre.

Earliest White Vienna — 60 days. Small tops. Bulbs medium size, light green on outside, flesh white, mild, delicious flavor, a combination of cabbage and turnip.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c—¼ Lb. \$1.50—Postpaid.

PEST CONTROL
Against Aphids, Cut Worms, and Cabbage Worms use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust, or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.



Kohl Rabi

STEP EIGHT—

Spray, Prune, Tie-up Etc.



in Making a Garden

KALE—VITAMIN-RICH

Great for Greens—Speeds Egg Production in Hens

CULTURE—Plant during fall, winter or spring in rows 2 to 5 feet apart. Thin or transplant to 18 inches apart in the row. 1 ounce will plant 100 feet; 3 to 4 lbs. will sow an acre.

PEST CONTROL
Against Caterpillars and Aphids use Acme NNOR Garden Spray.

Finely curled, spreading, useful green, low growing. Very

hardy, up to 3 feet, for the home gardens. Leaves are long, deep green. Heavy yielder.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.

August Planting

VEGETABLES

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

FIELD

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

MAGNOLIA MUSTARD

CULTURE—Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or boiled like spinach and turnip greens. Leaves are tenderer than turnip and stems are not so long and coarse. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit in rows about 6 to 12 inches apart, covering ½ inch deep. May also be sown in autumn for early spring use. 1 ounce sows 100 feet; 2 to 4 pounds to an acre.

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

and quality.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.

Florida Broad Leaf — Leaves round, unfrilled, rough, and medium green with broad, pale green midrib. A little slower growing than the frilled varieties but longer standing.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.

Smooth-Leaf—An excellent variety with very large light green, comparatively smooth leaves. Quick growing, fairly upright when young, becoming somewhat spreading at maturity.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.



Smooth Leaf Mustard



Broad Leaf Mustard

PEST CONTROL
Against Aphids, Cut Worms, and Cabbage Worms use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust, or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

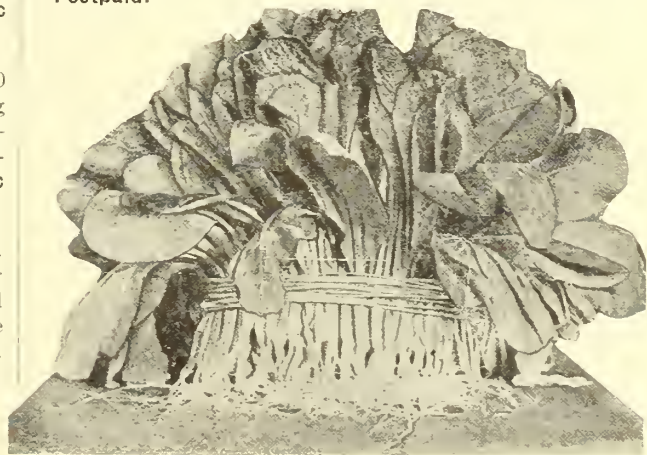
TENDER-GREEN

A Prolific, Tasty Mustard-Spinach Green

CULTURE—Same as mustard.

PEST CONTROL
Same as Mustard

Tendergreen or Mustard-Spinach—Tender, delicious, dark green, succulent, quick-growing. Practically an all-season plant, ready for market in 30 days. Stands extreme summer heat, and cold weather. Same as Spinach, Turnip or Mustard Greens.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.



Tendergreen

OKRA (Gumbo)

DELICIOUS FOR FRYING, STEWING, SOUPS

Plant Early and Late

CULTURE—After danger of frost is past, sow in rows about 3 feet apart, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about three inches high, thin to 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. The pods are in the best condition for use when from 1 to 3 inches long. Use 2 ounces to 100 feet; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Dwarf Green Long Pod—50 days. A sturdy dwarf-growing variety, quite early and

productive. Pods long, tapering, dark green and ribbed. Very good for the home garden, and the type most used for canning.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Perkins Mammoth—60 days. Tall stalks, long green tender pods. A desirable early canning variety.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

White Velvet — 60 days. The standard variety planted for home use and local shipment. Pods are practically smooth and slender. Plants grow about 3½ ft. high and very productive.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.



Okra

PEST CONTROL

Against Powdery Mildew use Acme Bordeaux Mixture; against Aphids, NNOR Garden Spray; against Corn Ear Worm, Acme Arsenate of Lead 50% and Dusting Sulphur 50%.





in
Making a Garden

September Planting

VEGETABLES

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

FIELD

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

round when of bunching size, and somewhat flattened when mature.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 75c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.50—Postpaid.

Yellow Varieties

Babosa Onion—Also known as Early Grano. Straw colored with white flesh, increasingly important on the Texas market. Large bulbs of excellent flavor. Recommended for early market and home use.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 80c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.65 Postpaid.

Giant Yellow Prizetaker—145 days. Successfully grown in all parts of Texas and the Central South. Skin a light straw color, flesh pure white, very fine grained, and mild flavor. A good keeper and shipper.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 75c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.50—Postpaid.



Onion Sets

ONION SETS

Red—Very hardy and good keepers.

Yellow—Another hardy variety.

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

Prices: Lb. 40c—3 Lbs. \$1.10—Postpaid.

MAGNOLIA ONION SEED

CULTURE—Sow seed in rich soil, thoroughly pulverized, and level in rows 12 to 24 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When plants are up, cultivate and keep free from weeds. When 4" to 5" high, thin to three inches apart. If sets are wanted, sow seeds thickly and don't thin out, using from 25 to 40 pounds of seed per acre when sown in beds and 4 to 6 pounds when sown in rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet. Plant both fall and spring.

PEST CONTROL

Against **Thrips** use Acme Aphis Spray or NNOR Garden Spray.

Bermuda Onion Seed

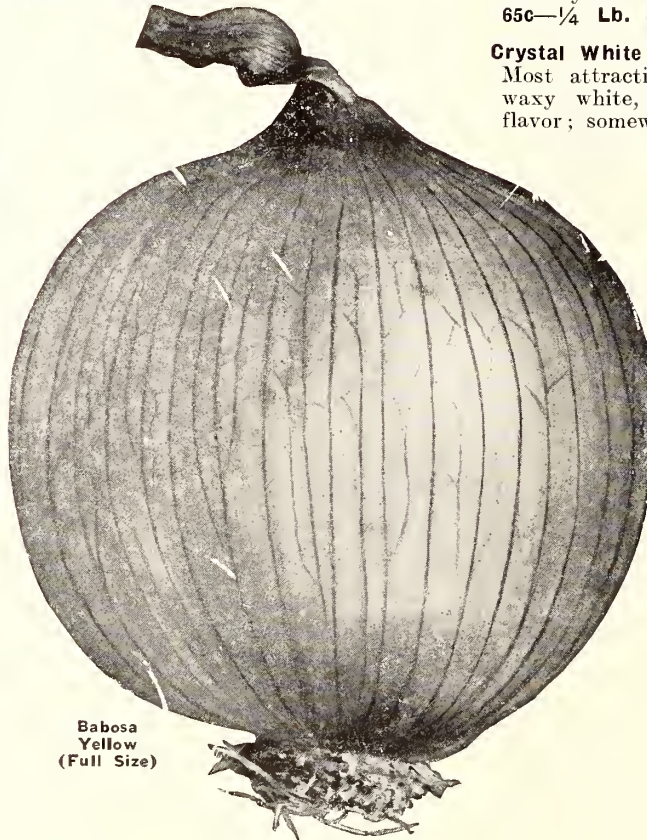
Teneriffe grown Bermuda Onions are more productive and harder than American grown seed, we offer seeds grown by the most reliable growers in the Canary Islands.

Yellow Bermuda—115 days. Sometimes called White Bermuda. Skin light straw color, flesh white. Bulbs are somewhat flattened, of medium size, and very sweet. Will keep better and longer than the Crystal White Wax.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.15—Postpaid.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda—115 days. Most attractive of all onions; a clear waxy white, flesh of delightful mild flavor; somewhat flat, sometimes growing to the size of saucers. The most popular variety. — Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$2.15—Postpaid.

Red Varieties

Red Creole—An onion produced in the South for the south. Large, solid semi-globe onions of reddish color and fine grained flesh. Flavor is rather strong. Unexcelled for home garden. Very productive and will keep for months without showing signs of rot. — Pkt. 10c—Oz. 75c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.50—Postpaid.



Babosa
Yellow
(Full Size)

ORDER ONION PLANTS EARLY

Set out early in rows 36 inches apart, 4 inches apart in the row; 300 plants to 100 feet; 35,000 to the acre. We furnish from January to March.

White and Yellow Babosa—We have contracted the growing of a liberal supply of these fine, flavorful onions and you should certainly plant them. Postpaid Prices—**Bunch** (Approx. 100 plants)—25c; **5 bunches \$1.00—10 bunches \$1.75—Crate of approximately 6,000—\$7.95.** Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Yellow and White Bermuda plants also will be available.—Same prices as Babosa.



MAGNOLIA ENGLISH PEAS

Plant Early and Late Varieties at Intervals—For All-Season
Menus and Canning

PEST CONTROL

Against Aphids use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, NNOR Garden Spray or Acme Aphid Spray.

CULTURE—For early peas soil should be light and warm, but for general crop, a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a large growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas. Seed should be planted at a depth of 2 inches, in rows 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and 28 to 42

inches for the taller sorts. Wrinkled varieties are more sensitive to wet weather than the smooth-seeded, but are of superior quality. Peas should be gathered as fast as fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing. Two pounds seed plants 100 feet; 70 to 100 pounds per acre.

Extra Early Varieties

Alaska—58 days. A smooth pea of uniform vine growth, early maturing pods, filled with medium sized bright green peas of good flavor. Plants about 28 inches high, pods averaging 2½ inches. Splendid variety for marketing and canning.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid.

First and Best—56 days. A smooth sort, with ability to mature quickly; unsurpassed in extra early qualities, in flavor, and in size of pod. Free from runners, and the entire crop can be taken off at two pickings. Grows about 2 feet high, pods, 2¾ inches long.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid.

Early Varieties

Thomas Laxton—62 days. A most popular variety. Large uniform 3½ inch pods, square ends, containing about 7 medium dark green wrinkled peas of excellent

sweet and delightfully flavored.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid.

Nott's Excelsior—59 days. The best very early dwarf pea. Luxuriant and productive vines average about 14 inches high; pods about 2¾ inches long. Peas are unsurpassed in sweetness and quality. A desirable early wrinkled variety for the market and home.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid.

Laxton's Progress—64 days. Vigorous and productive vines. Large pointed pods about 4½ inches, about 8 peas of deep green color and good flavor. Wrinkled.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid.

Premium Gem—63 days. Vines very productive, 15 to 18 inches high; pods about 2¾ inches long, with 6 to 8 large wrinkled peas of fine quality.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid.

American Wonder—60 days. Dwarf vines about 12 inches high, bear heavily; excellent quality wrinkled peas. Blunt pods 2½ inches.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid.

Later Varieties

Bliss Everbearing—80 days. Most desirable of the later for your main crop of English Peas. Stout vines about 26 inches tall and if peas are picked as mature, plant branches and bears longer than any other variety. Pod 3 inches, crowded with large wrinkled peas. Plant some of these every few weeks and have a steady crop.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid.

Improved Tall Telephone (Alderman)—72 days. The leading late variety with market gardeners. Vines are tall and vigorous, growing about 4 feet high, and producing an abundance of large pointed pods 4 to 5 inches long. Wrinkled.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid.

LATER VARIETIES (Cont.)

Dwarf Telephone—75 days. A healthy, very productive stocky grower; does not require staking. The green pods frequently measure 5 inches long and contain 9 to 10 very large wrinkled peas.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid.

White Marrowfat—81 days. The tall, strong vines of this variety are about 4 ft. high; pods about 3 inches long, cylindrical, surface somewhat roughened, light colored, and well filled. Most desirable for summer use. Smooth variety.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid.



STEP TEN

Utilize the Yield



In Making a Garden

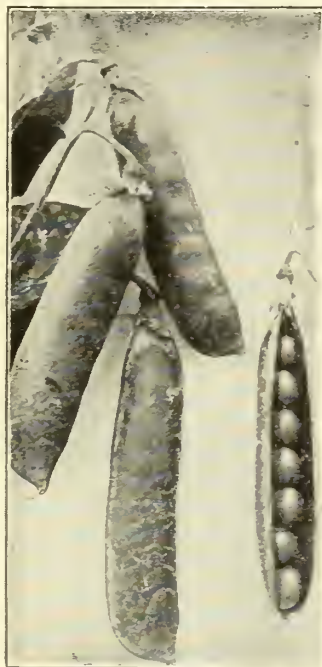
October Planting

VEGETABLES

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

FIELD

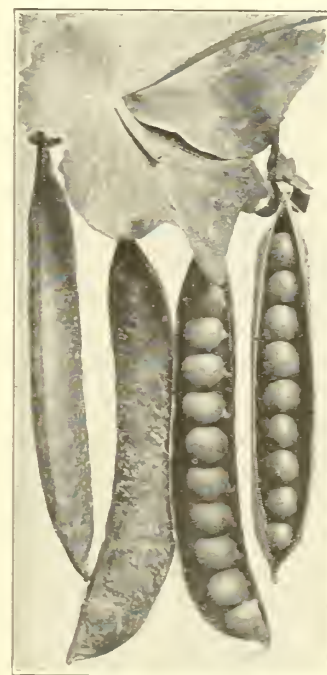
Turnips,
Alfalfa,
Barley,
Clover,
Grasses,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Vetch,
Wheat.



Thomas Laxton

quality. A very satisfactory fall as well as early spring crop. Because of productivity, flavor and heavy demand, a variety that appeals to market gardeners; also a good canning variety.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—Postpaid.

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



Bliss Everbearing



November Planting

VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Collards, Collards, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Sets, Parsley, Radish, Rutabaga, Spinach, Turnips.

FIELD

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



California Wonder Pepper

California Wonder—Dark green, smooth, square in cross-section and very large, usually about 4 inches across, and 4 to 5 inches deep. Flesh about ¼ inch thick, the thickest of any pepper. Most

popular for home gardens, and very profitable for market growers because of heavy yield, and uniform size and shape.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 75c—¼ Lb. \$2.35—Postpaid.

PEST CONTROL

Sweet Peppers — Against **Aphids** use Acme NNOR Garden Spray or Rotenone Garden Guard.

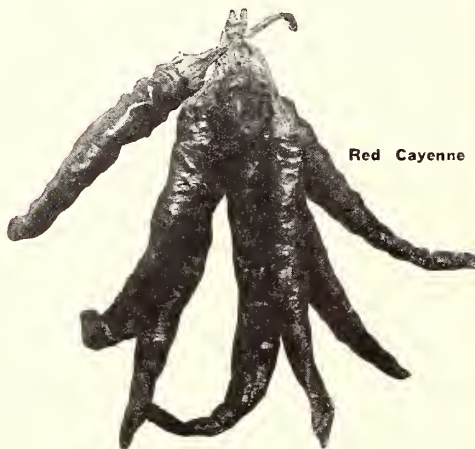
Hot Peppers—Against **Caterpillars** use Acme Arsenate of Lead.

HOT PEPPERS

Long Red Cayenne—(See illustration)—A medium early variety, having slender twisted and pointed pod, about 4 inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young, and bright red when ripe. Flesh extremely strong and hot.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c ¼ Lb. \$1.65—Postpaid.

Anaheim Chili—“Hot in appearance. “Sweet” as to taste, having just enough pungency to season well. Fruit measures six to eight inches in length and about an inch in diameter. Valued when green as chili and when ripe for salads.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—¼ Lb. \$1.65—Postpaid.

Small Red Chili — Late variety. Pods bright red, about 2 inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to point. Very prolific and “Red hot” when ripe.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—¼ Lb. \$1.65—Postpaid.



Red Cayenne

is recommended by potato specialists in the U.S.D. of A. Treat seed potatoes with Semesan Bel, before planting.

Certified Red Triumph — One of the very earliest, nearly round, and peels without waste. Fine yielder and always in good demand. Especially satisfactory in sandy soil.

Certified Irish Cobbler—A very good shipper, white and somewhat larger than the Triumph. Especially desirable for black soils.

—Write for Prices—

(See Page 17 for SWEET POTATOES)

SEED IRISH POTATOES—It Pays to Plant Certified Seed

PEST CONTROL

Against **Potato Bug**, **Leafhopper**, **Flea Beetle** and **Blight** use Acme Red River Potato Mix.

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

Holding potato seed pieces for about ten days after they are cut before planting, thus allowing the surface to heal or “cork” over,

MAGNOLIA SWEET PEPPERS

Produce Uniform Fruits • Right Stuffing Size

A PROFITABLE MARKET CROP

CULTURE — Sow seed early in hotbed, and when three inches high transplant in rows about 18 to 30 inches apart and 15 inches apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants: 1 to 1½ lbs. will sow an acre.

Bell or Bull Nose—Not as tall-growing as the latter varieties, but vigorous, sturdy, and productive. Fruits about 2 inches wide, 3 inches long, square shape. Deep green when immature; scarlet red when ripe.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—¼ Lb. \$1.65—Postpaid.

World Beater — One of the largest and best sweet peppers. When ripe it is bright scarlet, and the flesh is very thick, mild, and of a fine flavor. Fruits about 3½ inches across and 5 inches long. Popular on market and good shipper.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—¼ Lb. \$1.65—Postpaid.

Ruby King—A very satisfactory home garden variety. Plants 2½ feet high, vigorous, and compact. Fruits 4½ inches long, 2½ inches broad; deep grass green when young, bright red when ripe. Flesh thick and mild.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—¼ Lb. \$1.65—Postpaid.

PARSLEY VITAMIN “A” RICH

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

PEST CONTROL

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

Moss Curled—A vigorous compact growing variety, excellent for garnishing, salads, flavoring, a handsome decorative plant. Leaves deep green and tightly curled.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.



Parsley





Small Sugar

Small Sugar (Also known as Boston Pie) 115 days. 5½x7 inches. 4 lbs. Stores exceptionally well; favorite for canning and pies. Sturdy vines, very prolific. Flesh deep orange, thick and sweet. Rind shows distinct stripes. Shaped as above.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.

MAGNOLIA PUMPKINS

Plant in Garden or Field—For delicious Pies and Fall Money Crop

Kentucky Field—120 days. 10x12 inches. 15 lbs. A hardy, late variety. Another variety for canning and stock feed. Color ranges from yellow to light orange.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

Connecticut Field (also called Big Tom)—120 days. 12x12 inches. 18 lbs. Used principally for canning and stock feed. This is a standard corn field variety, producing quantities of large orange colored fruits, flat on the ends, with smooth, hard rind. Flesh thick, dry and sweet.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

King of the Mammoth Pumpkin — 120 days. 18x18 inches. 60 lbs. Kitchen, stock feeding and exhibition. Flesh hard, firm and light color, a little coarse in texture, but of good quality. Rind bright orange with lighter stripes between rib.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.

CULTURE — May be planted in middle of spring among corn or in hills 8 feet part each way. Four seeds in a hill. If planted in hills, they are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost and store in a warm, dry place. Use ½ ounce for 25 hills: 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

PEST CONTROL

Against **Striped Cucumber Beetles** and **Squash Bugs** use Acme London Purple, Acme Rotenone Garden Guard or NNOR Garden Spray.

December
Planting

VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts

Cabbage,

Collards,

Garlic,

Kale,

Kohl Rabi,

Lettuce,

Radish,

Tomato,

FIELD

Grasses.

PIE PLANT OR RHUBARB

Delicious for Pies—Tasty and Healthful Served Stewed

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

PEST CONTROL

Against **Blight** use Acme Bordeaux Mixture.

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

30c Each—\$3.00 Per Dozen—Postpaid



CUSHAWS

ABUNDANT PRODUCERS

Green Striped Cushaw — 115 days. 24x8 inches. 14½ lbs. For pies, baking, and a heavy-yielding stock food. Crooknecked, with the seeds in the blossom end or bowl. Rind white, mottled with irregular green stripes. The most popular of the Cushaw types.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.

MAGNOLIA SPINACH

CULTURE—The seed should be planted in very rich ground in rows 14 to 18 inches apart. Plants should be thinned out 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. Seed may also be sown broadcast. The main crop is sown in September to October for winter use, and in February and March for spring use. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

PEST CONTROL

Against **Aphids** use Acme NNOR Garden Spray.

Bloomsdale Long Standing — 45 days. A dark green, crumpled leaf spinach which will stand from four to six days longer than the Reselected Bloomsdale before going to seed. Many market gardeners prefer this type.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Reselected Bloomsdale, Dark Green — 40 days. A very early variety, and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plants upright, with thick, glossy, dark green, medium-size leaves, pointed, quite broad and crumpled.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Viroflay — 45 days. Desirable for either spring or fall sowing. Leaves are very large, broad, thick, and arrow-shaped, somewhat crumpled; dark green in color. Desirable for canning.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Nobel Giant — 45 days. A thick leaved spinach, very dark green, smooth round leaves. Rather long standing and a good yielder.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

New Zealand — 70 days. "Cut and come again." Yields from late spring to late fall. Large plant which produces quantities of small, thick, deep green leaves of delightful flavor. Soak seeds in warm water 24 hours before planting.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

SALSIFY

CULTURE—Succeeds best in light, rich, deep soil. Avoid coarse or fresh manure, which causes roots to become irregular and branch. Sow seeds ½ inch deep in rows 18 inches apart. Thin to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. Cultivate same as carrots or parsnips. 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island — Nutritious, oyster flavored vegetable, that grows to large size; surpasses carrots or parsnips for mild, delicate flavor. Grown extensively where markets are established.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.



Salsify



Bloomsdale Reselected Spinach





Early Scarlet Globe Radish

CULTURE—Sow in rich, sandy soil in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin out plants to prevent crowding. They should receive plenty of water, and to raise the best radishes they should be grown quickly. Crisp radishes cannot be produced in heavy soils. Successive sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Thin out the small varieties one inch apart and the larger varieties 3 to 4 inches.

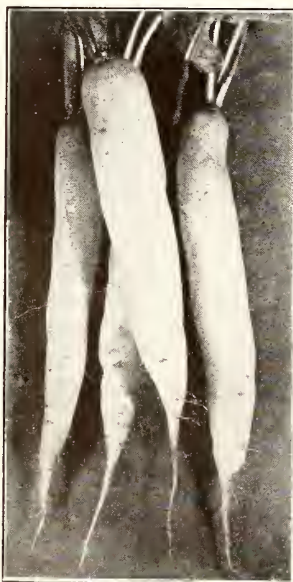
PEST CONTROL

Against **White Rust** use Acme Bordeaux Mixture; against **Aphids** use Acme NNOR Garden Spray or Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust.

Long Varieties

White Icicle—25 days. Most popular long white radish, one of the earliest. Tops medium size, roots clear white, slender, smooth, average when mature 6 to 7 inches long. Very crisp and mild.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top—30 days. An extra early, long radish. Roots grow 5 to 6 inches long with a third of their length above the ground. Flesh is crisp and tender until fully grown; tops short and small.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.



White Icicle Radish

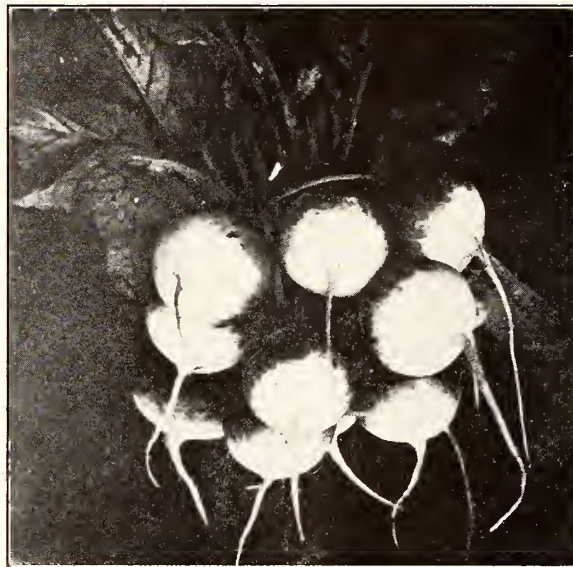
COLORFUL RADISHES FLAVORFUL

Round Varieties

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped (Sparkler Strain)—25 days. Small round roots of rich scarlet color with a pronounced tip of pure white. Keeps solid and crisp a long time. Roots grow to 1½ inches without becoming pithy.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Early Scarlet Globe — 25 to 30 days. An oval shaped variety, rich bright scarlet. Flesh white and tender. Especially recommended to market gardeners because this large fast early forcing radish sells readily. Also desirable for the home garden. Be sure to plant some of these.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip Radish—25 to 30 days. Scarlet red, round variety. Flesh white and crisp. Should be used when about an inch in diameter.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.



Sparkler White Tip

ROUND VARIETIES—(Continued)

French Breakfast—20 days. A quick growing oblong radish about 1½ inches long by $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter when full grown. Color, rich scarlet, clear white bottom. Flesh white, crisp, splendid quality.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Crimson Giant—28 days. A round early radish of exceptionally large size. Roots are nearly globe-shaped of beautiful crimson color and nearly 2 inches in diameter at maturity. Flesh is crisp and mild.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

SEEDS KEPT IN GOOD CONDITION

Every possible care is taken of Magnolia seeds, from the time they are received from our growers, until you purchase them. We buy our seeds from specialty growers, who keep their strains pure. Then germination is kept in sound condition through temperature control, and when necessary, cold storage.

Seeds are kept free from insect and weevil damage, through regular gassing programs. . . . Get **quality** in your seeds, for greater profits. . . . It is important to buy them where quality is strictly maintained.

KEEP A SUPPLY COMING ON ALL THE YEAR 'ROUND

Winter Varieties

China Rose Winter—45 days. Extensively grown for fall and winter use. Roots are cylindrical; largest near the base and blunt at both ends. Skin smooth and of a bright deep rose color. Flesh white, fine grained, crisp and mildly pungent. Desirable, late maturing.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Long Black Spanish—48 days. Winter Radish. Roots 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to 2¼ inches in diameter at shoulder, slightly tapered; almost black, somewhat wrinkled. Flesh white, of firm texture, decidedly pungent.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

VARIETAL PURITY

Garden crops grown from Magnolia Seeds are more marketable, because varieties are kept pure and the quality of vegetables the best. Just a few cents more for abundant, luscious vegetables!

RUTABAGAS

CULTURE—Rutabagas require a longer growing season than turnips. Seed may be sown at the same time you plant turnips, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Culture is practically the same as for turnips, except the plants should be thinned to 8 to 10 inches apart.

FOR PEST CONTROL
See Turnips—Opposite Page.

American Purple Top or Improved Long Island—80 days. Small top. Roots are short necked, globe shaped and grow to a large size. Excellent for both table use and stock feeding. Keeps well — Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.



Rutabaga



Root Crop • TURNIPS • Green Crop

CULTURE—For summer use, sow in early spring in light, rich or new soil in rows 1 to 2 feet apart and cover one-half inch deep. May also be sown broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. It is important to get spring and summer crops started early so that turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter. For the fall or main crop, sow them from the middle of July to the middle of November, same as for

spring sowing. An ounce sows 100 feet; 2 to 4 pounds per acre in rows, or 6 to 8 pounds broadcast.

PEST CONTROL

Against Aphids, Cut Worms, and Cabbage Worms use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust, or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

White Flesh Varieties

Purple Top White Globe — Table size 55 days. The most popular variety with market gardeners and for the home garden. Very attractive globular shaped root, smooth; purplish red top and flesh white, fine grained, tender and excellent flavor. Roots grow to 5 or 6 inches diameter. Tops medium large. Our strain of this variety produces very uniform roots—ideal for marketing.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.

Early Purple Top Strap Leaved — Table size in 45 days. A very early variety. Roots flat, about 5 inches in diameter; purplish red at top and clear white flesh below. Fine grained and mild.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.

Sow Turnips from February to May— and from July to November.

Shogoin or Japanese—Also known as “Louse Resistant.” Well liked for its smooth, globular roots. Especially valuable for turnip greens, which may be cut in from 25 to 30 days. Growth upright about 2 feet high when fully developed. Due to rapid growth, it is practically free from insect attacks. Roots pure white, and from 5 to 8 inches across at maturity. Excellent turnip for Texas, because it seems not to be affected by either heat or drouth.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.

Seven Top (For Turnip Greens)—Grown almost entirely for the tops, which are used for greens. Very hardy, standing severe cold; growth usually continues throughout the winter. Root woody and seldom used. This variety produces splendid stock feed, similar to rape.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.



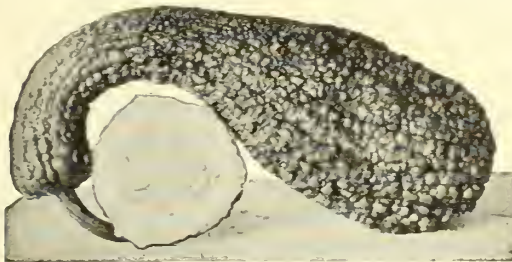
Mr. F. E. Dean, Manager of our Dallas wholesale store, with a Shogoin turnip produced in his own garden. Note heavy top which Mr. Dean reports as tender and flavorful for greens.

his own garden. Note heavy top which Mr. Dean reports as tender and flavorful for greens.

Yellow Flesh Varieties

Amber Globe—Table size 60 days. Roots grow 5 to 6 inches in diameter; globular shape and the skin is clear, yellow, tinged with green at the top. Flesh yellowish-white, fine grained, sweet and tender. Extensively grown for stock, as well as for table.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.

(See Rutabagas opposite page)



Early Summer Crookneck Squash

Summer Varieties

Early White Bush Scallop—55 days. 6x2½ inches. 2¼ lbs. Bush extremely prolific and disease resistant. Fruits creamy white, flesh firm and flavorful, flat with scalloped edges. Very popular.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

White Bush Scallop, Green Tinged — 55 days 6x2½ inches, 2¼ lbs. Similar in all respects to the Early White Bush, but fruit is tinged a light green, which appeals to the buying public.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—50 days. 12x3 inches. 1½ lbs. Rich golden yellow, with pale, firm, tender flesh. Moderately warted. Excellent eating quality. Bush exceedingly prolific. The most popular of the summer type.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

Fordhook Vining—60 days. 7¾x3 inches. 2 lbs. Vines hardy and prolific. Flesh thick and sweet. Uniform in shape. A summer variety adapted to winter use. Pkt. 10c.—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

CULTURE—Plants are very tender and sensitive to cold and planting must be delayed until warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but plants are less particular as to soil. Summer varieties should be planted three to four feet apart each way and the winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. An ounce will sow 60 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

MAGNOLIA SQUASH

Squash flavors differ greatly—Plant several varieties

PEST CONTROL

Against Striped Cucumber Beetles and Squash Bugs, use Acme London Purple, Acme Rotenone Garden Guard or NNOR Garden Spray.

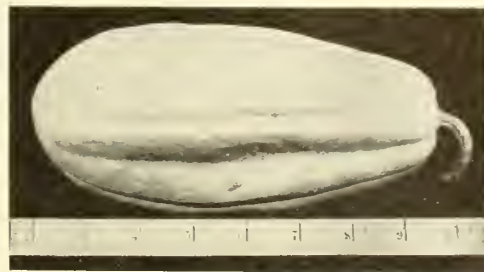
orange; dry and of good texture and flavor.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop—55 days, 6x2½ inches. 2 lbs. Similar in all respects to Early White Bush except the color of the skin is a golden yellow.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

Winter Varieties

Hubbard Warted—115 days. 15x10 inches. 16 lbs. The largest of the green Hubbards, thickly covered with warts. An excellent keeper and the flesh is dry and sweet.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

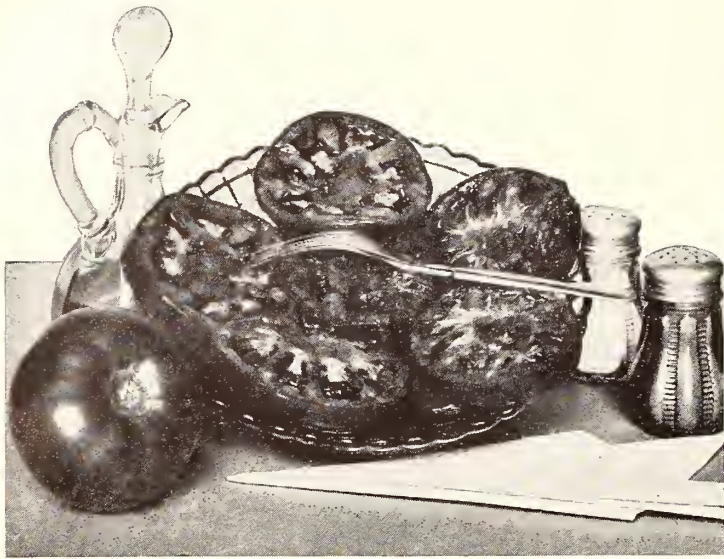
Summer Squash are usually eaten when young and immature. Winter squash are used only when fully matured, and can be stored. There are dozens of squash recipes—it is delicious stewed, baked, or fried.



Fordhook Squash



MAGNOLIA TOMATO SEEDS



Dwarf Champion Tomato

Early Vining Varieties

Break O' Day—Certified—65 days. Fruits are deep red, globe shaped, the size of Marglobe, but from 10 to 12 days earlier in maturity. Very productive, with few seeds.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.15.

McGee—72 days. Yields prolifically where others fail. Fruits large, solid with very few seeds, of fine flavor; a bright crimson color with a sprinkling of pink fruits among them. Nearly as early as Earliana. Has proved exceptionally good for the black land belt. A great favorite.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.15—Postpaid.

Earliana—66 days. One of the earliest varieties of tomatoes. Fruits are bright deep scarlet and somewhat flattish. Produced mostly in the center of the plant. Very productive and one of the most popular for market and home gardens.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.15—Postpaid.

June Pink—68 days. The best and earliest of the pink varieties. Sets fruit in clusters of from six to eight. Uniform fruit, smooth and solid. Excellent for shipping. Recommended for market gardening. Matures very early and continues bearing until frost.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.15—Postpaid.

John Baer—71 days. An extra early scarlet-fruited variety. Vines very hardy and exceptionally productive. Fruits largest of the extra early varieties, nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. Desirable for market gardeners, shippers and canners.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75—Postpaid.

Second Early Vining Varieties

Rutgers Certified — 75 days. Especially popular with the canning industry. Produces a large plant with thick stems and an abundance of vigorous foliage. Requires much less nitrogen than most other varieties and should therefore be fertilized less in order to avoid rank growth and late fruit. Fruits are medium to large, similar in shape to Marglobe, except they are more flattened at the

CULTURE—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous, and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in January and February in hotbeds for early crops. Set out the plants as soon as danger from frost is over, after hardening off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard, and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Trans-

plant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. If to be grown without training, plants are usually set from three to four feet apart each way, according to the growth of the variety. Magnolia tomato seeds are from the finest strains grown, and we invite comparison with any on the market. An ounce will produce 3,000 plants; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces will produce sufficient plants to set out an acre. Number of days indicates from time set out to maturity of first fruit.

PEST CONTROL

Against Cut Worms use Acme Bait - M; against Worms and Blight use Acme Tomato Dust.

stem. Average weight of fruit is 5.8 oz., very small seed cavities. Flesh firm and bright red, ripening from the center out. Pleasing flavor. Our stock is certified by the State of New Jersey and was grown in accordance with their certification requirements, insuring true variety.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75—Postpaid.

Gulf State Market—75 days. Grown extensively in East Texas for shipment to northern markets. Vines very hardy and fruits are true globe-shaped, free from cracks or blemishes around the blossom end. Ripen uniformly. The fruit colors a rich purplish-pink clear to the stem after picking.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.15—Postpaid.

Marglobe Certified—75 days. A definitely disease-resisting Tomato. Matures among the earliest of the later varieties. Fruits are a deep red, globe shaped. A splendid shipping variety because of its uniformity. Our stock has been certified by the State of New Jersey to be absolutely true to variety. It pays you to get really good tomato seed and there is none better than those certified under State Laws.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75—Postpaid.

Main Crop Vining

Pritchard — Certified 85 days. A second early, scarlet fruit variety. Fruits medium size and smooth. Solid, having 4 to 5 seed cells. Sets in clusters of four to five. Vine short jointed and low growth with heavy foliage.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.15—Postpaid.

Greater Baltimore—83 days. A good canner. Fruits medium to large, solid meaty, rich bright red color. Very productive.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75—Postpaid.

Stone—85 days. One of the old favorite late or main crop tomatoes. Fruits large, smooth and with a deep scarlet skin. This is a standard variety, with truckers and canners who know that they can depend upon it for a large crop of attractive and heavy fruits.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75—Postpaid.

Tree Varieties

Dwarf Champion—78 days. A second early purplish-pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Tree type, growing about two feet high, vigorous, upright and compact. Fruits medium to small in size. One of the best of the small tree varieties.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.15—Postpaid.

Large Fruited Varieties

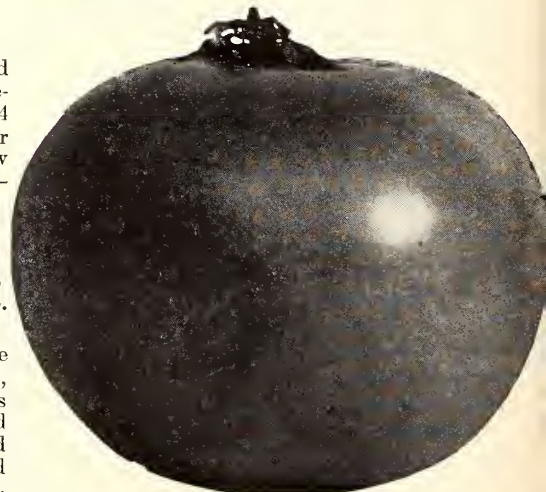
Oxheart—88 days. A fine flavored tomato of most unusual size and shape. Fruits often weigh two to three pounds each, shaped like an oxheart, brilliant scarlet in color with a very smooth skin. Very few seed cells.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.00— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$3.30—Postpaid.

Red Ponderosa—85 days. A large deep pink. Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruits solid with exceptionally few seeds, fairly smooth and larger than other varieties except Oxheart. Good for slicing and well flavored.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.95—Postpaid.

Small Fruited Varieties

Red Cherry—70 days. A miniature tomato chiefly grown in the home garden for use in preserves. Mature to a uniformly round shape and even size. Fruit scarlet red, tough skin and firm, mild flesh. About size of cherry.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.95—Postpaid.

Yellow Pear—70 days. This pear-like small fruit is extensively used for preserves in various ways. A rich, clear yellow, well flavored.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.95—Postpaid.



Rutgers' Certified



MAGNOLIA WATERMELON SEEDS

Noted for Abundant Yields and Luscious Fruit's

CULTURE—Seed should be planted in hills, about 10 or 12 seeds to the hill, 6 to 8 feet apart. Fertilize soil with Vigoro or well rotted manure and plant seeds when ground is warm and dry, young watermelon plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. After plants have formed the first rough leaves, thin to 2 or 3 of the hardiest to each hill. Water frequently with liquid manure to hasten growth and diminish danger from insect pests. Cultivate until plants cover the ground. Use 1 to 2 pounds of seed to acre.

PEST CONTROL

Against Striped Cucumber Beetles and Aphids use Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Spray, XNOR Garden Spray and Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

Long Varieties

Magnolia Special Tom Watson—92 days. 50 lbs. Delightful flavor. Very hardy and prolific. Flesh deep red, free from white hearts and stringiness. Melon oblong; rind dark green. Seeds light brown. Very popular with market growers. Good shipper.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.

Cletex (also known as Spotted Watson)—90 days. 30 lbs. Good shipper. Vigorous vines, good producer. Flesh red and sweet. Melon similar in shape to Watsons. Rind mottled green. Very tough. Seeds brown smeared.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.

Halbert Honey — 87 days. 32 lbs. Fine quality. Vines hardy and prolific. Flesh crimson red, coloring close to rind, entirely free from stringiness. Melon long, cylindrical. Rind deep green and thin. For home and nearby markets. Second only to Kleckley Sweet in popularity.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

Kleckley Sweet (Georgia Sweet)—88 days. 40 lbs. Exceptionally sweet. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh very bright rich red, fine flavored melon, medium to large oblong, tapering slightly toward stem end. Rind, dark bluish green. Fine for home and nearby markets but a poor shipper.—Pkt. 10c.—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

Blue Watson—85 days. 35 lbs. Good shipper. Vines hardy and very prolific. Flesh, deep red. Melon oblong. Similar to Tom Watson. Rind, dark blue green, and very tough.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

Irish Grey—90 days. 35 lbs. Deliciously flavored. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh very bright red, sweet, and free from stringiness. Melon long and large. Rind light green color. Good shipper.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

Wonder Melon — 85 days. 30 lbs. Vines vigorous and prolific. Flesh rich, red, well flavored to rind. Melon large and long, resembling Tom Watson, though thicker. Rind, dark solid green. Good shipper.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake — 92 days. 30 lbs. Tender and sweet. Vines hardy and productive. Flesh scarlet. Melon long, cylindrical. Rind light green, with lighter mottled stripe. Very fine shipper.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

LONG VARIETIES— (Continued)

Golden Honey — Yellow flesh. 90 days. 25 lbs. Vines hardy and productive. Flesh, delightful spotted golden, most delicious taste. Melon oblong in shape. Rind dark green with irregular stripes of darker green. The best of the yellow fleshed melons and grows increasingly popular with our trade.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.



Round Varieties

Black Diamond or Florida Giant—95 days. 40 lbs. Fine quality. Vines strong and fairly prolific. Flesh deep red, good texture and quite sweet. Melon large round. Rind, rich dark green. Seed rather large and black. Good for local market and home, and ships well, a great favorite.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

Stone Mountain — True Strain. 85 days. 40 lbs. One of the best in quality. Flesh rich red, of fine texture, tender, sweet and luscious. Vines vigorous, fairly prolific. Melon round, slightly elongated,

some melons slightly lobed. Rind, light green indistinctly veined with darker green in a fine mesh design. Stands shipping if handled with care.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

Dixie Queen—85 days. 32 lbs. Sweetness and flavor unsurpassed. Vines robust and prolific. Flesh, brilliant scarlet, ripening to within one-half inch of rind; fine texture free from stringiness. Melon round; rind, alternating stripes of very light, ivory green and dark green. Seeds small, white and very few to melon.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.

• MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES •

ENDIVE

Vitamin-Full for Garnishes and Salads

CULTURE—For late spring and summer use, sow seed in open ground during early spring. For fall use, sow September to November. Requires about 100 days to mature a crop. Plant an ounce to 100 feet; 2 lbs. per acre.

Large Green Curled—Very hardy, vigorous-growing variety, with bright deep green leaves; highly esteemed for the market and home garden, and much used for salads. Very good winter crop. 60 days.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

PARSNIPS

CULTURE—Excellent for table use, prepared like turnips or carrots. Surplus may be fed to stock, especially milk cows. Succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. Sow in early spring and September and cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, pressing soil down firmly. When well established, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart in rows. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce will sow 100 feet; 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Hollow Crown — Roots grow 18 to 20 inches but first 8 inches is best flavored. Smooth white flesh, uniform in shape, very tender. Try them this year, we believe you will like them.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.

HORSERADISH

Fine Seasoning Vegetable

CULTURE—Set cuttings in trenches 6 to 12 inches apart 2 inches below the surface of the ground. Cultivate until tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

Best results in rich, rather moist, partly shaded locations. — 75c Per Doz. — 50 Roots, \$2.50—100 Roots, \$4.50—Postpaid.

SWEET POTATOES

OR YAMS

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

PEST CONTROL

Against Tortoise Beetles use Acme Arsenate of Lead.

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

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

Please ask for prices



WHAT VITAMINS DO YOU NEED MOST?

—HERE'S WHAT SCIENCE SAYS VEGETABLES CONTAIN—

CALORIES—Measurements of heat or energy-producing value of foods. Approximately, each 4,000 calories eaten in excess over bodily needs becomes 1 pound of fat.

Calorie intake must vary with: body weight, age, sex, growth, exercise or work, and temperature.

VITAMIN A—Helps to strengthen vision; protects against colds and other infections; builds up organs throughout the body.

Being soluble in fat, Vitamin A is stored by the body, if excess is taken. It is destroyed in foods by long cooking.

VITAMIN B1—(Thiamin). See Vitamin B2

VITAMIN B2—(Riboflavin)—The nerve, "morale" and pep vitamins; very important for normal growth, reproduction, lactation and utilization of energy foods.

Being soluble in water, they do not store up in the body, and must be replenished daily. Partially lost in cooking, if liquids thrown away.

VITAMIN C—(Ascorbic Acid)—Prevents scurvy, bleeding gums, slow healing of infections, tendency to bruise easily; important in health of teeth, bones, and general resistance.

Vitamin C is not stored up in the body, and must be replenished daily. It is easily destroyed in storing, cooking and soaking foods in water.

IRON—Enters into composition of red corpuscles of the body, and helps carry oxygen to cells of the body.

Sources well utilized are: liver, kidney, heart, lean meats, black strap molasses, egg yolk, dried fruits, cereals.

—AND WHAT THEY DO FOR YOU—

VEGETABLE	Measure	Calories	A	B1	B2	C	Iron
			Units	(Thiamin) Gammas	(Riboflavin) Milligrams	(Ascorbic Acid) Milligrams	Milligrams
Artichoke	1 Medium	32	200	75	15	10	.4
Asparagus (bleached)	8 Stalks	20	0	150	65	12	1.
Asparagus (green)	7 Stalks	20	1,100	360	65	20	1.
Beans, Lima, dry	½ Cup	129	0	300	250	0	2.9
Beans, Lima, green	½ Cup	116	900	225	250	42	.9
Beans, green, cooked	¾ Cup	43	950	60	100	8	1.1
Beets, cooked	½ Cup	40	50	41	37	8	2.8
Beet, greens, cooked	½ Cup	28	22,000	100	500	50	3.2
Broccoli, flower	¾ Cup	35	6,000	120	350	65	1.3
Broccoli, leaf	¾ Cup	35	30,000	120	687	90	2.3
Broccoli, stem	¾ Cup	35	2,000	0	187	0	1.1
Brussels Sprouts	¾ Cup	55	400	180	90	130	2.1
Cabbage, inside, raw	1 Cup	28	0	78	75	50	.2
Cabbage, Chinese, raw	1 Cup	30	5,000	36	462	50	2.5
Cabbage, green, raw	1 Cup	28	160	90	150	50	2.8
Cantaloupe (See Melon)							
Carrots, raw	½ Cup	30	4,500	70	75	5	.6
Cauliflower	¾ Cup	25	10	85	90	75	.9
Celery, bleached	4 Stalks	19	20	30	15	5	.5
Celery, green	4 Stalks	19	640	30	45	7	.8
Chard, leaves, cooked	½ Cup	25	15,000	450	165	37	3.1
Collards, cooked	½ Cup	41	6,300	130	*	70	3.4
Corn, canned, yellow	½ Cup	120	900	130	120	4	.4
Corn, on cob, yellow	1 Medium	90	860	209	55	8	.4
Cucumbers	1 Medium	15	35	60	54	12	.3
Egg Plant	½ Cup	15	70	42	36	10	.5
Endive	10 Stalks	8	15,000	58	72	20	1.2
Kale, cooked	½ Cup	45	20,000	189	570	96	2.5
Kohl Rabi	½ Cup	32	0	30	120	50	.7
Lettuce, green	10 Leaves	10	2,000	75	150	7	1.5
Lettuce, white	¼ Head	10	125	51	62	5	.5
Melon, Cantaloupe	½ Small	44	900	90	100	50	.5
Melon, Honey Dew	¼ Medium	35	100	0	0	90	.0
Melon, Watermelon	Med. Slice	90	450	180	84	22	.6
Mustard Greens, cooked	½ Cup	25	11,000	138	450	125	9.1
Okra	½ Cup	24	440	126	0	17	2.1
Onions, dry	2 Small	45	0	42	125	2	.3
Onions, fresh	4 Medium	42	60	42	125	7	.4
Parsley	½ Cup	24	8,000	57	0	70	9.6
Parsnips	½ Cup	65	100	120	0	40	1.7
Peanuts	18 Nuts	110	70	225	110	0	.4
Peas, dried, cooked	½ Cup	173	520	142	162	0	2.8
Peas, fresh, cooked	½ Cup	100	1,500	390	250	20	2.0
Peppers, green	1 Medium	25	700	25	25	125	.4
Peppers, pimiento	2 Medium	23	500	0	0	200	.4
Pie Plant (See Rhubarb)							
Potatoes, sweet	1 Medium	130	3,600	155	150	25	.9
Potatoes, white, baked	1 Medium	92	0	200	75	20	1.5
Potatoes, white, raw	1 Medium	90	0	220	75	33	1.5
Potatoes, yam	1 Medium	150	5,000	180	360	6	1.1
Pumpkin	½ Cup	27	2,500	56	57	8	.9
Radishes	15 Large	22	0	30	54	25	.9
Rhubarb	½ Cup	20	650	24	24	12	.5
Rutabagas	¾ Cup	36	25	75	120	26	.7
Salsify (Oyster Plant)	2 Roots	78	0	0	0	7	1.2
Soybeans, dry, cooked	½ Cup	108	10	525	300	0	4.0
Spinach, cooked	½ Cup	25	11,000	90	312	30	2.5
Squash, Hubbard, cooked	½ Cup	46	4,000	50	75	3	.5
Squash, summer, cooked	½ Cup	15	1,000	40	50	3	.3
Tomatoes, canned	½ Cup	25	1,000	75	50	20	.5
Tomatoes, fresh	1 Medium	20	1,500	110	50	25	.4
Tomato Juice, canned	8 Ozs.	48	3,700	195	125	48	1.0
Turnips, cooked	½ Cup	33	0	62	62	22	.5
Turnips, raw	1 Medium	33	0	65	62	30	.6
Turnip Greens, cooked	½ Cup	28	11,000	60	450	130	3.4

SUGGESTED DAILY REQUIREMENTS of Vitamins, Calories and Iron

CALORIES
Daily requirement in calories, PER POUND OF IDEAL WEIGHT:
Infants 45
Children 20-30
Adults
20—physical work
15—sedentary
8-12—reducing

Example: If weight should be 130, and you do physical work, multiply 130x20—giving a daily calorie requirement of 2,600.

VITAMIN A
Daily requirement in units, per pound of ideal weight:
Infants 300
Children 200
Adults 150

Example: If ideal weight is 130, multiply 130x150—giving a daily Vitamin A requirement of 19,500 units.

VITAMIN B1
Daily requirement of Vitamin B1 (Thiamin) in gammas, per pound of ideal weight:
Infants 50
Children 40
Adults 35

Example: If ideal weight is 130, multiply 130x35—giving a daily requirement of Vitamin B1 of 1950 gammas.

VITAMIN B2 (Riboflavin)
Daily requirement, of Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) in gammas, PER PERSON, per day:
Infants 2,000
Children 3,000-4,000
Adults 4,000-5,000

VITAMIN C (Ascorbic Acid)
Daily requirement in Milligrams, per pound of ideal weight:
Infants 5
Children 3
Adults 2

Example: If your weight should be 130, multiply 130x2—giving you a daily Vitamin C requirement of 260 Milligrams.

IRON
Daily requirement in Milligrams, PER PERSON:
Infants 12
Children 20
Adults 20-25

MAGNOLIA SEED COMPANY CHART

Magnolia Seed Company wanted a more complete and usable Vitamin and Nutrient chart than seemed available from any one source. Therefore, these tables were painstakingly compiled by the Dicklow Advertising Agency, especially for them, from many authoritative sources.

EQUIVALENT MEASURES

3 teaspoons —1 Tablespoon
16 Tablespoons —1 Standard cup
8 ounces —1 cup
32 ounces —1 quart

WEIGHTS

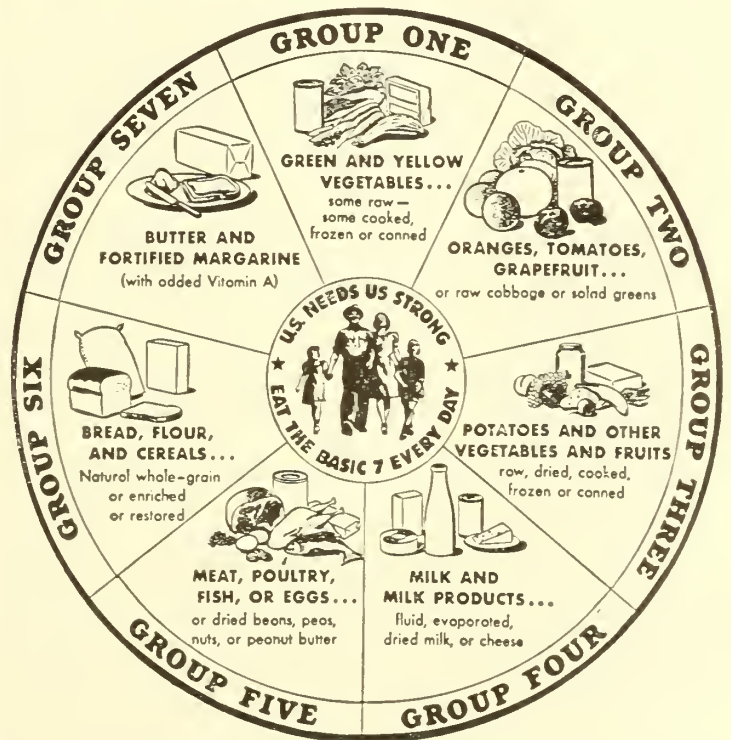
1 Gamma (or Microgram) —1-Millionth of gram
1,000 Gammas —1 Milligram
1,000 Milligrams —1 Gram
28.35 Grams —1 ounce
1 Milligram Vitamin B —333 Units
1 Milligram Vitamin C —20 Units





VEGETABLES NEEDED FOR ONE PERSON — FOR ONE YEAR —

Vegetables	Serving per week per person	Amount needed per person for 52 weeks		
		Fresh	Stored	Canned
Beet greens Broccoli Chard or Kale Dandelion greens Spinach	2	18 lbs.		9 qts.
Cucumbers Radishes	(Likes—not needs)			
Cabbage Celery Chinese Cabbage Endive Lettuce	4	4 lbs.	40 lbs.	
Tomatoes	$\frac{3}{4}$ for adults 7 for children	8 lbs. 16 lbs.		22 qts. 38 qts.
Asparagus Carrots Corn Green Peas Onions Snap Beans	5	3 lbs. 2½ doz. 6 lbs.	22 lbs.	6 qts. 6 qts. 6 qts.
Beets Cauliflower Kohl-rabi Parsnips Rutabagas or turnips Salsify Squash (winter) (summer)	3	8 lbs.	1½ bu.	
Potatoes	7	25 lbs.	4 bu.	



Eat something from each Group every day!



PLANTING GUIDE — FOR MAGNOLIA FLOWER SEEDS

GETTING READY

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

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

CAREFUL PLANTING

Planting—How you plant is very important or the result may be weak plants which soon die, or fail to produce as desired. Many small seeds can have only the smallest amount of soil above them; larger varieties may be planted one or more inches below the soil. Be sure, also, to plant when heat and moisture conditions are correct. A study of the seed is necessary to determine that. Moisture should be within your control—especially for flowers. To retain moisture after planting, cover the seed immediately with fine, freshly prepared earth pressed down firmly and smoothly.

AFTER CARE

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

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

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





MAGNOLIA SEEDS



★ Star means they are exceptionally fine.

FLOWERS

★ Star means they are exceptionally fine.

(See Page 20 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Seed Packets.)

VINES AND FLOWERING CLIMBERS

CARDINAL CLIMBER — Dainty annual climber for warm, sunny locations. Foliage fern-like; flowers cardinal-red. Blooms abundantly until frost. **Pkt. 15c.**

CYPRESS VINE — Soft, deep green fern-like foliage. Flowers trumpet-like with star shaped rims. **Pkt. 15c.**

GOURDS — Fruits are frequently painted and varnished for house ornaments. **Mixed, Large Fruited. Pkt. 10c.**
Mixed, Small Fruited. Pkt. 10c.

JACK BEAN (HYACINTH BEAN) — Quick growing climber producing heart-shaped leaves and numerous spikes of pea-like flowers and ornamental seed pods. **PURPLE, WHITE or MIXED. Pkt. 10c.**

MOON FLOWER — Very vigorous climber. Flowers often four inches across and the leaves make excellent shade. Flowers open each evening and remain until morning.

NOCTIFLORA, White—Pkt. 10c.

BONA NOX, Blue with purple throat. Pkt. 10c.

MORNING GLORY — Showy climber. Brilliant morning blooms.

★ **HEAVENLY BLUE** — A lovely deep blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **SCARLET O'HARA** — The new brilliant dark wine red. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **PEARLY GATES** — Very early blooming, free flowering, large white flowers, blending to cream, deep in the throat. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **QUEEN'S WREATH (MEXICAN LOVE VINE)** — Also known as Mountain rose, Coral Bell or Coral Vine. Its long racemes of rose-pink flowers are very lovely and the foliage, while not especially heavy, is attractive. **Pkt. 10c.**

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN — Rapid climber. Bears large sprays of bright sweet pea-like flowers. Dry beans are bright scarlet splotted with purple. **Pkt. 10c.**

SWEET PEAS (EARLY SPENCERS) — For Christmas blooming, plant Early Spencers in July and August. In south Texas especially these early flowering Spencers are very popular. **MARINER, Blue; BALL'S ROSE; or Mixed. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 70c.**

SWEET PEAS (LATE SPENCERS) — Plant about November in a trench 18 inches deep, covering seed about one inch. Then add an inch of soil as the tops come through. This will develop a deep root which will carry the plants through into the late summer. Their fragrant blooms are lovely for cut flowers. Cutting insures a larger quantity of blooms. Flowers exceptionally large.

RED SUPREME — Rose Pink.
Crimson Scarlet. REFLECTION — Clear Blue.
WELCOME — Dazzling Scarlet. **POWERS-COURT** — Lovely Lavender.
GIGANTIC — Clear White. **PIRATE GOLD** — Golden Orange.
OLYMPIA — Rich purple. **MIXED** — Mixture of fine colors.
ROSIE — Gorgeous. **Pkt. 10c—Oz 35c.**

• FLOWER SEEDS •

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

BLUE PERFECTION — The popular deep blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM (Illustrated) — Clusters of small white flowers. Very fragrant and very attractive in small bouquets. Cut back plants for a constant succession of blooms. **Pkt. 10c.**



Alyssum—Wonderful Border Plant

ALYSSUM, VIOLET QUEEN — Beautiful deep lavender flowers on compact plants. A fine border plant. **Pkt. 10c.**

AMARANTHUS (LOVE LIES BLEEDING) — Long drooping crimson spikes of flowers. Do well in good moist, lime soil, but colorings are more vivid in poorer ground. **Pkt. 10c.**

ASTERS (GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA, WILT RESISTANT) (See illustration) — Wilt-resistant strains of asters have increased this flower's popularity. We recommend fresh seed and fresh soil annually. Desirable cut flowers. For early blooming, start seeds indoors or in hot beds in December and January. Transplant when danger of frost is over. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.**

BACHELOR BUTTON (CORN FLOWER) — (See Illustration) — Blossoms are somewhat thistle-like in form. Drouth-resistant. Blue, Rose or Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

BALSAM (LADY'S SLIPPER) — Does well in partial shade. Double blossoms cling closely to the central stalk. Plants sturdy and bushy and can stand hot sunshine, rich soil and plenty of water. Colors frequently mix in the flower. Shades of rose, pink and lavender. **Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.**

• FLOWER SEEDS •

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

BLUEBONNET — See Texas Blue Bonnet.

CALENDULA (P O T MARIGOLD) — Blooms all summer in almost any soil if seed pods are kept off. Likes moist soil.

CAMPFIRE — Dark orange with a scarlet sheen. Early and very pleasing. **Pkt. 10c.**

ORANGE KING — Deep orange with dark center.

LEMON QUEEN — Lemon yellow.

MIXED — Mixture of above.

Pkt. 10c.



Bachelor Button— or Corn Flower



Aster

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS



BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH FLOWERS

(See Page 20 for Planting Data.. Cultural Instructions on Seed Packets)

★ Star Means Exceptionally Fine



Blue Lace Flower

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

CANDYTUFT (See Illustration) — Well suited to this section. Needs plenty of sunshine and only a moderate amount of water.

★**GIANT WHITE HYACINTH FLOWERED**—Produces large floral spikes resembling a well formed hyacinth. **Pkt. 10c.**

UMBELLATA—A compact round flower, umbrella formed. Delightful for bouquets. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

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

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

★**CHABAUD'S GIANT**—Bloom about six months after replanting. Produces an abundance of large, double, clove-sented flowers. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25c.**



Candytuft—Hyacinth Flowered

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

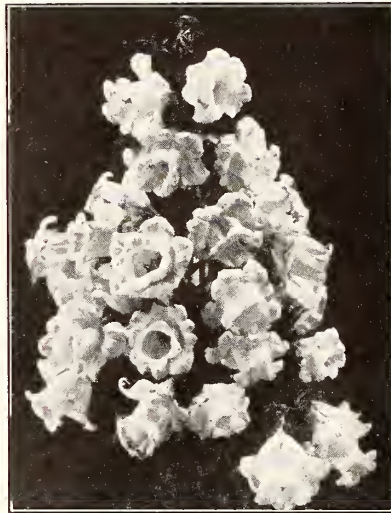
★**CHINESE WOOLFLOWER** — Lovely and unusual. Branches luxuriantly and vivid flower clusters, like balls of yarn, are borne on the stem ends. Flowers are very lasting. A single plant often looks like a big bouquet. **Pkt. 10c.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM, DOUBLE — Bloom in the late summer and fall. Size of flower increased by pinching off buds, allowing fewer to bloom. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

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



Clarkia—Lovely Cut Flowers



Canterbury Bells

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

CRISTATA, TALL CRIMSON (2½ ft.) True Cockscomb type with large, ruffled, velvety crest. **Pkt. 10c.**

★**PLUMOSA, FIERY RED** (2½ ft.) Compact pyramidal plant producing plumes in many colors similar to Willow Plumes. **Pkt. 10c.**

★**PRESIDENT THIERS** (1 ft.) — Enormous velvety, crimson combs, bronze foliage. **Pkt. 10c.**
MIXED—**Pkt. 10c.**

★**COLUMBINE (MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S STRAIN OF LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS)**—The blooms of these dainty flowers are very large and the spurs quite long. Wide range of colors with pastel tones predominating. **Pkt. 25c.**

★**COREOPSIS—MAYFIELD GIANT**—A much improved type of coreopsis. Large single flowers of bright yellow. Long stems. Drouth resistant. **Pkt. 10c.**

CORN FLOWER—See Bachelor Button.

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

EXTRA EARLY DOUBLE CRESTED—A charming cosmos having a large center crest. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 15c.**

COSMOS—(Continued)

ORANGE FLARE—Improved Klondyke. Golden. Fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED—Variety of brilliant colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

DAHLIA—See Back Inside Cover.

DAISY—SHASTA—Large white, single blooms with yellow centers. Pinch back early buds to improve size of later flowers. Valuable for borders and bouquets. **Pkt. 10c.**

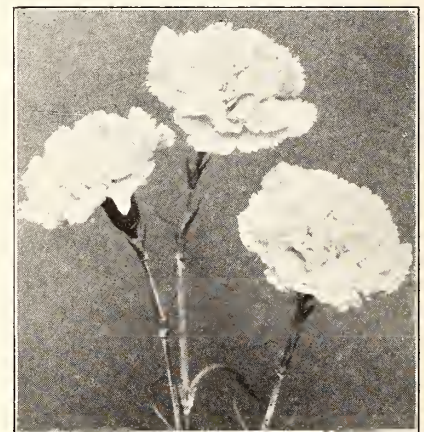
PAINTED (20-inch)—Free flowering, producing quantities of blooms of delicate coloring, poised on long, stiff stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

DELPHINIUM (See inside back cover for illustration.)

FOUR O'CLOCK (See illustration next page)—**MARVEL OF PERU**—Similar to Periwinkle in hardiness. Flowers open late in afternoon. Drouth resistant. Colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

★**GERANIUM**—Usually grown from cuttings. Seeds are the only means of producing new varieties. Reds predominate, but soft tints of pinks, rose and white are frequent. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 25c.**

GLOBE AMARANTH (OLD FASHIONED BACHELOR BUTTON)—Everlasting or strawflower. Clover-like blossoms of brilliant purplish red, soft pink and white often striped with violet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**



Carnation



PLANT MAGNOLIA FLOWER SEEDS — FOR QUALITY BLOOMS

(Planting Data, Page 20; Cultural Instructions on Seed Packets.)



Four O'clock—A brilliant hedge plant.

GODETIA—These hardy annuals provide graceful sprays for cut flower purposes. Their ease of growth (treatment similar to Cosmos and Zinnia) makes them especially pleasing in Texas. Do well in poor soil. Mixed double. **Pkt. 10c.**

★**GYPSOPHILA** — COVENT GARDEN STRAIN — BABY'S BREATH — Dry and use year around. Plant literally covered with delicate flowers.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA — Improved, large flowered white. **Pkt. 10c.**

ROSEA—A beautiful shade of rose. **Pkt. 10c.**

HIBISCUS — Used extensively for background. Produces large, showy flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Very hardy. Colors mixed, shades of red, pink and white. **Pkt. 10c.**

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower) **SUN GOLD** Strikingly beautiful. 100 per cent double sunflowers. Plants grow 4 to 5 ft. and



Godetia—Gorgeous and easy to grow.

HELIANTHUS—(Continued)

brilliant golden yellow flowers measure from 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Easy to grow. A midsummer splash of color.—**Pkt. 10c.**

HOLLYHOCKS—Set amidst tall growing shrubs, this plant lends beauty and color to them. Lovely double flowers, deeply frilled and fringed at the edges.

CHATERS DOUBLE MIXED—Perennial—**Pkt. 15c.**
INDIAN SPRING—(See Inside Back Cover.)

LANTANA—Above the large green leaves rise verberna-like clusters of fragrant flowers in shades of crimson, rose, orange and yellow, followed by green berries that turn later to a deep blue. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**



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



Hibiscus—A fine background plant.

★**LARKSPUR, GIANT IMPERIAL** (3½ ft.)—Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers, carried on long stems, are compactly placed on upright plants requiring only about half the space needed for other types of Larkspur.

BLUE BELL—Azure Blue.

WHITE KING — Glistening White.

BLUE SPIRE — Deep Violet Blue.

LILAC SPIRE—Lovely Lilac.

EXQUISITE PINK—Soft pink, shaded salmon.

CARMINE KING — Deep carmen rose.

FINEST MIXED COLORS—**Pkt. 10c.**

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

FLASH—See Back Cover.

★**POT O' GOLD** — See Back Cover.

MAMMOTH MUM— See Back Cover.

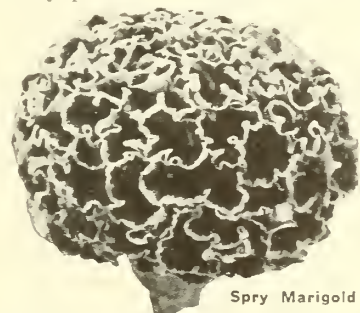
★**SUNSET GIANTS**—See Back Cover.

HARMONY MIXTURE (2 ft.) —The flowers have crested centers, flanked by deep petals

MARIGOLD—(Continued)

and the color range includes popular orange and maroon red combinations, bright yellow, mahogany red and many others. Early blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**

GUINEA GOLD MARIGOLD (See Illustration) (2 ft.)—Brilliant golden orange about 2½ inches across, semidouble, loosely ruffled. Very prolific. **Pkt. 10c.**



Spry Marigold

YELLOW SUPREME (2½ ft.)—A large lemon yellow "carnation flowered" Marigold with delicate honey-like fragrance. Increasingly popular. **Pkt. 10c.**

AFRICAN TALL DOUBLE (2½ ft.)—A beautiful flower, remains the best known and most popular of marigolds. **Pkt. 10c.**



Gypsophila, Covent Garden Strain, Baby's Breath Charming in bouquet or garden.



PLANT FOR COLOR AND BLOOM!

(See Page 20 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Seed Packets.)



Poppy—Shirley



Phlox



Pinks—(Dianthus)

MARIGOLD—(Continued)

FRENCH MARIGOLD—(2 ft.)—Very prolific. 1½ inch blooms are often two-toned in yellow, brown, lemon, orange. **Pkt. 10c.**

SPRY MARIGOLD — Compact 9 inch bushes producing quantities of small flowers of Harmony type. **Pkt. 10c.**

MEXICAN FIRE BUSH — Furnishes a quick hedge very symmetrical in appearance. Does well in poor soil. Green moss-like foliage turns bronze red at frost. **Pkt. 10c.**

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

NASTURTIUM (See Illustration Inside Back Cover)—Blooms early and indefinitely, if flowers are picked before seed is formed.

★**GOLDEN GLEAM** — Fragrant double blossoms, carried on long stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

★**SCARLET GLEAM**—A brilliant double scarlet. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED GLEAM HYBRIDS—(See Illustration Inside Back Cover). **Pkt. 10c.**

DWARF SINGLE NASTURTIUM—Low-growing bushes. Suited for edging or borders. **Pkt. 10c—Large Pkt. 25c.**

NIEREMBERGIA — (See Inside Back Cover.)

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

★**SWISS GIANTS**—Very fine mixture of large blooming varieties. **Pkt. 25c.**

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

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

★**CHEERFUL**—(See Back Cover.)

★**RUFFLED MONSTERS** (See Illustration) (14 in.)—Single blossoms. Lovely. **Pkt. 25c.**

★**ELK'S PRIDE** (14 in.)—Deep velvety purple. Very large. **Pkt. 25c.**

HEAVENLY BLUE (12 inches)—A good silvery blue which, however, will vary in shades of blue. **Pkt. 15c.**

HOWARD STAR IMPROVED (18 in.)—A very showy Petunia, crimson maroon in color with a clearly defined white star. **Pkt. 10c.**

ROSE OF HEAVEN—Rich brilliant rose with inconspicuous white throat. Somewhat darker than the Rosy Morn, but is equally free blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**

ROSY MORN (10 in.)—Rosy pink flowers with large white throat. Very free blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**

PETUNIAS—(Continued)

GENERAL DODD (2 ft.) — Blood Red. **Pkt. 10c.**

WHITE. **Pkt. 10c.**

VIOLACEA (2 ft.) — Violet blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED (2 ft.) — Lovely shades. **Pkt. 10c.**

PHLOX — Very limited amount of seeds for the season.

★**GIGANTEA ART SHADES**—Flowers measure as much as 1½ inches in diameter in a remarkable variety of soft color tones, which blend delightfully. **Pkt. 15c.**

★**GIGANTEA ROSY MORN** — A bright combination of deep rose-pink with a white eye. **Pkt. 15c.**

★**GIGANTEA SALMON GLORY** — A deep salmon with cream eye. **Pkt. 15c.**

★**GIGANTEA RED GLORY**. **Pkt. 15c.**

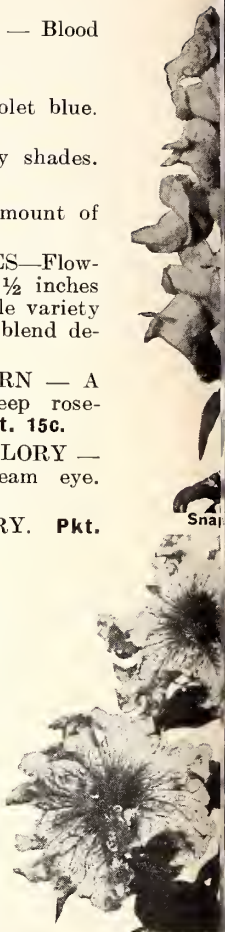
PINKS, DIANTHUS — Spicy-odored annuals that reseed themselves. Produce variety of brilliant colors and profusion of blooms. Like lime soils. Drouth resistant. **Pkt. 10c.**

★**POPIES — DOUBLE SHIRLEY** — The satiny texture of the beautiful Double Shirley will delight you, and the range of color of our stock is the finest available. **Pkt. 10c.**

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

A M E R I C A N LEGION (2 ft.)—Giant brilliant scarlet flower with White Maltese Cross. Held erect on long, strong stems. Texture silky. **Pkt. 10c.**

★**SUNBEAM HYBRIDS**—A cross between the Shirley and Nudicaule types, with flowers in charming shades of orange, salmon and other tints. **Pkt. 15c.**



Ruffled Mo



Giant Imperial Stocks



PLANT NEW FLOWER VARIETIES

(See Page 20 for Planting Data: Cultural Instructions on Seed Packets.)

POPPIES—(Continued)

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

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

PORTULACA (MOSS ROSE)—Especially desirable for edging, in mass beds, on mounds or in rock gardens. Low growing plant with thick, fleshy, waxy stem. Brilliantly colored flowers; cup-shaped in single varieties and rose-like in double. Drouth resistant.

SINGLE MIXED. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt. 15c.

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

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

★**SCABIOSA, IMPERIAL GIANT BLUE MOON** (See Inside Back Cover) (3 ft.)—Fully double and a deep lavender blue of unusual attractiveness. Won Honorable Mention in 1939 All American Selections. Blooms on long stem, fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

SCABIOSA (PIN CUSHION FLOWER) (2½ ft.)—Stamens light in color and in contrast with petals look like pins stuck into a cushion. Soft tones predominate. **Pkt. 10c.**



Verbena

SNAPDRAGON (ANTIRRHINUM)—Long showy spikes of tubular flowers, with spreading lobes and finely marked throats. Fragrant as well as brilliantly colored. Very desirable for cutting. Likes poor soil. Rustproof. Brilliant ROSE, SCARLET, RED, YELLOW, BRONZE, WHITE or MIXED, INDIAN SUMMER. **Pkt. 10c.**

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

STOCKS (EARLY GIANT IMPERIAL) (26 in.)—These giant stocks will unquestionably supersede all others for outdoor planting. Delightfully fragrant and very hardy. CHAMOIS ROSE, (Golden Old Rose), LAVENDER, DARK BLUE, FIERY BLOOD RED, SANTA MARIA, (Giant White). **Pkt. 10c.**

STOCKS — DWARF 10 WEEKS (Gilliflower)—A favorite of long standing. Fragrant and hardy. **Pkt. 10c.**

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

TEXAS BLUE BONNET (LUPINES)—This lovely flower is fine for perennial borders. Reseeds itself. Grows practically anywhere. Does specially well on lime soils. **Pkt. 10c.**

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

SPECIOSA—Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

TOUCH-ME-NOT—(See Balsam)

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

BRIGHT SCARLET; PINK AND ROSE SHADES; FINEST MIXED WHITE. Pkt. 10c.

VINCA (PERIWINKLE)—Glossy dark green foliage, very attractive. Blossoms somewhat like those of phlox, but much larger and not borne in clusters. Mixed, Rose, White, and White with red eye. **Pkt. 10c.**

ZINNIAS

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

★**SUPER CROWN O' GOLD** (3 ft.)—Combining the ruggedness of the California Giant with the soft effect of the Dahlia Flowered.

ZINNIAS—

(See descriptions on next page.)



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



Scabiosa—(Pin Cushion Flower)



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



PLANT FOR COLOR AND BLOOM!

(See Page 20 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Seed Packets.)

MARIGOLD—(Continued)

FRENCH MARIGOLD—(2 ft.)—Very prolific. 1½ inch blooms are often two-toned in yellow, brown, lemon, orange. **Pkt. 10c.**

SPRY MARIGOLD—Compact 9 inch bushes producing quantities of small flowers of Harmony type. **Pkt. 10c.**

MEXICAN FIRE BUSH—Furnishes a quick hedge very symmetrical in appearance. Does well in poor soil. Green moss-like foliage turns bronze red at frost. **Pkt. 10c.**

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

NASTURTIUM (See Illustration Inside Back Cover)—Blossoms early and indefinitely, if flowers are picked before seed is formed.

★**GOLDEN GLEAM**—Fragrant double blossoms, carried on long stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

★**SCARLET GLEAM**—A brilliant double scarlet. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED GLEAM HYBRIDS—(See Illustration Inside Back Cover). **Pkt. 10c.**

DWARF SINGLE NASTURTIUM—Low-growing bushes. Suited for edging or borders. **Pkt. 10c—Large Pkt. 25c.**

NIEREMBERGIA—(See Inside Back Cover.)

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

★**SWISS GIANTS**—Very fine mixture of large blooming varieties. **Pkt. 25c.**

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

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

★**CHEERFUL**—(See Back Cover.)

★**RUFFLED MONSTERS** (See Illustration) (14 in.)—Single blossoms. Lovely. **Pkt. 25c.**

★**ELK'S PRIDE** (14 in.)—Deep velvety purple. Very large. **Pkt. 25c.**

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Snapdragons



Ruffled Monster Petunia



Giant Imperial Stocks—Unsurpassed Fragrance



Verbena

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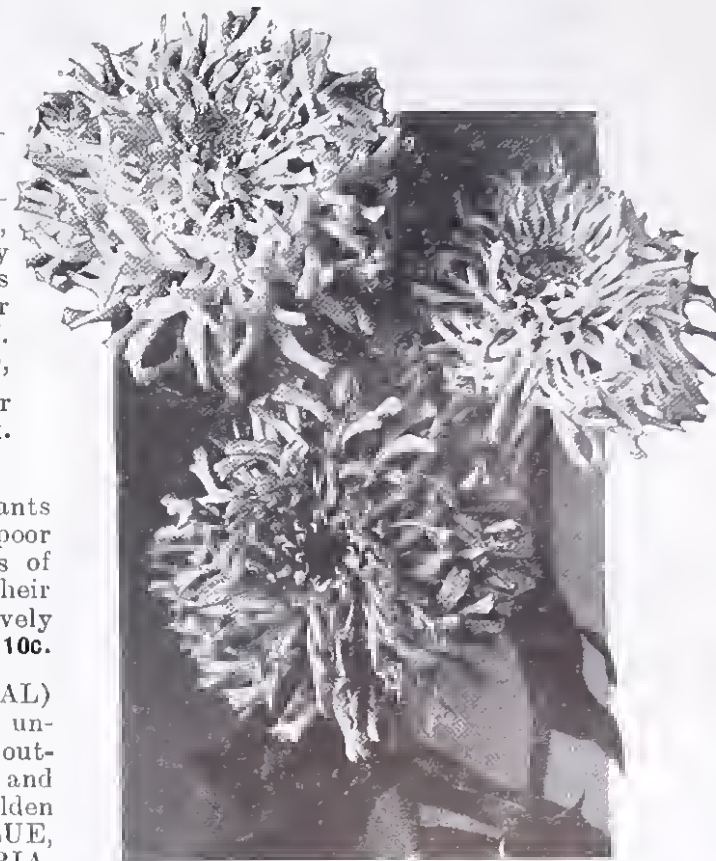
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Poppy—Shirley



Phlox



Pinks—(Dianthus)





Amaryllis

MAGNOLIA Spring Planting BULBS

AMARYLLIS

If you like large, showy flowers, plant some of these large lilies this season. Their blooms often measure from 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are very hardy and you are certain of blooms from each bulb. Plant bulbs so top is slightly above ground.

JOHNSONII—A deep, velvety, glowing red, with with stripes.

Each 40c—Dozen \$4.00—Postpaid

LARGE HYBRIDS—Variety of colors, with huge blooms.

Each 45c—Dozen \$5.00—Postpaid



Canna

CANNAS

Caution should be used in the selection of your canna roots, both for color of bloom and height of plant. Probably the most useful plant in

Texas for mass effect. Extremely hardy. Bloom for a long period of time. Remarkably drought resistant. A little attention in watering, plus fertilization, repays not only with beautiful flowers, but with unusually great multiplication.

KING HUMBERT—(3½ ft.)—Bronze foliage. Large orange scarlet flowers, streaked with crimson and gold. An orchid flowering Canna.

THE PRESIDENT (4 ft.)—Rich green foliage. Flowers glowing scarlet of immense size, sometimes seven inches across when fully open. Flowers produced on strong, erect stalks, well above the heavy foliage.

CITY OF PORTLAND (3 ft.)—Foliage bright green with very large pink flowers similar to The President.

18c Each—2 for 35c—\$1.50 per Dozen Postpaid

ZINNIAS (Continued)—

Our pastel mixture of Zinnias includes soft yellow, old gold, light pink, apricot pink and various shades of salmon, buff, peach, cerise, as well as white and cream. Each petal, at the base, is overlaid with a deep golden yellow, while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. We consider this the finest of the Zinnias. Pkt. 10c.

★**FANTASY MIXED**—No picture can do justice to the beauty of the Fantasy Zinnia. Petals curved and partially quilled like those of the Cactus Dahlia. Flowers medium size in a lovely range of shades. Pkt. 10c.

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

ZINNIA—LILLIPUT (12 in.) (See inside Back Cover Illustration.)—Produces an abundance of double flowers about 1 in. in diameter. Very popular for bouquets.

SALMON GEM GOLDEN GEM
ROSEBUD WHITE GEM
CANARY GEM SCARLET GEM
PURPLE GEM

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.20—Postpaid

Mixed: Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10—Postpaid

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

VIOLET QUEEN (Purple)
ORANGE KING
PURITY (White)
ROSE QUEEN
SCARLET QUEEN (Red)
LAVENDER QUEEN
MISS WILMOTT (Pink)
CANARY YELLOW
GOLDEN QUEEN

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.40—Postpaid

Mixed: Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.30—Postpaid

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

DREAM (Orchid)
EXQUISITE (Rose Pink)
CANARY YELLOW
CRIMSON MONARCH
ILLUMINATION (Rose)
POLAR BEAR (White)
WILL ROGERS (Scarlet Red)
PURPLE PRINCE
ORIOLE (Orange)

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.40—Postpaid

Mixed: Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.30—Postpaid



Caladiums—Ideal for Backgrounds

CALADIUMS

They are also known as Elephant Ears. If you have some unsightly spot you want to hide, these foliage plants are splendid. They like plenty of moisture. In large yard they furnish excellent background for smaller, blooming plants. They are also beautiful in round beds for center display, surrounded with brightly colored flowers.

Large Bulbs, 50c—Jumbo Size, 80c—Postpaid.

CALADIUMS— Fancy-Leaved

Wonderful pot plants, or may be planted in moist places, preferably combined with ferns, out-of-doors.

SCARLET PIMPERNELLE—Straw colored leaf, brilliant red center.

LORD DERBY—Beautiful transparent rose leaf with dark green ribs, and narrow green edge.

MRS. W. B. HALDERMAN—Bright pink leaf with narrow green edge. Very Popular.

CANDIDUM—Snow white leaf with dark green ribs.

HORTILANIA—Shining crimson red, with bluish tint. Very beautiful.

Ea. 40c—Doz. \$3.75 Postpaid



Dahlia



PLANT BULBS FOR GARDEN BEAUTY!



Tuberose

DAHLIAS

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

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

MINA BURGLE—A popular fine scarlet red, universally approved.

JANE COWL—Large decorative flower, warm buff and gold blending to a bright salmon at center.

ROSA NELL — A very lovely rose pink. Flowers uniform and perfect and produced on long stems well above foliage.

DARLENE—Soft shell pink bloom carried high above the foliage on long wiry stem.

ELLINOR VANDER VEER — A lovely orchid and a dahlia of great merit. Strong growing and very abundant bloomer, lending itself to exhibition or garden uses with equal success.

LE TOREADOR—Mammoth brilliant red dahlia. Tall and vigorous plant, flowering continuously from early summer until fall.

PRIDE OF STRATFORD—Best of the red orange decorative dahlias. Holds large size, and perfect form throughout season and does well everywhere.

AIDA — Dark gorgeous maroon. Very beautiful and hardy.

STORM KING—A beautiful white, ball type Dahlia, that you will enjoy having in your garden. New and worth trying.

YELLOW COLOSSE—An excellent decorative dahlia. Glowing yellow.

2 for 35c—6 for 90c—\$1.75 per dozen—
Postpaid

You May Specify Mixture at
Quantity Prices

GLADIOLI

Gladioli thrives in almost any good soil except stiff clay. They require full sunlight and are liable to injury if too richly fertilized. Plant bulbs 6 to 9 inches apart, the large ones 6 inches deep and the small ones 3 to 4½ inches deep. Plant at intervals of two weeks during the spring and early summer and have a succession of blooms. Water freely during growing season for fine blossoms. Cultivate regularly.

DR. F. E. BENNETT — Bright scarlet flowers with faint white markings in throat. Tall vigorous spike.

BETTY NUTHALL—Coral pink with pale orange throat, carmine tinted.

DEBONAIR—A dainty light pink with a creamy throat. Large strong spikes.

½ Doz. 50c—Doz. 90c—100, \$6.95—Postpaid

SOME OF THE NEWER GLADS

MOORISH KING — Finest Mahogany Red.

KING LEAR—Huge ruffled purple.

½ Doz. 60c—Doz. \$1.10—100, \$8.25—Postpaid

YELLOW EMPEROR—Best deep yellow. Very Beautiful.

BIT O' HEAVEN—A tall rich orange. Simply beautiful.

PELEGRINA—Deep violet blue.

MAID OF ORLEANS — A giant white Gladiola with mammoth florets. Milky white with a cream throat. This is a favorite white of many years standing.

PICARDY—Apricot pink, huge spikes with as many as 10 florets open at one time. Hardy and beautiful.

RED PHIPPS—Big scarlet flowers of splendid placement. Many open at a time.

½ Doz. 50c—Doz. 90c—100, \$6.95—Postpaid

VAGABOND PRINCE — Magnificent bronze red with orange splotch.

ZUNI—Newest smoky.

Above Bulbs May Be Assorted in Groups as Shown to Make Up Total Quantities.

QUEEN'S WREATH

(Mexican Love Vine)—Exceptionally fine climber with sprays of deep rose pink flowers, blooming all summer. Plant when the ground is warm as bulbs are almost certain to rot in cold ground. Vine dies in winter and comes again the next year, provided roots are protected over the winter. Plant on south side of building.

Each 40c—Dozen \$3.50—Postpaid

TUBEROSE

Well known for its heavy fragrance. Single variety is native to Texas and multiplies very rapidly. Double type not so hardy, but well repays its growing because of the longer period over which it blooms. Harvest your bulbs very late in the fall, after they die down, and separate before replanting in the spring.

Singles—2 for 15c—Doz. 70c—
100, \$4.25—Postpaid

GERBERA

Transvaal Daisy: Beautiful artistic daisies, carried well above foliage. Brilliant colors, with salmon, orange, red and pink shades predominating. Long blooming period.

2 Roots 50c—Dozen Roots \$2.65
Postpaid

Bulbs for Spring Planting Ready
For Sale About January 25th

Bulbs For Fall Planting Begin
To Arrive in Our Showrooms
About August 15th



Gladiola



LAWNS—AND HOW TO BUILD THEM

Good seeds, good plant food, cultivation and attention repay you many times.

Rebuilding an Old Lawn—If soil is tight and weedy it may be necessary to plow up and harrow. Fertilizers which cause top greening without value to the root system, coarsen and damage the turf. If lawn is of Bermuda grass, roots will come back after ploughing and harrowing and form a satisfactory turf in the spring, although reseeding greatly improves quality. Fertilize thoroughly with Vigoro, and never use cheap, unbalanced fertilizers on your lawn.

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

Lawn Grass Seed

Magnolia Shady Lawn Mixture—A mixture of grasses that thrive in shade, under trees or close to walls. Remember that trees use a lot of plant food. Your lawn under trees, therefore, must be given much more plant food and moisture. 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. **Lb. 90c—2 Lbs. \$1.75—10 Lbs. \$8.00—Postpaid.**

Magnolia Winter Lawn Mixture— Sow during September or October at the rate of one pound to two hundred square feet. Before sowing, mow the lawn closely and if the Bermuda is very thick, give it a top dressing of one inch loamy soil and Vigoro. Then rake the lawn and water thoroughly. If allowed to seed in the spring this grass will reseed itself, but if kept cut it must be replanted. **Lb. 70c—2 Lbs. \$1.35—10 Lbs. \$6.00—Postpaid.**

Bermuda Grass—Bermuda Grass seed is the best for sunny exposure and summer lawns. Plant in spring or late summer

when weather is warm and soil moist. Sown before a rainy season, seed comes up in short time, otherwise it germinates slowly. Sow 2 lbs. for every thousand square feet. Mix with dry sand to get an easy, even distribution.

Unhulled Bermuda— **Lb. \$1.00—2 Lbs. \$1.95—10 Lbs. \$8.65—Postpaid.**

Hulled Bermuda—(1 lb. to 1000 sq. ft.) **Lb. \$1.40—2 Lbs. \$2.75—10 Lbs. \$13.25—Postpaid.**

Kentucky Blue—A desirable lawn grass in some sections of Texas. However, we recommend it only where it has been proved. Plant 1 lb. to the 200 sq. ft. **Lb. 70c—2 Lbs. \$1.35—10 Lbs. \$6.00—Postpaid.**

Winter Rye Grass—A very fine, winter lawn grass. Plant 1 lb. to each 100 sq. ft. Adaptable almost everywhere. **Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$2.00—Postpaid.**

DIFFERENT GRASSES FOR VARIOUS SOILS—

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



VICTORY GARDEN VIGORO

Government regulations permit the use of Vigoro Victory Garden Fertilizer, for feeding vegetables and other food products. This 6-10-5 Vigoro is a "square meal" for plants, balanced and effective in the production of more nutritious food!

VIGORO: (Victory Garden)

Delivered Prices in Texas and Oklahoma:

5 Lb. Pkg.....	\$.50
10 Lb. Pkg.....	.80
25 Lb. Bag.....	1.45
50 Lb. Bag.....	2.35
100 Lb. Bag.....	3.70



VIGORO contains no bacteria to encourage flies, grubs or worms. It is the plant food used by the most successful gardeners in the world.

VIGORO FEEDING MAKES A BIG DIFFERENCE

"Well Fed" Vegetables Have More Nutritive Values

MARKET GARDENERS testify that tomatoes . . . cantaloupes, watermelons, in fact all vegetables, get to market quicker, weigh more and are more uniform when Vigoro-fed. In other words, Vigoro will make more profit for the commercial vegetable grower.

HOME GARDENERS have found real garden success through using Vigoro for thick velvety lawns, luxuriant flowers, fresh luscious vegetables.

MORE NUTRITIOUS are vegetables that receive the right plant food. The soil should be enriched to supply these foods, by the use of Vigoro. This clean, odorless, sanitary and easy-to-use concentrated plant food has ALL the vital elements that plants require.

VIGORO (4-12-4)

Home owners, estates, golf courses, parks, cemeteries, and food growers can now feed trees, shrubs, flowers and food crops with this complete plant food.

VIGORO TABLETS—For House Plants

New Convenience—Same Amazing Results

24 Tablets—10c—Postage Extra



VIGORO has become as familiar to most experienced gardeners as the other essential tools, with which they work.



FEED EVERYTHING YOU GROW

VIGORO (4-12-4)	East of 100th Meridian	West of 100th Meridian
Delivered Prices:		
5 Lb. Carton..	\$.45	\$.45
10 Lb. Carton..	.85	.85
25 Lb. Bag....	1.50	1.75
50 Lb. Bag....	2.50	3.00
100 Lb. Bag....	4.00	5.00

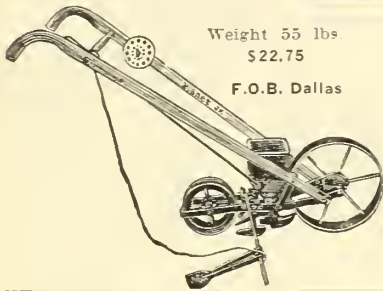
The 100th Meridian is approximately on a North-South line from Wellington to Eagle Pass, Texas.



TOOLS AND SUPPLIES—FOR GARDEN, FIELD AND ORCHARD

PLANET JR.

No. 300A Seeder — The Market Gardener's Favorite

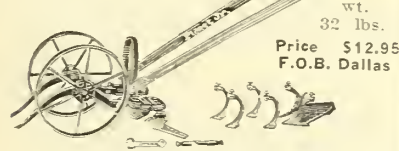


Weight 55 lbs
\$22.75

F.O.B. Dallas

PLANET JR.

No. 12—Combined Single and Double Wheel Hoe



wt.
32 lbs.
Price \$12.95
F.O.B. Dallas

Equipment: Pr. 6" hoes: 4 cultivator teeth: pair plows: 2 leaf lifters.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

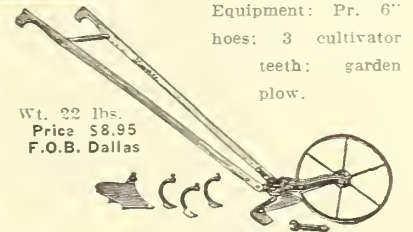


PLANET JR. TRACTOR

The manufacture of Planet Jr. equipment is strictly limited now by War Production Board orders. Our earnest hope is that war conditions will permit much larger production of this vitally needed equipment long before 1945 has passed. Book orders now for delivery when available.

PLANET JR.

No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe



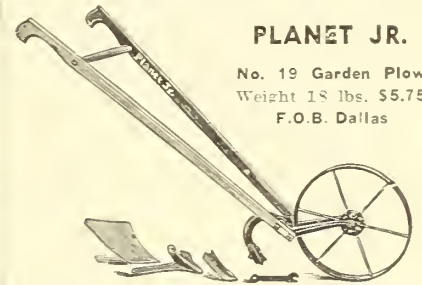
Wt. 22 lbs.
Price \$8.95
F.O.B. Dallas

Equipment: Pr. 6" hoes: 3 cultivator teeth: garden plow.

PLANET JR.

No. 19 Garden Plow

Weight 18 lbs. \$5.75
F.O.B. Dallas



Equipment: 2-inch Cultivator Tooth: 10-inch Sweep: 1 Plow.

FOR BETTER STANDS OF COTTON, PEANUTS, VEGETABLES

Arasan



A superior and entirely new seed corn disinfectant which is highly recommended by Agricultural Experiment Stations. It is equally effective in protecting seed and increasing stands and yields of peanuts and vegetables.

Treating seeds with Arasan protects against seed rot and enables seed to germinate normally and produce healthy, vigorous sprouts; and plants and reduces losses from damping off.

For Corn ¼ oz. Arasan to a bushel of seed corn. For Peanuts 2 oz. Arasan to one hundred pounds of shelled or 3 oz. Arasan to one hundred pounds unshelled peanut seed. For vegetables 1-3 to 2-3 level teaspoonful Arasan to one pound seed (depending on variety).

1 oz. 16¢—8 oz. 80¢—5 Lbs. \$6.45—25 Lbs. \$30.00—100 lbs. \$115.00.

Ceresan

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN

5% — Generally controls seed borne diseases, smuts, and reduces root rots and seedling blights. Use 1 lb. to 32 bushels of Barley, Oats, Wheat, Sorghums, Flax. For Peas 1 lb. treats 16 bushels. For Cotton 1 lb. treats 12 bushels. 4 oz. 30¢ — 1 Lb. 80¢—4 Lbs. \$2.70 — 8 Lbs. \$5.40 — 25 Lbs. \$15.00 — 100 Lbs. \$55.00



2% CERESAN—For Cotton, reduces seed rotting and damping off and gives more uniform stand with less seed. In 40 tests, 2% Ceresan increased the average stand 30.8% after chopping—and increased the average yield 16.4%. Cotton states report profit increases from \$5.73 to \$13.08 per acre, through use of 2% Ceresan. 1 pound treats 5 to 8 bushels. 1 Lb. 75¢—4½ Lbs. \$3.14—25 Lbs. \$14.50—100 Lbs. \$52.00.



Prices F.O.B. Dallas

DUPONT SEED DISINFECTANTS

A TREATMENT FOR EVERY MAJOR CROP

AND



INNOCULATION FOR LEGUMES

Culture Group	To Inoculate	Price
A—ALFALFA	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.50
—CLOVERS	2½ Bu. (150 lbs.)	1.00
Sweet, Bur, Hubam		
B—CLOVERS	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.50
Red, Hop, Subterranean, Alsike, Crimson, White Dutch	2½ Bu. (150 lbs.)	1.00
C—VETCH, PEAS	100 Lbs.	.50
Austrian Canadian English, Sweet	1200 Lbs.	5.70
D—BEANS	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.35
Snap, Wax Kidney		
E—COWPEAS	Up to 120 lbs.	\$.30
PEANUTS	5 Bu. (300 lbs.)	.55
BEANS, Lima Velvet, Mung CROTALARIA KUDZU	25 Bu. (1500 lbs.)	2.50
	30 Bu. (1800 lbs.)	3.25
L—LESPEDEZA	100 Lb. Size	.50
All kinds		
S—SOYBEANS	Up to 120 lbs.	.30
All kinds	5 Bu. (300 lbs.)	.55
	25 Bu. (1500 lbs.)	2.50
	30 Bu. (1800 lbs.)	3.25
GARDEN SIZE NITRAGIN		
English and Sweet Peas	Up to 6 lbs.	.10
Snap and Lima Beans—Lupines		

Prices Postpaid

FOR BETTER YIELDS OF FIELD AND GARDEN CROPS

Semesan

SEMESAN JR.—For Seed Corn, both field and sweet, reduces seed rotting, checks seedling blight and certain seed borne rots of root and stalk. Semesan Jr. costs less than 2¢ per acre —yields increased 4 bushels per acre in tests. 1½ ounces treat one bushel.

1½ Oz. 15¢ — 12 Oz. 56¢—
6¼ Lbs. \$3.75—25 Lbs. \$12.50—100 Lbs. \$45.00



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

2 Oz. 30¢—1 Lb. \$1.65
4 Lbs. \$5.70.

SEMESAN

For Vegetable and Flower Seeds and Bulbs

SEMESAN may mean the difference between a thriving, productive vegetable and flower garden—or a poor one. Dusted on seeds and bulbs or used in solution with water, as a dip, SEMESAN reduces seed decay and seedling blight, generally increases germination, plant vigor and productivity.

Ask for your copies of free Vegetable and Flower Pamphlets.

1 3 Oz. Packet, treats 5 to 10 pounds of seed, 10¢; 2 Oz. 40¢; 12 Oz. \$1.88; 1 Lb. \$2.50.

Prices F.O.B. Dallas



"Special" Semesan

For Golf and Lawn Turfs

Fungicide for brown patch control. Effective, safe, well tolerated by turf; easily applied, does not retard growth of turf.

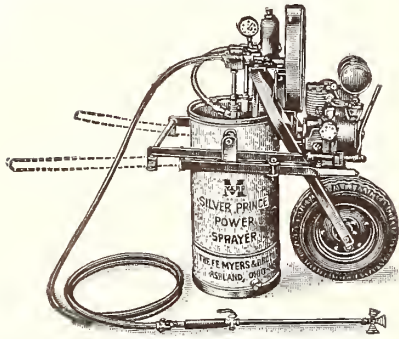
8 Oz. \$1.00; 6 Lb. Can \$9.35; 25 Lb. Drum \$36.00; 100 Lb. Drum \$135.00—Prices F.O.B. Dallas.

MAKE EVERY SEED COUNT — DISINFECT — INOCULATE



DUSTERS—POWER AND HAND SPRAYERS

POWER OPERATED



No. 806 EGHR

— Wheelbarrow Sprayers —

For Greenhouses, Estates, Golf Courses, Gardeners, Poultrymen, Orchardists. All Steel frame. 12 1/2 gallon galvanized tank. Porcelain lined, double acting pump with air chamber and relief valve. Ball and Bronze Bearings. Operates at 225 lbs. pressure.

Furnished with pressure gauge; 15 ft. 3/8 inch hose with lever shut-off, 18 inch pipe extension and adjustable nozzle.

No. 806 EGHR with 1/2 H. P. Gasoline Engine. Wt. 182 lbs. \$126.75

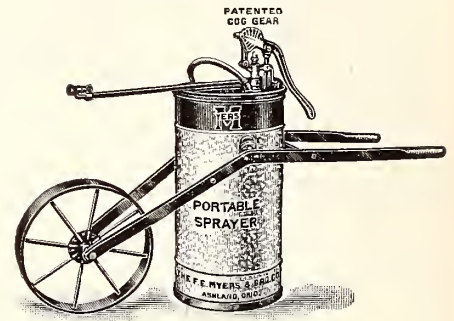
F.O.B. Dallas

This sprayer has a 12 1/2 Gallon Galvanized Tank suspended in an all Wrought Steel Wheelbarrow and uses Pump Dasher and Jet Agitators, 3 feet of Discharge Hose, 8 foot extension and Vermorel Nozzle.

No. R336 1/2 B, with heavy duty pump (2 in. cylinder). Shipping Wt. 100 lbs. \$30.60

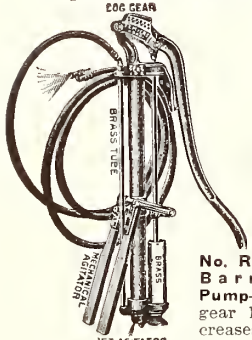
F.O.B. Dallas

HAND PUMPS



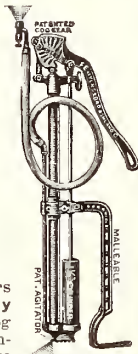
No. R336 1/2 B—Handy Portable Sprayer

Myers Barrel and Bucket Spray Pumps



No. R305B

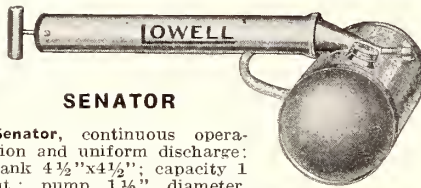
No. R305B Myers Barrel Spray Pump—With cog gear handle, (increases leverage 33 1-3 per cent over plain handle), with both jet and mechanical agitators, with 15 feet of 1/2 inch 5-ply hose and Myers graduating Vermorel nozzle (barrel not included). Shipping wt. 40 lbs. F.O.B. Dallas \$17.10



No. R324

No. R324 Myers Bucket Pump—With agitator, graduating Vermorel fine, sprinkling and solid stream nozzle. Shipping weight 9 lbs. F.O.B. Dallas \$7.50

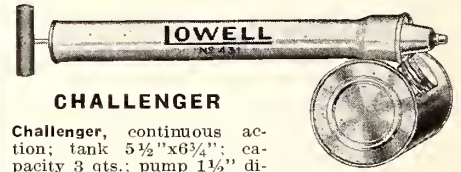
Lowell Continuous Sprayers—2 Sizes



SENATOR

Senator, continuous operation and uniform discharge; tank 4 1/2"x4 1/2"; capacity 1 qt.; pump 1 1/2" diameter, 13" long; heavy plunger rod with treated leather; supply tube and nozzle can be removed for cleaning; wt. 2 lbs.

No. 431—each75c—F.O.B. Dallas



CHALLENGER

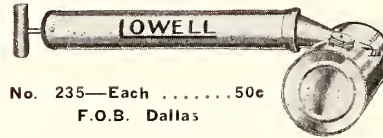
Challenger, continuous action; tank 5 1/2"x6 3/4"; capacity 3 qts.; pump 1 1/2" diameter, 14" long; heavy plunger rod, treated leather; adjustable nozzle. Wt. 3 lbs.

No. 215G—Each \$1.50—F.O.B. Dallas

Lowell Atomizers—2 Sizes

IDEAL

Ideal is convenient type for home and small garden use. Capacity 1 qt. Pump 1 1/2" x 13" long. Wt. 1 1/2 lbs.



NU-DAY

Nu-Day—Tank capacity is 1 pint. Pump 1 1/2" diameter by 10" long. Wt. 1 lb.

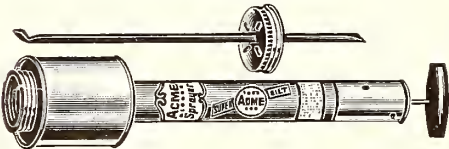
No. 265—Each 40c F.O.B. Dallas

No. 235—Each 50c F.O.B. Dallas

Sage Brush Duster

No. 390—Heavy Duty, long nozzle, with up-turn tip for dusting undersides. Holds one quart powder. Pump 1 3/4" dia. 14" long. Nozzle 12" long. Overall length 33". Weight 2 lbs.

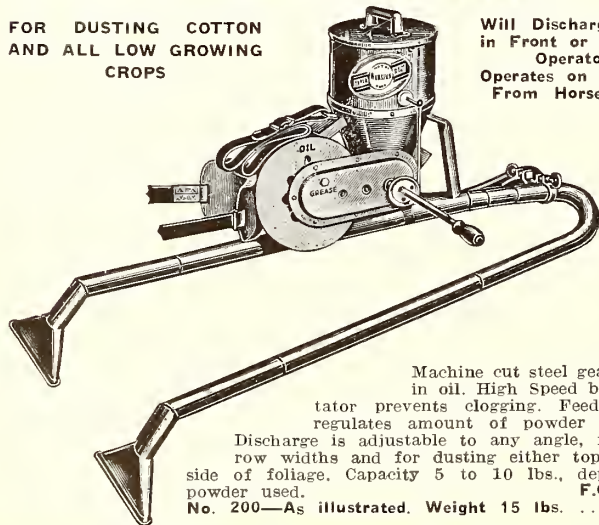
Each \$1.00 F.O.B. Dallas



Dobbins Crank Duster

FOR DUSTING COTTON AND ALL LOW GROWING CROPS

Will Discharge Dust in Front or Rear of Operator. Operates on Foot or From Horse Back



Machine cut steel gears running in oil. High Speed blower. Agitator prevents clogging. Feeding Device regulates amount of powder discharged. Discharge is adjustable to any angle, for various row widths and for dusting either top or underside of foliage. Capacity 5 to 10 lbs., depending on powder used. F.O.B. Dallas

No. 200—As illustrated. Weight 15 lbs. \$14.30

Compressed Air Sprayers

Lowell Streamer

Compressed Air Sprayer has 3 3/4-gallon capacity, is of superior construction; will handle all insecticides, disinfectants, fungicides, whitewash and cold water paints. Tank 7 1/4" diameter, 21" high, 3 3/4-gal. capacity. Galvanized; securely welded, riveted and soldered. Pump 1 3/4" diameter, 14" long, locks securely to top; spray hose 24"; 2 ft. brass extension; carrying strap. Shipping wt. 13 1/2 lbs. Price, F.O.B. Dallas, No. 94G \$6.25

Lowell Junior

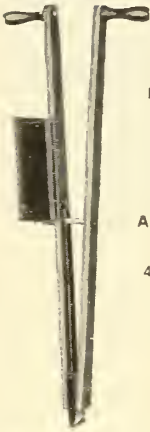
—2 1/2-Gallon Compressed Air Sprayer; has all advantages of larger sprayer, but smaller and lighter in weight. 6 1/2" diameter, 18" high, 2 1/2-gal. capacity; Galvanized tank; pump 1 3/4" diameter, 14" long; Spray hose 24"; 2 foot brass extension; shipping wt. 9 lbs.

No. 24G \$5.95 Price, F.O.B. Dallas,



SEEDERS—SPRAYERS—SPRAYING MATERIALS

Corn Planter



No. 306
Saves Time
Plants Evenly
Adjustable
Weight 4 1/4 Lbs.
F.O.B. Dallas \$1.60

Thompson's Wheelbarrow Seeder



No. 11 Single Hopper Seeder, 14 ft. Sows all seeds like Alfalfa, Clover, Bermuda Grass seed and other grasses of similar size. Weight 45 lbs. \$20.45

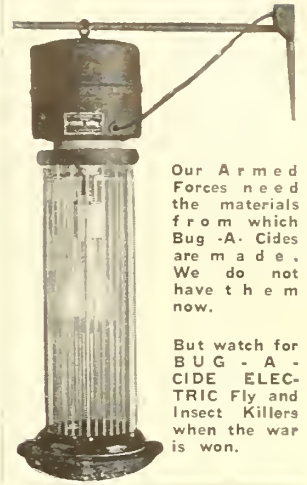
No. 12 Double Hopper Seeder, 14 ft. Sows all seeds like Red Top and clean Kentucky Blue Grass. Weight 45 lbs. \$21.95
F.O.B. Dallas

Cyclone Seed Sower



For Clovers, Alfalfa, Grasses, Oats, Wheat or any other seed that is sown broadcast. The "Cyclone" will sow many acres per hour, any amount to the acre, with a uniform flow of seed. Throws equal amounts to equal distances on each side of the operator. Directions and feed adjustment scale with each sower.
Delivered Price \$2.50

Bug-A-Cide

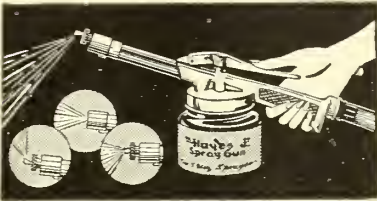


Our Armed Forces need the materials from which Bug-A-Cides are made. We do not have them now.

But watch for BUG-A-CIDE ELECTRIC Fly and Insect Killers when the war is won.

GARDEN HOSE SPRAYERS

Hayes Jr. Spray Gun



Attach to garden hose, put concentrated insecticide solution in jar, turn on water and spray up, down or sideways. Makes 3 gallons full strength spray. Easy lever control; long barrel for hard to reach places. Uses any spray solution made from powered or liquid insecticide.
Price \$5.95 Postpaid



Arnold "Victory" Sprayer

This Victory war-time sprayer uses the standard size and type of Arnold cartridges, and is attached to garden hose. It is made of plastic.
Each \$1.00—Postpaid

ARNOLD INSECTICIDE CARTRIDGES

For Controlling Insects and Plant Diseases Listed
Nic-O-Spray—Leaf Hopper, Mealy Bug, Aphids, all sucking insects.

Cryolitespray—Coddling Moth, Mexican Bean Beetle, Potato Beetle, Cucumber Beetle, Cabbage Worm, other chewing insects. Non-poisonous to humans.
Cartridge weight, per dozen, 2 lbs.

Each 35c—Box of 12, \$4.00—Postpaid
Ask for Arnold Complete Spray Chart

Hayes-Ette Sprayer

New self-mix GARDEN HOSE SPRAYER that is compact, light in weight, economical. Weighs little over a pound filled. Concentrated insecticide solution in bottle is automatically mixed with right amount of water for discharge under city water or domestic system pressure. One bottle makes 1 1/2 gallons effective spray. Made of non-corrosive metals. Uses any spray solution made from liquid insecticide.
Price \$2.95 Postpaid



Sulph-O-Spray Cartridges—Mildew, Rust and Rot.
Vitamin B 1 Cartridges—Stimulate root and stem growth and bloom.

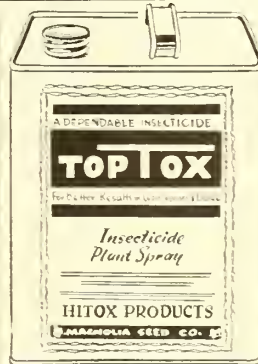
Arsen-O-Spray Cartridges—Bag Worms, Coddling Moths, Cut Worms, etc.
Funguspray Cartridges—Fungus, Molds, and Black Spot.

Stanley's Crow Repellent (Non-poisonous)

1/2 Pt. Protects 1 Bu. Seed Corn Keeps crows and other birds, insects and rodents away from seeds and protects seeds from rotting in the ground. Corn growers use it at a cost of only 10 or 12 cents per acre. Market gardeners use only a teaspoonful to a pound of average garden seed to protect both seeds and young plants. You may treat with Semesan in advance, then apply Stanley's Crow Repellent just before planting.



Postpaid Prices
1/2 Pint .60c
Pint \$1.00
Quart \$1.75



TOP TOX formerly called Hitox, is the spray professional growers frequently use.

1 Ounce Bottle \$.35
6 Oz. Bottle 1.00
1 Pint 2.25
1 Quart Can 4.00
1 Gallon can 11.50
Postpaid

Nico-Rote

NICOTINE-ROTENONE — Gives the Grower Three Methods of Insect Destruction; 1, By Contact; 2, By Fumes; 3, By Stomach Poisoning.

Recommended for the control, without burning or discoloring of: Aphids (Plant Lice), Leaf Hopper, Thrips, White Fly, Rose Chafer, Rose Slugs, Caterpillar, Cut Worms, Dahlia Beetles, Asparagus Beetles, Mexican Bean Beetles, Cabbage Worms, Squash Bugs, Currant Worms, Wire Worms, Red Spider, Mites, Aster Beetle, Scale, Cabbage Burs, Tomato Bugs, Potato Bugs, Cucumber Beetles, Mealy Bug, Chrysanthemum Midge, Japanese Beetle, Spruce Gall, Boxmite, Lace-Wing Fly, and many others. Requires no spreader.



Prices F.O.B. Dallas
Size Shipping Wt.
6 oz. 1 lb. \$ 1.00
Quart 2 1/2 lbs. 4.00
Gallon 9 lbs. 12.00



\$2.35 Postpaid
EFFICIENT AND EASY TO OPERATE

Simply squeeze pump handles together, just spray where you want it, up, down, sideways, without adjustment. Long extension rod for hard-to-reach places. For use with any plant spray solution made from powered or liquid insecticide. Equally good for spraying or washing plants with clear water.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—For Control of Aphid, Thrip, Leaf Hopper and many other insects. Black Leaf 40 kills by actual contact and also by fumes. It may be mixed with oil emulsions, arsenates, lime sulphur, etc., to add "gassing effect to these sprays."



REGULATES DOG TRAFFIC!

The odor of "Black Leaf 40" is not objectionable to humans, yet it repels dogs from shrubs and flowers.

"Black Leaf 40" Prices
Ounce \$.36
5 Ounces 1.05
Pound 2.42
2 Pounds 3.57
5 Pounds 6.70
10 Pounds 11.65
Prices F.O.B. Dallas

CONTROL INSECTS AND FUNGUS WHEN THEY FIRST APPEAR



INSECTICIDES



Snarol AND ANTROL SOW BUG CONTROL

SNAROL. A metaldehyde-arsenical bait to kill snails and slugs, as well as cutworms, sowbugs and grasshoppers (one pound to 200 square feet of area).

ANTROL SOWBUG CONTROL, with Copper Aceto-Arsenite, to kill Sowbugs and Cutworms.

ANTROL SOWBUG CONTROL, 8 oz. pkg., 25c each.

SNAROL
1 lb. pkg. \$.25 | 10 lb. bag. \$1.50
2 1/2 lb. pkg.50 | 50 lb. bag. 5.50
Postpaid

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

For Cuttings, Seeds and Bulbs

Cuttings treated with Rootone, root in a much shorter time, heavier root systems are formed and fewer cuttings die.

Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Vegetable Seeds, Grass and Clover Seeds dusted with Rootone germinate quicker and root growth is faster and heavier.

1/4 oz. 25c—2 oz. \$1.00—1 lb. \$5.00—Postpaid.
No. 10 Rootone (for use on woody cuttings only)
1 lb. \$10.00—Postpaid.

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Reduces Loss in Transplanting

1 oz. makes 100 gallons solution. Use on all kinds of flowering plants, vegetable plants, shrubs, seedlings or trees when planting.
1/2 oz. 25c—3 oz. \$1.00—1 lb. \$4.00—Postpaid.

Ammate Weed Killer (Ammonium Sulfamate)



Ammate generally effects a permanent kill on many noxious weeds, also on woody, perennial vines or shrubs.

Ammate is effective for spot treatment of crab grass, dandelions, etc. in lawns.

One pound makes one gallon of solution.

2 lb. pkg. \$.75
6 lb. pkg. 1.80
Prices F.O.B. Dallas

ACME WEED KILLER

An arsenical weed killer for destroying all plant life on driveways, tennis courts, paths, etc. No plant life will grow for several years on treated areas. Pint 35c—Quart 55c—Gallon \$1.60.

Acme Red River Potato Mix

Special formula, copper fungicide with quick-killing arsenic to get the bugs. For potatoes and tomatoes, dust or spray. 1 lb. 32c—4 lbs. 89c.



Acme Tomato Dust combines the protective potency of copper with the killing power of the arsenicals—its active element is basic copper arsenate. 1 lb. pump gun pkg. 55c—4 lbs. 80c—50 lbs. \$8.95.



Acme Rotenone Garden Guard

For dusting certain food crops to control sucking and chewing insects. Nonpoisonous—safe to use around humans and pets. 1 lb. 35c—6 lb. bag \$1.10—50 lb. bag \$8.10

Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust

A nicotine-arsenical dust (or spray) for control of both sucking and chewing insects. For vegetables, shrubs, vines and flowers. Contains two of largest selling insecticides used by commercial growers. 1 lb. carton 40c—4 lb. bag \$1.25—50 lb. bag—\$9.85.

Arsenate of Lead

Favorite poison for control of most chewing insects. Use it against Bag Worms. 1 lb. 33c—4 lbs. 74c.

Acme Aphis Spray

Black Leaf 40 combined with soap spreader, for use against Aphis, Thrip, Leafhopper, etc. 3 oz. tubes 35c—12 oz. cans \$1.00.

Bait-M

For ridding premises of cutworms, sow bugs, grasshoppers, snails, slugs. Just scatter it on the ground. Not affected by rain or sprinkling; will not sour. 1 lb. 25c—2 1/2 lbs. 50c—10 lbs. \$1.75.

Bordeaux Mixture

Best known Fungicide and Blight Preventive and for Leaf Hopper and Flea Beetle. 1 lb. 32c—4 lbs. 69c.

Calcium Arsenate

For use as a dust or spray on hardy foliage, as potato vines and cotton plants. Used extensively in Texas cotton. 1 lb. 25c—4 lbs. 46c—100 lb. drum \$9.20.

Emo: Summer Oil Spray

For control of white flies, mites, mealy bugs, red spiders, certain scale and other insects. 1/2 pt. 30c—1 pt. 50c—1 qt. 70c—1 gal. \$1.95—5 gal. \$5.00.

Emo-Nik

Emo combined with Nicotine to extend effectiveness to include Aphis. 4 1/2 oz. 35c—Pt. 65c—Qt. 95c—Gal. \$2.50.

Kopper King

An efficient fungicide dust or spray. Prevents blight on tomatoes, potatoes and many other plants. 1 lb. 40c—4 lbs. 98c.

Kopper Queen Liquid Mildew Spray

For control of mildew, leaf spot and black spot on rose bushes and many other flowers. Stainless; leaves no unsightly residue. 1/2 pt. 35c—pt. 60c—qt. 90c—gal. \$2.25.

Kopper Shield

Prepared liquid paint for treating wounds on trees; prevents disease and rot. 1/2 Pt. 30c—Pt. 45c—Qt. 75c—Gal. \$2.32.

Lime Sulfur (dry)

Dormant Spray for control of scale insects on fruit trees, nursery stock, rose bushes, etc. 1 lb. 35c—5 lbs. \$1.45—12 1/2 lbs. \$1.75—100 lbs. \$13.25—200 lbs. \$24.00.

London Purple

Kills cotton worms and weevils, potato bugs, etc. Quicker killing action because it contains both Arsenite and Arsenate; kills more bugs per dollar. 1/4 lb. 15c—1 lb. 30c—4 lbs. 49c—100 lb. drum \$11.00.

Paris Green

Powerful quick acting in control of potato bug, web worm, army worm and in grasshopper and cut worm bait. 1/4 lb. 18c—1 lb. 52c—5 lbs. \$2.35—14 lb. cans \$5.28.

Acme Spray Soap

A tree banding compound which acts as an uncrossable barrier to crawling insects. 6 ozs. 35c—1 lb. 65c—7 1/2 lbs. \$4.00—25 lbs. \$10.00.

Wettable Dusting Sulphur

Fineness, 325 mesh screen, dusts perfectly or mixes as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons; also red spider on evergreens. 2 lb. sifter carton, 28c.

Prices F.O.B. Dallas

GARDEN SPRAYS

Graftex

A Scientific Grafting Compound and Wound Dressing

Impervious to weather and temperature; it conforms to the stretching and bending of plant growth. Postpaid 1/2 lb. can. \$.50
5 Lb. can. 4.25



Nico-Fume Greenhouse Fumigator

Nico-Fume Powder (14% nicotine) is burned under pressure in the can in which it is packed. A one pound can will fumigate about 25,000 cu. ft. For control of Thrips, Midge, etc.

1/2 lb. can 45c—1 lb. can 75c
Nico-Fume Holder for 1 lb. size 85c
F.O.B. Dallas

Sulphur

	Prices Per Lb.	Prices Per 100
(in bulk)	5 lbs. 10 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.	
Dusting Sulphur	.05 .04 1/2 .04	\$3.25
Wettable Sulphur	.08 .06 .03	4.50
Poultry Sulphur	.05 .04 .03 1/2	2.95
Soil Conditioner	.05 .04 .03	2.65

SUNOCO BOTH DORMANT AND SUMMER SPRAY

Sunoco Spray is used for control of scale insects, aphids, red mite, red spider, mealy bug and other pests, in dormant season, and in summer on evergreens, euonymus, privet, roses, shrubs, deciduous fruit and shade trees. Average mix: 1 gallon Sunoco to 25 gallons water. Prices F.O.B. Dallas. Qt. 55c—Gal. \$1.15—5 Gals. \$5.10—55 Gals. \$33.50.

Paradichlorobenzene

KILLS PEACH TREE BORERS

Clean gum away from tree trunk and clean ground around base of tree. Encircle the tree two inches away from the trunk with one ounce of Paradichlorobenzene, and cover with fine earth. Pack down firmly. Application should be made in warm, dry soil in the late fall. Prices Postpaid.
1 Lb. 60c—5 Lbs. \$2.35—10 Lbs. \$3.90.



Protect beautiful roses and other flowers with ACME SCIENTIFIC ROSE SPRAY combining 3 necessary elements (packed separately) to solve the entire spraying problem—No other sprays needed. Number indicates gallons of spray from set.

No. 3 \$.95 | No. 48 \$6.00
No. 6 1.50 | No. 96 9.75
No. 24 4.00 | Postpaid Prices

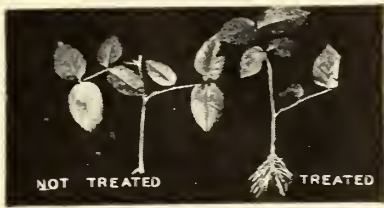


Non-poisonous to humans, it kills most vegetable and flower garden bugs.—1 oz. 35c—6 oz. \$1.00—16 oz. \$2.15—1 gal. \$13.50.



PLANT FOOD — INSECTICIDES — SOIL IMPROVERS

Hormodin Powders



HORMODIN POWDER TREATMENT FOR ROOTING CUTTINGS

A Strength for Every Species

- | | |
|---|--|
| No. 1 (For roses, chrysanthemums, etc.) | No. 2 (Common shrubs) 1 3/4 oz. 75c. |
| 1 3/4 oz. ....50c | No. 3 (Evergreens, etc.) 1 oz. \$1.00—1/2 lb. \$4.50 |

Combination Package, contains a supply of each of the three HORMODIN POWDERS, 75c—Postpaid.

Fruitone

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

- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| 2 1/2 oz. | \$.25 |
| 2 oz. | 1.00 |



WITH VITAMIN B1 "PLUS" Tablets

For rapid growth of roots, stems and blooms. Thompsons B1 Pellets eliminate all guesswork. Just dissolve a Thompson Pellet for basic solution. Use a drop in a gallon of tap water and apply. Full instructions with each package. Do it regularly and expect real garden success.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 100 Pellets, make 2000 gallons solution.. | \$1.00 |
| 20 Pellets, make 400 gallons solution.... | .25 |
| 25 small Pellets, make 50 gallons solution | .10 |
- Postpaid

Kryocide

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NATURAL CRYOLITE

Vegetable gardeners will appreciate the new "Kryocide" (natural Cryolite) and "Kryocide" D-50 (ready mixed dust with sulphur.) Finely micronized for thorough application, NATURAL CRYOLITE may be used in a water spray, in mixed dust or as bait in vegetable gardens and on certain shrubs. Highly effective in controlling many chewing insects.

1 Lb. Cans 35c—Postpaid

"KRYOCIDE" D-50 (With sulphur) is "Kryocide" in ready-mixed dust to be used directly on plants. Is both insecticide and fungicide.

1 lb. Can 50c—3 Lb. Bags 85c—Postpaid.



A ROTENONE COATED INSECTICIDE DUST

★ LEAVES NO POISON RESIDUE

FOUR WAY ACTION

FOR COMMERCIAL GROWERS AND VICTORY GARDENS

New type of Rotenone Dust, that kills both chewing and sucking types of insects. Provides extra plant protection by paralyzing the legs of certain crawling insects, and repelling many insects that would otherwise attack plants.

- | |
|------------------------------|
| 1 Lb. Can 35c—4 Lb. Bag 75c— |
| 25 Lb. Bag \$4.00—Postpaid |

Hyponex Plant Food

FOR

SOIL or WATER CULTURE

A complete and balanced plant food—Nitrogen 7%, Phosphoric Acid 6%, Potash 19%—a clean, odorless soluble powder. For soil or water culture. For house plants and all kinds of garden plants. Reduces shock of transplanting. 1 teaspoonful of HYPONEX PLANT FOOD makes 1 gallon of solution.

1 Oz. 10c—3 Oz. 25c—1 Lb. \$1.00—Postpaid

PlanTabbs



DOUBLE DUTY DIET FOR HOUSE PLANTS and garden flowers. Pre-war formula available now—11% Nitrogen; 15% Phosphoric Acid; 20% Potash. These clean, white odorless tablets grow gorgeous foliage on house plants, quantities of blooms in the garden, and finer vegetables. Each tablet is a FULL MEAL of rich plant food plus essential Vitamin B1.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----|------------------|--------|
| 30 Tablets | 25c | 200 Tablets.... | \$1.00 |
| 75 Tablets | 50c | 1000 Tablets.... | \$3.50 |
- Postpaid

Soil Test Kits



THE GOOD EARTH—or is it?

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

Individual Tests

- | Model | in Kit | Price |
|--|--------|---------|
| Home Gardener | 20 | \$ 2.00 |
| Junior Professional | 50 | 4.75 |
| DeLuxe | 200 | 22.50 |
| Kit for Acid-Alkaline tests only | | 1.00 |

Refill Soil Test Solutions

1/2 Oz. 30c—2 Oz. 75c—6 Oz. \$1.50

Prices Postpaid



Floralife

FOOD FOR CUT FLOWERS

Adds days more life and beauty to cut flowers.

Retards wilting
Prevents fading
Maintains fragrance

Packet (makes two qts. solution) 10c
Package (makes 30 qts. solution) \$1.00

Postpaid



Improved Peat Moss

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

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

Quantity	wt.	coverage	price
1 Bushel	25 lbs.	29 sq. ft.	\$.90
3 Bushel bag	75 lbs.	87 sq. ft.	2.10

F.O.B. Dallas

Peat Moss

Moisture, not heat, makes tropic growth lush.

Peat Moss absorbs 12 to 15 times its own dry weight in water.

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

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

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------|
| 2 1/2 peck bag.... | 4 lbs..... | \$.45 |
| 1 bushel bag.... | 7 lbs..... | .65 |
| 1/2 bale | 50 lbs..... | 2.75 |
| 1 bale | 100 lbs..... | 4.35 |

F.O.B. Dallas



Use Peat Moss with Vigoro and Get Maximum Results from Both

Bat-Guan

BAT-GUAN, a fertilizer composed largely of organic matter, it contains the three major elements of plant food: Nitrogen 3%, Phosphorus 5%, Potash 2%.

Being largely organic, Bat-Guan sets up bacterial action which insures continuing effectiveness plus improvement in the physical condition of the soil itself.

Use Bat-Guan for Vegetables, for Flowers (pot plants or garden flowers), for Trees and Shrubs, for Lawns.

- | |
|---|
| 4 oz. pkg. 15c—1 lb. 25c—25 lbs. \$4.00 |
| Prices F.O.B. Dallas |

Sphagnum Moss

- | |
|---|
| 1 lb. 40c—1 bale (approx. 20 lbs.) \$3.50 |
| F.O.B. Dallas |

USE PEAT MOSS AND VIGORO TOGETHER



TOOLS FOR BETTER GARDENS AND LAWNS

Snap Cut Pruners



No. 119—Easiest, safest, keenest of all pruners—bronze anvil—all cutting parts easily replaced, non-pinching handles—rust resistant finish—8" long, cuts 3/4" branches. Weight 1 lb. Each \$2.25

No. 118—Ladies' "Snap Cut"—rust resistant finish—6" long, cuts up to 1/2" branches. Weight 1/2 lb. Each \$1.39

Postpaid

California Pattern Pruners



No. 124—"Professional" one piece drop forged steel, keen, powerful, positive slicing action. Honed edges, 8" long, wt. 1 lb. \$3.00

No. 151—One piece cutlery steel drop forging, wt. 1 lb. .98

Postpaid

Long Handled Pruners

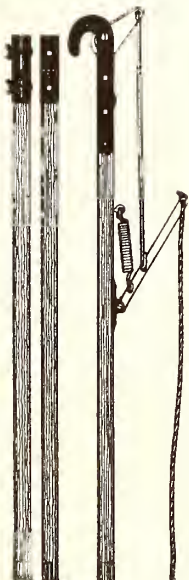


Powerful, rugged lopping shears for heaviest cutting. Tool steel forgings, heat treated and accurately ground, fitted with heavy slick ash handles with long strapped ferrules.

No. Handles	Cuts	Postpaid
45S	22" 1 1/2" limbs	\$2.15
25	22" 2" limbs	3.50

No. 528 Professional Pruner:
28" overall, cuts 1 1/2" limbs 4.00

Tip Top Tree Trimmers



An aeroplane spruce, jointed pole. Hardened and Tempered Cutlery Steel Blade. Can be used as a 4, 8 or 12 ft. Pruner, and additional 4 foot section can be added to make it even longer. Cuts one inch limbs easily. Removes nests, trims climbers, prunes trees, high shrubs, berry briars and bushes, also picks high growing flowers. Postpaid

No. 1312—Tip Top Tree Trimmer: with 2 4-ft. sections. Shipping weight, 6 lbs. \$3.00

No. 13-S—4 Ft. Section Pole for above. Shpg. wt. 2 lbs. 60c
Pruner Blade only .15c

Hedge and Grass Shears

Not Available Now Because of War Time Restrictions.

We hope to have them before the year passes.



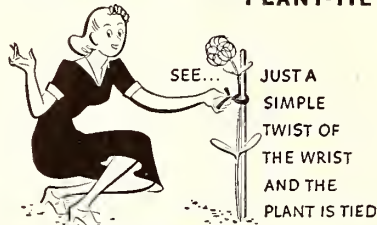
Planet Jr. Lifetime Garden Trowels

Guaranteed Not to Bend or Break

Not Available Now—We will have them again when war conditions permit.

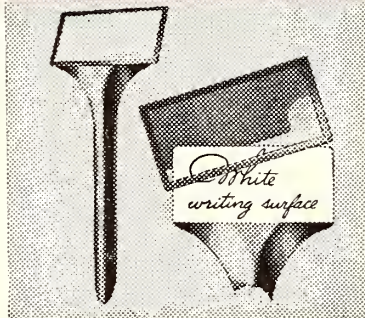


'Twist-Em's'—THE HANDY PLANT-TIE



Not Available Now—War Needs Must Be Met First

A New Weatherproof METAL PLANT MARKER



Made of durable metal; baked enamel, green finish. Write on top of stake and slip on plastic window cap. You have an enduring marker, with no fade-out of your writing. Stake is 7" tall, writing surface 1 1/8 x 2 1/2". Shipped prepaid.

Each	10c	25 markers	\$2.00
12 markers	\$1.00	50 markers	\$3.75
100 markers			\$7.00

Wood Labels

	F.O.B. Dallas	
	Each	Doz. 100
Unpainted Wood with Wire 3/8 x 3 1/2 in	.02 1/2	.20 .75
Unpainted Pot Label 3/8 x 6 in.	.02 1/2	.20 .75
Unpainted Pot Label 3/8 x 10 in.	.02 1/2	.20 .85

Bird Neponset Flower Pots



Made from water resistant paper, with reinforcing disc bottom. For transplanting seedlings, moving and/or shipping plants.

2" pots	Doz. .20c; 100—\$1.00
1,000—	\$9.00
4" pots	Doz. 25c; 100—\$1.25
1,000—	\$10.00

Glamour Hose Nozzle

Made of Colorful Wine and Red Plastic



Tough and wear-resistant. Graduates from stream to fine spray; fits regulation size hose. Postpaid Price—75c

Handi-Cart

Replaces Clumsy, Awkward Wheelbarrow



Just tip it down and rake grass cuttings, leaves, trash, earth, sand, gravel, or what have you, right into the cart, then tip it back and you have a full load. Of endless utility about the house, garden, garage and yard. Steel construction, rubber tires.

Two Cubic foot capacity, wt. 24 lbs. \$7.25

F.O.B.—Dallas

Soil-Soaker

IT REALLY SOAKS THE SOIL

Scientifically treated, mildew resistant canvas, one end screws to water hose, other end closed. Water seeps through every pore, soaks directly into the soil over an area of several feet on all sides. No spray—no waste on walks, driveways, in street—no excessive evaporation. Saves as much as 25% in water bills.

For Lawns and Gardens:

12 foot length, weight 1 lb.	Postpaid \$1.40
18 foot length, weight 1 1/2 lb.	1.90
30 foot length, weight 2 lbs.	2.90
50 foot length, weight 2 1/2 lbs.	4.75

War needs cause limited supply.



SOIL-SOAKER

"Tulip" Sprinkler



Decorative lawn sprinkler that throws a high, wide, misty spray. Heavy ceramic base; plastic head; gay colors.

Postpaid Price—\$1.25

We will again offer Brass Sprinkling Equipment when the War Effort has been served. The needs of our Armed Services must come first.

"Victory" Spray Nozzle

Plastic garden hose spray nozzle, that fits all garden hose. Non-adjustable; throws fine spray that will not beat down seedlings or wash out roots.

Postpaid Price—15c

Garden Hose

Good quality, single braid rubber water hose Trucord—with couplings.

25 ft. \$3.25—50 ft. \$5.95



MISCELLANEOUS—GARDEN AND HOME HELPS

GARDEX SOIL-FLOW TOOLS



No. 1523

Cultivator or Weeder No. 1523 (illustrated) 4" w.de\$1.25

TOOLS FOR MAKING HOLES TO SET OUT YOUNG PLANTS.

No. 750 Hollow Planter80
No. 751 Solid Dibble85

Pull Hoe with Weeder Share (illustrated) No. 110/5 — 5" wide\$1.50

Rake — No. 251, All Steel 14 Teeth \$1.00
Hoe — No. 906½ Garden 6½" Wide .75
Hoe—No. 120.7 Bow Pull 7" wide ..\$1.30
Cultivator—No. 160.5 A pull cultivator with removable and adjustable teeth — will cultivate from ¾" to 7" wide\$1.50



No. 110.5



Gloves

Made from select hides, with finger freedom designed for comfort and protection in war work, gardening, driving, household work. Washable. Come in small, medium and large sizes for women.

Postpaid prices, \$1.75 pr.

"Liquid Glove" Lotion

A delightful house and garden Lotion, to protect your hands, before exposing to soap, water, gardening and household tasks. Excellent for powder base, body rub and chapped limbs.

6 oz. bottle.....25c 12 oz. bottle.....50c
F.O.B. Dallas

Hotkaps



HOTKAPS eliminate weather and insect damage. These patented wax paper cones form miniature hot houses over each plant, promote sturdy growth and bring crops to maturity two to three weeks earlier, thus setting premium prices. Inexpensive to buy. Easy to set out. One man can place 2000 or more per day.

Hotkaps	Wt.	Price	Hotkaps	Wt.	Price
1000	28 lbs.	\$11.00	* 100	5 lbs.	\$ 1.95
5000	140 lbs.	53.75	* 25	2 lbs.	.50
* 250	9 lbs.	3.50	Fibreboard Setter		.15
			Steel Setter,		
			4 lbs.		1.35

* Furnished with Fibreboard Setter
Prices F.O.B. Dallas



A flexible glass substitute for poultry houses, storm doors, windows, hot beds, cold frames. R-V-LITE has gone to war—when the war needs are served, we'll have R-V-LITE again.

BOOKS—For the Gardener

Order your garden reference books from us, along with your seed and supply orders.



GARDEN FLOWERS IN COLOR, by G. A. Stevens. A best seller showing all important garden flowers in accurate colored photographs, with descriptions and cultural notes. 320 pages. Price \$1.98

HOW TO GROW ROSES, by J. H. McFarland and Robert Pyle. A new edition of this well known and practical book. 72 illustrations, 180 pages. Price\$1.00

GARDEN BULBS IN COLOR, by McFarland, Hatton and Foley; 275 color pictures, many halftones. Gorgeous illustrations of 83 Tulip varieties, 51 Narcissus, 25 Lily, 12 Iris and 60 others; cultural notes. 292 pages, 6½x9½ inches; price\$1.98

AZALEAS AND CAMELIAS — By H. H. Hume. Every point about growing both of these shrubs is carefully explained. Price\$1.75

THE CACTUS BOOK—By H. D. Houghton. Tells you what cacti to buy and how to grow them, outdoors or indoors. Price\$2.25

SOY BEANS—By Edward Jerome Dies. The growing of edible soys in the home garden. Price\$1.65

PLOWMAN'S FOLLY—By Edward H. Faulkner. "Probably no book on an agricultural subject has ever prompted so much discussion in this country."—Louis Bromfield in the Reader's Digest. "One of the most revolutionary ideas in agricultural history."—Time Magazine. "His crops are the wonder of his neighbors and the despair of the conventional farmer."—Associated Press. University of Oklahoma Press. Price\$2.00

SPRAYING, DUSTING and FUMIGATING of PLANTS—By A. F. Mason. Tells what pests to expect and how to identify and control them. Price\$3.00

HERBS—By Rosetta E. Clarkson. The sowing, growing and harvesting of Herbs, with delicious recipes for using. Price\$2.75

All Prices Postpaid—ASK FOR ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION AND PRICES

THE PRUNING MANUAL, by L. H. Bailey; 381 illustrations; 400 pages. Price\$3.00

THE NEW GARDEN ENCYCLOPEDIA—Victory Garden Edition. Edited by E. L. D. Seymour. Complete one volume book on gardening. Every garden club and earnest gardener should own one. Complete how-to-do-it book with everything you want to know about flowers, vegetables, roses, shrubs, vines, fruit trees, berries, lawns, ornamental trees, greenhouses. Written for all U. S. climates, soils, seasons and methods. Complete pronouncing guide. 1380 pages, profusely illustrated. Price\$3.50



THE FOOD GARDEN—By Edna and Laurence Blair. For average gardener who is a novice this is a "how-to-do-it" book. Illustrated details on culture, harvesting, preserving and storage. 117 pages. Price\$2.00

VICTORY GARDEN MANUAL—By James H. Burdett, Director of the National Garden Bureau. An easy-to-understand manual for home vegetable gardening; profusely illustrated. Price....\$1.75

THE GARDEN OF GOURDS—By L. H. Bailey. Once the gourds were common objects in homes, now they are back again in a new vogue of popular favor. They are so shapely and so colorful, so strange in the markings, so endlessly unlike each other, so durable in winter months, so simple to grow, that they hold the interest tenaciously. The book is illustrated with a colored front piece and many interesting drawings of the various kinds of gourds. Price\$2.50

THE MODERN FAMILY GARDEN BOOK—By Roy E. Biles. Covering every phase of gardening; planning, equipment, soil preparation, propagating, planting, pruning, and pest control for trees, shrubbery, vines, roses, bulbs, roots, rock gardens, window boxes, flower gardens and vegetable gardens and, finally a chapter on "Gardening Round The Year". Many instructive drawings and charts. 160 pages. Price\$1.50

Fertilizers and Soil Conditioners:

	Prices Per Lb.		
	1 Lb.	50 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Aluminum Sulphate	*.10	.05½	\$ 4.75
Copper Sulphate (Blue Stone)	.20	.16	15.00
Coppers (Iron Sulphate)	*.10	.05½	4.75
Zinc Sulphate	.15	.13	12.00
Sheep Fertilizer	.05	.03½	3.00
Interstate Mineral Supplement			
90% Bone Meal	.07½	.05½	4.31
Super Phosphate, 20%	.05	.02	1.54
Nitrate of Soda, 16%			2.22
Red Steer 4-12-4			1.96
Sulphur, Soil Conditioning	.05	.03	2.65
Sani-Soil Mulch		25 lb. bag	\$14.45

* 3 lbs. for 25c Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Glass Cloth

A WEATHER-PROOF GLASS SUBSTITUTE THAT ADMITS THE SUN'S ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

CHICKS THRIVE UNDER GLASS CLOTH

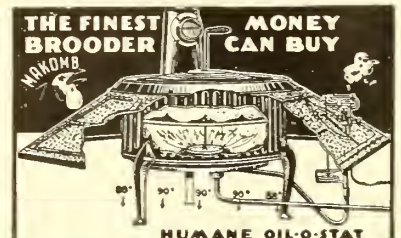
It Keeps Out the Cold—Lets in the Sun's Rays

GARDENERS, FARMERS, PLANT GROWERS find many uses for Glass Cloth. On Cold Frames and Hot-Beds it is especially effective and economical.

Glass Cloth is 36 inches wide

We will cut the length you need—in even yards.
1 Yard 30c—10 Yards \$2.80

MAGNOLIA Poultry Supplies



THE FINEST BROODER MONEY CAN BUY
HUMANE OIL-O-STAT
MAKOMB BROODERS — Floor types: oil, gas and electric.
BATTERY BROODERS — Electric starters. Intermediate Batteries and Finishers.
FEEDERS — **WATERERS** — For all age chickens.
LEE'S POULTRY REMEDIES — Ask for the free Lee Way Book; complete guide to poultry health.
Ask for **FREE Complete Poultry Equipment and Supply Catalog**

Chick Bed

World's Best Poultry Litter

Absorbs Moisture
Aids Sanitation
Kills Odors
Prevents Fires
Promotes Chick Health
Bag Covers 50 sq. ft.
\$2.60
F.O.B. Dallas



PRACTICAL, FREELY CONSULTED GARDEN BOOKS PAY DIVIDENDS



INSECTICIDES AND PEST KILLERS — MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Chigger Chaser

FOR DUSTING ON THE BODY

Keep a
Can in
Your
Car



Keep a
Can in
the
Bathroom

Enables you to keep chiggers off your person, regardless of how many chiggers may be in your territory. It is no longer necessary or pardonable for people to scratch chigger bites. CHIGGER CHASER is an absolutely harmless powder to the most sensitive skin, yet it positively keeps chiggers off. Dust thoroughly.

Comes in Sifter top cans, postpaid to you!
1/4 oz. 25c 3 oz. 50c



Chigger Choke

Rid your lawns of Chiggers (Red Bugs) easily!

There is no longer any need or excuse for enduring these pests. One application of CHIGGER CHOKER, according to instructions on the package, will free your lawns for a season. If you and your neighbors will free your lawns one year, reinfestation can be avoided for many years.

The DUSTER BAG makes application easy. Just attach bag to your lawn mower, or attach ropes to bag and drag over the area to be de-chiggered.

Bag contains 7 pounds of Chigger Choke which will dust the average City Yard 50x150 feet. Shipping weight, 8 lbs. Postpaid \$1.10

Magnolia Flea-Kill

POSITIVELY EXTERMINATES FLEAS

In houses, garages, kennels, stables, barns, poultry houses or wherever they may be found other than on animals. It is guaranteed to exterminate them when used according to instructions. It is not water soluble and retains its full strength in drenching rains.

Magnolia Flea-Kill is harmless externally to animals or poultry when applied to breeding places as instructed, but should not be applied directly to their skins.

Magnolia Flea-Kill comes mixed ready for immediate use, and is economical to use for complete extermination. Coverage and delivered costs as follows:

Amount—Coverage	Postpaid
4 lbs.—100 sq. ft. (10x10 feet)	\$1.10
12 lbs.—300 sq. ft. (10x30 feet)	2.20
24 lbs.—600 sq. ft. (20x30 feet)	3.25

C-A Wood Preserver (CARBOLINEUM)

Kills chicken mites and fowl ticks or blue bugs. One application to inside of poultry house lasts 1 to 3 years. Recommended by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Preserves wood and makes wood termite proof. Can be brushed or sprayed.

1 qt. 60c—2 qt. \$1.00—1 gal. \$1.75—5 gal. \$7.50—F.O.B. Dallas.



HTH-15

Kills Germs and Bacteria
An improved and fully effective chlorine germicide, disinfectant and deodorant in powder form, to be added to water. For use in homes, hospitals, restaurants, soda fountains and taverns. Extensively used by dairymen and poultrymen.

1 Lb. 50c; 3 Lbs. \$1.00
Postpaid



Cyanogas Kills Rodent and Insect Pests

It's
the Gas
that
Kills 'em!

ONE WHIFF KILLS THEM

Not a bait—Cyanogas is a gas producing powder that kills pests right in their burrows or nests, in feed rooms, corn cribs, granaries, under floors, in lumber piles, etc.

CYANOGAS ANT KILLER
It's the sure way. Kills the queen, wipes out the entire ant colony.

Packed especially for treating ant nests.
4 ounces, Postpaid 30c

CYANOGAS A DUST

For use in pump dusters to pump into burrows, nests, under floors, into wood piles, stacks of feed or seed, etc., to kill all kinds of pests.

1 lb. 75c—5 lbs. \$3.00—25 lbs. \$10.00
100 lbs. \$25.00

CYANOGAS G—FUMIGANT

The positive fumigant for greenhouses, mushroom houses, warehouses, flour mills, grain and seeds, nursery stock, bulbs, for soil sterilization; and for killing bedbugs, cockroaches and other pests in tourists camps, bunk houses, etc.

5 lbs. \$3.00—25 lbs. \$10.00—100 lbs. \$25.00

CYANOGAS FOOT PUMP DUSTER

Especially designed for use with Cyanogas A Dust. The powerful piston action forces the Cyanogas deep into otherwise inaccessible parts of burrows. All non-corrosive metals.

Foot Pump Duster \$7.00
Postpaid Prices



ASK FOR SPECIAL GEHL CATALOG

Clipper Seed Cleaner

Model 2B—Capacity up to 25 bu. per hour \$58.50

Gustafson Seed Treater

For applying Arasan, Ceresan, Semesan, etc. Model with 1/2 h. p. electric motor, capacity 2 to 4 tons cotton seed or 250 bu. grain per hour \$283.00



Vacu- lator Glass Coffee Makers

Model V24
makes 2 to 4
cups
\$2.95
Model V48
makes 4 to 8
cups
\$2.95
Made with
PYREX
GLASS
F.O.B. Dallas

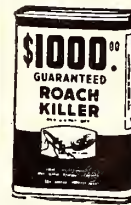
Safeway Oil Heaters

FOR

HOMES — OFFICES — STORES

Available When War Conditions Permit

\$1000 Guaranteed Killers



\$1000 ROACH KILLER
protects against water bugs, roaches and black beetles. Odorless and Clean.
4 oz. 35c—9 oz. 65c
20 oz. \$1.25

\$1000 GUARANTEED ANT-BANE

Guaranteed to rid buildings of ants when used according to directions.

4 oz. 35c—9 oz. 65c

\$1000 BED BUG KILLER

Pint Can, Shipping weight, 2 lbs. 35c

\$1000 FLEA KILLER

Kills fleas on dogs and in kennels, barns or other places. Pint 50c

\$1000 FLY KILLER

Pint 50c—Quart 90c

\$1000 MOTH KILLER

Pint Size, shipping weight 2 lbs. 65c

\$1000 RAT AND MOUSE KILLER

4 oz. Tube 35c

Prices Postpaid



Antrol Ant Killers KILLS ANTS IN THEIR NESTS

Antrol Ready Filled Sets consist of small glass containers from which worker ants carry special Antrol Syrup to their nests for food. The whole ant

family is quickly killed at the source—the only way to get permanent relief.

Antrol Ready Filled Set, containing four Filled Feeders, weight 1 lb. 39c
Antrol Syrup for refilling, 4 oz. bottle. 20c
F.O.B. Dallas

Antrol Ant Traps



Contain two kinds of specially prepared bait. Each 10c
Postpaid Prices

Antrol Killers kill both sweet and grease eating ants.

Can Be Used Inside or Outside the House

SAFE TO USE AROUND CHILDREN AND PETS



Rat- Scent

is a poisoned grain. Its odor attracts rats. They eat it greedily, soon begin to feel suffocated, and run toward fresh air until they drop, without realizing what is poisoning them. Rat Scent is harmless to chickens. Dogs and cats are not attracted to it because it is a whole grain.

7 oz. 35c—13 oz. 50c—Postpaid

AMERICAN Cream Separators

Many American Cream Separators built 50 years ago are still in daily use.

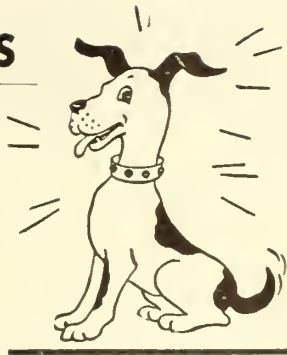
No.	Model	Capacity	Ship. Wt.	F.O.B. Dallas
2S	Bench	200 lbs.	58 lbs.	\$ 44.35
3S	Bench	300 lbs.	67 lbs.	57.75
40	Stand	400 lbs.	155 lbs.	98.10
50	Stand	500 lbs.	156 lbs.	103.55
60	Stand	600 lbs.	156 lbs.	110.20
All Electric		800 lbs.	133 lbs.	146.65
Electric Power Attachment for Models 40, 50 and 60, wt. 65 lbs.				44.30



Wash-A-Pooch Bubble Bath

A super-foamy, waterless bubble bath for dogs and cats; contains no alcohol; safe and efficient; kills odor and cleans skin and hair thoroughly. Use alone in cold or wet weather to keep from giving pets a cold. Can be used with water as a regular shampoo. Relieves itching, discourages fleas; leaves coat silky and lustrous.

2 Oz. Bottle 25c—6 Oz. Bottle 50c—Pint \$1.00
Postpaid



Wash-A-Pooch Dog Oil Shampoo

A scientific, sudless cleanser, combining oil application and shampoo that thoroughly cleanses hair and skin. Soothing, deodorant, non-irritating; kills fleas and other insects.

3 Oz. Shaker-Top Bottle 35c—8 Oz. 60c—16 Oz. \$1.00
Postpaid



Pulvex DOG PRODUCTS

Pulvex Flea Powder kills all fleas, leaving none to revive and reinfest, and prevents fresh flea infestation for several days. Equally effective and non-injurious to cats. 1-1/5 oz. 25c—3-3/5 oz. 50c—12 oz. \$1.25

Pulvex Flea Soap kills fleas, also cleans, deodorizes and soothes your dog's coat and skin. Price 25c

Pulvex Sponge-Away (mixed with water at the rate of one teaspoon to the quart) kills fleas, lice or ticks, also controls summer eczema, relieves itching and promotes healing. 1 oz. liquid 25c—3 oz. 50c—8 oz. \$1.00.

Pulvex Conditioners Vitamin and Mineral Tablets. Protect dogs against dietary deficiencies and aid in correcting ill effects due to such deficiencies. 48 Tablets 50c—150 Tablets \$1.25.

Pulvex Combination Treatment Worm Capsules for expelling Tape, Round and Hook Worms. Packaged two ways: for puppies and dogs weighing 1 to 10 pounds and for puppies and dogs 10 pounds and over.—Either Size 50c

Pulvex Cough Medicine for coughs of dogs and cats, due to colds—4 fluid oz. 60c.

Pulvex Ear Canker Treatment, 4 fluid oz. 60c

Pulvex Eye Lotion for dogs and cats, 4 fluid oz. 60c

Pulvex Pine Oil Disinfectant—8 oz. 50c.
Postage Extra

Apa-Tiza MEAT BROTH

For mixing with dry dog foods, to make a juicy, meaty, tasty meal—10c size makes three pints of rich broth—10c—Postage Extra.

Spratt's Dog Foods and Remedies

Spratts Ovals, miniature dog biscuits for all breeds of dogs.

Ovals with meat meal and cod liver oil—1 lb., 10 oz. Pkg. 44c.

Ovals with meat fibrine and charcoal—1 lb., 10 oz. pkg. 44c.

Spratts Pupplac avoids stomach distention and indigestion caused by cows milk, because it is equal in strength and nourishment to bitch's milk.—10 oz. 60c.

Spratts Cat Food, with fish and milk—6 1/2 oz. 10c—24 oz. 32c.

Spratts Dry Cleaning Powder, for dry cleaning all dogs, 4 oz. 35c

Spratts Ointment for Sarcopit Mange—2 oz. 60c

Spratts Mange Liquid, 12 oz. 75c

Spratt's Cod Liver Oil Capsules, 20 for.... 60c

Spratts Tonic Tablets, 60 for..... 60c

Spratts Constipation Tablets, 40 for..... 60c
Postage Extra

Protex: Protex for use in protecting female dogs during season, and to keep males away from premises. A safe and sure, easy-to-use product for maximum protection. 2 Oz. Bottle \$1.00—Postage Extra.

Sulfadene

Eliminates "FUNGITCH" Caused by Mouldy Grass and Weeds

If your dog scratches, driven frantic by itching, don't be too quick to blame fleas, mange or diet. In all probability, your dog has "FUNGITCH"! It is now known that itching and scratching in two out of three dogs is often due to a fungus. This infectious organism thrives on mouldy vegetable matter and is transmitted to pets through contact, when romping and playing in leaves, weeds and grass. Long a puzzle to science, this canine skin infection need no longer be a serious problem thanks to SULFADENE.

4 Fluid Oz. 98c—Postage Extra

Rugodex Cleaner

A bubble type cleaner, applied direct, for removing stains made by untrained pets, ink and other spots. An all-purpose cleaner, harmless to rugs, fabrics, drapery, upholstery, floors, painted walls. Non-inflammable and deodorizes instantly.

1 Pint Bottle \$1.00—Postage Extra

Dog Accessories

DOG BEDS—Ask for sizes and prices, as supply varies according to wartime availability.

DOG HOUSES—Substantial frame construction, composition roofs.—Small Size \$6.50—Medium \$7.50—Large Size \$9.50—F.O.B. Dallas.

DOG HARNESS, COLLARS, LEASHES, BLANKETS, SWEATERS—Tell us the breed and size of your dog and we will be glad to quote, depending on manufacturers wartime supplies.

Rex Hunters Dog Powders

For a tonic re-constructive that relieves listlessness, poor appetite, excessive scratching, loose coat, simple skin irritations.

8 Tablets 25c—40 Tablets \$1.00—Postpaid

Safer winter dog baths with MAGITEX Bubbles



Try new Magitex Bubble Shampoo; clean pet easily, like washing hands. Rub bubbles on—wipe off—that's all! No tub, rinsing, splashing. Removes fleas, lice on contact. Deodorizes, beautifies coat. Safe, effective. Only pennies a bath. 4 Oz. 60c—8 Oz. \$1.00—Postage Extra

Texo Dog Food FOR THE MODERN DOG

Made in Dallas—therefore always fresh. A dog meal, scientifically balanced for Protein, Fat and Carbohydrates, with Vitamins A, D, B2 (Complex), B1, Riboflavin, Niacin, Pantothenic Acid. A tasty wholesome combination of selected, high quality ingredients—pre-cooked for easy digestibility.

2 lb., 2 oz. carton 20c	25 lb. bag..... \$1.97
5 lb. bag..... 41c	50 lb. bag..... 3.94
10 lb. bag..... 81c	100 lb. bag..... 7.84

F.O.B. Dallas

Gaines Dog Food

A tasty dry dog food that contains all vitamins known to be needed for sound growth—plus proteins, cereals and minerals. For dogs of all breeds and sizes, Gaines was the choice of Admiral Byrd for his Antarctic dogs. Comes in meal form to which only water is added, or in chewy pellet or Kruncheon form.

GAINES DOG MEAL	
2 Lbs. 25c	10 Lbs. \$1.08
5 Lbs. 55c	25 Lbs. 2.59
50 Lbs. \$4.98	

GAINES KRUNCHEON	
2 Lbs. 27c	10 Lbs. \$1.13
5 Lbs. 58c	25 Lbs. 2.73
50 Lbs. \$5.19	

F.O.B. Dallas



Pussy Scat

A new harmless powder that will prevent cats from lying on your furniture, clawing curtains or sleeping on your bed. You do not smell Pussy Scat, but the cat does—and keeps away. Small Cone 50c—Postage Extra

Liquid Chaperone

No stained evergreens, disfigured shrubs or trampled flowers, if you spray Liquid Chaperone wherever dogs do damage. Lasts for weeks, regardless of weather.

4 Oz. Can 50c
12 Oz. Can \$1.00
Postage Extra



Chaperone Powder

Sprinkle Chaperone Powder on chairs, rugs, shoes, etc., and dogs keep their distance. Applied to female, keeps male dogs away. Practically odorless and harmless to humans, but very repulsive to dogs.

Large Cone \$1.00—Small Cone 50c
Postage Extra

Rabbit Chaperone

Spray with Rabbit Chaperone and stop rabbit damage. Rain will not wash it away.

4 fluid oz. 50c—12 oz. \$1.00—Postage Extra

B'Have (Indoors)

Liquid dog and cat repellent. Protects furniture, rugs and drapes. Apply with atomizer or spray gun. Will not spot or stain.

3 oz. 50c—8 oz. \$1.00—Postage Extra



Dawg-Gone

Keeps dogs away from Evergreens and Shrubs. Remove cap and hang tube in bushes.

25c Per Tube—Postpaid





MAGNOLIA SEEDS



VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE

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

FIELD SEED PLANTING GUIDE

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

Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

Dis. Apart	No. Plants
12x 1 in.	522,720
12x 3 in.	174,240
12x12 in.	43,560
16x 1 in.	392,040
18x 1 in.	348,480
18x 3 in.	116,160
18x12 in.	29,040
18x18 in.	19,360
20x 1 in.	313,635
24x 1 in.	261,360
24x18 in.	15,520
24x24 in.	10,890
30x 1 in.	209,088
30x12 in.	17,424
30x20 in.	10,454
30x24 in.	8,712
36x 3 in.	58,080
36x12 in.	14,520
36x18 in.	9,680
36x36 in.	4,840
42x12 in.	12,446
42x24 in.	6,223
42x36 in.	4,148
48x12 in.	10,890
48x18 in.	7,790
48x24 in.	5,445

Approximate Number of Feet of Row Per Acre Given Distances

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



MAGNOLIA SEED CORN — A Most Important Crop

Texas Hybrid Seed Corn

Tests have proved that we cannot say too much for Texas Hybrid Seed Corn. The yield that results from the planting of Hybrid Seed Corn in comparison with open pollinated varieties so far exceeds the small additional cost of the seed that it is unwise to plant open pollinated types unless the Hybrids are not available. You can count definitely upon an increase in yield of at least 20% when you plant Hybrid rather than open pollinated types.

In order to produce Hybrid Corn it is necessary to inbreed until absolutely pure strains of corn are available. This usually takes about six years. Following that, there is a single cross breeding between two strains, and then a final cross breeding either between two single crosses or between a single cross and an open pollinated corn.

Seed Corn must be acclimated to the conditions under which it will be grown for crop purposes. One or two northern producers are developing strains adapted to Texas conditions. It is still wise, however, to plant Texas-produced varieties. Our seeds are grown under the supervision of the Field Seed Certification Division of the Department of Agriculture of Texas, and are State Certified. We sincerely believe that they will produce the best possible yields for you.

No. 8: A yellow cross between Texas State Certified Yellow Surecropper and Hybrid 127C x 132A. This corn is adapted for planting in the north and central parts of Texas. It is quite earworm resistant. Grains are large, and yields have been very satisfactory.

No. 12: A yellow cross between KYSxK4 and 127Cx132A. This cross is recommended for any region in the state where corn is successfully grown, with the exception of the Gulf Coast region. Yields from this corn have been the highest of any of the Hybrid Seed Corns, but it is somewhat more susceptible to earworm and weevil damage than some of the open pollinated types. However, for an all-round corn we believe you will like it very well. The grains are smaller than the No. 8 but deeper—they are quite as satisfactory as any corn for stock feeding.

	Flat Grains	Small and Medium Rounds
1 Pk.	\$2.90	\$2.40
1/2 Bu.	5.15	4.15
1 Bu.	9.50	7.50
2 Bu. or more	9.25 per bu.	7.25 per bu.

(delivered to you)

Protect Against Seed-Borne Disease
With SEMESAN JR.

Protect Against Crows With
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

At the low per acre cost no one can afford to plant inferior seed corn. Good seeds cost only a few cents per acre more than poor seed. Yet the yield can easily double or triple the cash you receive for the crop. We recommend Southern grown seed, and urge careful consideration of



Southern Grown Open Pollinated Corns

Yellow Corn

Extra Early Yellow Dent.—90 days. Developed in Oklahoma from Reid's Yellow Dent. Grains narrow and very deep, and very closely packed on large ear. Large yields assured. After three years experience with this strain, we recommend it heartily.

Large Grain Yellow Dent—115 to 125 days. For those who prefer large grain yellow dent, we have our regular strain which has proved most satisfactory to our customers over many years. Good yields of fine grains.

Yellow Surecropper—100 to 110 days. Yellow Surecropper is an early maturing, drouth-resistant variety which will make some kind of a crop even under very unfavorable conditions. Well suited to the less fertile upland soils where it is much more dependable than Yellow Dent varieties. Richer in Vitamin A than white varieties, which have practically none.

Red Corn

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

Bloody Butcher—120 to 130 days. Second in vitamin content to Magnolia Yellow Dent. 14 to 18 rows to the ear. Deep grains, producing a large yield.

Hybrid Corn, feeling that increased yields justify planting these.

White Corn

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

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

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

Silvermine—90 to 100 days. This is another corn which has been adapted from northern corn to this area, through continuously improved selections. If you want a fine roasting ear corn, plant this strain. Ears are large and turning downward on the stalk, are highly resistant to earworm and moisture damage.

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

Blue Corn

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

Pop Corn Varieties

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

South American—100 days. Very popular variety on account of its rich yellow color. It is the standard yellow pop corn for the South. Pops into a very large white fluffy piece. Ears 5 to 6 inches long.

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

Lb. 45c—2 Lbs. 85c
Postpaid



COW PEAS — Plant For Table Use • Stock Feed • Soil Improvement

Inoculate With Nitragin "E" to Increase Yield

Cow peas are the greatest soil improving and general hay crop, thrive on practically every kind of soil, and are the cheapest and surest means of improving soil. In food value, they are nearly the equal of alfalfa—fine for

work stock, meat and dairy cattle. Can be planted from March to August, broadcast or in rows, 3 to 4 feet apart, 60 to 90 pounds per acre, when sown broadcast, or 20 pounds for seeding in rows.



Brown Crowder Peas

Austrian Winter Field Peas

Inoculating With Nitragin "C" Will Increase Your Yield

Austrian Winter Peas resemble the English in seed size, and the Canada pea in character of vine. Cannot be excelled as a winter cover crop, thriving after being subjected to zero temperature. Grow from 4 to 5 feet tall on fertile soil and make excellent hay in addition to furnishing grazing for livestock. Plant from September to November, also in the spring.

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

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

larger quantities than the white crowder and very desirable.

¼ Lb. 15c—Lb. 45c—2 Lbs. 80c—
Postpaid

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

¼ Lb. 15c—Lb. 45c—2 Lbs. 80c—
Postpaid

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

¼ Lb. 15c—Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 60c—
Postpaid

DESTROY THE COW PEA WEEVIL

California Black-Eye and other peas are weevil free—because not later than March 1st each year every farm is cleared of all untreated cow peas, cow pea hay and refuse, thus breaking the cycle of the cow pea weevil. Texas farmers lose heavily each year as a result of cow pea weevils. Use this simple precaution and get your neighbors to do so. **Feed out your hay—treat any peas on hand—burn all refuse—by March 1.**

MAGNOLIA WINTER VETCH

Inoculate With Nitragin "C" to Increase Yield

The method of planting and cultivating vetch has a tremendous influence on the growth, weather hardiness and final yield. Loosen the soil from three to five inches. Use of 150 lbs. of 18% Superphosphate was found by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station to more than double the yield of vetch. Inoculation of seeds also added to the yield materially. Plant seeds not less than two or three inches deep. When crop is turned under for green manure, disc or harrow the land before planting another crop. Sow from August to November for winter pasture, and in early spring for summer pasture. It improves soil tremendously. Sow 20 to 25 pounds

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

Hairy Winter Vetch—Proved the best of the vetches in five years of tests in the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations. This variety not only produced the highest yields during each year of the test, but was more dependable during periods of cold weather and other adverse climatic conditions. Under average conditions yielded from 8 to 10 tons per acre; 12 to 14 tons were not unusual and 19 tons have been recorded. — Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 65c—10 Lbs. \$2.25—Postpaid.

Can Also Furnish Common and Mixed Vetch



Hairy Vetch

Table and Field Varieties

Brown-Eye Crowder—Sometimes called sugar crowders—although the pure white is the real sugar-crowder. Bears much

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

¼ Lb. 15c—Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 60c—
Postpaid

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

¼ Lb. 15c—Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 65c—
Postpaid

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

¼ Lb. 15c—Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 65c—
Postpaid

Field Varieties

Brabham—An early wilt-proof, disease-resistant variety. Very similar to Whippoorwill except much smaller seed, requiring less for planting a given acreage. When planted early, two cuttings of hay can be had. Pods average 6 inches, 11 peas to pod.

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

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

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

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

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—Postpaid



SOY BEANS

Improve soil

Produce Oil and Meal

Abundant Hay Crop

Inoculate with Nitragin "S" for Increased Yield.

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

Macoupin—110 to 115 days. Earliest maturing yellow bean, and therefore very satisfactory to plant when it is to be followed up with winter grain crop on same land. Bean slightly smaller than Mamloxi. Oil content high. Has been known to yield 28 to 35 bushels per acre in adapted territory. **Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.50—Postpaid.**

Arksoy—135 to 140 days. Good oil content with production record of 25 to 30 bushels per acre in adapted areas. Probably the highest protein bean available, therefore being recommended in some localities for human consumption. **Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.50—Postpaid.**

Mamloxi—140 to 145 days. Large yellow bean with light brown eye. Plant erect and bushy and makes good hay, although the hay is rather coarse. Production 30 to 35 bushels per acre. **Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.50—Postpaid.**

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

Southern Laredo—130 to 145 days. Small black bean which has produced hay yields of 2.07 tons per acre. Very fine quality hay. Shatters badly and must be harvested when ready or a considerable loss will result. **Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 65c—10 Lbs. \$1.95—Postpaid.**

Red Tanner—135 days. A hay bean of much value. Reddish-brown seed, which is produced in great quantity. A fine quality of hay which is claimed to be most palatable. Leaves hold somewhat better than the Laredo. Quite resistant to weeds also. **Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$1.75—Postpaid.**



Inoculate Soy Beans with Nitragin "S"

MUNG BEANS

Inoculate with Nitragin "C" for increased yields

Mung Beans are upright in growth, strong and vigorous, free from disease and make excellent hay, beans suitable for table use, the flavor being quite similar to cow-peas. The beans mature in 90 to 100 days. Plant same time as cowpeas. A splendid soil-builder. Five pounds will plant an acre with a drill in 3½ foot rows.

Ask for prices.

EARLY SPECKLED VELVET BEANS

Inoculate with Nitragin "E"

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

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—Postpaid.

PEANUT YIELD INCREASED PER ACRE

By Inoculating with Nitragin "E"

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. Often yield as much as fifty bushels per acre on land too poor to plant corn. Produces ordinarily about a ton of excellent forage per acre in addition to the crop of nuts. In harvesting plow the peanuts and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them to the center and the leaves outside.

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

30 pounds to the acre.—**Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 65c—10 Lbs. \$2.45—Postpaid.**

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



Spanish Peanuts—Inoculated and Uninoculated

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS

(See Special List for Quantity Prices)



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PASTURES - AND HOW TO GROW THEM

For Economical Stock Raising

Reclaiming Waste Acreage



SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR BUILDING PASTURES

FERTILIZATION:

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

RESEEDING:

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

JUDICIOUS GRAZING:

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

WEED CONTROL:

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

HARROWING:

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

SOD BOUND PASTURES:

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

TO SUM-UP:

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

Magnolia Permanent Pasture Mixtures —

North and Central Texas—Bermuda, in North and Central Texas, may be sodded in clumps, and since it spreads very rapidly, you get a good stand quickly. At the same time you sod, or if you already have a Bermuda stand, plant our Pasture Mixture for North and Central Texas. This consists of Rye, Dallis, and Rescue Grasses, Hubam, Spotted Leaf Bur, and Sweet Clover. Sow at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. **1 Lb. 50c—2 Lbs. 95c—10 Lbs. \$3.65—Postpaid.**

East Texas Sandy Up-Lands — In this section, also, it is very desirable to have a Bermuda base. Our mixture consists

of Rescue, Dallis and Rye Grasses, and Hubam, Lespedeza and Spotted Leaf Bur Clovers, which should be sown at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. **1 Lb. 50c—2 Lbs. 95c—10 Lbs. \$3.65—Postpaid.**

East Texas Black Lands — Mixture consists of Bermuda, Rescue, Rye and Dallis Grasses, and Hubam, Rye and Sweet Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Where a stand of Bermuda is already had, the mixture may be ordered without the Bermuda Grass Seed. **1 Lb. 60c—2 Lbs. \$1.15—10 Lbs. \$4.75—Postpaid.**

TESTED AND PROVED FOR EACH SECTION

Bottom Lands in Southeast Texas—Our pasture mixture for this territory consists of Bermuda, Rye, Dallis and Carpet Grasses, and Lespedeza, Hop, White Dutch and Hubam Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. **1 Lb. 60c—2 Lbs. \$1.15—10 Lbs. \$4.75—Postpaid.**

NOTE—Bur clover in the wool of sheep penalizes the producer. If you plan to pasture sheep, order pasture mixture less bur clover and other seeds will be substituted. Because of shortage of Black Medic, it may become necessary to substitute on this item.

Supplement Pastures With These Grasses

Dallis Grass

Dallis Grass prefers heavy soils, with lots of moisture, but will grow wherever there is sufficient fertility to sustain grass. It is difficult to establish, because seeds germinate slowly, and often young plants are killed from too little moisture. It pays when established, however, because it provides the nearest to year-round pasturage possible to get from grass. Stock prefer it; it stops washed places quickly; and when well rooted, gives unsurpassed grazing. Also, it permits other grasses and clovers to live, but will eventually choke out weeds. Easily killed with cultivation. Plant any time except in the drouthy summer, 5 to 10 lbs. of seed to the acre. **Lb. 75c—2 Lbs. \$1.45—10 Lbs. \$6.45—Postpaid.**

Johnson Grass

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

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$2.10 Postpaid

Rescue Grass

Very good winter and spring pasture grass adaptable to practically any soil condition. Very nutritious and stock like it. Especially good in permanent pasture mixtures. Reseeds, and will come up the following fall after dying out in late spring. Broadcast from October to May, 20 to 25 pounds per acre. **Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$2.75—Postpaid.**

Bermuda Grass

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

Unhulled: Lb. 1.00—2 Lbs. \$1.95—10 Lbs. \$8.65—Postpaid.

Hulled: Lb. \$1.40—2 Lbs. \$2.75—10 Lbs. \$13.25—Postpaid.

Carpet Grass

Does well on land lacking lime. Requires considerable moisture. Grows from 2 to 2½ feet high. Makes splendid permanent pasture and its creeping habit of growth enables it to stand close grazing without injury. It is not a pest. One plowing will kill it. Recommended more highly than Bermuda grass for coastal plains. Plant September and October; also February to May, 10 to 15 pounds per acre. **Lb. 65c—2 Lbs. \$1.25—10 Lbs. \$5.25—Postpaid.**

Buffalo Grass

Because of its desirable turf, this grass is in great demand for revegetation purposes. Especially adapted to heavy soils and splendid for grazing purposes. It formerly presented quite a problem in securing seeds, and particularly those of good germination, but this has been overcome, and the treated seeds we are offering are of good germination and well adapted for use in this territory. Splendid for combination with other pasture grasses. Plant from February to June, at from 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre. **Lb. \$1.35—2 Lbs. \$2.65—10 Lbs. \$12.25—Postpaid.**



ADDITIONAL PASTURE GRASSES

Italian Rye Grass

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

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

Velvet Grass

ALSO KNOWN AS MESQUITE

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

Lb. 45c—2 Lbs. 85c—10 Lbs. \$3.45
Postpaid



Kentucky Blue Grass

A good grass for inclusion in pasture mixtures. Succeeds best on limestone land, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils. Needs considerable moisture. We do not recommend planting alone in Texas, since it does not stand extreme heat well. Good results are obtained when planted in shady places. Plant 35 pounds to the acre, in the fall of the year.

Lb. 70c—2 Lbs. \$1.35—
10 Lbs. \$6.00—Post-
paid.

Red Top or Herd's Grass

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

Lb. 45c—2 Lbs. 85c—
10 Lbs. \$3.45—Post-
paid.

ALFALFA

ENRICHES LAND AND FURNISHES FINE HAY AND GRAZING

Inoculate with Nitragin "A" to Increase Yield

Hardiness makes alfalfa adaptable for almost any climate and soil, except acid soil which should be corrected by the use of lime and ample drainage. Alfalfa enriches the soil. Sow 18 to 20 pounds per acre in well prepared clean, firm soil, covering about one inch with harrow, followed by roller. Keep weeds clipped down with mower until alfalfa thoroughly covers the ground.

The deep tap root of common alfalfa assures drouth resistance and winter hardiness. Our seeds were grown in Oklahoma under dry weather conditions. They are of verified origin—Oklahoma approved—the best assurance we can give you of quality breeding. You are also assured of a germination of 90% or better and purity of 99% or better. Seeds are also free of Johnson and dodder.

Lb. 65c—2 Lbs. \$1.25—10 Lbs. \$5.45
Postpaid



Dairy Herd on Sudan Grass

SUDAN GRASS—For Grazing and Hay

Sweet Sudan

A limited supply of sweet sudan developed by Dr. R. E. Karper of Lubbock and J. R. Quinby of Childress, is available for distribution this year. Sweet sudan is a cross between Leoti (a sweet sorghum) and common sudan. It produces abundant forage of high sugar content, very palatable to cattle. Leaves are broader, and it stools more heavily than common sudan. Seed is reddish-brown in color. The plant is resistant to foliage diseases. We recommend a trial this year. Plant from 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in row—35 lbs. when broadcast.—Lb. 50c—2 Lbs. 90c—10 lbs. \$4.50—Postpaid

Common Sudan

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

Sudan is a splendid forage crop, which has proved of immeasurable value to Texas farmers. For temporary pasture of supplemental grass and hay, it is thoroughly dependable. Being hardy, it may be planted wherever there is sufficient fertility to support heavy grass with splendid results.

Our seeds are pure, true to type and free of all noxious weeds, including Johnson grass.—Lb. 25c—10 Lbs. \$1.50—Postpaid



Harvesting Alfalfa



MAGNOLIA CLOVERS—For Hay—Green Manure—Forage



Jersey Cattle on White Clover Pasture

Clovers provide the necessary protein to build muscles and beef and to increase yield of milk. Every dairy should have plenty of clover pasturage.

Splendid soil renovators, being resistant to most insects and fungus diseases. Some clovers add as much as 200 lbs. of nitrogen per acre in a year.

Bur Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

Highly desirable because of its adaptability to soil conditions, its fine winter pasturage and its tendency to materially improve soil. This clover should not be planted in pastures for sheep since its burs will reduce wool grade. Two varieties are offered:

California Bur—The most practical because seeds are usually offered hulled. May be planted in both spring and fall, but fall is preferred, using 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre. Very short.

Unable to Supply

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

Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 65c—10 Lbs. \$2.45—
Postpaid

Hubam Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

An annual white flowering sweet clover of very rapid growth. It is similar in food

value to the Biennial White Flowering clover. Plant in fall or spring, 15 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$2.95—
Postpaid

White Dutch Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "B"

This clover, a hardy perennial, is being recommended for pasture work by the Texas Experiment Station, particularly for use in East Texas. Plantings made at the Lufkin Station resulted in furnishing an abundant amount of feed from February 1st to well up in May, both for forage and cutting. It is also very desirable for an early green manure crop. The plant reseeds itself, but care should be used to see that the seed reaches the soil. Plant on closely cropped pastures and when already planted, pasture should be grazed down closely in early fall, so seeds will be sure to reach the soil. Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

Lb. \$1.10—2 Lbs. \$2.15—10 Lbs. \$9.35—
Postpaid

Hop Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "B"

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

Lb. 85c—2 Lbs. \$1.65—10 Lbs. \$7.35—
Postpaid

Sweet White Flowering Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

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

Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 65c—10 Lbs. \$2.45—
Postpaid

Melilotus Indica

(Annual Yellow Blossom Clover)

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

This clover is also called "Sour Clover".

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

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



Terrace Strips Hubam Clover—Uninoculated and Inoculated

LESPEDEZAS

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

Korean Lespedeza—A mammoth early variety, which withstands dry, hot weather very well. Is especially good for black land. About 30 days earlier than most varieties. Resistant to storms and a heavy seed yielder. Sow in spring, 35 pounds to the acre.

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

Sericea Lespedeza—Also known as the "Upland Alfalfa". A perennial of great value which is finally being recognized for

its true worth. It has a wide range of adaptability and in many areas has replaced alfalfa. It yields from two to five cuttings annually after becoming established, depending upon soil and climate. The plant is high in protein value. It should be planted in the spring, when danger of frost is over and sown and cared for like alfalfa or clover. Plant from 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 65c—2 Lbs. \$1.25—10 Lbs. \$5.15—
Postpaid

BROOM CORN

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

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

Lb. 55c—2 Lbs. \$1.05—10 Lbs. \$4.45
Postpaid

BUCKWHEAT For Bees and Poultry

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

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$1.95—
Postpaid



ENORMOUS
YIELDS

ROOT CROPS

EXCELLENT
FEED

Root crops increase milk production and fatten stock. Especially well adapted to Texas soils. When well grown, roots yield an immense amount of valuable feed. No larger tonnage per acre can be secured than that grown from the

Stock Beet. In an extremely drouthy summer, a customer reports 13 wagon loads of roots from a little over an acre of Mangels. Grow in almost any soil but deep loams are necessary for heavy yields of the long variety.

MANGEL WURZEL BEETS

CULTURE—Plow your land deep and prepare thoroughly. Plant early in the spring in rows 1½ to 3 feet apart and cover the seed about 1 inch. Cultivate frequently. When about three inches high, begin thinning and continue at intervals until the roots stand from 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Use an ounce to 100 feet or from 4 to 6 pounds per acre.

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



Stock Carrot

White Belgian

Giant Half Sugar—Another very good variety. It yields a large crop of roots high in sugar yield. The roots are light bronze above the ground and grayish white below with white flesh. This beet, growing largely out of the ground, can be harvested earlier than any other mangel crop. Good either for the dairyman or the hog raiser.

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

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Lb. \$1.60
—Postpaid

STOCK CARROTS

The Stock Carrot is another very valuable root for increasing milk production and fattening stock. While not so popular as the Stock Beet, it is an extremely valuable crop. Texas experiment stations are recommending root crops to dairy and stock men everywhere.

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

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Lb. \$2.35
Postpaid

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rape is one of the most valuable of all crops. It makes a most delicious green food for humans when cooked like other greens. In addition it is a source of green feed for all livestock, including hogs and chickens. It is surprising how much grazing an acre of this plant will furnish. Plants grow to a height of from one to four feet, depending on conditions of soil

and climate. Leaves grow very rank and succulent and are sweet and tender. Fall seeding is best, but early spring sowing is successful. The crop is not injured in ordinary winters in the South. It is ready for grazing in from 8 to 10 weeks. An acre of good rape will pasture 20 hogs two months. Sow in drills, 5 to 8 pounds per acre.

Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$2.65—Postpaid.



Sludstrup Mangel Wurzel

PLANT ROOT CROPS—

Because their dry matter is highly digestible and rich in net energy, roots can be used as a substitute for a considerable part of the grain usually fed to dairy cows or fattening cattle and lambs . . . roots also have a beneficial tonic effect upon animals for keeping them in thrifty condition—

Morrison's "Feed and Feeding."

FEEDING REQUIREMENTS

For Cows—Horses—Hogs—Chickens

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

FOR 1 COW—4½ acres are needed, divided as follows: 2 acres in oats, 1½ acres in corn, head and/or root crops, 1 acre to hay and pasture.

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

FOR 1 BEEF—2 acres corn, head or root crops; ½ acre Sudan grass, peas or alfalfa. Each animal requires during a year 10 pounds grain and 9 pounds of hay, per pound of live weight. Calf one year old weighs about 52 pounds.

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

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

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

Plant Your Feed Crops Accordingly



Dwarf Essex Rape





Arizona State Certified Hegari

Popular Hay Crop Canes

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

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

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

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

Early Orange—100 days. A later variety than the Black Amber, which is also used for forage and hay. It is somewhat taller and the stalks are heavier. A splendid producer, but not quite so popular as Black Amber because it is later. Plant 8 to 10 lbs. to acre in rows—50 lbs. broadcast.

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



Red Top Sumac

SORGHUMS—The Great Drouth Resistant Crop

(MATURITIES ARE APPROXIMATE)

Arizona State Certified Hegari

115 days. Normal yield ranges from 8 to 12 tons per acre of green forage. Also, a heavy producer of grain. The large heads of creamy-white grain do not shatter, and the juicy, sweet stalks and leaves are relished by livestock. In many areas, hegari is harvested by combine, with great saving in labor. Plant 8 to 10 pounds per acre in rows; 50 pounds broadcast. State Certification insures heavy yields and uniform stands, at very low cost over less satisfactory seeds.

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

Early Hegari

Arizona State Certified

105 days. In some areas, where 10 days earlier maturity counts, Early Hegari has been found to be a little more satisfactory. It is identical in type to our regular strain, but where early frosts are encountered, yields are increased by planting earlier strain.

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

Bonita

Arizona State Certified

100 days. A Hybrid of Hegari, Kafir and Feterita. Double dwarf and very early. Especially suited for heavy grain production. Yields from 35 to 50 bushels per acre. Suitable for combine harvesting. Plant 8 to 10 lbs. to acre in rows. 50 lbs. broadcast.

**Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 50c—10 Lbs. \$1.75—
Postpaid.**



Black Amber

Darso

110 days. A dwarf variety with large stalk and heavy foliage. It has a straight, juicy stalk, containing about 12 per cent saccharine, making it especially good for forage. It is drouth resistant, maturing somewhat earlier than Kafir. Dry forage yield 3 to 5 tons per acre. Seed yield 30 to 40 bushels. Sow 10 lbs. to acre in rows, 50 lbs. broadcast.

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



Honey Drip Cane

SYRUP CANES

These triple-purpose canes make money for producers. Use for syrup production—ensilage—or seed and dry forage. For syrup, cut just before seeds ripen, as there is more saccharine at that stage. Plant 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre and cultivate like corn. Chop like cotton, leaving plants 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

Japanese or Honey Drip—125 days. 150 to 200 gallons of syrup per acre. 10 to 15 tons green forage per acre. 800 to 1200 lbs. seeds. Grows very tall, with many joints in the stalk and a vigorous root system. We believe we have enough for our demand this year, of exceptionally fine seeds. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre for syrup; 12 to 15 lbs. for silage.

Golden Rod or Sugar Drip Cane—A cane which produces an excellent flavored and beautiful amber colored syrup, with an approximate yield of 200 gallons per acre. Yields less green forage than the Honey Drip. Highly recommended for syrup purposes. Definitely short supply of seeds this year.

**Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 60c—10 Lbs. \$2.75—
Postpaid**

Atlas Sargo

90-95 days. Fine saccharine variety which is gaining favor in Texas, for silage. It grows from 7 to 8 feet high and is especially fine for trench ensilage. Enormous yields. Should be planted in rows—about ten pounds to the acre. The strain runs out in three years, so be sure to get properly bred seeds not less than every three years.

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



A MILO FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Plainsman Combine Milo

This variety continued to lead in popularity in 1944, particularly in the northern and western parts of the state. It showed the same uniformity which is such an important factor in combine milo production, and again attained yields that were outstanding in comparison with other types. As in former years, the Plainsman proved its worth in a fine grade grain and a stalk which is well liked by cattle. We produced the seeds we are offering on our own West Texas farm.

It is our firm conviction that at the present time Plainsman can be grown with more success than any other combine milo and we recommend it to everyone wanting a high yielding combine milo. Plant 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre in rows.

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

Quadroon Milo

85 days. Quadroon is one of the most consistent producers under both drouth and wet weather. Where combine harvesting is not practiced, the fact that this strain matures so early makes it well suited to plant late, even on wheat and oat stubble. Seeds are dark yellow, tinged with brown. Produces late in fall when it is too cold for other varieties to mature grain crops. Forage is lighter than hegari, and of good quality.

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

Egyptian Wheat (SHALLU)

130 days. Also known as Chicken Corn. Growers of this plant are enthusiastic about it not only for chickens, but also for fattening out hogs, claiming it produces superior meat. Grows tall and produces 3 to 6 stalks from one root. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in rows.

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

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS



Blackhul White Kafir

Martin's Combine Milo

A very early maturing variety which suckers very little. Resistant to Pythium Root Rot. We now consider the Plainsman a superior combine type, but this, too, is very satisfactory combine milo. Our strain was grown on our West Texas farm.

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

Arizona State Certified Double Dwarf Milo

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

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

Blackhul White Kafir

120 days. A good non-saccharine sort. It grows upright strong stems, with broad leaves, plants usually growing 4 to 5 feet high. Yields a heavy grain crop and is adaptable to most kinds of soil.

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

Schrock Kafir (SAGRAIN)

115 days. Produces 8 to 15 tons of green forage or 40 to 50 bushels of light brown grain and 4 to 8 tons of dry hay. Very quick growth, and stools out remarkably, producing from 6 to 8 stalks per seed. Plant 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

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

Feterita

105 days. A non-saccharine forage and grain producer, well adapted to black lands, as well as the Western sorghum grain belt. Drouth resistant. Grain yield 20 to 30 bushels, dry forage 3 to 4 tons per acre.

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

Mammoth Sunflower

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

Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 65c—10 Lbs.
\$2.65—Postpaid



Field of Plainsman

Magnolia Millet

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

Magnolia Big Texas—Now recognized as the finest quality, becoming more popular each year. Extra large heads, grows rank, best variety for hay for which it should be cut when in full bloom. On good soil a yield of five tons per acre is not unusual.

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

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

Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$2.25—
Postpaid

Hog or Manitoba—This variety produces an extra large head and grain; high in feeding value for stock or poultry. You should find a very ready market at all times for this variety. Much of this millet used commercially still comes from the north.

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



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

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS

(See Special List for Quantity Prices)



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HOW TO ORDER

Sending Money: Use Post Office or Express Money Orders, Cashier's or Certified checks. Money or postage stamps are sent at your risk, and should be sent by registered mail. We cannot assume responsibility, if money or postage stamps are lost.

C. O. D. A deposit of 25% of the amount of the order, before we make shipments, is required on all shipments requested to be sent C.O.D. This amount is returned to you if the order is not accepted. No plants or perishable goods shipped C.O.D. Full remittance must accompany such orders.

Do not send stamps, but just add the amount for postage to the cost of the merchandise and include it in your remittance. We will return any money left over.

Write Plainly, give catalog number of each item, and gave name and full address.

Transportation Charges: On all items not marked "Postpaid" or "Prepaid," postage or transportation charges to be paid by you. Add postage to your remittance, otherwise shipment is made by express or freight, which-

ever costs least. On small orders, where postage is not included, some item on the order will not be shipped, to cover postage cost.

No responsible seedsman gives a warranty. Crop success depends on many things besides good seed. We have no control as to how you plant, fertilize, cultivate, and other things governing the success of a crop. Therefore, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

FIGURING POSTAGE—AND WHAT CAN BE MAILED

If the total weight of the goods you are ordering is a fraction over a pound, it adds a pound to the rate. Packages weighing up to 8 ounces are carried at the rate of 1½ cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, re-

gardless of distance. For rates on packages over 8 ounces, see table below.

Within zones 1, 2 and 3, you can mail packages up to 70 pounds. The weight limit for all other zones is 50 pounds.

Explosives, Inflammable Articles, Poisons and articles measuring more than 84 inches, length and girth combined, cannot be shipped parcel post.

PARCEL POST RATES

	ZONES 1 and 2 (Not over 150 miles from us.)	ZONE 3 (151 to 300 miles from us.)	ZONE 4 (301 to 600 miles from us.)	ZONE 5 (601 to 1000 miles from us.)	ZONE 6 (1001 to 1400 miles from us.)	ZONE 7 (1401 to 1800 miles from us.)	ZONE 8 (1801 miles and over from us.)
For weights up to 8 oz. 1½c for each 2 oz. regardless of distance.	9 Cents	10 Cents	11 Cents	12 Cents	13 Cents	15 Cents	16 Cents
For weights over 8 oz. up to 1 pound the postage is	2 Cents	2 Cents	4 Cents	6 Cents	7 Cents	9 Cents	11 Cents
For next pound or fraction of a pound add	1 Cent	2 Cents	4 Cents	6 Cents	7 Cents	9 Cents	11 Cents
For each additional pound add	1 Cent	2 Cents	4 Cents	6 Cents	7 Cents	9 Cents	11 Cents

EXAMPLE:

Say your shipment weighs 8 pounds 5 ounces. Figure on 9 pounds. In the 1st or 2nd Zone from us, your first pound costs 9c, second pound 2c and the other 7 pounds 1c each—

making the 9 pounds cost a total of 18c. If you live in Zone 2, the first pound costs 10c, each additional pound 2c, or a total of 26c ... etc.

COLORFUL BLOOMS YOU WILL WANT IN YOUR GARDEN



Zinnia, California Giant—Largest of the Zinnias, sometimes measuring 4 to 6 inches. (See page 26 for full description and colors.) Mixed. Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.30 Postpaid.



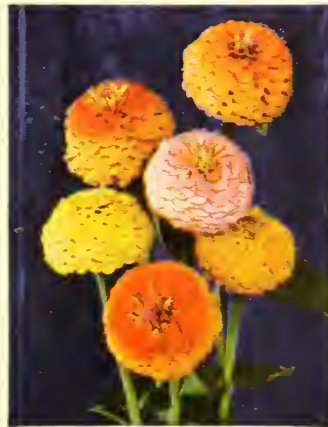
Nasturtium, Double Glorious Gleam Hybrid—Finest Mixed. (See page 24.)



Dahlia—Unwin's Dwarf Ideal Bedding Mixed—Appealing and colorful. Splendid for cut flower use. Good for beds or borders. Pkt. 15c.



Delphinium—Blackmore and Langdon Type Hybrids, handsome tall perennial Larkspur. Unusually attractive. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25c—Postpaid.



Zinnia, Lilliput—(See page 26)



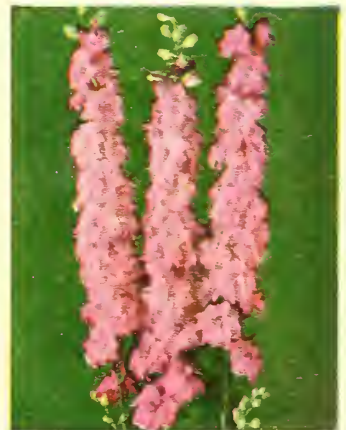
Nierembergia, Purple Robe—A popular edging and rockery plant; about 6 inches high, with 10 to 12 inch spread. Deep purple flowers bloom all summer. Germinates slowly. Pkt. 25c—Postpaid.



Hollyhock—Indian Spring—An annual Hollyhock, free blooming, semi-double, rose pink shades; well adapted to this climate. (See page 23 for other varieties.) Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.



Scabiosa—Imperial Giant Blue Moon—(See page 25)



Larkspur—Giant Imperial—(3½ ft.) This tall, upright Larkspur has superseded all other types for florists' and general garden use. (See full description and colors on page 23.) Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.



Petunia—Cheerful



Flash Marigold

3 All-America Selections---1944-45

New varieties, tried in test gardens in all sections of the U. S. A. and judged the best in their class.

PETUNIA CHEERFUL—Bronze medal award. A lovely, clear light pink petunia especially useful for bedding. Bushes are compact and covered with blooms around 2½ inches in size. **Pkt. 25c.**

MARIGOLD MAMMOTH MUM—Honorable mention. This large, chrysanthemum flowered marigold produces flowers of a rich lemon-yellow color, four inches or more across. Plants are bushy, strong, erect and three feet or more high. Blooms freely for a long period of time. **Pkt. 25c.**

FLASH MARIGOLD—Newest Silver Medal Award. Earliest of all Marigolds. Dwarf plants are completely covered with these large, flashy flowers, vividly colored like illustration. Ideal for beds or borders and good for cut flowers. **Pkt. 25c.**



Marigold—Mammoth Mum



Marigold—Sunset Giant

2 Marigold Favorites

MARIGOLD — SUNSET GIANT — (3 ft.) — Sweet scented, extremely large flowered type. Ideal for show purposes and garden decoration. **Pkt. 10c.**

MARIGOLD—POT O' GOLD —(12 to 15 in.)—Early flowering, showy, fragrant marigold. Flower similar to Sunset Giant, 3½ to 4 in. in size, freely borne. **Pkt. 15c.**



Marigold—Dwarf Gigantea Pot O' Gold