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PLEASE NOTE: - This catalog is a short list of the mailable items we carry. We also carry a full line of lawn and garden chemicals and fertilizers from Fertlome. We sell and service hand sprayers and power sprayers. Please contact us for any of your lawn, garden, and farm needs.

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Vegetable Seeds in Bulk

ASPARAGUS

UC-72—Widely used variety with good Fusarium Wil and Rust Tolerance. Spears are large, dark green with purplish cast especially at the tip. Produces more spears per acre than California 500 and Mary Washington. Usually ready for use about the third year from seed.

BEANS - Bush Varieties

Tendergreen Bush (54 days)—One of the highest quality, all purpose bush bean. Pods are nearly round, 5½ inches long, used for home or fresh market.

Blue Lake Bush (55 days)—Excellent producer of 6½ inch long, round, stringless pods. Freezes well and holds color when cooked. Good flavor, use for home or market garden.

Contender Bush (48 days)—A proven variety that is back by request. Oval pods, medium green, 6-7 inches long, stringless and tender. Good for home garden and shipping.

Top Crop Bush (49 days)—An early producer of straight, crisp, meaty beans. Vigorous plants, 18 to 21 inches tall, produce a high yield in the top of the plants. Excellent for home or market garden.

Commodore (Bush Ky Wonder) (60 days)—Sometimes referred to as Bush Kentucky Wonder. Pods are 7½ to 8½ inches long, round and stringless when young. Excellent quality, dark green. Upright, vigorous plants are 16 to 21 inches tall.

Early Golden Wax (52 days)—An improvement in the Golden Wax Type. One of the best best yielders. It will produce flattened-oval, yellow pods for the home market.

Improved Pinto (62 days)—Also known as Dwarf Horticultural. Thick, flat, 5 inch long pods are somewhat stringy but have the desirable Pinto flavor. Used chiefly as a green shell bean.

BEANS - Running Varieties

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

Blue Lake Pole—Straight, smooth 6 inch pods are Crisp, stringless at all stages, never limp. Cook up tender with full bodied Blue Lake flavor.

Jade Bush (60 days) Grows well in the Pecos Valley, white seed and dark green pods, stringless and has excellent flavor.

LIMA BEANS

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

Fordhook Bush Lima (65 days)—The large potato lima type, 4 inch pods are broad and contain 3 to 4 thick beans of highest quality. Large erect plants produce very heavily in the Pecos Valley. Grown in the market garden for shipping, highly recommended for freezing.

LIMA BEANS (continued)

Jackson Wonder (65 days)—A pinto or calico bean of the baby lima type. Strongly flavored beans, are used for snaps or dry shelled. Plants are small and spreading. Very productive and drought resistant, well adapted to the Pecos Valley.

Giant Butter Speckled or Christmas Lima (90 days)—Large flat speckled seeds. Pods 4 1/2 inches long and an inch wide. Vigorous climber vines become 10 feet long.

BEETS

Will stand light frost. Begin planting late in February, continue planting for a succession until early September using six pounds seed per acre.

Detroit Dark Red Perfected (60 days)—Continues to be our leader for early or late planting in the home or market garden. Good shipper or canner. Dark color, does not show zones. Glove shaped with small collar and tap root. Top is medium short, beets are smooth.

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

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

Fordhook Giant (60 days)—Leaves are dark green, broad and upright, savored with broad white mid rib. This has long been an outstanding variety.

Ruby Red (55 days)—The stems and the veins are red, the leaves are green and the quality is good. Also useful as an ornamental.

BROCCOLI

Waltham No. 29 (65 days)—Medium early, developed to withstand increasing cold of fall maturity. Excellent for market, freezing, and the home garden. Large sturdy leaves have distinctive slate green color.

Green Sprouting Calabrese (55 days)—Produces compact, blue-green heads 5 inches across. After main head is harvested it produces side shoots over a long season. Excellent choice for fall plantings and over wintering in cold frames.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS

Long Island (90 days)—The plants are about 2 feet tall and well covered with cabbage like sprouts that mature over several weeks.

CABBAGE

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

Golden Acre (68-70 days)—Our leading early variety. Medium size, hard, uniform heads. Plants small, heads round, stems short, small outer leaves allow close planting. Stands well without bursting. Favored by truckers for early market.

Early Jersey Wakefield (62-64 days)—Cone shaped, extra early, compact heads are 5 inches thick and 7 inches long and weigh about 2 1/2 pounds. Leaf is dark green and stem is short.

Late Flat Dutch (100-110 days)—Late, large and very solid, heads have measured 12 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches deep and have weighed up to 15 pounds. The quality is excellent. The plants are large and spreading.

Red Acre (80 days)—A red cabbage that is used in home gardens and fresh market, stores well. Round heads are 7 to 9 inches in diameter. Deep red and solid.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Pak Choi (60 days)—Tender leaves and hearts are used in Chow Mein. Looks like a white Swiss Chard. Plant April 1st or Sept. 1st.

Michihii (Slobolt) (75 days)—Outer leaves dark green. Sure heading, uniform in size and maturity. Long interior heads are solid, well blanched, crisp, tender, and of good flavor. Plants average 18 inches tall and 4 inches thick. Plant in fall for best results. Spring plantings bolt to seed.

CAULIFLOWER

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

Improved Snowball Y (30 to 35 days from seed to plant, 68 days from transplanting to maturity)—Smooth, deep, attractive head 6 to 7 inches in diameter on a medium large upright plant.

CARROTS

May be planted as early as February and as late as August 15th, difficult to obtain a stand in mid summer. Do not allow water to cover seed beds in tight soil as tender seedlings cannot break through crust. Excellent yields and quality produced in the Southwest. Plant 2 to 3 pounds seed per acre.

Imperator (77 days)—Long cylindrical and well stump rooted which makes it a popular bunching variety. Deep orange, excellent quality, measures 8 x 2 inches.

Chantenay Red Cored (72 days)—Improved over Chantenay in color, texture and flesh. Deep reddish-orange; about 6 inches long, 2 1/2 inches at the shoulder. Stump rooted, tender and sweet. Sometimes called coreless due to uniform interior color.

Nantes Stump Rooted (68 days)—Desirable for home garden and early market, 6 to 7 inches long, 1 1/4 inches thick. Small top, bright orange flesh and high quality.

Danvers Half Long (75 days)—Still a favorite with many, 6 inches long, 2 inches thick at the shoulder. Orange roots, blunt tip and broad shoulder.

CUCUMBERS

Do not plant until warm weather. Plant again in July for late pickles. Plant in hills 4 feet each way, one ounce of seed to 50 hills.

Marketmore 76 P.M.R. (67 days)—Large fruit, 9 inches by 2 1/2 inches, white spine and very dark green. The multiple disease resistance of this variety (Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, Cucumber Mosaic Virus, and Scab) makes it a good choice for home or fresh market gardens.

Early Spring Hybrid (52 days)—A slicer type, fruit is slender, dark green, uniformly straight and smooth, about 12-15 inches. Flavor is mild, crisp and not bitter.

Poinsett 76 S.R. (65 days)—Medium fruit, 7 1/2 inches by 2 1/4 inches, white spine and dark green. Multiple disease resistance; Scab, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew, Angular Leaf Spot, and Anthracnose.

SMR 58 (60 days)—One of the best for pickling. Medium green, 6 1/2 inches long, 2 1/4 inches thick. Very prolific, straight and blocky. Disease resistant.

Spacemaster (60 days)—Bushes of compact vines require only 1/2 of the space normally needed for cucumbers. Fruits are tasty, dark-green and uniform at 8 inches. Perfect for patio containers - Try 3 plants in a 12" pot.

Armenian Yard Long (75 days)—Curved fruits, often 2 to 3 feet long and 3 to 4 inches thick. Green-gray color. Unique fluting. Crisp and tender. Easy to digest.

Lemon (Apple) (70 days)—Used mostly by home gardeners, very prolific and easy to digest. Lemon shaped, 2 1/2 x 3 inches, flat at stem and blossom end.

COLLARDS

A member of the cabbage family, but non-heading, used for green. Cultivated the same as cabbage. **Georgia or Southern** (75 days)—The most popular variety. Vigorous plants withstand heat and adverse soil conditions. Plants 2 to 3 feet tall, form loose clusters of tender leaves.

SWEET CORN

Kandy King (73 days)—Holds up to Ten Days. Plant height 7 to 8 feet tall. A sugar enhanced yellow hybrid, produces 8 to 9 inch ears. Good flavor and extra sweetness, seedlings do not have as much vigor as a standard hybrid.

Ambrosia Bi-Colored (75 days)—Yellow and White Kernel, Sugar enhanced Sweet Corn, .8" ears. Plant height 6 1/2 tall.

NK199 (84 days)—Sweet, bright yellow kernels, .8" stalk, 20 rowed 8 1/2 inch ears. Excellent for canning and freezing.

Silver Queen (88 days)—The most popular white hybrid sweet corn, used in both home and market gardens. Ears are 8 inches with 14 to 16 rows of kernels, ideal for freezing. Plant height about 7 feet.

Bodacious (75 days)—Bodacious is a new experience in sweet corn eating. Exceptionally tender kernels with superior sweet flavor that holds well after harvest. Ears are 8 inches long with 18 rows of golden yellow kernels.

GARDEN CORN

Hickory King (115 days)—A large plant, 7-9 feet tall, ears will be 7-8 inches with large, white kernels on a small cob. Use for roasting ears, grits and tortillas.

Trucker's Favorite (115 days)—A white roasting ear corn, ear length 8-10 inches, on stalks 8-9 feet tall. An old variety in the south.

ORNAMENTAL CORN

Rainbow Flint—Large ears with kernels of many colors, used for decoration or poultry feed.

EGG PLANT

Sow in hot bed in spring, set in open field when nights are warm. Requires rich soil. One ounce of seed produces 1,500 plants. Excellent quality can be produced in the Pecos Valley.

Black Beauty (80 days)—A prolific early variety. The thrifty plants grow 24 to 30 inches tall and produce 4 to 6 large, dark purple fruit that hold well after picking.

Japanese Long, Dark Purple (60 days)—Long, slender, black, glossy fruit produced on 30" plants. Excellent for home or market gardens.

HERBS

Italian Large Leaf (65-70 days)—A mixture of 10 different varieties of Basil. All have a good germination and yield. Use in Italian dishes as well as pesto and salads. Keeping leaves pinched off will result in new, fresh foliage.

Chives (80 days)—Perennial kitchen herb. Tops are used to add a mild flavor to salads and soups. **Dill, Bouquet** (65 days)—The Bouquet variety is taller, earlier, and more fragrant than common dill. All parts of the plant are used for flavoring.

Coriander (Cilantro) (65-70 days)—24 inch plants, finely cut pungent foliage, with white flowers. Usually grown for the spicy seeds used for seasoning and medicine.

Parsley, Double Moss Curled (70 days)—Thrifty compact plant used for flavoring and garnishing, for market or home garden.

HERBS (Continued)

Thyme (Thymus Vulgaris)—A low growing perennial kitchen herb. Used for seasoning or for a ground cover.

Lavender—Attractive ornamental, dried leaves used in sachets.

KALE

Vates Blue Scotch (55 days)—Very hardy, attractive plant that will grow 12 to 15 inches tall. Large upright leaves are finely curled.

Lacinato (62 days)—Also known as Black Kale or Dinosaur Kale, grows 2 to 3 feet tall with dark blue-green textured leaves.

KOHLRABI

Purple Vienna (60 days)—Mildly turnip-flavored above ground bulb, purple skin with crisp white flesh. May be planted in early spring and again in late summer.

LEEK

American Flag (130 days)—Best variety for over-wintering. Thick stems with mild flavor.

LETTUCE

Sow seed in November for earliest spring heading. Sow again in very early spring. Will stand frost. Begin planting in late July for fall crop. This crop will bolt to seed stems and tip burn in hot weather. Loose leaf varieties generally preferred for home gardens since this crop does not all mature at one time.

Great Lakes (88 days)—A good shipper for the Southwest. Will produce a large percent of perfect heads, slow bolting. Dark green outer leaves are well folded over the large uniform heads.

Iceberg (84 days)—Heads compact, crumpled, crisp and white interior. Edges of green leaves are tinged with reddish brown. Desired by mountain growers.

Butter Crunch (60 days)—A butterhead type of Bibb Lettuce. Thick leaves are juicy and crisp. Heat tolerant. Excellent for home gardens.

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

Red Salad Bowl (53 days)—Leaf type, medium size, slow bolting, will hold its intense red color longer than most in warm weather. Desirable for a red color in mixed salad.

Romaine, Paris Island (70 days)—Plants are erect, medium green. Heads are medium large and cylindrical with a long tapered tip. Interior is crisp and tender with a very good flavor.

MELONS - CANTALoupES

The Pecos Valley always produces some of the best, both for flavor and size. Plant after danger of frost, in hills 8 x 8 feet. One ounce to 50 hills.

Banana (90 days)—An old variety of melon, fruits are elongated and pinched at the ends, giving the melon a large banana shape. Has a slight banana flavor.

Golden Honeydew (92 days)—Smaller than a regular honey dew melon, fruit has gold rind and thick emerald green flesh.

Eden Gem (92 days)—A green fleshed Rocky Ford type melon, oblong and solid net. The green flesh is fine grained and sweet. Good shipper.

TAM Honeydew (110 days)—Medium large oval with smooth rind and green flesh. Rind turns ivory at maturity.

MELONS - CANTALOPES (Continued)

Top Mark (85 days)—Outstanding shipper and one of the best for Home Garden and Local Market. Highly netted oval fruit is $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 inches with thick, sweet, firm flesh, will weigh 3 to 4 pounds. Sulfur resistant vine is tolerant to Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew and Crown Blight.

Hales Best Jumbo (83 days)—A large fruited strain of this leading variety for local markets and home gardens. Fruits oval, 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weigh 5 to 6 pounds, ribbing somewhat prominent, heavily netted. Seed pocket is rather large. Orange flesh is sweet and of good quality.

PMR 45 (Hales Best) (95 days)—A Hales Best 45 type. Oval, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch fruit with heavy netting and indistinct ribbing, will average 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The very hard rind makes this variety an excellent shipper. Flesh is sweet, firm, salmon orange. Powdery Mildew resistant.

Honeydew, Orange Flesh (105 days)—Similar in size and shape to the standard honeydew melon but the flesh is orange and sweet.

Honeydew, Green Flesh (110 days)—Large Honey Dew type melons are almost smooth, weigh about 5 pounds. Thick, light green flesh is juicy and sweet. Keeps well in storage, good shipping melon.

Casaba, Golden Beauty (110 days)—Large golden-yellow fruit with tough, wrinkled rind is excellent for storing and shipping. Thick flesh is nearly white, sweet and juicy. 8 inches x 7 inches.

Yellow Canary (110 days)—Somewhat pear-shaped muskmelon. About 7 inches long by 6 inches in diameter and will weigh over 5 pounds. Green rough skin turns yellow at maturity. Excellent, distinct flavor.

WATERMELONS

Plant after the danger of frost in hills 8 x 8 feet. About 2 pounds of seed to each acre. Early plantings in cold soil may take as long as 3 weeks to emerge.

Black Diamond (Florida Giant) (95 days)—Vigorous, productive vines. A nearly round, glossy dark green melon with firm red flesh. Ships well, will weigh about 40 pounds. Specimens have been known to become as large as 75-80 pounds. This has been a popular all purpose melon in the Southwest during the past sixty years.

Charleston Gray (85 days)—Long, light gray-green with fine darker green veins. The flesh is sweet, bright red and crisp. The tough rind makes it one of the best shippers. The average weight is 25 to 30 pounds. The plants are tolerant to anthracnose and wilt.

Crimson Sweet (85 days)—Round oval melon, 10 x 12 inches, rind is strong, with broken dark green stripe over light green, seeds are few and small. Weight about 27 pounds. Flesh is bright red, fine textured, with high sugar content. Resistant to fusarium wilt and race 1 of anthracnose.

Allsweet (90 days)—An oblong 25 to 30 pound striped melon with tough rind and very sweet, firm bright red meat. Small seeded. Stores and ships well. Mature when yellow on the bottom. Fusarium and anthracnose resistant. Has replaced Klondike.

Klondike, Improved Peacock (90 days)—At one time the most popular variety for home garden and shipping. Back due to numerous requests. Small black seeds with bright red, sweet meat, and a thin tough rind. Oblong melon will average 20-25 lbs.

Sugar Baby (75 days)—Most popular early icebox type melon, nearly round, 8 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weighs 8 to 10 pounds. The red flesh is tender and sweet. Good producer.

Jubilee (90 days)—One of the most popular melons in the United States. A long, light green melon with dark green stripes will average 30 to 35 pounds. Flesh is sweet, deep red and firm. The seeds are black. Excellent for shipping and local market. Very prolific.

Tendersweet (80 days)—Sweet yellow flesh turns orange at maturity. Good keeper and shipper. Durable dark green rind with mottled stripes of lighter green. Oblong melons average 25 to 30 lbs. Black seeded.

GARDEN SEED PRICES ARE FOUND ON PAGES 14-17

MUSTARD

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

Giant Southern Curled (40 days)—Very popular for many years. Hardy, wide, bright green leaves with curly edges. Plants are quite upright, slightly spreading.

Florida Broadleaf (40 days)—Vigorous, large, green with white mid-rib, oval leaves are plain except for the toothed margin. Easy to clean, most popular.

Mustard-Spinach (35 days)—Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth. Heat and drought resistant, slow to seed. Combines flavor of mustard and spinach.

OKRA

Sow seed thinly in *WARM SOIL*, in drills about 2 feet apart. Thin out to 9 inches in the row. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces will plant 100 feet of drill.

Clemson Spineless (50-55 days)—An improved strain of the long green pod type. Pods do not have prickly spines, will develop to 9 inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, straight, ridged and tapered near the tip. Plants grow about 5 feet tall.

Dwarf Green Long Pod (50 days)—The dark green pods are slender, about 7 inches long, ridged and of excellent quality. The sturdy, well branched, productive plants are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet tall.

Burgundy (50 days)—Beautiful bushy plants with red stems, leaves, and pods. Pods turn green when cooked. 4 to 5 ft. bush is frequently used as garden edging or hedge. Pods used fresh in salads, cooked, or dried for flower arrangements.

ONIONS

The quality and yield of onions produced in the Pecos Valley is among the best. Sow seed in the open in September, transplant in February or March. Or plant in hot beds in January, transplant in February. Or plant seed in February and thin when plants reach the size of a pencil, labor costs make this method very popular. Use 90,000 to 120,000 plants per acre in double rows or $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds of seed.

Yellow Sweet Spanish, Utah Jumbo (114 days)—This has produced our best yields and best quality, ships, keeps and sells well. Deep amber skin, globular with small neck. Among the largest with white, sweet flesh.

White Sweet Spanish, Ring Master (114 days)—The largest of the globular white varieties. Flesh is clear white, firm and mild. Small neck and most heavy.

Red Creole (100 days)—Medium sized, thick, flat, pungent, red onion. Stores and keeps very well. Developed in Louisiana.

Crystal Wax (White Bermuda) (90-95 days)—White, early, flat, mild bulb. Medium in size, not suitable for storage.

Evergreen White Bundling—Ideal variety for early green onions. Seed sown in spring or summer will provide clusters of mild flavored shoots in late fall or early the next spring.

Texas 502 (150 days)—A yellow short-day onion, large globe shape, for planting in the south. Mild flavor and fair storage capability.

1015Y—Our most popular yellow short-day onion, suited for the South. Onion typically weighs 1 lb and is about the size of a softball. Improved storage and handling. Excellent flavor, very sweet.

GARDEN SEED PRICES ARE FOUND ON PAGES 14-17

PEAS

Plant February 15th to April 15th in drills; 12 to 18 inches apart, one pound of seed to 50 feet. Must be planted early, will not stand summer heat of the Pecos Valley, may be planted later in cooler climates. Plant again in mid July for fall crop.

Wando (66 days)—Tolerant to both heat and cold thereby valuable for extended harvesting season. Plants are 24 to 28 inches tall, pods are 3½ inches long, straight, blunt, fairly tight and dark green.

Sugar Snap (70 days)—This is a delicious, sweet, tender, plump, full flavored pea. Eat it pod and all, either raw or after cooking for two minutes. The plants will grow 4 to 8 feet tall and produce three times as many peas as the ordinary shelled pea.

Oregon Sugar Pod (65 days)—3½ inch, flat edible pods often used in Oriental dishes. Pick just as peas start to develop. Excellent fresh or frozen.

EDIBLE FIELD PEAS

Black Eyed—Classed as Cow Peas but excellent peas for table use as a green snap or dry shelled. Pods will become 7 inches long and reach snap stage in about 45 days or mature dry peas in 60 days. The tall, strong, prolific plants make a good forage crop and they are soil builders. We will offer the California No. 5 Wilt Resistant variety. One pound is about 2,000 seed. This will plant 300 feet—2 inches apart or 40 pounds will plant 1 acre in 40" rows.

PEPPERS

Plant the seed in hills 2 feet apart in the open field after danger of frost. Or plants are often raised in hot beds and transplanted after nights are warm. One ounce produces 2,000 plants.

Golden California Wonder (75 days)—A yellow bell pepper, four lobed fruit, can be used in the green stage, turn a golden yellow when mature. Thick meat, excellent flavor.

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

Fresno (75 days)—Fruit 2 inches long, 1 inch at shoulder, tapering to a point. Color is greenish yellow, turning red at maturity. Hot

Pimiento (73 days)—Plants are large and erect. Fruits are sweet, heart-shaped, very smooth; color is dark green, changing to bright crimson. Very thick flesh.

Sweet Banana (65-70 days)—Fruit is sweet, light yellow turning red, measuring 6 x 1½ inches. Use for market and pickling.

Sweet Red Cherry (78 days)—Sturdy upright plants, 18 to 24 inches, produce round, red mature fruits, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, perfect for pickling.

Early Jalapeño (60-65 days)—Similar to the Jalapeño M, matures earlier, pod is slightly smaller than the M.

Jalapeño M (73 days)—Plants are from 1½ to 2½ feet tall. Thick meaty pods will vary from ¾ to 1½ inches in diameter and from 1½ to 3 inches in length. Used green and most often for pickling. Extremely hot.

TAM Jalapeño (65 days)—The "Wild Jalapeño". Growth and production similar to the Jalapeño but the fruits are far less pungent.

New Mexico Big Jim (75 days)—Released by New Mexico Experiment Station in 1975. Pods averaged 8 inches long and 2 inches wide. The flesh of the pod is thicker and slightly more pungent than New Mexico 6. Pods have been produced that weighed 4 ounces.

PEPPERS (continued)

New Mexico 6 (75 days)—This is classed as a mild to medium hot that has been well accepted. It was developed by our own state. The pods are 6 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter. The thick walls are good for canning and freezing. The best for Chili Rellenos.

Joe E Parker (75 days)—This is classed as a mild to medium hot chili that has been well accepted. It was developed by our own state. The pods are 6 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter. The thick walls are good for canning and freezing. Commercial variety of New Mexico 6.

Small Red Chili (100 days)—A Tabasco type chili, pods are 1-2 inches x ¼ inch, yellow green turning red at maturity. Very Hot!

Sandia (75 days)—This produces a very hot uniform pod that is good for canning and drying. The pointed pods are 6 x 2 inches and have a medium thick wall. This is another New Mexico development.

Lumbre (75 days)—Similar to Barker, this new variety is superior in uniformity, yield and flavor. Pods averaged 6 inches with medium thick wall. *Hot! Hot! Hot!*

Cayenne, Long Slim (70-75 days)—Pods measure 5½ x ¾ inches, are deep green, turning to red at maturity. They are long, twisted, slender, tapering to a point and extremely hot. Excellent for making ristras.

Santa Fe Grande (75 days)—Pods are 3½ x 1 ¾ inches, medium thick walls, color is yellow turning deep orange-red and very hot. Tobacco Mosaic Resistant.

Ancho Grande (76 days)—Broad, black-green fruits, 2½ by 4 inches, turning black-red at maturity. Pungency varies from medium to very hot, used in sauces and relleños. Known as "Poblano" when green and "Pasilla" when dried.

Hungarian Yellow Wax (65-70 days)—Firm, medium thick, extra hot pods are bright yellow turning red in color. Measuring 5½ x 1½ inches, this variety is used for pickling and processing.

Serrano (75-80 days)—Extremely hot, small pods measuring 2 x ½ inch, thin flesh, medium green turning red. Used for pickling and sauce.

Hot Red Cherry (80 days)—Emerald green fruit turns dark red at maturity. Medium hot to very hot. Thick flesh used mainly for pickling.

Habañero (80 days)—Also known as "Scotch Bonnet" or "Squash Pepper". Bright green, 1 ½ inch long, lantern-shaped fruits turn golden orange at maturity. Grown for seasoning or as an ornamental.

Ghost Pepper (Bhut Jolokia) (102 - 120 days)—Also known as "Bhut Jolokia". One of the worlds hottest peppers averaging over 1,000,000 SHU Scoville heat units. The pods 1¼ x 3 inch long and ripen to a brilliant red. Please use gloves handling the seeds, membranes and peppers as they are *Extremely Hot! Hot! Hot!*

PUMPKINS

Plant in hills 8 feet each way after danger of frost. One ounce to 30 hills, 2 pounds per acre.

Jack O' Lantern (110 days)—The right size and shape for carving which is 8 to 10 inches wide and about 10 inches high. The flesh is firm and the skin is smooth.

Connecticut Field (115 days)—Large, flat globe, measuring 14 x 12 inches. Smooth, dark orange fruit with thick, pale orange flesh. Average weight 15 to 20 pounds.

Howden (115 days)—About the size and shape of Connecticut Field but much more uniform and the quality flesh is thicker. Hard shell is deep ridged and deep orange in color. A very heavy yielder.

PUMPKINS (Continued)

Sugar or Pie (108 days)—The leader for general use. Fruits are deep orange, round, flattened at ends, somewhat ribbed, 6 to 8 pounds. Good thick flesh. Sweet, excellent for pies.

Cinderella (95 days)—A French heirloom variety. Fruits are flattened, 15 inches across and 6 inches high, weighing 20 to 25 pounds. The skin is a brilliant reddish-orange and the flesh is sweet and flavorful.

Jack Be Little (95 days)—A true midget pumpkin. 2 to 6 ounce fruits are largely used for floral arrangements.

Baby Boo (White) (105 days)—White, miniature, flattened shape, 2 inch by 3 inch in size.

Green Striped Cushaw (112 days)—Crooknecked, 10 to 12 pounds. Skin is hard, thin, smooth, dull white with irregular green stripes. Flesh is medium coarse, and thick. Very prolific. Used for pies, baking or stock feed. Will store for several months.

Dill's Atlantic Giant (130 days)—The grand daddy of all giant pumpkins. The present day record for this amazing variety is over 1300 lbs. and produces 400-500 lb. fruit consistently with proper growing procedures. Perfect for huge jack o' lanterns and fall displays. Fruit colors vary from yellow to orange.

Big Max -#143 (OP) HEIRLOOM (120 days)—**Prize winning monster pumpkins that can reach 70" around and 100 lbs.** Distinctive, pinkish-orange rind with 3-4" thick scrumptious bright, yellow orange flesh. Great storage pumpkin. Delicious for pies, freezing and canning. **HINT:** Only let 1-2 pumpkins develop per plant for largest size. **Resistant: Downy & Powdery Mildews.**

RADISHES

Plant early in the spring, follow by succession every 15 days. One ounce will plant 50 feet. These do tend to get strong in hot weather, they do tolerate considerable cold.

Crimson Giant (30 days)—Globe shaped radish deep red 1.5". White Flesh. Plant early Spring or Early Fall Great Flavor.

Sparkler (26 days)—Roots are almost globe shaped, lower third is white, balance is a dull scarlet. Splendid quality until large. Small tops are desired by market gardeners.

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

French Breakfast (25 days)—Roots are scarlet with white bottoms, oblong and blunt. Excellent quality for general use, also suitable for forcing.

Scarlet Globe Short Top (20-23 days)—Good quality. Chosen by shippers for its short top. Elongated globe roots are bright scarlet. Flesh is crisp, white and mild.

Watermelon (26 days)—Large round, with a crisp texture and mild to sweet peppery flavor. Grows approximately 3" in diameter, displaying a white outer skin at the top with green shoulders and a pink base that covers a bright red to magenta inner flesh. Plant in cool season between freezing and 68°. Production in warmer weather will result in bitter, dry radishes.

SPINACH

Sow in February and March and again in October for the earliest spring use. Will bolt to seed and blight in hot weather. One ounce to 50 feet, 8 pounds per acre.

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

SPINACH (Continued)

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

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

SQUASH

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

Early White Bush (53 days)—Also known as Patty Pan. Plants are bush type. Fruits greenish white turning to white when matured. Flattened and smooth with scalloped edges.

Early Prolific Straightneck (52 days)—Fine flavor, 3½ by 12 inches, creamy color. Summer squash with bush type, compact plant. Usable fruits when 4 to 5 inches long.

Yellow Crookneck (48 days)—An old time favorite still popular with home gardeners. Productive, bush type plants. Fruits are bright yellow and warty.

Zucchini, Golden (52 days)—Zucchini type squash. Deep gold in color with creamy white flesh. Vigorous fruit production with delicious Zucchini flavor.

Zucchini, Dark Green (60 days)—Bush type plant. Fruits are dark green, straight and nearly cylindrical, will become quite large. In best edible condition when 6 to 8 long.

Zucchini, Grey (60 days)—Bush type plant. Fruits are grey green with cream mottling, cylindrical in shape. Best when picked at 6 to 8 inches.

Caserta (45 days)—A compact bush plant, produces cylindrical fruit which tapers toward the stem end. Color is light green with pale green firm flesh. An All American Selection Gold Medal Winner.

Waltham Butternut (95 days)—A winter squash of the BUTTERNUT type, 2 to 3 pounds. Flesh is dark orange, fine texture and very firm. Stores well, has long shelf life when cut and prepackaged.

Table Queen (Acorn) (80 days)—Of the winter type. Dark green pointed fruits, 5½ inches long and 4 inches thick. Light yellow flesh, bakes dry and sweet.

Pink Banana (105 days)—A winter trailing sort. About 2 feet long, 6 inches in diameter with pointed end. Pink-gold skin. Flesh is sweet, solid, dry, yellow and fine grained. Excellent for pies and baking. Excellent keeper.

Improved Green Hubbard (100 days)—A standard winter squash. Fruits 9 to 10 inches through. Globular, dark bronze green, very hard warty shell. Flesh is thick, yellow, fine grained and of excellent quality.

Vegetable Spaghetti (95 days)—Cylindrical fruit, 12 x 6 inches, can be stored into mid-winter. Bake whole; when done, open, remove seed, season balance like spaghetti.

Turks Turban (110 days)—Ornamental Winter Squash. Brightly splashed with orange, yellow, red, green, and white. Used for table decorations or for food. Flesh is extra thick and sweet. Very good keeper.

Buttercup (100 days)—A favorite Winter Squash. Round dull green fruit with dark grey stripes. Sweet flavorful, fiber free yellow meat, cooks or freezes very well.

TOMATOES

Sow seed in hot beds and re-set plants after danger of frost, or sow in open when weather is warm and thin to stand. Plants should be set or thinned 4 feet each way. Some now prefer one foot spacing in foot spacing in six foot rows. One ounce will produce 2000 plants or 8 ounces will plant an acre. Planting seed in the field is a most successful method in the Pecos Valley where tomatoes produce and extra good quality and yield.

F-1 Hybrid Mountain Pride (70 days)—Husky determinate vines may be grown as a bush or staked. Deep ovate, 8 to 10 oz. fruit is glossy and firm. Good flavor and shelf life. Tolerant to verticillium & Fularium Wilt, Stem Canker & Grey Leaf Spot. Tolerant to cracking and has ability to produce in hot weather. Well suited for home or market gardens.

Improved Marglobe (77 days)—For many years this has been a heavy producing tomato well adapted to the Pecos Valley. Large, red fruits, smooth, globular with thick cell walls. Holds well in white ripe stage for shipping, also, an excellent canner. This plant is resistant to wilt and rust. 7 to 8 oz.

Rutgers (73-80 days)—Bred from Marglobe and J.T.D., it combines disease resistance of Marglobe with J.T.D.'s habit of ripening from the interior outward. Coarser foliage than Marglobe and flatter at the stem, an all purpose variety of wide adaptation. A leader for quality and yield in the Roswell Area.

Homestead (80 days)—Red, firm and meaty tomatoes, normally medium-large in size with out cracking. Good for canning and green wrap or the local market, large wilt tolerate vines set well in hot weather.

Ace 55 VF Improved (90 days)—A large scarlet BEEF STEAK type tomato with firm heavy fruit. Resistant to Wilts and Stem Canker. Adapted to either stake or bush culture.

Improved Pearson (85 days)—Fruits are bright red, semi-globe, large and smooth. A dependable producer of quality fruit year after year in spite of our often adverse, variable climate. Quality seed of this old time open pollinated variety is still available as it is often used as the pollinator in hybrid production.

Large Red Cherry (75 days)—Small, round, rich deep red fruits that are borne in clusters. The vigorous spreading plant is very prolific. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch diameter.

San Marzano (Large) (80 days)—Resistant to verticillium and fusarium. Elongated "Roma type" fruits are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Used mostly for solid pack canning and for paste and puree.

Roma (75 days)—Well known paste type tomato. Produces heavy crops of bright red, 2 ounce pear-shaped, meaty fruits, with few seeds.

Yellow Pear (85 days)—Small, pear-shaped fruit used in salads, popular with home and local market growers.

TURNIPS

The best of quality can be produced in the Pecos Valley. Fall plantings are preferred. One ounce per 100 feet or 1 pound per acre drilled. Two pounds per acre if broadcast. Also makes excellent livestock pasture.

Purple Top White Globe (56 days)—The most popular main crop for both home use and shipping. Roots are purple above ground and white below. White fine grained flesh. Sweet and crisp especially when grown fast.

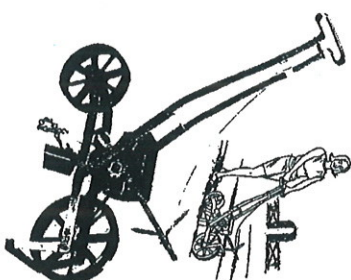
Shogoin (43 days)—Our earliest and best variety for both greens and roots. Tops are 18-20 inches, tall, erect, bright green, strap leaves. Roots are medium small, white throughout, semi-globe, sweet and mild. Plant is resistant to lice and thrives in hot dry weather.

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

GARDEN SEEDERS

PRECISION GARDEN SEEDER

Low cost, yet reliable planter; saves labor and seed. Sows most garden seeds accurately. Lightweight and easy to handle; resistant to corrosion and rust. Furnished with six separate seed plates.



Extra Plates for Precision Planter

Each.....	Call for Price
Set of six standard plates (Radish, Small Pea & Bean, Medium Sweet Corn, Large Pea, Beet & Okra, and Fine Seed Plate).....	Call for Price
Set of five optional plates (Broccoli, Popcorn, Lima Bean, Cucumber and Light Small Seed).....	Call for Price
Belt replacement, square rubber	Call for Price

Your Order Shipped The Day Received
PHONE (575) 622-7701 FAX (575) 623-2885

Garden Seed Price List

ASPARAGUS	pkts.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	1 lb	10 lbs
U.C. 72	\$ 1.98	\$7.80	13.65	26.25	73.05	
BUSH BEANS						
Tendergreen Bush	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	4.05	11.55	88.20
Blue Lakes Bush	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	4.80	14.40	88.20
Contender	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	4.05	11.55	88.20
Top Crop Bush	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	4.05	11.55	88.20
Commodore (Bush Kentucky Wonder)	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	3.80	10.89	83.95
Early Golden Wax	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	3.80	10.89	83.95
Improved Pinto	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	3.80	11.73	85.68
Kentucky Wonder Pole	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	4.15	11.88	90.72
Blue Lake Pole	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	5.50	15.84	120.96
Jade Bush	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	4.60	13.80	100.80
LIMA BEANS						
Henderson's Bush	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	2.55	7.26	
Fordhook Bush Lima	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	2.55	7.26	
Jackson Wonder	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	2.65	7.70	
Giant Butter Speckled Pole Lima	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	3.90	11.25	
BETTS						
Detroit Dark Red Perfected	\$ 1.98	.....	3.00	5.70	16.35	
SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET						
Fordhook Giant	\$ 1.98	.....	2.45	7.35	22.50	
Ruby Red	\$ 1.98	.....	2.84	7.60	21.75	
BROCCOLI						
Waltham 29	\$ 1.98	2.20	3.75	7.00	20.13	
Green Sprouting Calabrese	\$ 1.98	2.20	3.75	7.00	20.13	
BRUSSEL SPROUTS						
Long Island Improved	\$ 1.98	3.75	6.90	13.25	37.95	
CABBAGE						
Golden Acre	\$ 1.98	2.40	4.20	8.05	23.10	
Early Jersey Wakefield	\$ 1.98	2.40	4.20	8.05	23.10	
Late Flat Dutch	\$ 1.98	2.40	4.20	8.05	23.10	
Red Acre	\$ 1.98	3.15	5.40	9.50	27.23	
CHINESE CABBAGE						
Pak Choi	\$ 1.98	2.45	3.60	6.80	19.50	
Mitsubiti Slobolt	\$ 1.98	2.10	3.30	4.75	14.25	
CAULIFLOWER						
Improved Snowball Y	\$ 1.98	5.65	9.60	17.60	50.50	
CARROTS						
Imperator	\$ 1.98	3.20	6.90	13.25	37.95	
Chantenay Red Cored	\$ 1.98	3.90	6.90	13.25	37.95	
Nantes Stump Rooted	\$ 1.98	3.90	6.90	13.25	37.95	
Danvers Half Long	\$ 1.98	3.90	6.90	13.25	37.95	
CUCUMBERS						
Marketmore 76 P.M.R.	\$ 1.98	3.15	5.85	11.10	31.85	
Early Spring (Burpless)	\$ 2.50	19.70	29.28	56.16	161.04	
Poinsett 76 S.R.	\$ 1.98	3.25	6.00	11.10	31.85	

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Roswell Seed Co., Inc.

P.O. Box 725

Roswell, NM 88202-0725

(Your name and address)

Date

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City

State

Zip Code

E-Mail

If address is a box number, please give directions for UPS delivery.

Ordered From

Catalog.

Phone No. ()

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MasterCard must have 16 numbers. Visa must have 13-16 numbers

Signature and Card Expiration Date Required

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Year

3 Digit Security Code of Back of Card

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Name of Item

Price

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Roswell, NM 88202-0725

(Your name and address)

Date

Ship to: (Please print)

Street

City State Zip Code

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If address is a box number, please give directions for UPS delivery.

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Card No.

MasterCard must have 16 numbers. Visa must have 13-16 numbers

Signature and Card Expiration Date Required

Month Year 3 Digit Security Code of Back of Card

Quantity Name of Item Price

Sub Total

Handling Charge \$8.50

NM Customers add .07896% Sales Tax

Total

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The Roswell Seed Company warrants that seeds sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. No other warranty, express or implied, can be given with seeds. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

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	pkts.	½ oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	1 lb	10 lbs
CUCUMBERS (continued)						
Boston Pickling Improved, SMR 58.....	\$ 1.98	2.85	4.95	9.10	27.25	
Spacemaster.....	\$ 2.50	4.05	7.65	14.55	41.75	
Armenian Yard Long.....	\$ 1.98	2.80	5.25	11.10	31.85	
Lemon (Apple).....	\$ 1.98	4.40	8.25	15.70	45.05	
COLLARDS						
Georgia or Southern.....	\$ 1.98	.....	2.70	4.60	13.20	
SWEET CORN						
Kandy Korn.....	\$ 2.00	.....	7.20	13.55	38.95	
NK 199.....	\$ 2.00	.....	4.80	8.45	24.25	
Ambrosia (Bi-Color).....	\$ 2.00	.....	6.60	12.60	36.15	
Silver Queen.....	\$ 2.00	.....	7.20	13.20	37.20	
Bodacious.....	\$ 2.00	.....	8.40	13.80	39.60	
GARDEN CORN						
Hickory King.....	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	3.45	9.90	
Truckers Favorite.....	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	3.45	9.90	
ORNAMENTAL CORN						
Rainbow Flint.....	\$ 1.98	.....	.....	3.45	9.90	
EGG PLANT						
Black Beauty.....	\$ 1.98	3.40	6.30	18.90	56.70	
Japanese Long, Dark Purple.....	\$ 1.98	4.10	7.70	23.10	69.30	
HERBS						
Basil, Italian Large Leaf.....	\$ 2.50	9.90	18.15	35.20	104.65	
Chives.....	\$ 2.50	8.15	14.90	28.45	81.70	
Dill, Bouquet.....	\$ 1.98	1.80	3.50	6.65	19.20	
Coriander (Cilantro).....	\$ 1.98	1.80	2.65	4.95	14.25	
Parsley, Double Moss Curled.....	\$ 1.98	2.40	4.70	14.10	42.30	
Thyme, (Thymus Vulgaris).....	\$ 2.50	15.60	28.70	86.05	164.55	
Lavender.....	\$ 2.50	22.30	35.55	102.35	197.80	
KALE						
Vates Blue Scotch.....	\$ 1.98	2.10	3.30	6.00	17.20	
Lacinato.....	\$ 1.98	3.75	6.90	13.60	35.65	
KOHLRABI						
Early Purple Vienna.....	\$ 1.98	2.20	3.60	6.60	19.00	
LEEK						
American Flag.....	\$ 1.98	5.75	10.44	19.00	54.45	
LETTUCE						
Great Lakes 659.....	\$ 1.98	5.75	10.45	19.00	54.45	
Iceberg.....	\$ 1.98	6.25	11.40	21.50	61.70	
Butter Crunch.....	\$ 1.98	2.50	3.90	7.00	20.15	
Black Seeded Simpson.....	\$ 1.98	2.50	3.90	7.00	20.15	
Red Salad Bowl.....	\$ 1.98	2.50	3.90	7.00	23.60	
Romaine, Paris Island.....	\$ 1.98	2.50	3.00	9.00	27.00	
MELONS—CANTALOUPE						
Banana.....	\$ 1.98	5.00	9.00	16.95	48.70	
Golden Honeymoon.....	\$ 1.98	3.10	5.95	10.25	19.65	
Eden Gem.....	\$ 1.98	3.95	7.20	14.10	28.20	
Tam Dew Improved.....	\$ 1.98	5.65	9.80	19.00	54.45	
Top Mark.....	\$ 1.98	3.75	6.00	11.30	32.35	
Hales Best Junbo.....	\$ 1.98	3.75	6.00	11.30	32.35	
PMR 45 (Hales Best).....	\$ 1.98	3.75	6.00	11.30	32.35	
Honeydew, Orange Fleshed.....	\$ 1.98	5.00	9.00	16.95	48.70	
RockyFord Green Flesh.....	\$ 1.98	2.30	4.45	12.65	36.40	

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MELONS—CANTALOUPE (continued)	pkt.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	1 lb	10 lbs
Honeydew, Green Fleshed.....	\$ 1.98	3.70	6.00	11.25	32.34	
Casaba, Golden Beauty.....	\$ 1.98	5.00	9.00	28.75	48.70	
Yellow Canary.....	\$ 1.98	3.75	6.00	11.25	32.34	
WATERMELONS						
Black Diamond (Florida Giant).....	\$ 1.98	4.30	9.60	16.70	47.85	
Charleston Gray.....	\$ 1.98	3.60	5.40	10.45	30.00	
Crimson Sweet.....	\$ 1.98	4.00	7.65	13.95	41.75	
Allsweet.....	\$ 1.98	5.20	9.80	29.40	88.20	
Klondike, Improved Peacock.....	\$ 1.98	4.30	8.30	11.30	30.55	
Sugar Baby.....	\$ 1.98	2.65	5.05	9.65	27.25	
Jubilee.....	\$ 1.98	2.70	5.15	9.90	28.40	
Tendersweet.....	\$ 1.98	3.10	5.95	11.40	32.65	
Desert King Watermelon.....	\$ 1.98	2.85	5.25	14.95	42.90	
MUSTARD						
Giant Southern Curled.....	\$ 1.98	2.40	4.45	12.70		
Florida Broadleaf.....	\$ 1.98	2.40	4.45	12.70		
Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen.....	\$ 1.98	2.40	4.45	12.70		
OKRA						
Clemson Spineless.....	\$ 1.98	.....	2.50	4.20	12.60	
Dwarf Green Long Pod.....	\$ 1.98	.....	3.00	5.05	14.55	
Burgundy.....	\$ 1.98	.....	3.60	6.35	18.15	
ONIONS						
Yellow Sweet Spanish, Utah Jumbo.....	\$ 3.00	8.15	14.90	28.45	81.70	
White Sweet Spanish, Ring Master.....	\$ 3.00	8.15	14.90	28.45	81.70	
Red Creole.....	\$ 3.00	7.50	14.30	27.20	78.05	
Crystal White Wax (White Bermuda).....	\$ 3.00	7.20	13.20	26.35	100.76	
Evergreen White Bunching.....	\$ 3.00	6.25	11.40	21.55	61.70	
Texas 502.....	\$ 3.00	7.20	13.75	26.35	75.55	
1015Y.....	\$ 3.00	8.63	16.20	31.00	88.95	
PEAS						
Wando.....	\$ 1.98	.....	2.50	4.45	13.05	
Sugar Snaps.....	\$ 1.98	.....	2.50	4.45	13.05	
Oregon Sugar Pod.....	\$ 1.98	.....	2.50	4.45	13.05	
EDIBLE FIELD PEAS						
Black Eyed Peas (Cow Peas).....	\$ 1.98	.....	3.85	7.35	14.10	
PEPPERS						
Golden California Wonder.....	\$ 3.50	15.56	29.90	49.80	149.40	
California Wonder.....	\$ 2.50	8.75	15.75	26.20	78.60	
Fresno.....	\$ 3.50	9.24	18.47	55.40	166.20	
Pimiento.....	\$ 3.50	18.75	39.48	65.80	196.80	
Sweet Banana.....	\$ 3.50	11.20	21.48	35.80	107.40	
Sweet Red Cherry.....	\$ 3.50	23.10	39.50	65.80	197.40	
Early Jalapeño.....	\$ 2.50	12.50	22.70	37.20	111.60	
Jalapeño M.....	\$ 2.50	12.50	22.70	37.20	111.60	
TAM Jalapeño.....	\$ 2.50	12.50	22.70	37.20	111.60	
New Mexico Big Jim.....	\$ 3.00	13.20	22.80	38.00	110.00	
New Mexico 6.....	\$ 3.00	11.90	21.60	36.00	105.00	
Joe E Parker.....	\$ 3.00	16.25	26.40	42.70	128.10	
Small Red Chili.....	\$ 3.00	36.90	70.80	118.00	354.00	
Sandia.....	\$ 3.00	11.25	19.20	32.00	96.00	
Lumbre.....	\$ 3.00	14.40	25.20	42.00	126.00	
Cayenne, Long Slim.....	\$ 2.50	10.00	21.00	35.00	105.00	
Santa Fe Grande.....	\$ 4.50	19.26	41.87	147.65	173.70	
Ancho Grande.....	\$ 2.50	9.50	18.50	55.50	166.50	

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PEPPERS (continued)	pkt.	oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	1 lb	10 lbs
Hungarian Yellow Wax (HOT).....	\$ 2.50	9.70	18.50	30.60	91.89	
Serrano.....	\$ 2.50	10.90	20.90	34.80	104.40	
Hot Red Cherry.....	\$ 3.50	21.25	39.50	65.80	197.40	
Habañero.....	\$ 4.50	45.00	85.50	142.50	427.50	
Ghost Pepper (Bhut Jolokia).....	\$ 5.50	87.50	164.90	274.80	824.40	
PUMPKINS						
Jack O' Lantern.....	\$ 1.98	2.40	3.83	11.55	34.65	
Connecticut Field.....	\$ 1.98	3.15	5.10	8.85	35.40	
Howden.....	\$ 1.98	4.40	7.85	15.05	43.25	
Small Sugar or Pie.....	\$ 1.98	2.50	4.65	8.85	25.40	
Cinderella.....	\$ 2.50	9.40	17.70	33.95	97.35	
Jack Be Little.....	\$ 2.50	10.30	18.00	31.50	90.40	
Baby Boo (White).....	\$ 5.50	18.44	35.50	67.85	194.70	
Green Striped Cushaw.....	\$ 1.98	2.50	4.35	8.20	23.60	
Dill Atlantic.....	\$ 4.50	15.65	29.70	56.95	163.65	
Big Max.....	\$ 1.98	3.25	6.00	17.85	53.55	
RADISHES						
Sparkler.....	\$ 1.98	.....	2.40	5.45	15.70	
White Icicle.....	\$ 1.98	.....	2.40	5.45	15.70	
French Breakfast.....	\$ 1.98	.....	2.95	8.45	24.25	
Scarlet Globe Short Top.....	\$ 1.98	.....	2.40	5.45	15.70	
Crimson Giant.....	\$ 1.98	.....	2.40	5.45	15.70	
Watermelon.....	\$ 1.98	.....	9.00	17.25	54.45	
SPINACH						
Giant Noble.....	\$ 1.98	.....	3.00	4.95	14.20	
Bloomsdale.....	\$ 1.98	.....	3.00	4.95	14.20	
New Zealand.....	\$ 1.98	.....	4.75	9.15	26.65	
SQUASH						
Early White Bush.....	\$ 1.98	2.90	5.00	9.50	27.25	
Early Prolific Straightneck.....	\$ 1.98	2.65	4.15	7.95	22.80	
Yellow Crookneck.....	\$ 1.98	3.00	4.15	7.95	22.80	
Zucchini, Golden.....	\$ 1.98	5.00	9.25	17.75	30.85	
Zucchini, Dark.....	\$ 1.98	2.50	4.20	7.95	22.80	
Zucchini, Grey.....	\$ 1.98	2.50	4.20	7.95	22.80	
Caserta.....	\$ 1.98	2.75	5.10	9.80	28.05	
Waltham Butternut.....	\$ 1.98	2.85	4.00	12.00	36.00	
Table Queen (Acorn).....	\$ 1.98	2.75	4.90	14.70	44.10	
Pink Banana.....	\$ 1.98	3.75	6.90	13.20	37.80	
Improved Green Hubbard.....	\$ 1.98	2.75	5.10	9.80	28.05	
Vegetable Spaghetti.....	\$ 1.98	8.75	16.80	32.00	92.40	
Buttercup.....	\$ 1.98	3.00	5.60	16.80	50.40	
TOMATOES						
F-1 HYBRID Mountain Pride.....	\$ 4.50	.....	25.00	60.00	240.00	
Improved Marglobe.....	\$ 4.00	15.00	25.00	60.00	240.00	
Rutgers.....	\$ 4.00	15.00	25.00	60.00	240.00	
Homestead.....	\$ 4.00	15.00	25.00	60.00	240.00	
Ace 55 VF Improved.....	\$ 4.00	15.00	25.00	60.00	240.00	
Improved Pearson.....	\$ 4.00	15.00	25.00	60.00	240.00	
Large Red Cherry.....	\$ 4.00	15.00	25.00	60.00	240.00	
San Marzano (large).....	\$ 4.00	20.94	39.60	75.60	217.20	
Roma.....	\$ 4.00	15.00	25.00	60.00	240.00	
Yellow Pear.....	\$ 4.00	20.95	39.60	75.60	217.20	
Celebrity.....	\$ 10.00	.....	76.60	.....	.....
TURNIPS						
Purple Top White Globe.....	\$ 1.98	2.10	4.05	11.55	
Shogoin.....	\$ 1.98	2.10	4.05	11.55	
American Purple Top Rutabaga.....	\$ 1.98	2.70	3.15	9.50	

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SPRING FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK

A selection of flowers, well adapted to the Southwest, and easily grown from seed.

	pkt.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	1 lb
Alyssum, Carpet of Snow	\$ 2.00	10.05	19.60	58.76	
Attractive Border plant, 4" tall.					
Alyssum, Royal Carpet	\$ 3.50	13.40	26.26	78.79	
Very fragrant, blooms all summer.					
Bachelor Button (Centaurea Cyanus).....	\$ 2.00	3.50	6.00	20.00	
Hardy annual, mixed colors.					
Calendula , Pacific Beauty (Pot Marigold).....	\$ 1.98	2.50	4.03	12.10	
Hardy annual, easily grown from seed.					
California Poppy					
Mixed Colors.....	\$ 3.00	6.90	13.30	39.90	
Mixed colors, easy to grow.					
Bright Orange	\$ 2.00	4.63	8.75	26.25	
Dwarf plant, readily reseeds.					
Castor Beans , (Ricinus) Mixed.....	\$ 2.50	5.50	10.00	30.00	
Attractive for hedge or background.					
Celosia or Cockscomb , Coral Garden Mixed.....	\$ 2.50	8.00	14.00	40.00	
Dwarf plant with large crested bloom.					
Coreopsis , Sunburst Tall.....	\$ 2.50	8.00	14.00	40.00	
Hardy Perennial, Bright yellow blooms.					
Cosmos					
Mixed (White and purple).....	\$ 1.98	2.90	5.25	15.75	
Fern-like foliage, excellent background.					
Bright Lights (Orange and Purple).....	\$ 2.00	7.90	15.80	47.40	
Attractive Daisy-like flowers.					
Four O' Clock , Mixed Colors.....	\$ 2.00	5.40	10.80	32.40	
Grows quickly and thrives even in poor soil.					
Gaillardia Grandiflora , Single Mixture.....	\$ 2.50	4.50	8.00	18.00	
Domesticated wildflower (Blanket Flower)					
Gourds, Ornamental —Small Types Mixed.....	\$ 2.00	8.69	17.38	34.75	
Gourds, Large Ornamental Mixed	\$ 1.98	5.00	9.46	28.39	
Gourds, Luffa —Sponge or Dishcloth Gourd.....	\$ 2.00	7.60	14.70	44.10	
Edible when young and fried like Okra.					
Gourds, Basket	\$ 2.50	7.50	13.00	45.00	
Gourds, Birdhouse	\$ 2.50	4.50	9.00	28.00	
Gypsophelia , Covent Garden.....	\$ 1.98	3.75	2.63	7.88	
White Baby's Breath.					
Hollyhock , Double Mixed (Hardy Perennial).....	\$ 2.00	10.00	18.50	55.00	
Old fashioned favorite.					
Hyacinth Bean —Jack Bean.....	\$ 2.00	3.00	4.50	13.50	
Attractive, vigorous vines with clusters of bright purple blooms from mid-summer.					
Larkspur , Giant Imperial Mixed.....	\$ 1.98	3.75	7.00	21.00	
Linum					
Blue Flax Perennial	\$ 1.98	4.45	8.40	25.50	75.60
Feathery foliage, bright blue flowers.					
Scarlet Flax Annual	\$ 2.00	5.98	11.95	23.90	71.70

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	pkt.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
Marigold				
Sparky , Double Dwarf French.....	\$ 2.00	4.00	8.00	15.00
8" plant with bright 2" to 3" Blooms.				
Crackjack Mixed Colors.....	\$ 2.00	4.50	8.25	16.50
3' plant, flowers 4" to 5" Blooms.				
French Double Dwarf Mix	\$ 2.50	4.00	6.50	18.00
15' plant, flowers 1 1/2" ball-shaped flowers.				
Moonflower , Large white flowers.....	\$ 2.00	3.50	3.15	9.45
Similar to Morning Glory but blooms in the evening.				
Morning Glory				
Heavenly Blue	\$ 1.98	4.00	2.75	8.20
Large, Bright Blue Flowers.				
Scarlet O'Hara	\$ 2.00	4.00	4.00	11.55
Large, Bright Red Flowers.				
Nasturtium , Dwarf Double Mixed.....	\$ 2.00	3.70	6.40	19.00
Adapted to poor soil and full sun.				
Poppy				
Shirley Double Mixture	\$ 2.50	7.00	13.00	39.00
Hardy annual, sow spring or fall.				
Red Corn	\$ 2.00	4.30	8.10	24.15
Brilliant red, hard annual.				
Iceland	\$ 2.50	10.00	18.50	55.00
Dwarf perennials, 18" high. Large satiny pastel flowers.				
Plant in fall for early spring flowers.				
Portulaca (Moss Rose) Double mixed.....	\$ 2.00	13.50	27.00	81.00
Very hardy annual, often re-seeds.				
Purple Cone Flower (Echinacea Purpurea).....	\$ 1.98	4.25	7.90	23.70
Native perennial wildflower, very hardy.				
Ratibida				
Yellow Cone Flower	\$ 2.00	4.00	7.25	22.00
Native perennial known as Mexican Hat.				
Red Cone Flower	\$ 2.00	4.00	7.25	22.00
Brown cone with narrow row of red petals.				
Shasta Daisy, Alaska	\$ 2.50	3.75	6.50	20.00
Large white flowers, yellow centers, Hardy Perennial.				
Snaptaragon , Tetra Tall Mixed (Antirrhinum).....	\$ 2.50	10.50	19.25	58.00
Easy to grow, good cut-flower.				
Southwest Wild Flower, Mixture	\$ 2.50	3.75	6.50	20.00
A select blend of annuals, bi-annuals and perennials.				
May be sown spring or fall. One ounce sows 500 sq. ft. or 3 to 5 lbs. sows one acre.				
Sunflower, Mammoth Stripe	\$ 2.00	2.50	4.00	12.00
Plant height to 10' plants with extremely large heads.				
Excellent bird feed.				
Sweet Peas				
Everlasting or Perennial	\$ 2.50	7.00	12.00	36.00
Decorative climbing vine with Red, Pink & White Flowers.				
Cuthbertson Multiflora Mixed	\$ 2.00	3.75	6.50	20.00
Very fragrant, heat resistant.				
Texas Blue Bonnet, Lupine	\$ 1.98	9.90	19.25	57.50
Texas State Flower, plant in fall. Notch or scarlet seed before planting.				

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Zinnia,	pkt.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors	\$ 2.00	3.75	7.50	22.50
Large, full flowers on 3 1/2 plants.				
Giant Fantasy Mixed Colors	\$ 2.50	6.25	11.75	35.00
Liliput Choice Mixed Colors	\$ 2.50	3.55	7.10	21.20
Compact flowers on 2' plants.				
Thumbellina Mixed Colors	\$ 2.00	5.85	11.20	33.60
1 1/2" Flowers on 6" Compact Plants.				
Tall Blue Cornflower	\$ 1.98		2.63	7.88
Evening Primrose	\$ 1.98	3.50	6.50	19.50

FERTILIZERS

16-8-8—A water-soluble granular fertilizer containing 16% Nitrogen, 8% Phosphoric Acid, 8% Potash, plus 16% Sulfur, Chelated Iron and Chelated Zinc. Ideal for Pecan and Fruit Trees.

21-0-0 Ammonium Sulfate—An economical source of quick acting, nitrogen. Frequent applications may be necessary to maintain desired growth. The acid reaction in the soil is desirable in our alkaline soils and it is a good source of sulfur.

Hi-Yield Soil Sulfur—A water degradable sulfur used to supply an essential element for plant growth and as a soil conditioner to help correct excess alkalinity. Slow acting but long lasting. Available in 4 pound and 50 pounds bags.

The above fertilizers are available in 50 pound bags or by the ton. Please ask for prices.

Pecan Special with Zinc—This 100% water soluble plant food contains Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash, Sulfur and Zinc. Dissolve at the rate of 1 lb. per 30 gal. of water and apply as a complete foliage spray or drench over the root zone. Available in 1 1/2 lb. cans to make 45 gallons or in 40 lb drums to make 1200 gallons. Recommended for all fruit and nut trees and ornamentals.

LAWN GRASS SEED

Select your grass seed by quality not by price. The price of grass seed is small compared to the total investment required to have a lawn. Broadcast the grass at the recommended rate, then lightly rake the area to cover the seed. Deep raking or scattering soil over the top of the seed will result in the seed being planted too deep. Water frequently to keep soil moist until seed begins to sprout.

Sahara Bermuda—New thicker greener bermuda than common bermuda. Plant 2 lbs. of seed per 1000 sq. feet. Full sun applications. **Plant May 15 - August 15th.** Hardy and drought tolerant.

Bermudagrass—Common Bermudagrass is ideal for sunny lawns. Will stand more abuse and take less water and fertilizer than most other lawn grasses. Will tolerate partial but not total shade. Spreads by continuous runners that root at the joints. Invasive spreading is easily controlled with ROUNDUP. Easily started from seed. **Plant after May 1st and before August 15th** using at least 2 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.

Kentucky 32 Fescue—A broad bladed, hardy evergreen grass. Long lived and stands hard wear. It will grow in the sun or in the shade, but does not spread. Plant in fall or spring using at least eight pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.

Turf Type Fescue—A blend of several fine bladed, turf-type fescues; selected from Tall Fescue for their disease resistance, heat tolerance, dark green color, and overall attractive fine turf. These varieties are the best adapted of the evergreen grasses to our Southwest climate. May be planted in the sun or shade, spring or fall; however the last of August, using at least 10 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet, is most ideal.

Perennial Ryegrass—Rather coarse bladed semi-evergreen grass that stools similar to the rye plant. Desirable lawn when planted thick will stand more heat and abuse than Bluegrass. Plant at least eight pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.

Turf Perennial Ryegrass—A fine bladed, dark green grass that quickly develops a durable turf. The dense sod, deep-rooted system shows good resistance to most turf diseases. Plantings on playgrounds, golf courses, and parks have been most satisfactory. Will now cleanly and easily. Plant 10 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet, Spring or Fall.

Annual Ryegrass—(short lived perennial)—A quick growing hardy grass which appears and is planted the same as the Perennial Rye. Often planted in the fall as a temporary lawn or to overseed Bermuda thru the winter, using 10 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.

Park Kentucky Blue Grass—Selected from Kentucky Blue Grass for vigor, fast starting, and resistance to rust. Semi-evergreen, does well in the shade where it slowly thickens by underground tillers. May be planted in cool weather, fall months preferred. Plant at least 2 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.

White Dutch Clover—A small close growing dwarf plant that will produce a small white bloom. Will grow in full sun or total shade. Often mixed with Fescue, Rye or Blue Grass or used alone as a ground cover. Plant 1 to 2 pounds per 1,000 square feet or 10 to 20 percent mixtures.

Dichondra Repens—A low, dark green creeping plant with velvety leaves, forms a mat and chokes out weeds. Will grow in the shade or sun. Plant 1 pound per 1,000 square feet, April thru September.

Buffalograss—A native, warm season, sod forming, short grass of the Great Plains. Has received attention in recent years as a "low maintenance" lawn. Appearance is similar to Bermuda but is slower to start. Requires limited water and fertilizer, and infrequent mowing. Plant 2 to 4 pounds of high quality seed per 1,000 square feet between May 1st and August 15th. Seed is usually harvested from native stands; however, the seed we stock was grown on a grass seed farm and has been pre-soaked and chilled. This assures seed of highest purity and germination.

The above seed are stocked in large quantities and are available to you in any amount, large or small to suit your needs. Please ask for prices.

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\$8.50 Handling Charge. **Please ask for quantity prices.**

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FIELD SEEDS

Adapted to the Southwest

SEED PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

We take pride in the operation of one of the most modern seed processing plants in the Southwest and in the production of seed of the highest purity and germination. Among our present force there are many accumulated years of experience plus the valued experience of several generations before us. Processing small grains and alfalfa for planting seed is a specialty. All alfalfa seed is processed over our MAGNETIC MILLS to insure DODDER-FREE seed. The above equipment is available to handle your seed in the most economical manner. Please give us a call before sending your seed and we will be prepared to unload it without delay.

ALFALFA

One of the first crops to be produced in the Pecos Valley. It has the ability to build soil and at the same time it will produce a cash crop of the best hay or seed. It usually produces its full value as a soil builder in a period of four years. The best quality and highest yields of all our crops come from land that has grown alfalfa. In the Pecos Valley the choice time to plant alfalfa is in the first twenty-five days of September, there is some chance for winter kill when planted later. April is preferred for spring planting. Use 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre. An application of 60 pounds or more available phosphate per acre will greatly increase the yield which is often 5 to 7 tons of hay per acre in 5 to 6 cuttings. Seed yields will vary from 160 to 600 pounds per acre depending upon the weather and insects.

New Mexico Common—This name is often applied to seed grown in New Mexico that has lost its identity and should properly be called VNS (Variety Not Stated). CERTIFIED New Mexico Common has not been available for many years, however there is a limited supply of seed grown on family farms that has been passed down for several generations. Thousands of pounds of this seed are processed in our cleaning plant each year and the seed in excess of the growers needs is usually offered for sale. This seed should be well adapted to our area as it is produced from the stronger surviving plants in fields that have produced thousands of bales of our high quality New Mexico hay. Many growers will still favor this old stand-by in spite of the fact that it is susceptible to the spotted alfalfa aphid and the green pea aphid.

Zia—Released by New Mexico in 1958, the first of the Aphid Resistant varieties. Still preferred by many even though CERTIFIED seed is no longer available. Due to long-lived stands and high regard by growers for this variety, adequate seed should be available for a number of years.

Mesilla—Released by New Mexico in 1969, this variety is a proven producer of high quality hay. Resistant to Green Pea Aphid (Greenbug), spotted Alfalfa Aphid, Bacterial & Fusarium Wilt. Semi-Dormant growth habit makes for high yields, quick recovery, and long life in this area.

Dona Ana—A later release from New Mexico, developed from selections of Mesilla. Resistant to Pea Aphid, Spotted Alfalfa Aphid, Bacterial Wilt, Phytophthora Root Rot. This variety also has a low level of resistance to races 1 and 2 of Anthracnose.

African—Introduced to U.S. from Egypt in 1924 for its **Salt Tolerance**, and to the Pecos Valley in 1956 for its aphid resistance. Greens up early in the spring, even before irrigation, and grows well into the fall. Quick recover makes it an ideal variety for grazing or green-chop.

BARLEY

TAMBAR 500—A salt tolerant winter barley used for silage, grain or grazing. Plant September through December. Early planting will produce more grazing. Harvest in boot stage for best feed value.

CLOVER

Yellow Blossom Biennial Sweet Clover—An excellent soil building crop that will tolerate considerable alkali, has heavy tap-root that will penetrate most hard-pan. It will make fair pasture, often mixed with grasses. Plant 15 pounds seed per acre in the fall or spring.

SORGHUMS AND SORGHUM-SUDAN HYBRIDS

Trudan 8—A true hybrid Sweet Sudan has vigorous growth and regrowth along with the heat and drought tolerance of sudangrass. Lower prussic acid potential than sorghum-sudan crosses. Leafy with fine stems makes TRUDAN the most desirable for baling. Plant it four weeks after corn and two after grain sorghums. With ample moisture, plant in 20 inch rows with 20 to 35 pounds per acre. With limited moisture, plant in 40 inch rows with 15 to 25 pounds of seed per acre. If drilled, plant 20 to 40 pounds per acre.

Sordan 79—Widely adapted, high yielding sudan-sorghum hybrid. Excellent for grazing, greenchop or silage. *More tolerant to salt than most sorghums and is useful in reclaiming saline soils.*

NK-300—Hybrid Forage Sorghum, a little taller than Hegari with wider leaves, sweeter stalks, and much more seedling vigor. High grain-to-forage ratio makes for a quality silage. Early plantings will produce considerable regrowth after harvest.

Hegari—This is one of the best all purpose feed crops. The grain rates high among feeds. The sweet stalks will stool and make excellent feed also used for green or dry ensilage. The grain is often threshed and the stalks pastured. The stalks retain the sweet juices for a long time. Do not plant earlier than May 15th, it will mature in 114 days. Plant 8 to 10 pounds per acre for grain or 35 to 75 pounds per acre for baling.

MILLETS

Big German Type—The small stems and narrow leaves make quick summer hay or pasture. Long tight heads produce an abundance of grain. Sow broadcast for hay using 25 pounds seed per acre. It usually produces 4 to 5 tons per acre in about 60 days. Drill in rows for seed using 5 to 10 pounds, will produce 2,000 to 3,000 pounds threshed grain per acre in about 70 days. Requires warm weather, will produce satisfactory crop on moderate soil.

Proso or Hog Millet—The quickest maturing catch crop. Will mature in 45 to 50 days. Low growing sprangled heads. Grain is larger than Big German. Excellent feed for poultry and hogs. Has made two crops of grain in one season when planted by June 1st.

Hybrid Pearl Millet—An excellent summer annual forage for horses and cattle. Similar to sorghum and sorghum-sudan hybrids but with less danger of prussic acid poisoning. Is not known to cause cystitis syndrome which is associated with horses grazing on sorghum or sorghum-hybrids. Ideal for grazing, green chop or hay in fields adjacent to sorghum seed production plots. Excellent recovery and regrowth under hot dry conditions. Resistant to Greenbugs.

OATS

Select your seed oats with care for the intended use. Grain varieties with short, heavy stems are not suitable for hay or green chop. Spring varieties will not survive our winters. Unless re-cleaned with care, oats are a prime source of noxious weeds and/or undesirable other crop seeds. • *Call for Variety - (575) 622-7701*

WHEAT

Beardless Winter Wheat—Trial plantings of TAM 109 and Lockett BEARDLESS Wheat have been most successful. While not as tall as some other grains, the thick, leaty foliage has produced more pasture and more green-chop than taller grazing crops. The absence of beards gives the grower another choice to use the crop for late grazing or to bale for hay. Both CERTIFIED and select seed of these two varieties will be offered.

FALL RYE

This is the hardest of any of the fall grains and can be grown on a great variety of soils. If sown in late August, will out-produce other grains in quality and quantity of fall and winter pasture. An excellent green manure crop for plowing under in the spring. Under irrigation, sow 80 to 100 pounds per acre. For green manure crop in home garden, sow 5 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft.

FALL TRITICALE

Triticale is a relatively new, synthetic small grain crop that was derived by crossing wheat and rye. Its HYBRID VIGOR combines the grain quality of wheat with the hardness of rye. Plant in the early fall for winter pasture, and its rapid early spring growth will produce a large yield of quality green chop. If allowed to mature, it will yield a crop of quality hay or grain. The beards on triticale are softer and smoother than those on wheat or barley and do not seem to be a problem to the feeder. Trial plantings of SPRING TRITICALE have been very satisfactory. There is a limited supply of this spring seed available.

IRRIGATED PASTURE GRASSES

Kentucky 32 Tall Fescue—This is more productive and more resistant to alkali and drought than most grasses. It is palatable, long-lived, and will supply pasture the year around, although somewhat coarse. The deep roots prefer moist, fertile soil but grow better than most in sandy soil. Fall plantings preferred, also planted in April. Plant 14 to 18 pounds per acre.

Smooth Brome—Very drought and cold resistant if given adequate time to develop its deep, sod forming, roots. Best used in mixtures, where it adds to the durability and quality. Should be renovated every 3 to 4 years for maximum production.

Perennial Ryegrass—Plants form a dense turf, are very nutritious and palatable in the pasture. Very valuable in the permanent irrigated pasture.

Orchard Grass—A hardy, rather coarse grass that is good for hay and pasture. Deep rooted, grows in turfs. Most valuable in mixtures for permanent irrigated pastures.

4-Way Roswell Mixture—A mixture of *Fawn Tall Fescue, Perennial Ryegrass, Orchard Grass, and Smooth Brome will produce the optimum IRRIGATED pasture suited to our varying types of soil and water. Plant 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre, preferably in the fall. *Fawn Tall Fescue, a selection from Kentucky 31, is grown in Oregon and certified to be ENDOPHYTE FUNGUS FREE.

NATIVE GRASSES

Blue Grama—Native grass which means that it is drought resisting. The roots will remain alive through long dry periods. It is one of the most abundant grasses of the open grasslands of New Mexico.

It will withstand grazing quite well, and tends to increase under heavy use. Plant very shallow using 1 to 1½ pounds PLS (Pure Live Seed) per acre. Late summer plantings preferred. Sometimes planted for landscaping using 3 to 5 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet.

Buffalograss—This is another native warm-season, sod-forming short grass of the Great Plains. It spreads by underground roots much like Bermuda. Forage production is less than that from Blue Grama. The usual seeding rate is 4 to 8 pounds PLS per acre but may be increased to 2 to 4 pounds per 1,000 square feet for lawn use. This is a warm season grass and should be planted when soil temperatures are high enough to insure germination (but no later than August 15th).

Sand Dropseed—The first of our native grasses to re-establish on abandoned fields or overgrazed pastures. Use about 1 pound per acre in mixtures to hold the soil until the more palatable, longer lived grasses can be established.

NATIVE GRASS BLENDS

Homesteader's Choice—Contains Blue Grama, Buffalo Grass, Sidecoats Grama, Western Wheatgrass, and Sand Dropseed.

Use for small native dryland pastures. Grows at 2000-6000 feet elevation with 10-25 inches precipitation and has a growing height of 2 to 3 feet. Seed at 2 pounds per 1000 square feet or 10-15 pounds per acre.

Mountain Pass—Contains Smooth Brome, Crested Wheatgrass, Slender Wheatgrass, Russian Wild Rye, and Intermediate Wheatgrass.

Use in high elevations for reclamation, pasture or mountain meadows. Grows at high elevations, 5000-1000 feet with 12-25 inches precipitation. Seed at 2 pounds per 1000 square feet or 10-15 pounds per acre.

Use for stabilizing sandy soils and rugged terrain. Grows best at elevations from sea level to 6000 feet with 7-25 inches precipitation and has a growing height of 4 feet. Seed at ½ to 1 pound per 1000 square feet or 8 to 12 pounds per acre.

Custom Blends—We stock the various blends recommended by BLM and SCS for re-seeding disturbed areas and abandoned farm land.

Mixtures to your specifications can also be supplied. Give us your needs and we will quote availability and price.

BEEKEEPING SUPPLIES

Dadant & Sons, Inc.—have been serving beekeepers and making supplies and friends since 1863. Their merchandise is carried in our stock. Please ask for our price list. **We are cash buyers for your beeswax.**

PURE UNPROCESSED
 PECOS VALLEY HONEY
 AVAILABLE IN SEASON.

SPRAYERS

Air-O-Matic Hose-on-Sprayer—The ultimate for fertilizer, insecticides and weed killers. No premixing needed. Just dial the desired dose from 1 teaspoon to 10 tablespoons per gallon. No waste just pour back into the bottle that which you do not use. \$26.99

Pump Up Sprayers—After several years trial use these sprayers have proven to be the most durable available. The rusting of tanks and consequent clogging of discharge equipment has been completely eliminated. The high density polyethylene tank and pump are highly resistant to harsh chemicals making these sprayers ideal for use with all herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, and industrial cleaners. Available in three sizes, 1, 2 and 3 gallon working capacity. All equipped with 3 ft. discharge hose, brass extension rod and nozzle, and shoulder carrying strap.

Ask for descriptive literature and prices.

**REPAIR PARTS ARE CARRIED IN STOCK
WE REPAIR ANY SPRAYER WE SELL.**

WEED KILLERS

Killzall—For control of many perennial and annual weeds and grasses. This includes hard to kill weeds such as Johnson Grass and Bindweed. Timing of application is very important. The weeds should be in an active growing condition and at a late stage of growth. There is no residual kill, the soil is not affected, so the spray may be applied close to desirable plants without damage. The diluted spray is odorless, stainless, and relatively non-toxic to animals. Available form Hi-Yield in small quantities for home use and in gallons and 2½ gallons for farm and commercial use.

Poast—This unique product is used to control annual and perennial grasses growing among ornamental plants or farm crops such as alfalfa and chili. May be applied over-the-top with no damage to the broad leaf plants. Available from Hi-Yield in small quantities for home use and in gallons for farm use.

PLEASE NOTE—WEED KILLERS CANNOT BE MAILED.

GARDEN SEED PRICES ARE FOUND ON PAGES 14-17

INDUSTRIAL HERBICIDES

Pramitol 25E—This is a non-selective material for use on noncrop land. It acts through the roots as well by foliage contact and is most effective when applied within two or three months following weed emergence. For control of hard-to-kill perennials (such as Johnson grass and bindweed) broadcast 20 to 30 gallons in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Available in gallons and 2.5 gallon jugs.

Pramitol 5 PS—The pellet form to be applied dry. It can be applied before or after growth begins, moisture is necessary to move it into the root zone. Pramitol 5 PS and Pramitol 25E both will kill the soil for 2 to 3 years depending upon how much water falls upon the soil. Also, both of these products should not be applied within the root zone of desirable trees or shrubs. Available in 25 pound bags.

SK-13—Recommended for control of annual & perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds on non-cropland areas. Granular material is easy to apply and is more economical than other soil sterilants. Apply before expected rainfall or water in lightly to activate. Use with caution in areas within the root zone of desirable plants. Available in a 6 pound shaker or in 40 pounds pails. 6 pounds covers 800 to 1200 sq. feet

**The Cost is Less
to Plant the Best**

GARDEN SEED PRICES ARE FOUND ON PAGES 14-17

WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT IT APPLIED TO THE PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO

JANUARY—A good time to plan the planting and to place a seed order. Prepare plant beds for early cauliflower, cabbage, egg plant, lettuce, onions, peppers and tomatoes. Use your credit card to order by mail or phone. Just give us your account number and expiration date.

FEBRUARY—Begin the early planting of: asparagus, beets, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Swiss chard, lettuce, mustard, onions, parsnips, rhubarb, English peas, radishes, spinach and turnips. Begin planting oats and barley late this month.

MARCH—Continue planting: asparagus, beets, Swiss chard, leaf lettuce, mustard, onions, parsnip, English peas, radishes, spinach and turnips. Early tomatoes, peppers and egg plant may be sown in hot beds. Plant oats and barley throughout this month and corn late in the month.

APRIL—The average date for the last killing frost should be in the first part of this month. Plant: celery, turnips and okra. To have a succession, plant more corn, leaf lettuce, radishes, beets and carrots. Late this month, tomato pumpkins, peppers, squash, cantaloupe, watermelon seeds may be planted in the open. Some will now risk transplanting: tomato, pepper and sweet potato plants. This is the best month for spring planting of alfalfa and irrigated pasture grasses.

MAY—It is now safe to plant the main crop of melons, squash, cucumbers, beans, pumpkins and to set the plants from the hotbed. Plant: field peas, peanuts, leaf lettuce, more radishes, mustard and sweet corn. Sow seed for late cabbage in beds. In the field plant corn and sorghum grains. Acala cotton should not be planted later than the last of this month.

JUNE—Make the last planting of cantaloupes, watermelons, winter squash and pumpkins. Plant late cabbage in hills in the field. Roasting ears, bush beans, black-eyed peas, cucumbers, summer squash all do well when planted now. Late this month, in the field, plant Mexican Pinto beans and early maturing milo.

JULY—Plan the fall garden which often returns more than earlier plantings. Set out celery and cabbage plants. Plant: beans, beets, pickling cucumber, broccoli, brussels sprouts, early cabbage Swiss chard, kohlrabi, turnips, summer squash and rutabagas for fall and winter use. The last planting of corn, cane, hegar and milo should be made early this month. Millet can mature when planted late this month.

AUGUST—Early this month, finish setting celery plants, sow more turnips, beans, radishes, carrots, kohlrabi, mustard, turnips and cucumbers for pickling. The last planting of fall carrots should be made by the fifteenth. Begin the planting of: rye, winter barley, wheat, oats, alfalfa and pasture grasses. Do not risk planting Bermudagrass after the fifteenth of this month.

SEPTEMBER—Plant: beets, kale, lettuce, mustard, spinach, Chinese cabbage and bunching onions. Sow onion seed about the 25th for spring transplanting. This is the best month to plant: alfalfa, ryegrasses, fescue, crested wheat grass, Kentucky blue grass lawns and pasture grass mixtures. Do not risk planting alfalfa after the 25th.

OCTOBER—The average date for first killing frost is in the last part of this month. Plant: mustard, lettuce, spinach and winter radishes. Winter barley, rye and wheat may be planted for spring pasture and grain crops.

NOVEMBER—Continue planting winter grains. Complete the harvest and prepare for winter.

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

YOUR SEED ORDER SHIPPED THE DAY RECEIVED

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY, INC.

ESTABLISHED 1898

115 South Main - P. O. Box 725 - Phone 575-622-7701 - Roswell, N.M. 88202-0725

The above was first written by John B. Gill about 1900.

 It was revised in later years by his son, Walter Gill
 and again by his grandson, Verdi Gill.

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY, INC. VEGETABLE PLANTING INFORMATION

VEGETABLE	AMOUNT OF SEED REQUIRED PER 100 FT. ROW	PER ACRE	INCHES APART IN THE ROW	INCHES BETWEEN THE ROWS	DEPTH TO PLANT (INCHES)	AVERAGE GERMINATION OF SEED - %
Asparagus.....	1 oz.....	6 lbs.....	3.....	24-28.....	1.....	80.....
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb.....	60 lbs.....	2-4.....	18-24.....	1-2.....	85.....
Beans, Pole.....	1/2 lb.....	30 lbs.....	6-8.....	36-48.....	1-2.....	85.....
Beets, Garden.....	1 oz.....	6 lbs.....	2.....	18-24.....	1.....	75.....
Beets, Mangel.....	1 oz.....	5 lbs.....	4.....	20-36.....	1.....	75.....
Brussel Sprouts.....	1/4 oz.....	2 lbs.....	18-24.....	18-36.....	1/2.....	80.....
Cabbage.....	1/4 oz.....	2 lbs.....	12-18.....	24-30.....	1/2.....	85.....
Cantaloupes.....	1/2 oz.....	1 lb.....	48.....	72.....	1.....	85.....
Carrot.....	1/2 oz.....	2 lbs.....	2.....	18-24.....	1/2.....	75.....
Cauliflower.....	1/4 oz.....	8 oz.....	18-24.....	24-30.....	1/2.....	75.....
Celery.....	1/4 oz.....	4 oz.....	4-6.....	18-36.....	1/2.....	70.....
Collards.....	1/4 oz.....	8 oz.....	12-18.....	24-30.....	1.....	80.....
Corn, Sweet.....	1/4 lb.....	5 lbs.....	24.....	36.....	1.....	85.....
Cucumbers.....	1/2 oz.....	2 lbs.....	36.....	72.....	1.....	85.....
Egg Plant.....	1/8 oz.....	8 oz.....	18.....	24-30.....	1/2.....	70.....
Endive.....	1 oz.....	4 lbs.....	12.....	18.....	1/2.....	80.....
Kale.....	1/4 oz.....	2 lbs.....	18.....	18-24.....	1/2.....	80.....
Kohlrabi.....	1/4 oz.....	3 lbs.....	2.....	18-24.....	1/2.....	80.....
Leek.....	1/2 oz.....	3 lbs.....	4.....	14-20.....	1/2.....	80.....
Lettuce.....	1/2 oz.....	2 lbs.....	6.....	12-18.....	1/2.....	85.....
Melon, Musk.....	1/2 oz.....	1 lb.....	48.....	72.....	1.....	85.....
Melon, Water.....	1 oz.....	2 lbs.....	72.....	96.....	1.....	80.....
Mustard.....	1/4 oz.....	2 lbs.....	4.....	12-18.....	1/4.....	85.....
Okra.....	2 oz.....	8 lbs.....	15.....	36.....	1.....	70.....
Onions.....	1 oz.....	3 lbs.....	1-2.....	18-30.....	1/2.....	80.....
Parsley.....	1/4 oz.....	2 lbs.....	3.....	18.....	1/2.....	70.....
Parsnips.....	1/2 oz.....	3 lbs.....	3.....	18.....	1/2.....	75.....
Peas, garden.....	1 lb.....	80 lbs.....	2.....	24.....	1-2.....	85.....
Pepper.....	1/8 oz.....	2 lbs.....	24.....	36.....	1/4 - 1/2.....	75.....
Pumpkin.....	1/2 oz.....	4 lbs.....	48.....	72.....	1-2.....	85.....
Radishes.....	1 oz.....	10 lbs.....	1.....	12-18.....	1/2.....	85.....
Salsify.....	1 oz.....	8 lbs.....	2.....	18-24.....	1/2.....	75.....
Spinach.....	1 oz.....	15 lbs.....	4.....	12-18.....	1.....	80.....
Squash, Summer.....	1/2 oz.....	4 lbs.....	48.....	36.....	1-2.....	85.....
Squash, Winter.....	1/2 oz.....	2 lbs.....	60.....	72.....	1-2.....	80.....
Tomato.....	1/8 oz.....	1 lb.....	48.....	48.....	1/4 - 1/2.....	80.....
Turnip.....	1/2 oz.....	1 lb.....	2.....	18-24.....	1/4.....	85.....
Alfalfa.....	20-25 lbs. per acre	Cotton, delinted.....	20-25 lbs. per acre	Rye.....	80	
Barley, spring.....	100-120	Cotton, lint.....	32	Ryegrass.....	20	
Barley, winter.....	70-100	Johnson Grass.....	20	Sorghum.....		
Beans, Pinto.....	25	Hegari, grain.....	8	Sudangrass hybrids.....	15-40	
Clover, sweet.....	15	Hegari, broadcast.....	50	Sudangrass, drilled.....	4-20	
Corn, grain.....	5-8	Milo, combine.....	6-10	Sudangrass.....		
Corn, ensilage.....	15-17	Millet, drilled.....	20-25	broadcast.....	35	
Corn, Pop.....	8	Oats.....	100	Wheat.....	60-90	
Peas.....	30-60					

This information has been compiled from many years of experience in handling seeds.
 It will not apply in all cases due to variation in location and condition.