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SPRING 1921

FERGUSON Seed Farms

Bred-Up FIELD SEEDS and
Selected GARDEN SEEDS Tested

Sherman Texas

By this sign You may know the Quality



We know our
Certified Seeds
Yield More.
Weighed Crops
from Test Rows
- Prove It -
see page
5 and 10

FERGUSON
SEED FARMS
BRED-UP
FERGUSON
FARM CROPS
SHERMAN
TEXAS

Quick Mails Make Near Neighbors of us all

BY THIS SIGN YOU



KNOW THE QUALITY

FERGUSON'S SEEDS
ARE AS NEAR AS
YOUR MAIL BOX



No Matter Where You Live

Ferguson's Bred-Up Seeds are as Close as Your Mail Box

Not every community has a reliable seed store. Every seed store does not have a Seed-Breeding and a Seed-Growing Seed-Farm, a Seed-Testing Laboratory or Trial Grounds, or a staff of seed specialists to make its service efficient, yet we are as near as your mail box.

"QUALITY SEEDS" is Our Slogan and the Conditions of Every Sale are

Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back

A Guarantee to Be of Service must be clear and have a well defined meaning and be based on reason and fairness to both parties. We, of course, positively give no guarantee, expressed or implied, as to size, certainty or quality of crops. No reasonable person expects this but here is

About Representations. We try not only to be truthful to the letter and the spirit of all our representations, but to even avoid making misleading suggestions. We try to make our seeds good enough to please you before they are shipped, but if we fail in this, **Ferguson's STRINGLESS GUARANTEE** absolutely takes care of all mistakes or differences of opinion.

Ferguson's Stringless Guarantee

This Guarantee Means Just What It Says and we fully understand that we must make our seeds good enough to be satisfactory to you or there is no sale.

Your Judgment Is Final. Your Word Sufficient.

You Are Made Judge and Jury The seeds are shipped to you subject to your examination and final acceptance within ten days after arrival at your station. These ten days are allowed for you to make your own germination tests, examination for purity, etc.

Some seedsmen may offer to sell you anything they think you will buy. We will not even sell you any variety of seed until by some test, observation or

information, we have reason to believe that it is desirable for the Southwest. We want your confidence in our ability and reliability as "folks" and as "seedsmen." What is more, we want to **deserve it.**

Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back. We want to be as liberal and fair as could be reasonably expected. If for any reason the seeds are not entirely **Satisfactory** to you, or you don't "feel just right" about the investment, you may then re-ship the seeds to us (by freight if over 35 lbs.) in original bags, just as you received them. On return of the seeds, we will refund you the purchase price and pay freight both ways without "ifs" or "ands" or questions asked.

All seeds, whether sold for cash or charged on account, or claims arising therefrom, are to be paid for in funds current in Sherman, Texas, or Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, when delivered F. O. B. our stations, subject only to these conditions, as given here, which puts all the "strings" absolutely in your hands.



Parcel Post Zone Rates

Zone	A glance at the map will show the zone you are in, measuring from Sherman or Oklahoma City. The Parcel Post rates are as follows on f. o. b. shipments:	First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction	Weight limit
1	Within 50 miles	4c	1c	70 lbs.
2	Within 50 to 150 miles.....	4c	1c	70 lbs.
3	Within 150 to 300 miles.....	6c	2c	70 lbs.
4	Within 300 to 600 miles.....	7c	4c	50 lbs.
5	Within 600 to 1,000 miles....	8c	6c	50 lbs.
6	Within 1,000 to 1,400 miles...	9c	8c	50 lbs.

For each 25c of charges add 1c as "War Tax" and allow one pound extra for packing and sacks, as our seeds are up net, which means "full weight."

Note how near you are to Sherman and Oklahoma City

For FREE Postpaid Prices and Information about Ordering see page 31.

The Essence of Efficient Seed Service

for the Southwest is

Supplying Bred-Up Strains of the Best Varieties for the Southwest

Our business is to supply SEED SERVICE. We are not merely merchandising in seeds. We offer SIX KINDS OF SEED SERVICE that make for certainty and safety in getting good seeds; seeds that multiply the power of minds and muscles to produce more without extra expense.

1. We Find the Better Varieties, for the Southwest, by testing promising varieties in our trial grounds. Have been nineteen years on this job.

2. We Find the Best Strains of these good varieties by growing them side by side under practical field conditions.

3. We Improve These Best Strains of the better varieties by plant-to-row tests. We do it every year. Offer you freshly bred-up stocks every year. No better way is known.

4. These Improved Strains, developed in our breeding blocks, are multiplied and grown for seed purposes, under our own supervision.

5. We Prove Good Quality by testing and analyzing our seeds for soundness, germination, etc., and in special cases treat with proper chemicals to ward off disease in the crops.

6. We Prepare These Improved Seeds and sell direct to you on Our Stringless Guarantee of "Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back."

Agencies for SEED SERVICE to Our Customers

In order that our Seed Service may be efficient and of particular value to the Southwest, we maintain an organization of Expert Seedsmen, Laboratories for Investigation, Trial Grounds for testing and "finding out." We have Breeding Blocks for our several varieties of corn, cotton, oats, etc., and Seed Nurseries for increasing and multiplying the superior strains developed in our breeding blocks or elsewhere.

We have specially designed Seed Plants to facilitate the cleaning, grading and chemically treating of seed grains to reduce preventable smuts. We have still another for cleaning and preparing our Cotton Seed, and two Gin Plants specially arranged for Ginning Planting Seed. We also have Seed Corn Plants for sorting, selecting, shelling, mechanically grading and preparing Certified Pedigreed Seed Corn.

All these agencies, working together under one organization for nineteen years have made possible not only the creation of new varieties of especial value to the

Southwest but the continual improvement of these varieties from year to year.

Creating and Developing High Yielding Seeds, as distinguished from mere seed merchandising, is a very practical way of "increasing the earning power" of the minds and muscles of individuals, communities, counties, states and nations.

The results of many tests by the Southwestern Experiment Stations prove these extra values to be \$5.00 to \$25.00 an acre, and upward. Multiply this by the millions of acres planted with these improved strains and you have a measure of the usefulness of Ferguson Seed Farms.

For the Southwest, Surcropper Corn, Ferguson No. 71 Oats, Ferguson Triumph Cotton No. 406 are significant examples. These and other creations of Ferguson Seed Farms, improved and re-improved from year to year, are annually adding millions of dollars to the created wealth of the Southwest in larger crops—your crops.



ONE OF OUR TRIAL GROUNDS where Vegetable and Flower seeds are Field Tested for Type, Purity and Adaptability to the Southwestern Climate.

Ferguson's Two Labels that Stand for Quality

Why take chances when we Improve, Clean, Grade, Test and Analyze our Seeds and certify that information to you on every bag?

Certified Pedigreed Seeds

This is our pledge of Honest Good Faith that our Pedigreed Seeds represent stocks of the Best Varieties for the Southwest, proven by years of patient testing, representing Bred-up Strains with years of scientific breeding.

It's sealed on to every bag of Pedigreed Seeds. Look for it, thus:

(See page 9 also).



In order to preserve the integrity of this label, and to supply you—farmers of the Southwest—with improved seeds, we maintain a staff of well trained, well paid, Seed Breeding Experts who devote all their time to this work.



Small Grain Nursery where seeds are tried, tested, selected and if proven to be superior, multiplied. This picture shows the planting of over four thousand separate stools of small grains. Seeds to merit selection here must stand the most practical tests, which science can make: Measured rows, equally spaced plants, and weighed crops. Strict scientific method makes "Certified Seeds" produce more.

Why Didn't the Seeds Germinate

Some people think that they can tell whether or not seeds will grow by looking at them. This is a mistake. In some cases they may be able to tell, but usually "looks" will not give the information.

Others plant in the field or garden, and if they fail to get a stand conclude that the trouble was due to faulty vitality in the seed. Then they guess, "were the seed bad," "were they old," "immature," "frozen," "heated," etc., or "was it poor planting" or "unfavorable season?" This, too, is a poor way to test germination. Better test the germination before planting. That's the way we do.

There is neither rhyme nor reason for planting seed that have not been tested in order to definitely know the percentage of seeds that will germinate. That is why we test our seeds.

Our customers want seeds that they know will grow and make a crop.

Germination and Purity Tests

Seedsmen should label their seeds, showing the germination and purity percentages as well as the presence of noxious weed seeds, if any be present. Foods, for man, feeds for animals, fertilizers, drugs, etc., are now universally required to be correctly labeled. Why not Seeds?

For Sixteen Years the officers of the Ferguson Seed Farms have vigorously advised the legislatures in the Southwestern States to pass laws requiring seedsmen to correctly and completely label their seeds as to variety, germination, purity and adulterations.

Seed Laws that Protect honest and competent seedsmen against the incompetent and unreliable seedsmen will give farmers and other seed buyers the protection that they are justly entitled to. Ferguson Seed Farms join hands with state officials to uphold the enforcement of all reasonable laws governing the labeling and sale of seeds.

Our Seed Will Be Labelled

Every Bag of Seeds sent out by Ferguson Seed Farms will be labeled substantially as shown below as far as practicably possible. This label gives you reliable information as to the soundness and purity of the seeds as shown by the analysis and test made in our laboratory.

Positive Information Based on Tests

Here it is. The results of the analysis of our seeds are shown on the tags. They give you the same information that we have as to the quality of seeds. That's fair.

Here it is, look for a tag similar to this on your Seed Bag.

Stock No. _____	Certified Pedigreed _____	Lbs. Net _____
Seeds		
Kind or Variety _____		
Test: Germination _____ % Parity _____ % Grows in _____		
Noxious Weed Seeds _____ % Kinds if any _____		
THESE Seeds sold subject to our STRINGLESS GUARANTEE of "Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back" as given in our catalog. The above analysis made by us, or for our account, on the date stamped hereon, is for information only and is not a representation.		
FROM		
Ferguson Seed Farms		
Sherman, Texas and Oklahoma City, Okla.		



In Our Seed Testing Laboratory Making Sure That the Seed Will Germinate by Actually Testing Them.

Developing High Yielding Seed Corn

Seeds get a pedigree by being grown from plants of tested yielding quality. It will be a good pedigree if the tests show that they are better yielders than others when grown under like conditions.

The Method of Testing, therefore, should provide a means of measuring and comparing the yields made by seeds coming from single ears, separate stools or plants. The best yielding rows indicate the Champion Strains.

Champion Quality must be proven by tests of yields and the quality measured by scales and tapes—not by whims or opinions about the “looks” of fancy points.

Our Certified Pedigreed Seed Corn of proven high yielding strains is produced as follows:

1. Usually 100 of the choicest ears are gathered from rows where champion quality has been proven by actual scientific tests. These, in turn, are planted in the following year in a similar breeding block, and on and on, from year to year. This not only avoids the possibility of deterioration or running-out of the strains, but

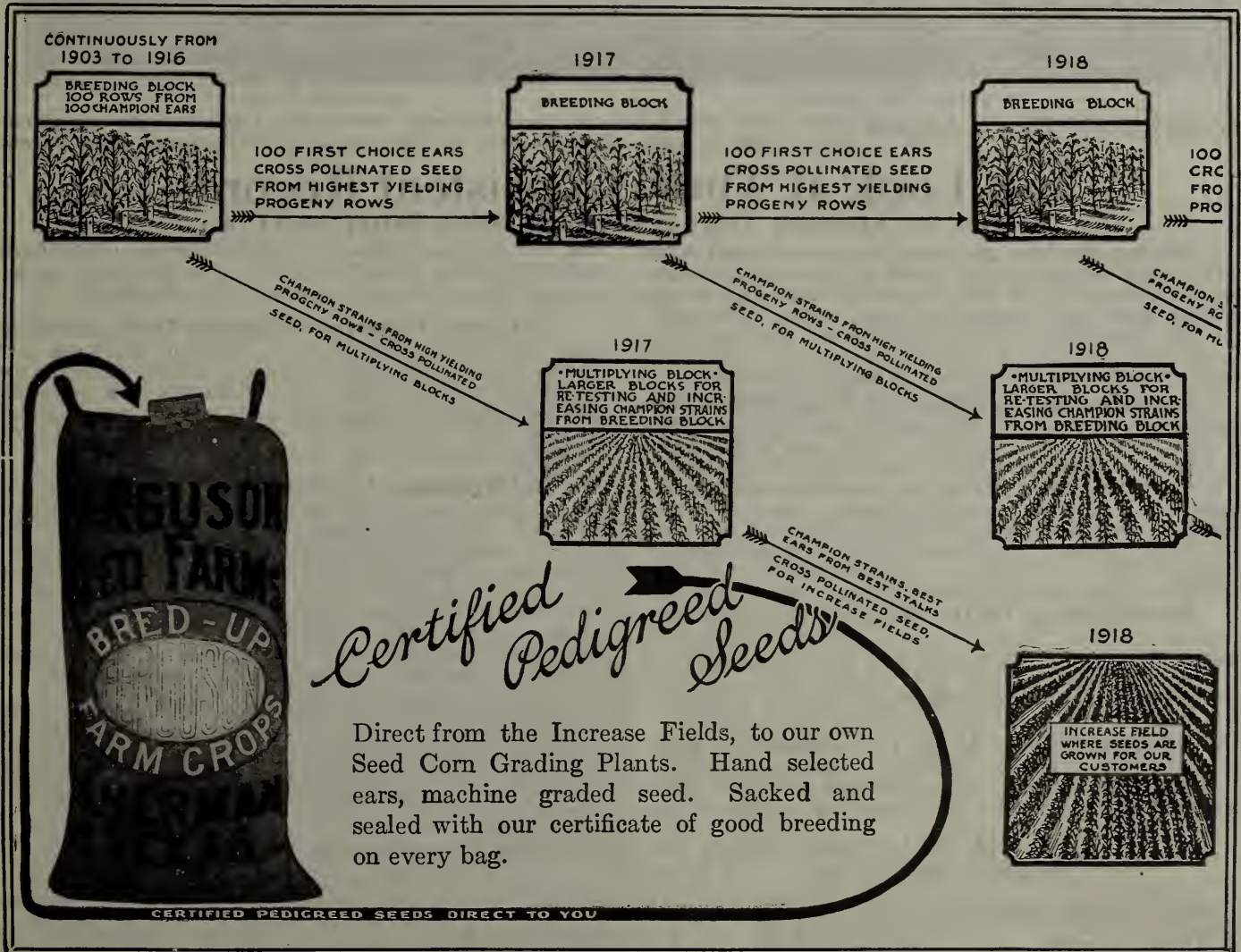
makes some improvements possible every year. Crib selecting does not do as much.

2. Champion Strains (in the case of corn) are further improved by cross pollination from ears of other Champion Strains of the same variety. Again the best score-card ears are selected from the Champion Strains in the breeding blocks, and so on, from season to season.

Recognized Standard Varieties are thus made better and better; improved and re-improved year after year, by saving the best ears from the best yielding rows in one breeding block for planting the breeding blocks of the next season.

Seeds for Your Fields. And it is from breeding block seed thus developed that we secure seed to grow our MULTIPLYING BLOCKS, and from these in turn seed to grow our INCREASE FIELDS to supply bred-up certified, pedigreed seeds for our customers.

Such are Our Methods for getting good seeds, with a good pedigree that produce good crops. Here is a chart showing the history of the certified pedigreed seed corn we ship to you to plant in your fields.



For an Extra 10 or 20 Cents an acre

We supply Certified Pedigreed Strains of Hand Selected, Machine Graded Seed Corn of Proven Best Yielding Varieties for the Southwest, that makes 5 to 20 bushels more than common Crib-Bred Corn. Order today.



Ferguson's Surcropper

Iowa Gold Mine

Investigate! Don't Argue! Each pile of corn is the crop from one row. Both rows of equal length and stand; grown side by side. Photographed in Test Grounds of Ferguson Seed Farms.

Just Look at These Consistent Records

Ferguson's Nineteen Years of Breeding Makes Better Seed Corn

During the last nineteen years we have tested nearly every variety of corn grown by Southwestern farmers. As a result of all the information before us, we are growing only four varieties of corn. "Why just four?" you ask. The answer is "Why more?" Are there any others that have proven to be any better or even just as good? The definite information at hand answers "No."

Investigations and Tests of Texas Field Crops Association. They cover a period of thirteen years, 1906 to 1919. Every variety of corn sold for seed by Seedsmen or farmers, or Exhibited at the Corn Shows have been put to the Utility or Field Test by growing them in rows side-by-side. More than a thousand samples of seed have been tested in various parts of the state. Over 50 test plots have been planted. The Results show that in every test SURCROPPER, CHISHOLM and FERGUSON YELLOW DENT have been among the best yielders—usually the best.

Investigations by the Texas Experiment Stations at Denton, Temple, College Station, Nacogdoches Troupe, Spur, etc., have proven that these three varieties produce the highest yields and are the most consistent high yielders. At Denton Experiment Station SURCROPPER made the highest yield nine years in succession.

Investigation by U. S. Department of Agriculture at San Antonio, Victoria, Greenville, McKinney, Marshall, Tyler, Terrell, Waco, Sherman and other places have likewise proven by scale tests on measured rows

that our bred-up strains of SURCROPPER, CHISHOLM and FERGUSON YELLOW DENT to be the most consistent and highest average yielders for the Southwest.

Arkansas Experiment Station Tests, covering over ten years, particularly in Central, Southern and Northwestern sections show that our bred-up varieties are among the best for that state. SURCROPPER is recommended especially for all light lands and for late plantings on any land. CHISHOLM and FERGUSON YELLOW DENT for any good corn lands.

In Oklahoma the Experiment Station has not yet published the results of its tests of varieties of seed corn, but with the farmers they are proving to be far better producers than Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White and a long list of varieties originally from Iowa, Illinois, etc. A good part of our seed corn is grown in Northeastern, West-Central and Southern Oklahoma. Most of our breeding blocks are at Sherman—just 14 miles from Red River—but some have been in Central and Southern Oklahoma. Our seed are at home in Oklahoma.

In Louisiana, our three varieties have been given a wide use. Here is the Test Record for 1918 and 1919 made at the North Louisiana Experiment Station. Both seasons were unfavorable and all yields were low, but note the comparison. The first four best yielders were from our seed.

Field Test of Seed Corn, North Louisiana Experiment Station

RESULTS 1918 TESTS

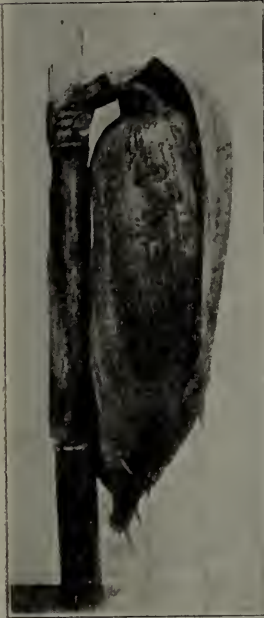
	Bushels per Acre
1 CHISHOLM (Ferguson's Seed).....	29.40
2 FERGUSON YELLOW DENT (Ferguson's Seed).....	28.96
3 SURCROPPER (Ferguson's Seed).....	28.50
4 FERGUSON JUNE (Ferguson's Seed).....	28.20
5 Ozark Famous	27.00
6 Vardaman	26.40
7 Sentell's White Dent.....	26.26
8 Robert's White Dent.....	25.50
9 Hasting's Prolific	25.06
10 Mosby's Prolific	24.76
11 Stewart's Yellow Dent.....	24.10
12 Calhoun Red Cob.....	23.10
13 Calhoun Red Cob.....	22.20
14 Calhoun Red Cob.....	21.60

RESULTS 1919 TESTS

Standing of Variety	Per Acre Bushels
1 SURCROPPER (Ferguson's Seed).....	23.2
1 Improved Mexican June.....	23.2
2 FERGUSON YELLOW DENT (Ferguson's Seed).....	25.6
3 CHISHOLM (Ferguson's Seed).....	23.7
4 Robert's White Dent.....	22.8
5 Calhoun Red Cob.....	21.9
5 Calhoun Red Cob.....	21.9
5 Stewart's Yellow Dent.....	21.9
6 Hasting's Prolific	21.4
7 Sentell's White Dent.....	20.8

Will you make use of this information NOW!

Crib and Field Selecting and Yield Testing as Means of Breeding-up Seed Corn



Good ear, good position and well covered tip. It takes stalk selecting in the field to develop this.

We give just as much attention to developing good stalk characters as we do to developing good ear quality. Every year all the seed for our breeding blocks and special stock seed blocks is selected in the field. But, why select corn in the field?

By selecting seed corn from the stalks in the field, we know the characters of the stalks. If we merely selected good ears from the crib the stalk characters remain unknown. This feature alone adds an extra value to our seed corn that will many times pay for the cost of our certified seeds.

It Pays to Plant Stalk Selected Seed Corn

(a) **Ears From Stalks That Stand Up, Produce Sounder Corn.** In breeding work we never select our seed ears from stalks that are broken over or blown down. The stalks must be stout enough to not break over. Likewise there must be roots enough to keep the stalks erect. By continuing this selecting year after year, we have greatly improved the tendency of the stalks to stand up against wind and blowing rains, thus reducing storm damage. This improvement alone may mean a saving of several bushels to the acre in your crop. If it saves only a peck on an acre it more than pays for the cost of Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seed.



Erect ears and exposed tips lead to weather damage. See page 6. Field selecting avoids this.

(b) **Ears That Hang Down when matured** are never weather stained or rotten at the butts like ears that stand up and catch the rain. This is a character that varies widely from season to season, but our persistent selecting reduces the damage that occurs in wet summers. If it saves 50 ears to the acre in your field, it will more than pay for the entire cost of the certified seed.

(c) **Ears With Well Closed Shucks at the Tip of the Ears** are less likely to be attacked by weevils, birds, squirrels, or rats in the field. In our southern climate, ears with shucks closely fitting over the tip keep better in the crib. A close fitting shuck affords the best protection against grain weevils.

(d) **Stalks With Ears at Medium Height** are less likely to fall over than when they are high up. They are also usually better ears. The height of the ears vary with the vigor of the stalk, but we prefer the ears that's low enough to easily "shake hands" with a man.

Chances for Mistakes in Crib Selection

(e) **Crib Selection of Show Seed Ears** is valuable as far as it goes but is likely to result in the selection of ears that are large and well matured merely because they have been favored in the field by extra space or rich spots. Such ears are probably inferior in natural producing power to good ears produced under normal field conditions.

We Avoid Five Chances of Mistakes by selecting seed ears in the field. By selecting seed corn in the crib we run a chance of getting a good ear that came from an inferior stalk that was:

- (1) Blown down, or (2) broken over, or
- (3) From a stalk that had the ear too high, or
- (4) Standing erect on the stalk, or
- (5) Shucks not closing over the tip to protect from weevils or water getting into the ears, etc.

When we select seed corn in the field, we take all these chances that we will get an ear from a stalk with poor characters, to only one chance of getting a good ear coming from a good stalk.



AN OBVIOUS ADVANTAGE OF FIELD SELECTING THE SEED EARS. Even "Everlastingly Keeping At It" will not eliminate some "throw backs," but repeated selection will reduce their numbers.

No Guess Work in Breeding Block Selections

The value of "selecting" depends largely on the completeness of the information in the selectors mind when the "selection" is made. Scientific seed breeding provides a method that develops complete information and therefore makes for certainty and safety of results in selecting. (See illustration below.)

These **Stalk Selections** and **Ear Selections** are made in our breeding blocks, where we may not only see the character of the individual stalks, but the average character of all the stalks from the same parent ear. We are thus able to be doubly sure of getting a good stalk that comes from a strain of corn that produces good stalks and good ears, as well as from single stalks having these qualities.

Crib Selecting of the Ears is a valuable means of improving the form of ears and the quality of the grains. It will not change the character of the stalks. It is necessary to select ears from normally shaped stalks as they stand in the field to do this. Field selecting supplements and completes the usefulness of ear or crib selecting.

Increasing the Yields

In **Plant Breeding** we can improve only the character or trait selected. Contrary to popular opinion, no amount of crib selecting of ears or field selecting of ears and stalks will noticeably increase the inherent power of a variety or strain to produce better yields. The only way known to increase the yielding quality is to test the yielding quality of "mother ears" and select from the progeny of individual "mother ears" ears that are known high yielders as described in chart on page 3, and practically illustrated on this page below.

Good carpenters do not saw costly boards by guess. Bricklayers use plumb-lines rather than their "eyes" to be sure their walls are plumb, etc. WHY should farmers trust to mere off-hand opinion and chance in supplying seeds for their crops?



Harvesting a Seed Corn Breeding Block on Ferguson Seed Farms

Each row was planted from seed of a single ear. Each row had the same number of stalks. Any variation in the pounds or quality of the crops therefore reflects the seed value of the progeny rows. This is the method we have followed for eighteen years that has made our Seed Corn "better yielders" and "keeps on" making it better each year.



A type of field damage that is associated with erect ears. See page 5.

Many farmers—a great many farmers—select the seeds on which they are to spend a season's work and opportunity by chance from what is convenient, guess at their goodness and never consider the results of the tests of seeds made by the Experiment Stations or the work of bona-fide seed-breeding seed farms.

We Breed-Up Seeds For You

We find the Best Varieties for the Southwest and breed them up. We determine their yielding power, not by mere appearance, but with scales to measure the crops, and tape-lines to measure the land. We actually measure their wealth-producing power. Nothing is left to chance or guess. We are guided by definite results, proved by scientific tests. Only the proven most profitable yielders are saved for propagating our seed supply. All our seeds descend from these high yielding strains developed in breeding blocks.

That is why our seeds have invariably made the high yields in Experiment Station tests. This is why it will pay you to plant our Certified Pedigreed Seeds.



Ferguson's Surcropper

See Below

Ferguson's Pioneer

The Reason Some Persons Buy FEED Corn is Because They Plant the Wrong Kind of SEED Corn.

Harvest of three varieties planted in three adjacent rows in our 1918 variety test block. We had under test 391 varieties and strains of varieties. All had an equally fair chance, having same number of stalks in the rows. The one in the middle above represents a type of corn that makes some people say: "This ain't no corn country," in dry years. Surcropper made better than 40 bushels on high prairie land when varieties of unacclimated northern corn and larger late growing native varieties in adjacent rows failed.

Increased Yields From Better Varieties

The explanation of the success of our Seeds is found in our METHODS of Breeding.

No other Southwestern seedsmen, whether he be dealer, merchant or grower, even pretends to be BREEDING-UP FIELD SEEDS with the same painstaking care for scientific method as has been done for so many years by the Ferguson Seed Farms.

Our HIGH YIELDING STRAINS are descended from pedigreed selections whose champion quality has been proven by tests made with the scales.

"Good Looks" and "Fancy Points" are also bred into our seeds as the awards at the Corn Shows prove. We put the "looks" into the seeds and the Corn Show Judges said "Best."

We maintain Seed Breeding Blocks on our farms, growing only pedigreed champion strains. The cer-

tificate on our bags is assurance to you that the seeds are the descendants of these champion strains of proven good varieties. See form of "Certified" label on pages 2 and 9.

Below is the chart prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, showing the yields in bushels and dollars, based on the results of a test of 66 varieties of corn made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Texas Experiment Stations.

We are reproducing this chart because it shows the real money value of well-bred seed corn, and further because these best yields were made by OUR seed of varieties originated, improved, grown and prepared by Ferguson Seed Farms.

Three State Experiment Station Tests Proved the Money Value of Ferguson's Seed Corn

Profits and Yields Per Acre From "Single Highest" and "Single Lowest" Yielding Variety

Tests Were Made at	At Greenville	At Troup	At Temple
Highest yielding variety was	Ferguson Yellow 43.5	Chisholm 17.2	Surcropper 33.7
Lowest yielding variety was	Leaming 11.4	Blow 4.2	Blow 7.6
Difference in bushels.....	32.1	13.0	26.1
Corn at 70c a bushel.....	\$0.70	\$0.70	\$0.70
"Gain by Ferguson's seeds"	Dollars per acre. \$22.47	\$9.10	\$18.27

Profits and Yields Per Acre From "Five Highest" and "Five Lowest" Yielders

Tests Were Made at	At Greenville	At Troup	At Temple
Average five highest yielders	40.6 bu.	16.9 bu.	Surcropper 33.7
Average five lowest yielders	15.9 bu.	5.9 bu.	11.8 bu.
Gain in bu. from good seed.	24.7 bu.	11.0 bu.	17.4 bu.
Corn at 70c a bushel.....	\$0.70	\$0.70	\$0.70
Average gain in dollars for good seed.....	Per acre...\$17.29	\$7.70	\$12.18



Weighing up the yields from the progenies in a SURCROPPER Corn Breeding Block on the Ferguson Seed Farms. This is the scientific method of adding quantity to quality in breeding-up seed corn.



**Quick Maturing Like
Northern Corn.
Resists Drouth Like
June Corn.
Plant in Spring for
Early Crop.**

**Plant in Summer for
Late Crop.
The Greatest Sure-Crop
Corn Known to the
West.**

History of Surcropper. Surcropper (an abbreviation of "Sure-Cropper") is a distinct type of field corn. It was developed, improved, named and introduced by A. M. Ferguson. In its original mongrel form it attracted his attention in 1901, a very dry and unfavorable season. The spring season was so dry that many fields of corn utterly failed. Surcropper did not. It made some corn when other varieties in the neighborhood fell down before the hot winds. This original stock was a very coarse, mixed or mongrel type of corn. Through many years of rigid selecting for good ear characters and breeding up by ear-to-row testing, it now produces very attractive ears, with large white, wide grains of medium depth.

Farmers in Five Southwestern States have come to believe in us, our methods and our varieties because Surcropper corn has filled their cribs when other varieties failed them. In the Corn Shows it rarely gets a ribbon, because the ears do not match up to the score-card requirements. But no mistake! It is a proven high-yielding variety.

Surcropper Has Won Unusual Recognition

Surcropper and Chisholm are the only two varieties of white corn recommended for general planting by the Texas Field Crops Association. No other white varieties have made the same consistent high average yields in the ten years' testing conducted by this association in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Texas Experiment Stations.

Surcropper Wins Corn Growers' Utility Trophy. We have again won the "Corn Growers' Utility Cup," this time with Surcropper. This is the trophy offered by Farm and Ranch, and awarded annually by the Texas Field Crops Association for producing the best utility corn, i. e., one producing "most bushels per acre" in tests conducted for the association by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations. This trophy has twice previously been won by Ferguson's Yellow Dent, another variety originated by us. (See page 12).

Surcropper is early, quick maturing, drouth-resisting. It makes roasting ears in 53 to 65 days, and usually requires only 105 to 120 days to mature, counting from planting to browning of the shucks. It is two weeks earlier than common native corn. It is early, like Northern corn, but has a great advantage in its drouth-resisting qualities. It usually yields more than twice as much as Northern varieties. The photo on page 4 shows this clearly.

It Is An "Early" Corn for spring planting or a "quick-maturing" corn for summer planting on stubble lands or potato lands or where cotton has been killed out. Its many good qualities have made it widely popular.

Has Made Best Yields in Experiment Station Tests. No other variety has made so many records for "Best Yields." Nine years in succession it has been the highest yielding variety at the Denton Experiment Station. It has several times been "First" in the variety tests at San Antonio, Temple, College Station, Nacogdoches, Sherman and at several places in Arkansas, usually securing these honors in lean or dry years. Even in seasons favorable to the longer growing types, it often comes in near the top of the list. It is a good yielder in all seasons and often proves to be "the best."

Puts Corn in the Cribs. Many farmers have written to us that Surcropper corn had filled their cribs when other varieties failed. If you want to be sure of a reasonable crop in dry seasons and a bumper crop in favorable seasons, do not fail to plant at least a third or a half of your crop in Surcropper. It's a good corn on strong land at any time, and the best corn for light up-lands all the time. The latter need a quick-maturing, drouth resisting corn. That's Surcropper.

(The amount of the gain from freshly bred-up "first year seed" is shown on page 11. See also page 7).

It is not only especially well suited for all uplands in Texas and Oklahoma, but has proven to be a good yielder in central and northern Louisiana and on up into northern Arkansas. It has produced some splendid corn in southern Kansas and Missouri, and unusually favorably comparisons come from Arizona and California. On the lighter, sandy corn lands, in eastern Texas, central Oklahoma and Arkansas, it is proving very satisfactory, and is now widely grown.

Its General Use is being widely extended. There are thousands of farmers in western Texas, in the Texas Panhandle and on up into New Mexico, who advise that its early maturing and drouth resisting qualities make it their best yielder. It long ago established a record for high yields throughout southwest Texas. Several times it has made the highest yield in the many varieties included in the tests at San Antonio Experiment Farms. A larger acreage is being planted throughout the Texas corn belt each year, as its good qualities become more widely known. That is the best thing we can say of it.

Prices and Grades. We offer seed of two grades distinguished by breeding records and nearness to breeding Block selections. Our Seal and Certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the Seal or Certificate is absent it is not Ferguson's Certified Seed. Watch for the Seals.
Certified Bred-Up Pedigreed Seed. Grown from selected high yielding strains, descended from Superior Breeding Block selections. To adjust prices to wide variations in markets we issue monthly "Ferguson's Seed Current" giving latest prices on all reasonable staple seeds, which see for latest prices.
Elite Bred-Up Pedigreed Seeds grown from highest yielding "Mother Plant" progenies from Multiplying and Increase Seed Blocks. Offered only when we have a surplus of our best strains to spare.

Pioneer Corn

See Page Seven for Illustration

This is not a "squaw" corn though it has a small percent of blue colored grains. It is a true dent corn, some forms of which have been improperly called "Squaw Dent" or "Dent Squaw" because of the colored grains. Its value lies in its adaptability to the conditions that enabled the early Texas-Oklahoma pioneers to grow corn when Northern varieties failed them.

Off and on for 16 years we have had in our variety tests, such strains or types of this strictly native corn as we have found growing in many sections of Texas-Oklahoma. Some of these were found to be just ordinary, while others were selected as foundation stocks for developing a distinctly useful, fruitful variety for the Western edge of the corn belt, that will be a worthy companion for our Surcropper, originated nearly eighteen years ago.

As yet we have only "selected" seed to offer. We may have "pedigreed" seed to offer in a few years. It is already a hardy vigorous good-yielding type, well adapted to overcome the misfortunes of Western drouth by a half century of "pioneering" on the Western edge of the Texas-Oklahoma Corn Belt.

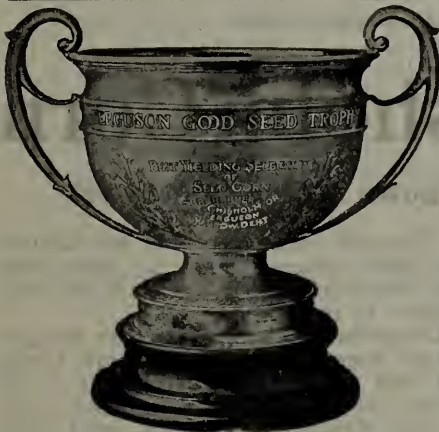
It is an early quick maturing type, very largely white with a sprinkling of calico or "squaw" grains.

A New Variety from an old stock with 60 years of proven success with Texas-Oklahoma pioneers

Some forms occur that are very largely blue but not in our strains. We expect to eventually eliminate the colored grains, producing a pure white variety, because the color of the grains have nothing to do with its inherent ability to yield bushels of corn at times when they are most needed.

We recommend this old strain under a new variety designation as "Pioneer," honoring the pioneers who have preserved and propagated the "fittest" types through many Western drouths. Among these, I want to mention Captain Dameron of Bell County, Texas, who as a returned Confederate soldier, propagated this type from the late '60's until I was old enough to "discover" its nourishing qualities in hoe-cakes. Also mention should be made of George Bishop, plain dirt farmer, editor, thinker, a man of affairs and ideas, who has pioneered with this corn for 20 years in western Oklahoma and is also "author" of a part of the foundation stock of what is to be the Pioneer of an improved strictly native corn for not only the western sections of Texas and Oklahoma, but for all Southwestern conditions requiring a hardy, quick maturing drouth-resisting variety of corn.

Price: Hand-selected, machine-graded seed, 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.75. By the bushel at \$3.25 per bu. Supply is limited.



Ferguson Good Seed Trophy

This is a magnificent punch bowl of about ten gallons capacity. It is offered by A. M. Ferguson and awarded annually by the Texas Field Crops Association to the farmer growing the Highest Yielding seed of either

**SURCROPPER, CHISHOLM or
FERGUSON YELLOW DENT**

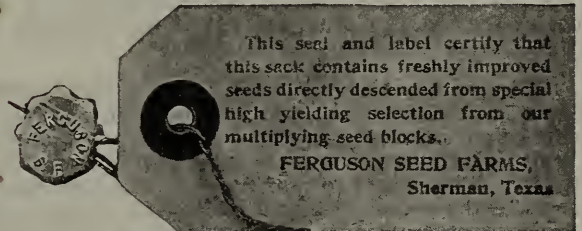
Every grower of any one of these three varieties is urged to contest for it. All that is necessary is to send 10 of your best ears to the Texas Corn Show, held in January of each year. For information about contests for this Trophy, write to Secretary Texas Field Crops Association, Sherman, Texas.

In every test made since 1914, A. M. Ferguson's freshly Bred-Up Pedigreed Seed have been tested beside the "Crib Bred" seed of his customers.

He is not contesting for the Trophy he has offered, of course, but

just to prove to his friends that he is always ready for a friendly test of "wits and methods." So far, in more than 40 tests the freshly Bred-Up stocks of Ferguson have made several bushels more per acre than seed entered by his former customers.

These extensive tests, made under Government Supervision have shown that a bushel of Ferguson's own seeds yields \$16.24 to \$26.08 more per bushel of seed than the best of the customers' seed. See table on page 11.



This label protects you as well as us

Our "Certified Bred-Up Pedigreed Seeds

are protected by labels like this. Sealed on to every bag, in order to protect you from misrepresentation and frauds. If you want freshly Bred-Up Seed from Ferguson's original proven high quality strains that have made the records for high yields in the Experiment Station tests, you can get them direct from Ferguson Seed Farms in original bags with their Seals and Certificates of good breeding on every bag. Just specify and insist on "Ferguson's Certified Seed," printed red, thus on the tags:

*"Certified
Seeds"*



An old customer who has grown fond of Ferguson's Chisholm Corn by growing it, offers this photo of "a Bunch of Beauties" as evidence "his faith" in Ferguson's Seeds is well founded.



Champion
Sweepstakes
10 Ears
White Corn
in Texas
Crop Show
Included
Here.
Grown
from Our
Seed.

Our Pedigreed Seed produced this for a customer. CHISHOLM CORN was named, introduced and has been continually bred up for twelve years by A. M. Ferguson.

Ferguson's Original Chisholm Corn

Undoubtedly the Best General Purpose White Corn Known to the Southwest

History of Chisholm Corn. This popular native variety of white corn was developed, as well as named and introduced by A. M. Ferguson. He has bred it up to a high degree of excellence since it was first introduced. Its recognition as one of the two white varieties recommended as "Standard Best Yielding Varieties for Texas" by the Texas Field Crops Association, is positive proof of its good yielding habits. It has received similar recognition in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Record for High Yields. Ten years' results of Experiment Station testing prove Chisholm Corn to be the best Medium Early Corn for the Southwest. It is needless to stop and detail the records of superior yields made by this attractive variety of white corn. The fact that it has been officially recognized as a "Standard Variety" in three Southwestern states is sufficient. It is as widely and popularly known as Ferguson Yellow Dent, and is an equally good yielder. It is probably a few days earlier, and stands drouth as well or possibly better.

As a Milling Corn it has no equal. Chisholm is a very attractive, strictly native-bred variety. It is attractive because of its sound, large, creamy-white, oily grains, that completely cover a bright-red cob. The ears are large sized in favorable seasons, but if by chance the season makes them small, even the nubbins will show attractive, well-matured grains, with a large germ. The ears are stocky, not slender, and usually covered over at the tips by heavy, close fitting shucks that give an excellent protection against weevils.

It is a Medium Early Corn, maturing in 115 to 125 days. The ears are usually 7 to 9 inches long and about the same in circumference. They usually have 14 rows of grains, ranging from 12 to 16 rows, with 45 to 55 grains to the row.

We have good seeds, carefully prepared, giving good germination tests. They "Look Good," they are good, and they will give good results at harvest time.

Remember: We sell no seeds that we cannot honestly and in good faith recommend for the best interests of our customers. That is the explanation of so many varieties not being listed in this catalog.

We recommend Chisholm as a safe white corn for general purposes, the best there is in its class for Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and northern Louisiana. It withstands dry weather almost as well as Surcropper Corn. General experience and Experiment Station tests have clearly demonstrated its superiority over other native and Northern varieties. See Louisiana tests on page 4.

Pedigreed Seeds, like pedigreed live stock, must have a record behind them showing that the offspring is actually worth more money. Live stock breeders pay big prices for sires that will increase the quality of their crop of colts, yearlings, etc. This same rule applies to seeds, but if you get the certified pedigreed seeds from Ferguson Seed Farms, you not only get better quality in your crop, but greater quantity also.

Prices and Grades. We offer seed of two grades distinguished by breeding records and nearness to breeding Block selections. Our Seal and Certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the Seal or Certificate is absent it is not "Ferguson's Certified Seed." Watch for the Seals.

Certified Bred-Up Pedigreed Seed. Grown from selected high yielding strains, descended from Superior Breeding Block selections. To adjust prices to wide variations in markets we issue monthly "Ferguson's Seed Current" giving latest prices on all reasonable staple seeds, which see for latest prices.

Elite Bred-Up Pedigreed Seeds grown from highest yielding "Mother Plant" progenies from Multiplying and Increase Seed Blocks. Offered only when we have a surplus of our best strains to spare.

Mutt & Jeff Finally Agree. It might interest you to know some of the results of Chisholm Corn I purchased from you. My manager, Mr. Brewer, remarked when he learned that I had purchased high priced seed corn, that he would get some corn out of the crib and beat me raising corn. His corn was planted a little earlier than the seed you sent me and we had no late rain and the soil on which he planted was better prepared but of about the same character as mine. He said by all the rules, considering the way his corn was worked and yours was worked and time of planting, etc., he should have made 8 to 10 bushels more to the acre. He phoned me last week that your Chisholm Corn would, on the contrary, make a great deal more than his "crib-bred," cheap seed.—JOHN GURLEY, McClellan County, Texas.

Official Government Tests of Chisholm Corn

Prove Better Yields Are Made by Ferguson's Freshly Bred-up Seed

In all tests of seed corn made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Texas Experiment Station and the Texas Field Crops Association (Upwards of 20 tests), Ferguson Certified Pedigreed Bred-up Seed (this means freshly—yes continuously—improved Seed), made from 3 to 9 bushels of corn more per acre than seed from former customers who merely crib-selected their seeds. This is for seed not over two or three years removed from Ferguson Bred-Up Seed. For the amount of gain for the best of the first year seed, see the table below.

This is the amount of practical advantages secured by ear-to-row Utility-Bred-up seeds when grown beside crib-bred or ear selected seed.

These extensive tests prove the efficiency of the ear-to-row method of breeding-up seed corn. Also that the seed improving work of Ferguson Seed Farms is efficient and practical.

The same series of tests similarly proved the advantage for our Certified Pedigreed Seed of SURCROPPER and FERGUSON YELLOW DENT. Every time the efficiency of our seed breeding work has been tested by the Experiment Stations, the results have proven that it is worth \$3.00 to \$20.00, or more, an acre to our customers.

A Word to Old Customers who may have a crib full of good corn grown from our seed. You want to increase your corn yields this year. It takes only 6 to 8 pounds of seed corn for an acre. Common crib-bred corn will be not less than 6c per pound. Freshly bred seed will cost only 3c a pound more and about 24c per acre. This is what it will cost you to get this proven advantage of

not less than 3 to 8 bushels of corn on every acre you plant—only 24c. Its true for every acre of corn you plant.

Our freshly Bred-up seeds have made you money before. They will do it again. Send in your order now. Have the seeds ready when planting time comes.

Trebled His Yield with Chisholm. "I had two acres of your Chisholm corn and gathered 60 bushels in all. On account of the drouth all corn is very short. My corn, outside of your seed corn, barely averaged 10 bushels to the acre, and that is a big average for the neighborhood and much less than the average for the county."—Chauncey Lowry, Rusk, Tex.



"Nubbing hand selected seed ears by machinery. Every ear saved for seed is carefully hand-picked and tipped before being shelled. From the soft spring shellers the corn is carried over two specially designed seed corn graders that eliminate the small and irregular shaped grains. Machine planters give best results when the seeds have been machine graded."

Do You Know Why Your Groceries Are High?
Read Pages 32 and 33
For an Explanation and a Remedy

Ferguson's Bred-Up Pedigreed Strains Yield Better in Government Tests

when compared with

His Customers' Best Yielding Crib-Bred Seed

Here are the average figures of more than 20 Government tests that tell you how much your profits will be if you plant Ferguson's Certified Bred-Up Seed Corn in place of best yielding selections of the same varieties from former customers.

The figures for "Customer's Seed" are for the winners of the "FERGUSON GOOD SEED TROPHY" only. If the comparison were made with the seed of those who did not win, it would indicate even larger profits for the use of

our Pedigreed Seed—6 to 9 bushels gain, or double the profits shown in the table.

The "Profits Per Acre" as given below is figured by valuing the corn at \$1.00 per bushel and deducting the extra cost of the Certified Pedigreed Seed.

The "Profits Per Bushel of Seed" should be approximately eight times the "Profits per acre," because a bushel plants approximately eight acres— or \$16.24 for FERGUSON YELLOW DENT, \$26.08 for CHISHOLM and \$24.88 for SURCROPPER.

Season of Test	Ferguson Yellow Dent		Chisholm		Surcopper	
	Customer's Seed	Ferguson's Seed	Customer's Seed	Ferguson's Seed	Customer's Seed	Ferguson's Seed
1916	21.96	26.19	21.48	23.35	20.58	26.68
1917	9.32	9.48	8.74	11.13	.....	16.32
1918	35.90	38.50	30.90	37.30	39.60	40.82
Gain in bushels by Ferguson's Seed		2.33		3.56		\$3.41
Profits per acre.....		\$2.03		\$3.26		\$3.11
Profits per bu. of seed		\$16.24		\$26.08		\$24.88

It's Not
What We Say,
That Counts.
Impartial
Government
Tests Prove
That It Pays to
Plant Ferguson's
Bred-Up Seeds



FERGUSON YELLOW DENT, Grand Champion Sweepstakes 10 Ears in Texas Crop Show, 1916.
Grown From Our Seed.

Ferguson Yellow Dent

First and Sweepstakes Prizes in the Corn Shows

Southwestern Farmers Recognize that whenever the Ferguson Seed Farms originate and introduce a variety, it is the best variety in its class. Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn was developed by scientific breeding fourteen years ago and has proven to be the best yielding in Experiment Station tests. A. M. Ferguson introduced and recommended it to Southwestern farmers in 1906. Since then it has "made good" on farmers' farms in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi and farther east.

It is popular with progressive corn growers who want a large, deep grained yellow corn.

It is the only Pedigreed Yellow Variety in the Southwest. Other varieties have been developed by selecting the ears to type, but Ferguson Yellow Dent was developed by selecting the highest yielding ears and then had the type of the ears and

the type of the stalk fixed from pedigreed selections. This explains why it has made such a wonderful record for consistent high yields.

Tried and Tested

Recommended by Texas Field Crops Association as a "Standard high yielding variety for the Southwest." This recommendation and recognition was not based on somebody's "opinion" or "observation" or "experience." It is based on the measured result of nine years of carefully conducted field yield tests, in comparison with all other varieties of corn grown by Texas farmers. These competitive tests were made at College Station, Denton, Troupe, Temple, San Antonio, Victoria, New Braunfels, Kerrville, Austin, Greenville, McKinney, Sherman, Marshall, Tyler and other points. It made the highest average yield of all the yellow varieties in the tests.

Approved by the Arkansas Crop Improvement Association as a standard variety for general planting on good corn lands. This recommendation was likewise based on field yield tests, conducted by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, covered many years and all sections of the state, and the approval of Arkansas corn growers.

Higher Field Yields in the Experiment Station Tests

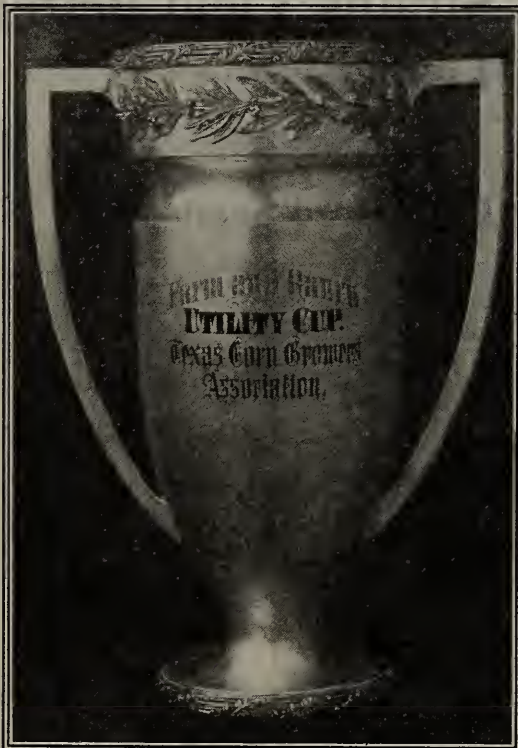
In Oklahoma the Farmers Approve It, wherever it has been tried. It is rapidly replacing the mongrel types of Reid's Yellow Dent, Iowa Gold Mine and other Northern types that do not withstand the hot winds of the Southwest like FERGUSON YELLOW DENT. Unfortunately no authoritative test of corn varieties have been reported by the Oklahoma Experiment Station. However, the breeding blocks in which we developed this variety have been here at Sherman (14 miles from the Oklahoma line), and in Central and Southern Oklahoma. We have contract fields in Northern, Central and Southern Oklahoma grown from seed bred-up on our own farms here at Sherman. We have ourselves conducted yield tests with the various yellow varieties grown in Oklahoma, and so far FERGUSON YELLOW DENT has made larger yield in every test. Our Oklahoma seed are grown in Northeast and in West-central Oklahoma.

In Mississippi and Louisiana it is finding increasing favor with the farmers. They are well pleased with the large, attractive ears, and the large, bright, golden grains. In variety tests it has several times won favorable positions. See experiment Station results on page 7.

The Highest Honors Won

Three Times Winner of the Corn Growers' Utility Cup. Utility stands for bigger crops. This is the highest honor that can be won by any variety, because the award is based on records of "Best Average Yields" made by any variety, in several practical field tests conducted for the Texas Field Crops Association, by the Texas Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These tests have usually been conducted at College Station, Temple, Greenville, Nacogdoches, Sherman and San Antonio, where 60 to 75 or more varieties or selections are entered in the contest. As an example of what this means in bushels in the crop, it may be noted that our seed won this trophy in 1914 and 1916, making several bushels more than any other variety in the tests.

Has Won Many Corn Show Prizes, probably more than all other Southwestern yellow varieties combined. These records are too numerous to mention. It has won "First Prize" and "Grand Champion Sweepstakes Prize" in several shows. These records taken with the many records for highest yields in Experiment Station tests prove beyond a doubt that Southwestern farmers are right in making FERGUSON YELLOW DENT the most popular yellow corn.



Corn Growers' Utility Cup

The Highest Honor that can be won by any variety of corn in the Southwest is the Corn Growers' Utility Cup. It is awarded annually by the Texas Field Crops Association. We have won this cup four times and has been won six times by our seed.

We Supply
You With
Certified
Pedigreed
SEED CORN
Improved by
Nineteen Years
of Breeding

Maturity and Adaptability

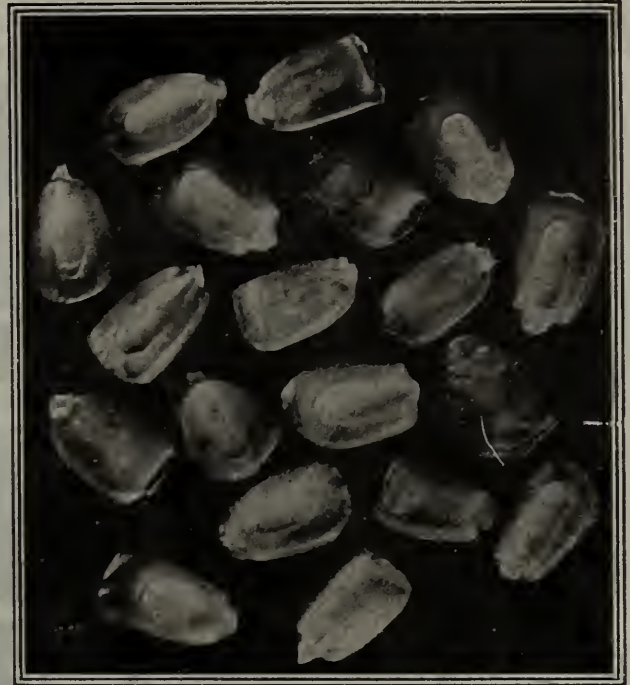
Ferguson Yellow Dent is a medium early variety, usually maturing from 120 to 130 days from planting. The ears are heavy for their size, blocky and well shaped, usually having 12 to 16 rows of very broad, deep, shiny, golden yellow grains. They always please. The ears usually shell out 82 to 88 per cent grain. The legal standard calls for only 80 per cent grain.

It has proven its adaptability to a wide range of climates, soils and seasons. It is a high yielder on uplands and produces magnificent results on bottom lands. It produces abundant yields of fine, heavy corn in Northern Oklahoma, Eastern Arkansas and Mississippi, and is a sure safe corn for the Southern corn belt in Texas. In Louisiana it is constantly growing in favor with planters who want a large ear with larger yellow grains.

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Elite Bred-Up Pedigreed Seeds grown from highest yielding "Mother Plant" progenies from Multiplying and Increase Seed Blocks. Offered only when we have a surplus of our best strains to spare.



These grains of **FERGUSON YELLOW DENT** are actual size. Large grains with large germs.



Accurate Information Makes Sure Money

The above illustration shows a close up view of the crop of three rows of corn growing side by side under uniform conditions; each was a different variety. This result was from our Trial Grounds. The difference in the yields would have been the same if a thousand acres of each had been planted.

If Ferguson Seed Farms make these tests year after year for 18 years, finding the "better varieties" by such tests, and then finding the "better strains" within these better varieties and then again improving these "best

strains" year after year, producing "Certified Pedigreed Seeds" of Cotton, Corn, etc., does it not appear reasonable and possible that we could furnish you with seed of better varieties, and better seed of the same varieties, than you could likely furnish yourself? The final answer is found in the reputation of our seeds on "farmers farms" and in the results of Experiment Station Tests. Such work makes it possible for you to spend your time cultivating well bred seeds. Will you order today, tomorrow, or "after while?" Be ready when you want to plant!



A Field of Ferguson Yellow Dent, Elite Pedigreed Seed at Sherman, Texas.

Ferguson's Scientific Methods Make Sure of Good Results in Breeding-up Cotton Seed

Pedigreed 5 to 10 Years	Strains 1915 Series	Strains 1916 Series	Strains 1917 Series	Strains 1918 Series
<p>FERGUSON'S BREEDING BLOCKS are used to test seed from single plants selected from among the best plants in the best yielding rows in the breeding blocks of the preceding season. Each row, therefore, represents the pure-bred pedigreed progeny of a superior individual plant.</p> <p>Rows 34 and 49 proved by TEST to be the Champion best yielders in 1915. The best plants in these Champion rows are selected for test in the breeding blocks of the next seasons. The remaining selections in the breeding block are usually massed for the rapid increase of stock seeds.</p> <p>OUR MULTIPLYING BLOCKS are used to further test and prove up these Champion strains. In this instance Strain 534 proved to be the best yielder and was accordingly used for the first choice increase block for 1917.</p>	<p>Breeding Block</p> <p>1st Choice Selections From Champion Strain No. 534</p> <p>1st Choice Selections From Champion Strain No. 589</p> <p>2nd Choice Selections Champion Strain No. 500</p> <p>Mass Increase No. 500</p>	<p>Breeding Block</p> <p>1st Choice Selections Champion Strain No. 609</p> <p>1st Choice Selections Champion Strain No. 644</p> <p>2nd Choice Selections Champion Strain No. 534</p> <p>Champion Strain No. 534</p>	<p>Breeding Block</p> <p>1st Choice Selections Champion Strain No. 765</p> <p>1st Choice Selections Champion Strain No. 843</p> <p>1st Choice Selections Champion Strain No. 861</p> <p>1st Choice Selections Champion Strain No. 873</p> <p>1st Choice Selections Champion Strain No. 888</p>	<p>Multiplying Block</p> <p>Mass. Inc. No. 500</p> <p>Multiplying Block Strain 589</p> <p>Multiplying Block Strain 534</p> <p>Multiplying Block Strain 609</p> <p>Multiplying Block Strain 644</p> <p>Mass. Inc. St. 609</p> <p>Mass. Inc. St. 644</p> <p>Multiplying Block Strain 765</p>
<p>OUR INCREASE FIELDS. Seeds from Champion multiplying blocks are used to plant the Increase Fields of the succeeding seasons. The next step is to increase these good seeds in order that a large number of farmers may be supplied. This work represents more than the four or five years indicated by the diagram. From these fields the crops go directly to our SEED PLANTS, which are equipped with specially designed machines for mechanically cleaning, grading and otherwise preparing seeds for the planter boxes.</p> <p>THE INFORMATION SECURED by laboratory measurements and by actual field tests in the breeding blocks, as well as the more accurate comparative tests of the multiplying blocks, supply enough definite information to make it possible to BE SURE, beyond a reasonable doubt, that we are propagating well bred strains of a high yielding selection.</p> <p>BY SCIENTIFIC METHODS we largely eliminate chance, guess and mere opinion. We rely on the efficiency of scientific method and the measured results of carefully conducted, accurate tests. However, with all these precautions our Certified Seeds are not perfect; not even absolutely pure-bred; but what is of more importance, they are the descendants of proven high yielding strains of the best varieties for the Southwest.</p>	<p>Increase Field Strain 534</p> <p>Increase Field Strain 644</p> <p>Increase Field Strain 534</p> <p>Increase Field Strain 644</p>	<p>Increase Field Strain 534</p> <p>Increase Field Strain 644</p> <p>Increase Field Strain 534</p> <p>Increase Field Strain 644</p>	<p>Increase Field Strain 534</p> <p>Increase Field Strain 644</p> <p>Increase Field Strain 534</p> <p>Increase Field Strain 644</p>	<p>Seed Propagating Fields Strain 534</p> <p>Seed Propagating Fields Strain 644</p>

FERGUSON SEED FARMS
BRED-UP COTTONS
SHERMAN, TEXAS

BACK OF IT ALL is twenty years of intensive, conscientious work by A. M. Ferguson and a corps of faithful assistants representing a large outlay of time, talent and money—the results of which are available to you at an extra cost of only a few cents per acre more than the value of just ordinary seed.

A SEAL AND CERTIFICATE of good breeding is placed on every sack of "Certified Pedigreed Seeds" sold by Ferguson Seed Farms. This protects US and will protect YOU from uncertainty as well as fraud. Insist that this seal be on every bag of seeds that you buy. See picture of sack above.

CERTIFIED PEDIGREED SEEDS DIRECT TO CUSTOMERS

Get More Money Out of Cotton

The World's Greatest, Yet Most Neglected Industry.
The South's Most Neglected Opportunity.

The South's Greatest Crop is Cotton.
The Nation's Greatest Export is Cotton.
The World's Greatest Textile Fibre is Cotton.
More people depend upon Cotton for a living than in all other industries combined.
We of the Southwest are in the most intensive cotton producing section of the world.

By comparison we may judge if our "punch" is alive and apace in an effort to take advantage of our opportunities.

Every year, hundreds of times, live stock breeders pay more to secure the advantages of a single breeding animal than the combined annual expenditures for the improvement of the cotton plant in all the Southwestern States. In other words, many live stock breeders are spending more money to improve their private herds

than the Southwest spends to improve the qualities of a cotton crop worth many millions of dollars.

Sweet Peas, Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Sugar Beets, Peas, Beans, Cabbage and a long list of flowers and vegetables have received more financial aid and more persistent effort from plant breeders than cotton, even though it be the world's indispensable textile fibre.

The How of What's To Be Done

Improving individual plants is the unit for measuring progress. So far as Ferguson Seed Farms are concerned, it is merely "keeping on" a work that was begun nineteen years ago. Improving the Cotton Plant, the single individual plants or specimens, improves the Cotton Crop, in a manner similar to animal breeders improving their herds from single animals.



NEW BOYKIN COTTON
UNPICKED FEB. 26, 1911
97.5% IN THE BURLS

Proving That Our Bred-up Strains of Cotton are 99 Per Cent Storm Proof

A cotton breeding block left unpicked until the storm-proof qualities of different selections could be tested out "by seven months weather, from August to February. Actual count on December 9th showed less than one-half of one per cent locks on the ground. Finally picked February 26th with 97.5 per cent of the locks still in the burs. Note the condition of the early bottom bolls.



Slow and Rapid Fruiting Cotton Growing Side by Side

A heavy killing frost on November 2nd killed all the unopened bolls on the slow fruiting kind (Rowden). The Early Rapid Fruiting Kind made three times as much as the Rowden and made it earlier and faster.

Moral: Plant early, rapid fruiting varieties.



Selecting Seed by "Looks" and by "Test"

The above is the crop from two plant-to-row tests. The parents "looked" equally good when selected but when planted in the test, Row 101 yielded 10.5 pounds at first picking. Row 94 had only 2.0 pounds open on same date. This is equivalent to 1270.5 lbs. per acre for Selection 101, and 242 lbs. for Selection 94. Selecting by Tests is more dependable than selecting by looks.

Some Things Dealers and Growers Do Not Do

Improving the Cotton Plant improves its "Money Producing Qualities," therefore improves the crop, and thus "strikes home" to the prosperity of the farmer, the community, the state and the nation. The following record explains to our customers the how and the why of cotton breeding as practiced by Ferguson Seed Farms, and how our improved seeds will help you and your community.

We Practice Pedigreed Breeding

These are two methods of improving Cotton:

A. **Mass Selecting**, by going through the fields and selecting good plants, good bolls, etc., after the ideas, fancy and "impression" of the selector. This is good as far as it goes, but provides no means by which good or bad judgment in selecting may be proved or disproved.

B. **Pedigree Selecting**, the best method, consisting of continually propagating from single superior individual plants from a parentage having its essential "money making qualities" comparatively measured by scales and tapes. The discretion of the selector is therefore influenced but slightly by "impression" and is based on measured proven superiority as to:

Quality Values in Cotton Plants

- (1) Proven good yields in parents and sister plants;
- (2) High per cent of lint to seed, or good gin "turn-out";
- (3) Large size bolls, and
- (4) Storm-proof quality of burrs;
- (5) Earliness of fruiting, and
- (6) Rapidity of fruiting (so essential under boll weevil and early frost conditions);
- (7) Extra length; (8) Strength; (9) Body, as well as
- (10) Lustre; (11) Drag; (12) Fineness of lint;
- (13) And many minor qualities that affect the money value of the crop to the farmer, the spinner and the oil mills.

The Plant Breeding Work is in charge of a staff of men who know, not only the rough and tumble problems of practical farmers, but are trained scientific plant breeders who have devoted years of study and investigation to scientific seed breeding problems.

We Practice Rigid Stalk Selecting, saving seed every year from well-formed stalks. Many farmers do not understand that our expert cotton breeders may judge the probable fruitfulness of a stalk of cotton by its shape,

just as accurately as horsemen judge the usefulness of their animals by their shape. Only seed breeders who grow their seed from selected stalks of pedigreed parentage do this. See diagram for corn on page 3 and cotton on page 14.

We Select for Early, Rapid Continuous Fruiting. This is very important if not essential for the preservation of the cotton growing industry under boll weevil conditions and along the northern edge of the cotton zone where early rapid fruiting is essential to head off the early frost. The advantages of such work is illustrated on this page. Such qualities are valuable under any and all conditions because they "speed up" the productivity of the plants.

An Example of Efficiency in Pedigreed Breeding

We are always alert to detect early, rapid fruiting strains which retain other good qualities belonging to our varieties. Substantial competent proof of the superior efficiency of our Seed Breeding Work is given in the tabulated results of seven Government tests on page 20. These figures show that our strains of Mebane Triumph were 38.8 per cent earlier and 14.4 per cent superior in inherent yield, to the seed produced by the originator, amounting to \$20.84 and \$17.90 per acre respectively when cotton was worth only 18 cents.

A Gain of \$20.84 per Acre, on the first picking certainly means something to farmers under all conditions, but especially to farmers having boll weevils, late planting and early frost to contend with. Mind you: Mere differences in earliness of fruiting of two well bred strains of the same variety was worth this much on every acre; \$208.40 on 10 acres; \$2,084.00 on 100 acres.

Such Positive Proof of Efficiency in our seed breeding work shows that it will pay you to plant every acre of your farm with Ferguson's Certified Bred-up Seeds. Figuring 16 pounds of planting seed per acre, our seeds are worth \$41.68 a bushel more than the originator's seed, because they produce this much more in the crop according to the results of nine Government tests.



Difference in Storm-Proof Quality in Two Varieties.

These photographs show the cotton in the middles on November 4th of two varieties of cotton. Both grew not ten rows apart in our variety testing grounds.

Advantages of Boll Selections

Well shaped stalks should have well shaped large, easily picked bolls. Only seed breeders making careful selections from proven good yielding strains from year to year, can hope to supply you with the best seed. Medium to large size bolls are valuable because:

1. **Easier to Pick.** When bolls are so large that pickers get a pound of seed cotton in 40 to 55 grabs, it is plainly an economy of 25 per cent to 60 per cent in labor of picking to avoid planting cotton that requires 65 to 90 bolls to make a pound, costing 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundred extra for picking.

2. **Usually More Storm-Proof** and thus more valuable because they not only protect against loss of cotton in wind and storm, but when short labor or weather conditions keep you out of the fields, also more certainly preserves the "grade" to the extent of \$2.50 to \$25.00 per bale.

Making Cotton More Storm-Proof

A "test" usually affords more reliable information than "expert opinion." Therefore, Storm-Proof quality is tested out in our breeding blocks before selections for pedigreed plantings are made. Merely "looking" at the bolls is not sufficient. We "test" by leaving our choicest selections unpicked until November, and sometimes January and February. (See bottom bolls in illustration, page 15, after being open for seven months.

Many persons who visit our breeding blocks in November and early December are surprised to find breeding blocks unpicked, showing better than 99 per cent storm-proof fields at these late dates, and marvel at the condition of unpicked breeding blocks in January and February.

The Money Value of Storm-Proof Quality is measured not only in the greater ease of picking cotton "out of the bolls" instead of "off of the ground," but also because it avoids "stringing out" that catches dust, producing low priced "blue" grades. When the spread between the grades is 1 to 3 cents for each grade, \$5.00 to \$50.00 per bale, extra storm-proof quality is worth more than even heretofore.

That's What Extra Storm-Proof Quality Means. The saving of only a few pounds per acre or 25 cents a hundred on the grade alone will more than pay the entire extra cost of enough of Ferguson's Certified Bred-up Seed to plant an acre.

Another Value of Storm-Proof Quality. Some varieties of Cotton must be "scrapped over" every time a few bolls are open, making it necessary to pick over "thin cotton" four or five times. The extra labor, cost and bother of such picking is avoided by planting Ferguson's extra storm-proof strains, and if it is really unavoidable, the entire crop may be harvested at one or two pickings with but slight loss in the grades or from falling out.

Maintaining Good Staple

Cotton is a Textile Fibre and according to its length, body, drag, fineness, lustre and other qualities varieties in value. The higher priced staples can be profitably grown in only a few favored localities having advantageous moisture and soil conditions.

The Medium Staple Varieties such as the better strains of Triumph, Lone Star, etc., ($1\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch staple) may be successfully grown in all South-western sections and are usually found to be most profitable to farmers because of their larger yields, better gin turnouts and larger bolls. Even with these varieties the local soil conditions are such that many sections normally produce a staple of only $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 inch or even lower. The larger part of the world's cotton has only 1 inch staple or less, and the New Orleans and New York "market basis" is on $\frac{7}{8}$ inch staple.

Extra Staple Varieties usually have small bolls, make low gin turnouts and are more difficult to pick. It, therefore, becomes a local problem for farmers and cotton factors to work out as to what type of cotton will give the farmer the most profitable results on a "per acre" basis.

The Money Value of Staple. In recent years some local markets have offered substantial premiums for medium staple cotton, ranging from nothing to 2 to 5 cents per pound, \$5.00 to \$25.00 per bale. Very frequently the farmer gets the same price for $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch staple as his neighbor for $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch staple.

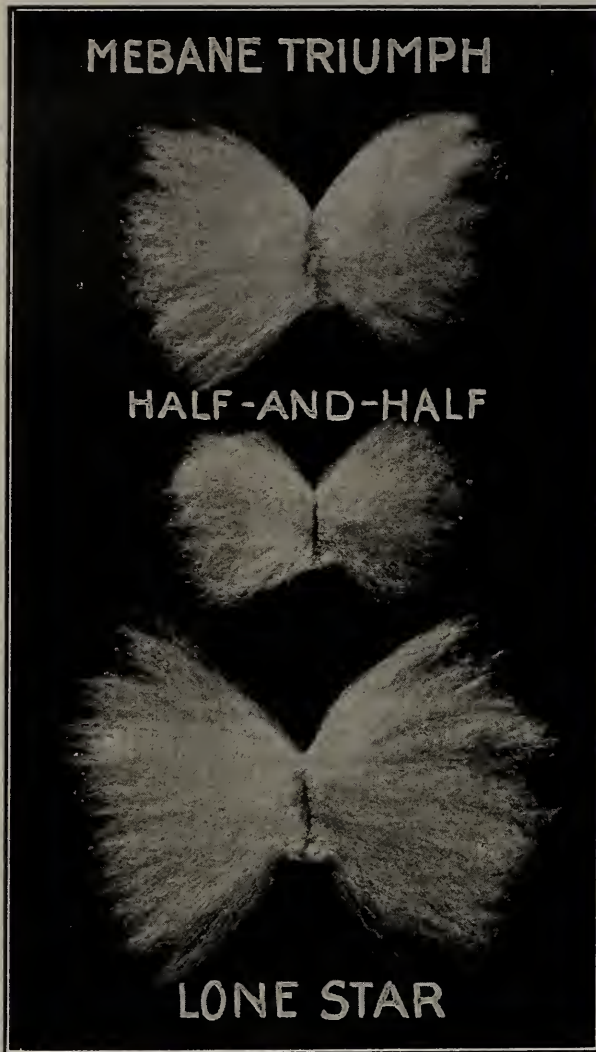
The entire responsibility for this condition is not altogether on the local cotton buyer. The farmers may help by growing varieties that naturally produce longer fibre.

Under present conditions Lone Star, a superior medium staple variety, is most promising for the average cotton farmer. Besides affording a good staple ($1\frac{1}{8}$ inches to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, according to conditions), it also makes good gin turnouts (35 to 42 per cent lint), has large bolls (37 to 50 per pound), is very storm-proof, easy to pick and is a heavy yielder in the fields. See page 23.



A Ten Saw Laboratory Gin

Used to gin small quantities of valuable new strains of cotton. It allows accurate determinations of per cent lint and at the same time keeps these new strains of stock seeds unmixed. See small roller gin illustration on page 19.



The Length of Fibre in Cotton is Important

The above cut shows the staple of MEBANE TRIUMPH usually ranging from 1 inch to 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches long; Half and Half from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and LONE STAR from 1 1-16 to 1 3-16 inches long. The staple varies with the seasons and soils. The samples photographed above grew in the same field, under the same conditions, in our variety test field.

To Keep Good Staple, in all Southwestern cotton is very desirable, and to attain this Ferguson Seed Farms actually measure the staple of every selection that goes into its breeding blocks. The staple on 3-to-5000 field and breeding block selections is measured every year. The highest standard for each variety is maintained and in some cases has been increased without sacrificing other more valuable qualities.

Making Better Gin Turnouts

Aside from gains due to better yields of lint cotton per acre, gains in better lint percentages is very important to farmers. Recognizing this fact, we have always kept such values in mind in cotton development. The advantages to the farmer are found (1) in avoiding the excessive drain on soil nutrients that go with heavy seed production, (2) the saving in cost of picking, (3) saving in cost of ginning, and (4) the gain in turnout of lint.

The Value of Our Seed Breeding Work to our

customers may be appreciated in counted dollars from the following illustrations:

Decreased Value of Land results from heavy seed production. No farmer grows cotton for its seed. Usually every pound of seed hauled away from a farm decreases its producing value. The older cotton states orig-

inally did not need fertilizers, but now their heaviest expense is often for fertilizers. Southwestern farmers should take note. The use of high linting cottons will help to postpone the day of the "fertilizer tax," which for the Georgia farmer is ten times more than all forms of government taxes combined.

Saving in Cost of Picking. Seed production is otherwise an economic loss to the farmer because it usually costs more "per hundred" to pick and harvest cotton seed than it brings in. Compare also the saving in the following example of cotton requiring 1200 to 1700 pounds seed cotton to make a 500-lb. bale of lint cotton, counting picking at \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Advantages of Picking High Linting Cotton

Wt. of Bale	Per Cent Lint	Wt. of Seed Cotton	Rate For Picking	Cost per Bale
500 lbs.	29.3%	1700 lbs.	\$2.00	\$34.00
500 lbs.	40.0%	1200 lbs.	2.00	24.00
Gains	10.7%	500 lbs.	Saving...	\$10.00

A Saving of \$10.00 Per Bale is equal to 2 cents per pound on lint. If the saving is only half the above, it is \$5.00 per bale, or equal to 1 cent per pound for staple.

Farmer's Saving in Ginning Costs. Cotton is usually ginned at 40 cents to 60 cents per 100 lbs. of seed cotton. In the above examples the saving in ginning charges will be approximately \$2.00 to \$3.00 in the first example and \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bale in the second. The ginner usually prefers to gin high linting cotton at the lessened return per bale.

Farmer's Gain in Lint Cotton From High Linting Seed

It is generally assumed that high linting varieties yield as much seed cotton per acre as low linting varieties. An examination of the results of many Experiment Stations tests seem to indicate that they do actually yield more seed cotton per acre. Especially is this true for Triumph, Lone Star and New Boykin when compared with low linting varieties like Rowden, Acala, Express, etc. It is therefore proper to figure the gain of lint cotton in better turnouts as an extra value in the crop. Figuring just the lint cotton at 20 cents per pound the following figures illustrate the great advantage of good linting:

Gains in Pounds and Dollars from High Linting Cotton

Seed Cotton	% Lint	Bale Wt.	Value
1500	40%	600 lbs.	\$120.00
1500	32%	480 lbs.	96.00
Gains in Cotton and Dollars..	8%	120 lbs.	\$ 24.00

Results similar to the above are common at many gins where the varieties mentioned are grown in the same community. The gain is equivalent to 4.8 cents per pound for lint cotton. If the example be divided by half, the gain is equivalent to 2.4 cents per pound or \$12.00 per bale.

"New Boykin Best I Ever Planted." "I have planted your Boykin Cotton for two years and I find it to be the best cotton I have ever planed. I will make about $\frac{3}{4}$ bale to the acre and the turnout is over 40 per cent. I have sold all of my seed that I had to spare and could sell 100 bushels more to my neighbors."—EXEL EKLUND, Travis County, Texas.

New Boykin Better Than Other Varieties. "I want to recommend your New Boykin Cotton. I ordered 15 bushels last year and planted 50 acres. I also planted Harvel, Mebane, Rowden and Apple Boll. I would not give New Boykin for any one of the rest. I have 300 acres in Boykin Cotton and it looks good to me."—C. J. JOHNSON, McCulloch County, Texas.

Crazy About New Boykin. "I have been planting your New Boykin ever since 1917 and am crazy about it. I first planted 1 peck of seed and had a dry year. If I had had all my crop in New Boykin I would have made \$1,000.00 more. I have 45 acres in New Boykin this year and everybody at our gin wants some of my seed. It makes 39 per cent lint. It has a great reputation around here. I have sold seed to two parties who live 12 miles from my home."—B. W. GRINSTAD, Williamson County, Texas.

The Extra Value Due to Better Gin Turnouts

May Be Summarized on the Basis of "a Single Bale" as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Saving in cost of picking..... | \$3.00 to \$10.00 |
| (2) Saving in cost of ginning..... | 1.00 to 3.00 |
| (3) Gain in value of lint..... | 5.00 to 24.00 |

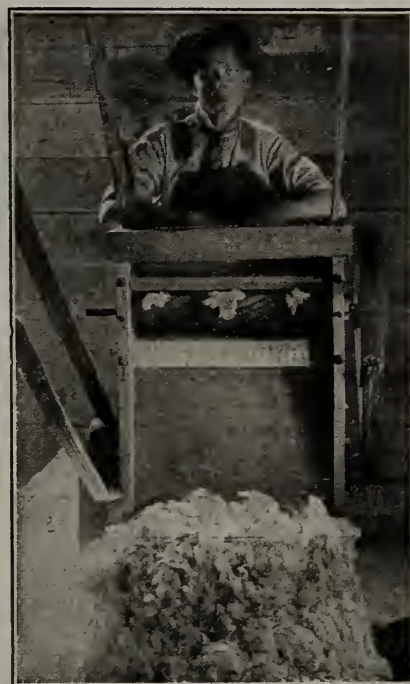
Range of Advantages for Better Linting, per bale.....\$8.00 to \$37.00

Estimating these combined advantages on a "Lint Price" it is equivalent to 2 cents to 7¼ cents per pound.

Estimating on the basis of "Dollars Per Acre" we have the following interesting figures:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 bale per acre..... | \$10.00 to \$37.00 | ½ bale per acre..... | \$ 5.00 to \$18.50 |
| ¾ bale per acre..... | 7.50 to 27.75 | ¼ bale per acre..... | 2.50 to 9.25 |

In Developing Better Linting, Ferguson Seed Farms make use of all the necessary instruments and precision machines to eliminate guess, chance or hasty opinions. Mere Seed Growers, Farmers and Merchant Seedsmen Do Not Perform These Valuable Services in Breeding-up Cotton.



Roller Gin

Has no saws. Used in ginning seed cotton from single stalk selections. This gin used with the balances, shown in illustration below, allows us to make accurate determinations of the per cent of lint in the seed cotton of each individual plant.

Larger Field Yields Most Important

Large Field Yields is the most obviously valuable quality of a good variety, or an improved strain of a good variety. In our breeding work we always compare the relative yielding qualities of the different selections by growing them in adjacent rows. It is the thoroughness of this work that has preeminently established the ability of our strains to make large yields per acre, as shown by numerous Experiment Station tests. See table on page 20 for results of actual tests.

Seed Growers or Merchant Seedsmen do not produce several hundred pure bred pedigreed selections and test them out by actual trial to find the one highest yielder, much less do they annually make detailed scientific studies of the "Quality Values" we have just mentioned. Bear these facts in mind in making your decision on seed purchases.

Better Yields of Lint Cotton Per Acre increase the returns more rapidly than any other quality in Bred-up Cotton. Figuring seed cotton for convenience at 10 cents per pound, every increase of one hundred pounds adds \$10.00 per acre; 200 pounds adds \$20.00, and 300 pounds adds \$30.00 per acre. When it is noted that our improved strains have frequently made 100 to 300 pounds more per acre than even other strains of the same variety (see page 20), it is easy to see that increased field yields is relatively more important. It runs to money faster.



Working Out the Per Cent of Lint in Individual Stalk Selections

All our cotton seed descend from carefully selected individual plants. These selections must prove up good linting quality before they are selected for further tests in breeding blocks. See illustration of Roller Gin.

When You Buy

Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seed

When you buy Certified Pedigreed Seed from Ferguson Seed Farms you get all the advantages which years of persistent selecting and breeding has put into their seeds, increasing their producing values in the ways just described. You get all the advantages of:

- (1) Early, Rapid, Continuous Fruiting;
- (2) The Advantages of Better Strains of Good Varieties;
- (3) The Saving in Cost of Picking Large Balled Selections;
- (4) By Having Better Storm-Proof Quality;
- (5) The Advantages of Good Staple up to the Best Standards of the Variety;
- (6) The Saving in Labor and Picking Due to the Better Turnouts;
- (7) The Saving in Ginning Charges from Same Cause;
- (8) The Gain in Lint Yield by Better Gin Turnouts;
- (9) The Advantages of Proven Better Yielding Strains of the Variety: The Certainty that you are Getting Selected Good Varieties, Freshly Bred-up Every Year, Grown and Prepared Under the Supervision of a Bona-fide, Seed-Breeding, Seed-Testing Seed-Farm.

Knowing the thoroughness with which our breeding work is carried on you may readily see why our seeds have been profitable for farmers and "Best Yields" in so many Experiment Station Tests.

Ferguson's Own
Strain of Improved

Mebane Triumph Cotton

By 13 Years of
Scientific Breeding

Best Yielding and Best Linting Mebane Triumph Known

Here is the Proof: The Ferguson Seed Farms is not merely just a farm where standard varieties of seeds are grown. We are not content to "let well enough alone." We have good varieties and good strains of these varieties, but we are spending much effort to produce better strains of these varieties for next year, and will continue to the next, and the next, and so on.

Ideals and Ideas are important only when they are fruitful of results. Our business is to help the

farmer to get greater returns for his labor. Therefore, when we offer our own seeds for sale the farmer has a right to know if there are any facts that indicate that our efforts are really producing BETTER SEEDS.

The records of the impartial and careful Government tests of our several varieties of seeds supply the facts that give a definite answer. Suppose for example, we take the official records for Mebane Triumph cotton. Here They are:

Nine Government Tests Prove Superiority of Ferguson's Mebane Triumph

Season and Location of Stations Making the Tests	Comparison of Yield of Seed Cotton and Per Cent Lint							
	MEBANE'S SEED		FERGUSON'S SEED		GAINS BY MEBANE'S SEED		GAINS BY FERGUSON'S SEED	
	Cotton Lbs.	Per Cent Lint	Cotton Lbs.	Per Cent Lint	Cotton Lbs.	Per Cent Lint	Cotton Lbs.	Per Cent Lint
1912 San Antonio Experiment Farm.....	480.	38.2	520.	37.2	....	1.0	40.	....
1914 N. Louisiana Experiment Station.....	971.	....	1234.	....	....	....	263.	....
1916 Arkansas Experiment Station—Mena.....	432.2	37.1	572.0	37.8	....	....	137.8	.7
1916 Arkansas Experiment Station—Scotts.....	1747.0	37.1	2061.6	39.4	....	....	314.6	2.3
1917 Arkansas Experiment Station—Scotts.....	738.9	35.5	832.9	34.5	....	1.0	94.	....
1917 Arkansas Experiment Station—Van Buren.....	1293.9	36.0	1267.5	35.7	26.4	.3	....	....
1917 Arkansas Experiment Station—Wynne.....	403.3	35.2	651.6	34.0	....	1.2	248.3	....
1918 Arkansas Experiment Station—Scotts.....	1347.9	35.5	1496.1	38.2	....	....	148.2	2.7
1918 Arkansas Experiment Station—Scotts.....	1319.4	37.1	1284.4	38.5	....	....	35.	1.4
Average Yield of Nine Government Tests in Three States	970.4	36.5	1102.2	36.9	.....	.....	131.8	0.4

How Such Superiority is Gained. We need not make claims or explanations. The cold facts of nine Government tests show an average gain of .4 per cent lint turnout and 131.8 pounds seed cotton per acre for Ferguson's Pedigreed Seed. The consistency of the results may make you want to know how they were made possible.

Breeding Early Rapid Fruiting into Triumph is very important under boll weevil conditions, and also along the north side of the cotton belt where late planting and early frosts shorten up the growing season. Early and rapid fruiting is a desirable quality for all conditions. We are always on the alert for earlier strains which retain the other good qualities of the variety. Our strains have been proven by repeated tests to be 38.8 per cent earlier than the best other strains. See table below for results of

seven comparative tests by the Arkansas Experiment Station. A gain of \$20.84 per acre at the first picking certainly means something to farmers under all conditions, but it should appeal very strongly to those farmers having late planting, early frost, or boll weevils to contend with.

Mind you! Mere differences in the earliness in the seeds of two strains of the same variety was worth this amount. "Is it worth while on my farm?" you ask. Let's see: If you gain this much on one acre, it means 100 times this much to you if you grow 100 acres of cotton, or \$2,084.00.

These increases prove that it pays to plant our Bred-up Cotton Seed. These results show that our seed are worth from \$20.00 to \$40.00 per bushel more than the best seed from other sources. They have PAID others. THEY WILL PAY YOU.

Greater Profits From Ferguson's Seeds in Seven Government Tests

Location of Experiment Station and Date of the Tests	Dollars Per Acre for Seed and Lint							
	First Picking				Total Yield			
	Ferguson's Triumph	Mebane's Triumph	Dollars Gained		Ferguson's Triumph	Mebane's Seeds	Dollars Gained	
		Ferguson's Seeds	Mebane's Seeds	Ferguson's Triumph	Mebane's Seeds	Ferguson's Triumph	Mebane's Seeds	
Scott's Arkansas.....1916....	\$54.64	\$30.40	\$24.24	.....	\$176.54	\$144.10	\$32.44	.....
Mena, Arkansas.....1916....	26.69	18.94	7.75	.....	47.80	36.15	11.65	.....
Van Buren, Arkansas.....1917....	49.93	53.17	.....	\$3.24	147.46	153.44	.....	\$5.98
Scotts, Arkansas.....1917....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.14	85.34	11.80	.....
Wynne, Arkansas.....1917....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92.97	46.95	36.02	.....
Scotts, Arkansas.....1918....	101.57	80.90	20.67	.....	176.04	176.96	.....	.92
Scotts, Arkansas.....1918....	139.56	84.77	54.79	.....	205.14	174.89	30.25	.....
Average Yield in Seven Experiments.....	\$74.48	\$53.64	\$20.84	.....	\$134.73	\$116.83	\$17.90	.....
Gain Dollars per acre by Ferguson's Seeds	First Picking	\$20.84	Gain Total Crop	\$17.90				
Gain in Per Cent of Yield			28.8%			14.4%		

If you have ordinary country run Mebane Triumph remember that Ferguson's Seed would show up better on your fields, because the above tests were with the selected seeds direct from the originator and Ferguson's own Bred-up strains. It will cost you but a slight amount to make your labor worth this much more by using Ferguson's Best Bred-up seeds.

In a test of 34 varieties of Cotton in 1918 at North Louisiana Experiment Station, our Mebane Triumph was first in yield of lint and dollars per acre.

Prices and Grades. We offer seed of two grades distinguished by breeding records and nearness to breeding Block selections. Our Seal and Certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the Seal or Certificate is absent it is not "Ferguson's Certified Seed." Watch for the Seals.

Certified Bred-Up Pedigreed Seed. Grown from selected high yielding strains descended from Superior Breeding Block selections. To adjust prices to wide variations in markets we issue monthly "Ferguson's Seed Current" giving latest prices on all seasonable staple seeds, which see for latest prices.

Elite Bred-Up Pedigreed Seeds grown from highest yielding "Mother Plant" progenies from Multiplying and Increase Seed Blocks. Offered only when we have a surplus of our best strains to spare.



Ferguson's Latest Production **Ferguson's Triumph No. 406** A New Strain Originated in 1914

Producing More Cotton, Better Lint, Larger Bolls, Better Gin Turnout Than Even Our Own Mebane Triumph

Happiness is the Greatest Thing that men strive for. We have longed to help the Southwestern farmer to get more for his industry. Just think, in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas there are about 16,800,000 acres of cotton. Fully half of this is in TRIUMPH Cotton in some degree of purity. The average yield is only 149 lbs. of lint cotton per acre or less than one-third of a bale.

To Increase the Yields of "Everybody's Cotton" 15.3 per cent (no more than we have increased our MEBANE TRIUMPH over the MEBANE TRIUMPH of the originator), would add 22.8 lbs. per acre, and increase the value of the crop to Southwestern farmers by \$114,912,000 annually, which would be \$273.60 for every 40-acre patch.

This would not be a great achievement in the minds of some of the scholastics in our big Universities and yet the yearly gain in cotton production resulting from the general use of FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 Cotton would build one great university every year.

And still, I am offering just this much and more, potential prosperity to the Southwest, and to every 40-acre cotton farmer. The biggest "trouble" we have is having to "work to earn enough money" to keep this seed-breeding business going ahead to larger and grander usefulness. Some of these days I am going to turn "the work" over to some one else so I will "have time to play" with this Seed-Breeding pastime.

FERGUSON'S TRIUMPH NO. 406 is a better cotton than Ferguson Mebane Triumph reported on by the Experiment Stations as being 15.3 per cent better yielder than the originator's seed. Certainly Ferguson Triumph No. 406 is 20 per cent better than "Everybody's Cotton." We are reasoning from reasonably well established facts. FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 is a new variety or strain of cotton that is easily worth not less than \$10.00 an acre more to any Southwestern cotton farmer. This requires an increase of only a few pounds of lint cotton per acre at present prices.

Ferguson's Triumph No. 406 was "introduced" in 1919 with this modest statement: "Our tests have developed that one of our Mebane Triumph strains (hereafter called "Ferguson Triumph No. 406") is so decidedly superior to even our own high yielding regular Triumph, that we are making special efforts to ultimately grow all our Triumph cotton from this strain. In our tests for three years past it has not only been the best yielding strain, but also produces a superior quality and length of staple and has made an exceptionally good record for high per cent of lint—38 to 41 per cent.

It has now been in the hands of our customers for two years. Its "making good" with customers and in Experiment Station tests just as our seeds usually do.

Some Figures on Ferguson Triumph No. 406

I am not going to give you the figures from our own field yield tests. They are reliable enough to us but under a possible suspicion of being "hopeful." But

"old time" readers of our catalogs have noticed that we have a habit of sending our seeds to the Experiment Stations so that we (and the seeds) may be "shown up" if not good, and "blown up" if they make a creditable showing. You know the results.

Now to the Figures of the Tests. We sent seed of our MEBANE TRIUMPH and also FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 to the Arkansas Experiment Station. The Station reported the results of two tests, both at Scotts, as follows (the figures are for dollars per acre for lint and seed at 1918 prices):

	Primary Test	Check Test
FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406.....	\$205.14	\$176.05
OUR OWN MEBANE TRIUMPH.....	175.38	169.46

Gain by Ferguson Triumph No. 406...\$ 29.76 \$ 16.58

Average Gain Per Acre.....\$23.17

Some Lead Pencil Farming. The above figures represent actual results of a Government test showing the difference between two strains of our own seed—an average superiority for FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 of \$23.17 an acre at Scotts, Arkansas. But on pages 16 and 17 it is evidenced that our MEBANE TRIUMPH was worth \$17.90 an acre more than "another strain" of MEBANE TRIUMPH. Therefore the theoretical increase for FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 is \$23.17 plus \$17.90, equal to \$41.07 an acre. The percentage gains are 14.4 per cent and 15.3 per cent, equal to 29.7 per cent gain.

Certainty and Uncertainty. You may be uncertain about the exact amount of \$23.17 over another strain or the exact per cent, and the additional \$17.90, when FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 is grown on your farm, but our tests and the Government tests make certain that you will get good money, out of every pound of FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 you plant.

In a test of 34 varieties of cotton by North Louisiana Experiment Station in 1919 FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 made the highest yield in dollars per acre and pounds of lint cotton.

Grades and Prices. Ferguson Triumph No. 406 "looks" just like MEBANE TRIUMPH, but it's "just better" in the field, at the gin and on the market. As soon as we get enough seed we will grow it exclusively in place of Mebane Triumph. Prices on the following grades will be given in Ferguson's Seed Current, a little pamphlet of current seed prices issued from time to time. It's Free.

Regular Certified Pedigreed Seed, grown from from high yielding selections descended from proven superior Breeding Block Selections.

Elite Pedigreed Seed, grown from the best of the proven superior selections in Breeding Blocks, the highest yielding "Mother Plants." When we have a surplus to spare you will find quoted in Ferguson's Seed Current, gladly sent free on request.

New Boykin Cotton Highest Linting and Most Storm Proof Variety Known

A Mutation from Mebane Triumph Quite Superior to Its Parent in Yields and Turnout

New Boykin is the name we have given to a sport or mutation from Mebane Triumph Cotton found in our breeding blocks in 1913, coming from our strain No. 8-06, A 7-11. The exceptional value of this new variety was fully obvious from its first appearance.

Some Cotton History. W. L. Boykin, for whom New Boykin Cotton is named, and A. D. Mebane were fellow members of the Grange and years ago often met at the state sessions of this order. Mebane secured seed of the original Boykin cotton and out of this came the original Mebane and in turn the selection subsequently named "Triumph" by the officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but now more generally known as "Mebane Triumph." Our mutation, A7-11 out of Mebane Triumph described above, called New Boykin is therefore a grandchild of the original Boykin Cotton.

Money-Making Yields By New Boykin

In this breeding block, where all the seeds had been planted with exceptional exactness to get the hills just two feet apart in the drill, this selection A7-11 produced 18½ pounds, where the other selections, themselves representing a favorite Champion High Yielding Strain, produced only 12 to 14 pounds. This represented a gain of about 30 per cent in yield. On a basis of only one-half bale (a fair average for good farmers) this would amount to 225 pounds or at 10c a pound to \$22.50 per acre.

The average per cent of lint of these original selections in 1913 was 38 per cent, with the different stalks averaging from 36 per cent to 40 per cent. We propagated only the best linting selection and now the general field average is close to 39 per cent lint. One field of 15 acres made 17½ bales, averaging over 500 pounds, and slightly above 40 per cent lint. In its present state of development 40 to 42 per cent of lint are frequent.



Do You Believe There Is Anything in Seed Breeding?

Some "good things" for this world are chance discoveries, but usually most discoveries are made by persons who are "on the look-out." The original NEW BOYKIN COTTON was a chance mutation, but its discovery and isolation was made possible by our system of breeding blocks. Its grandparent belonged to a champion strain of Mebane Triumph from which many selected plants were saved. Its parent (strain 8-06) was likewise a champion strain from which numerous selections were planted in the breeding block of 1913. One of these selections, while resembling its brother-in-parentage, proved to be noticeably different and superior in several agricultural qualities. Its discovery is shown above, as photographed November 22, 1913. The adjacent rows have the same number and spacing of stalks. The stalks are just two feet apart in the drill. Its superiority over Mebane Triumph is obvious.

In Variety Test Fields when grown side by side with other varieties of Cotton it has proven to be an exceptionally good yielder, exceeding in yield of lint cotton per acre, in per cent of lint, and in dollars. Read these significant results:

New Boykin Produces Better Than Cleveland or Rowden

By the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Location of Station	Yield of Dollars Per Acre for Seed and Lint.			
	Season of Test	New Boykin	Cleveland	Rowden
Scotts	1917	\$117.42	\$104.95	\$ 99.72
Scotts	1918	190.45	176.75	176.98
Scotts	1918	178.76	168.19	160.44
Van Buren.....	1917	181.95	153.99	145.01
Van Buren.....	1918	236.26	198.41	208.24
Wynne	1917	61.96	51.84	61.03
Moscow	1916	84.88	95.53	98.13
Burdette	1918	170.69	163.01	137.22
Burdette	1918	134.07	127.59	108.15
Conway County.....	1918	69.76	55.35	104.36
Poinset County.....	1918	194.17	208.06	203.81
Arkansas County.....	1918	67.14	51.19	46.33
Average 12 Tests.....		\$140.63	\$129.59	\$129.05

In these extensive tests the average increase of NEW BOYKIN over CLEVELAND was \$11.06 per acre; over ROWDEN, \$11.58 per acre.

New Boykin Cotton stood FIRST in an average of three tests of 25 standard varieties by the Arkansas Experiment Station in 1918, producing \$195.24 per acre for lint and seed. The next nearest variety was \$10.29 less per acre.

New Boykin stood FIRST in a test of 70 varieties at Van Buren, Arkansas, in 1917, producing \$181.95 per acre. The next best variety was \$163.79 or \$18.16 less per acre. It was second in 1918 in a test of 25 varieties, producing \$236.36 for lint and seed at the prices then current. At Scott's, Arkansas, in this same series of tests New Boykin stood third at first picking with \$140.73 and LONE STAR stood first in value of lint and seed.

Customer's Verdict on New Boykin

We have tried to get reports from all who planted NEW BOYKIN. All the replies that came in report increased yields, exceptionally large, extra storm-proof bolls, and a lint turnout from 38 per cent to upwards of 40 per cent. All who raised seed are going to plant them another year. Many have already ordered additional supplies.

Prices and Grades. We offer seed of two grades distinguished by breeding records and nearness to breeding Block selections. Our Seal and Certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the Seal or Certificate is absent it is not "Ferguson's Certified Seed." Watch for the Seals.

Certified Bred-Up Pedigreed Seed. Grown from selected high yielding strains, descended from superior Breeding Block selections. To adjust prices to various variations in markets we issue monthly "Ferguson's Seed Current" giving latest prices on all seasonable staple seeds, which see for latest prices.

Elite Bred-Up Pedigreed Seeds grown from highest yielding "Mother Plant" progenies from Multiplying and Increase Seed Blocks. Offered only when we have a surplus of our best strains to spare.

800 lbs. New Boykin Lint Cotton per Acre. "In 1917 I made a little over 800 lbs. of lint cotton off of one acre planted from 1 peck of New Boykin Cotton Seed. This was about 300 lbs. more lint to the acre than made off of any other cotton. There were 100 or more acres of cotton in the same field and every acre of it was as good as the land where the New Boykin was planted. Out of 20 bales I have ginned this year, it has a turnout of 40 per cent line. I think New Boykin is the quickest to mature and open and easiest to pick of any cotton I have ever seen."—D. V. Hill, Fannin County, Texas.



Lone Star Cotton. A typical stalk removed from the field in November. The limbing shows early, rapid and continuous fruiting habits.

Note the
Large Size
 of even the
Late Bolls
 and the
**Storm-Proof
 Quality**
 of the
**Low
 Early Bolls**
**Better Quality of Lint
 Sells for More Money**
Larger Bolls
More Storm Proof

**Large Bolls
 Good Gin Turn-outs** **Lone Star Cotton**

**A Medium Long
 Staple**

We have been breeding LONE STAR for eleven years. We were the first to ask for recognition of the advantages of LONE STAR and to positively recommend it for general use throughout the Southwest. These recommendations, backed up by the satisfaction secured by our customers caused much attention to be given to it by cotton buyers interested in extra quality staple.

In recent years the Government has maintained a propaganda to encourage the wider use of LONE STAR. It deserves it. However, it has suffered by exaggerated praise, and the distribution of some undesirable lots of seed by "exploitation" seed dealers.

LONE STAR is an excellent variety of cotton aside from the extra values due to its staple. It has extra large storm-proof bolls, produces good gin turnouts, 35 to 42 per cent, and field yields that are generally satisfactory to the growers in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. We receive many orders from all customers wanting the latest improved strains.

In Experiment Station Tests Lone Star has averaged larger yields than Acala and other extra staple varieties. It is also more storm proof, has larger bolls, easier picked and makes much better gin turn-outs than Acala or Express

LONE STAR FROM OUR SEED STOOD FIRST in a test of fifteen varieties in Little River County, Arkansas, in 1917, producing \$266.09 per acre for seed and lint. **LIKEWISE** in a test at Scotts, Arkansas, in 1918 Lone Star stood first, producing \$236.26 for lint and seed. It stood third in a test in Greene County in 1917, producing \$112.50 per acre.

THE GOOD POINTS OF LONE STAR

1. Larger Bolls—Hence easier to pick. 37 to 60 bolls to the pound of seed cotton under average conditions. This is much better than 75 to 125 grabs to pick a pound from an ordinary small balled cotton.

2. More Storm Proof—This is worth more than ordinarily considered. Note how storm-proof quality saves and makes money. First, IT AVOIDS LOSS by cotton falling out and being lost. In case of severe wind-storm or beating rain the loss may amount to many pounds per acre. It will not be lost with our extra special storm-proof LONE STAR. Fields have been left unpicked until November, December and even late into January with a loss of missing locks of less than one per cent.

3. The Better Grade in the Lint alone, resulting from the extra storm-proof quality, will bring a return that will more than pay for the cost of the well-bred seed.

4. Field Yields are as good, if not noticeably better than some strains of Mebane Triumph. It's an earlier, more rapid fruiting, a better linting and a better yielding cotton than Rowden, Acala or other medium staple varieties.

5. High per cent of lint in seed cotton, ranging with Mebane Triumph from 35 per cent to 42 per cent, depending on seasonal conditions.

6. The Staple Sells for More Money. In any market where the buyers pull the staple to fix prices, and do not depend on just "grades" alone, LONE STAR lint brings a premium over Mebane Triumph ranging from ½c to 5c per pound. This is equal to \$2.50 to \$25.00 per bale extra. See illustration on page 18.

Prices and Grades. We offer seed of two grades distinguished by breeding records and nearness to breeding Block selections. Our Seal and Certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the Seal or Certificate is absent it is not "Ferguson's Certified Seed." Watch for the Seals.

Certified Bred-Up Pedigreed Seed. Grown from selected high yielding strains descended from Superior Breeding Block selections. To adjust prices to wide variations in markets we issue monthly "Ferguson's Seed Current" giving latest prices on all seasonable staple seeds, which see for latest prices.

Elite Bred-Up Pedigreed Seeds grown from highest yielding "Mother Plant" progenies from Multiplying and Increase Seed Blocks. Offered only when we have a surplus of our best strains to spare.

Breeding Up Small Grains

More Complete Information on Small Grains will be Found
in Our Fall Circular

The "plant-to-row" breeding method, which produced Ferguson No. 71 Oats, and by which we are breeding-up the small grains is used by scientific seed breeders the world over and is endorsed by the leading Experiment Stations. The procedure is as follows:

Hundreds of promising plants are selected from fields of the best varieties. The seeds of these plants are then sown in separate rows for testing side-by-side. The rows are carefully observed by men trained to see which ones are most resistant to drouth and rust and which ones lodge the least. At harvest each row is threshed and weighed separately to find out which ones yield the most grain.

Valuable strains are found in this way. The next year these leading strains are planted in larger blocks for further testing under field conditions. Those which again prove themselves superior are planted the third year in "Increase Blocks."

The process is continued year after year until the best strain has been thoroughly tested and has unquestionably proved itself to be the best yielder in good years and in bad, through hard winters, through rust and through drouth. Not until then is it considered worthy of being sold as a pedigreed strain by Ferguson Seed Farms.

Massed Selections

Improvement by pedigreed strain cannot be developed quickly. It took nine years to single out the variety or strain called Ferguson No. 71 Oats and prove by tests that it is a superior variety. Now seventeen years of breeding have been put on that variety to make it yield better.

We are Breeding-up Wheat and Barley and still we are not ready to market Pedigreed strains of any of these grains which will be worthy companions to FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS, SURCROPPER CORN, CHISHOLM CORN, FERGUSON YELLOW DENT CORN.

In the meantime we have a number of selections which our tests show are much better than the stocks usually grown by our most progressive farmers under common variety names. Rather than discard these selections completely we put them together with seed from field selected heads. Seed grown from these stocks are known as "Massed Selections" and will be sold as such.



Four stools of oats grown from four kernels of country-run seed. All grew under identical conditions in adjacent rows. Compare the height, vigor, and time of maturing. There are chances for improvement by testing and selecting.

Selected Stocks. Most of the wheat which we sell is grown from selected stocks of varieties representing what we regard as the best and purest stocks for the Soft Wheat Belt—Mediterranean and Fulcaster. These stocks receive special care while being propagated from year to year and are given the benefit of all the resources at our command to keep them up to a high standard of vitality, quality and purity, as well as freedom from smuts, etc. We have secured sufficient information by our tests, observation and other reliable sources to make us feel reasonably sure that the Selected Stocks are better than the common run and are suitable for planting in the Southwest.

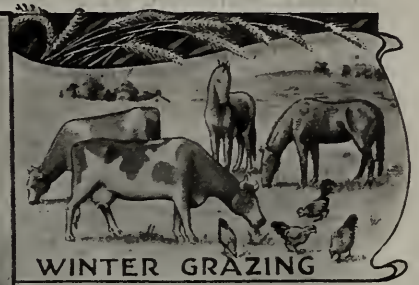


This is our method of not only testing the yield of grain, but also of the straw. No. 2533 (Ferguson No. 71 Oat) made the largest yield of grain and the smallest yield of straw.

Testing
Varieties
of
Oats
by
Growing
Them
Side
by
Side
Under
Uniform
Conditions



UNEXCELLED FOR

WINTER BARLEY
ON FERGUSON SEED FARMS
- SHERMAN, TEXAS.

WINTER GRAZING

Texas Winter Barley

Barley is the surest of our fall sown pasture and grain crops. It grows freely in warm winter days, provides an excellent pasture during the winter months, and matures its crop of grain 10 to 15 days ahead of wheat. Barley usually yields from 20 to 50 bushels to the acre, and besides its better winter grazing qualities, it is often more profitable than wheat as a grain crop. Sow early on well-drained land at the rate of 5 to 7 pecks per acre, depending upon conditions of the seed bed and the time of seeding. We offer re-cleaned seed of Texas Winter Barley grown on our farms and on the farms of men who have been co-operating with us for a number of years, and who have grown this barley successfully during that time. We have a limited amount of two lots. See Fall Catalog for details.

BARLEY and RYE

Our Fall Seed Catalog

READY IN AUGUST It's Sent Free on Request

turned under on land planted to cotton, etc. The following varieties are used: Texas Rye, Abruzzi Rye and Rosen Rye, a new variety with very large grains.

We grow no Rye ourselves, but purchase our supply. This seed is double re-cleaned and graded before being shipped out the same as our Oats, Wheat and Barley.

MADE 15 BUSHELS MORE. "Ferguson No. 71 Oats are the finest I ever saw. I planted 12 acres with 20 bushels of your re-cleaned seed. They stood freely, stood the winter fine, and made me about 15 bushels more per acre than Common Oats. The quality was extra good. I planted ½ bushel of Surcropper Corn and made 78 bushels per acre. I am not complaining."—J. A. BRANCH, Thornton, Texas.

Seed Rye

Rye is often very profitably grown for fall, winter and early spring grazing for poultry, dairy cows and hogs. It makes an excellent winter cover crop to prevent washing and is excellent as a green manure crop when

Seed Wheat

Grayson Mediterranean

A Selected Choice Strain of the Standard Soft Wheat of the South and West—Bearded, Brown Chaff.

We have been testing and selecting many strains of Mediterranean Wheat from promising lots for ten years. The lots we offer under the above name are deemed to be the best yielders, to suffer least from rust and to stand up well under dry weather. They are thoroughly acclimated (an important factor in seed wheat) to the Southwestern conditions, and have continued to give more than ordinary satisfaction to the progressive wheat growers of the Southwest. If you want fresh stock of a good strain of Mediterranean Wheat, Grayson Mediterranean will please you and add "bushels and quality" to your harvest.

All seed wheat re-cleaned and graded to remove the shriveled grains that occur at the top and bottom of the heads, leaving only the best and plumpest grain for seed. Plant a third or fourth less seed of our re-cleaned stock than you would of ordinary wheat.

Ferguson's Fulcaster Wheat

A World-wide Popular Variety of Bearded White Chaff Wheat that is Highly Recommended by the Experiment Stations and Rapidly Growing in Favor with Southwestern Growers.

Fulcaster is each year more liberally grown in the soft wheat sections of Texas and Oklahoma, because of its record for splendid yields. It is a variety of great adaptability, early ripening, white chaff with red berries that are exceedingly large and plump in favorable seasons.

All our Ferguson Fulcaster Wheat is grown from mass selected strains and represent stocks of exceptionally good field records and purity. We grow more of this strain of Fulcaster than any other kind, which expresses our personal preference in wheats.



Our Fulcaster Wheat and Surcropper Corn Caused This Farmer's Crop to Excel His Neighbor's

MADE 25 BUSHELS MORE. SOLD PREMIUM 8c BUSHEL, BRINGING ME \$21.00 AN ACRE MORE. "I am well pleased with the results from my crop of Ferguson No. 71 Oats as I made about 25 bushels more per acre, and sold my crop for 65c per bushel when other oats are bringing only 57c. Your oats are bringing me \$21.00 an acre more than the Common Oats. I recommend them to any one looking for bigger yields and more money."—E. H. BOOTRIGHT, Okla.

FERGUSON

A New Variety Improved by Seventeen



HOME OF G. W. TAYLOR

Good seed and good farming make good homes.
Mr. Taylor tells why he believes in **FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS**. Read his letter.

Read Mr. Taylor's Own Story--He "Took a Chance" and Was Convinced

HIS FIRST SMALL TEST:	HIS SECOND LARGER TEST:
104 bushel per acre, FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS	88¾ bushels per acre, FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS
84 bushels per acre, TAYLOR'S OWN OATS	50¾ bushels per acre, TAYLOR'S OWN OATS
20 bushels per acre, GAIN by FERGUSON'S SEED	38 bushels per acre, GAIN by FERGUSON'S SEED

Sherman, Texas, June 23, 1920.

Gentlemen: About February 1, 1917, I purchased of FERGUSON SEED FARMS two bushels of oats. I was cautious about new things and didn't believe half of what had been told me. However, I decided I would take a chance on two bushels and planted them on 2-3 acre of land. I threshed 77 bushels, or 104½ bushels per acre. This same year my Common Oats, under the same conditions made 84 bushels per acre.

In 1918 I sowed twenty acres of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS in center of a 60-acre field of uniform land, having Texas Red Oats on both sides. My FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS made 88¾ bushels per acre, while my Common Oats made only 50¾ bushels per acre—or 38 bushels gain in FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. I will state also that the FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are a week earlier and also that they are practically free from rust. I would not plant anything but FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS.

Yours for Better Seeds,

G. W. TAYLOR.

10 Years Proven Success—19 Years of Breeding

Ferguson No. 71 Oats have been on the market only 10 years, but they are the result of nineteen years of systematic effort on the part of Mr. Ferguson to improve the native Southern Red Oat—to produce an improved strain of this oat that would possess Larger Yielding Qualities, Greater Rust Resistance, Freer Stooling Habits and Greater Hardiness Against Cold.

Mr. Ferguson began his work with oats nineteen years ago. More than 500 individual selections were tested in his breeding grounds. Rigid selection was practiced and many valuable strains were discovered. His

final selection—the best-by-test of all these—happened to be "Number 371" and was named FERGUSON NO. 71 OAT.

Working with several thousand selections for nineteen years he has assured himself by careful and systematic tests, of the advantages of the good qualities possessed by FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. We can offer no stronger proof that this pedigreed strain does possess advantages over ordinary oats than the letters we have received from growers of this oat, a number of which we reproduce, telling in their own words the advantages they recognized after growing these oats.

No. 71 OATS

Years Head-to-row Pedigree Breeding

Some Proven Advantages

Send for Booklet of Testimonials for the Proof

1. LARGER YIELDS THAN COMMON RED OATS—More bushels and dollars per acre without extra labor.
2. A BETTER QUALITY OF GRAIN—Threshermen and grain dealers say so.
3. GREATER HARDINESS AGAINST WINTER KILLING—Affording more winter grazing, earlier maturity to escape the spring drouths.
4. GREATER DROUTH RESISTANCE—Their superior yields in dry seasons prove this.
5. FREER STOOLING HABITS, due to greater vigor, and thus requiring less seed to sow.
6. GREATER STIFFNESS OF STRAW—Thus avoiding losses from lodging.
7. MORE RESISTANCE TO RED AND BLACK RUST—Many customers found this saved them from large losses.
8. PRACTICAL FREEDOM FROM SMUT, due to seed treatment given to our stock seed every year. This in itself will save you more than the entire cose of your seed.

98 Per Cent of Our Customers Say Our Seed Have These Advantages;
That They Got the Money for Each Quality

It Was Money to Them---It Will Be to You

Can You Afford to Lose by Continuing to Plant
Common Thresher-run, Unimproved Seed When Improved Seed Can Be Had?

FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS MADE 84½ BUSHELS; COMMON OATS 40. "Ferguson No. 71 Oats are the best on the market and I will plant nothing else, as I lost at least \$31.50 per acre by not planting all my crop in Ferguson No. 71 Oats—counting oats at 70c per bushel. The quality was extra good and they stooled freely. My Common Oats made 40 bushels and the Ferguson No. 71 Oats under the same conditions made 84½ bushels per acre. You may publish this if you care to. Yours for better oats."—J. G. WILKERSON, Texas.

MADE \$18.70 AN ACRE WITH FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. "I sowed 10 acres with the 20 bushels of Ferguson No. 71 Oats. They made 26 bushels more than Common Red Oats under the same conditions. I was offered 72c per bushel, making a difference of \$18.70 an acre in the value of the two crops. They stooled more freely, and made a better quality of oats. I will never sow anything else."—A. D. RYAN, Oklahoma.

"From Ten Years' Experience and observation with Ferguson No. 71 Oats, grown on my own farm and my neighbors' farms, often right side-by-side with the Common Oats, I know that the Ferguson No. 71 Oats have yielded from 25 to 100 per cent more. The quality is better, they suffer less from rust, stool more freely and stand the winters better. I find that it pays to secure freshly tested and improved seeds from season to season."—J. D. LOVELANCE, M. D., Texas.

How Our Customers Make and Save Money With Ferguson No. 71 Oats

By Producing Large Yields From Bred-up Seeds. Our customers report increasing yields varying from 5 to 45 bushels per acre more than their native oats. This means from \$4.00 to \$45.00 per acre EXTRA PROFIT due to the use of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS, even when sold as just feed oats.

By Planting Smut-Free Treated Seeds. We treat not only our own stock seed to prevent smut in the crop, but also every bushel of oats we ship out. This means that the crop will be practically free from smut for two or more years. Our smut-free seeds will be worth the price to you regardless of other advantages. This gain is usually 3 per cent to 20 per cent, amounting to 3 to 12 bushels per acre.

By Raising a Rust-Proof Oat. Red and black rust is a frequent cause of low yield in oats. Nearly every customer reports little or no rust in FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. Mr. M. C. Abrams says his crop had "no rust at all; others had some."

By Using a Drouth-Resisting Oat. In dry seasons FERGUSON NO. 71 OAT with its deep-rooted, free-stooling habits and small but stiff straw, produces a more profitable and satisfactory crop than the ordinary red oats, wherever they have been tried out by growing side by side, especially in the Southwest.

By Reducing Losses From Winter Killing. FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are distinctly harder and more resistant to winter killing by cold than the common red oats, as proven in our many tests (we are near the northern limit of fall planted red oats) and the many cases where our customers report FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS going through the winter with good crops when others, under the same conditions, were completely frozen out. Have stood near zero freezes.

By Using Heavy Re-Cleaned Graded Seeds. Quick growing seeds reduce losses by producing healthy plants and avoiding poor stands. Our certified seed of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are carefully treated and doubly re-cleaned, and graded by power driven machinery especially designed for preparing seed oats; they are 98 per cent to 99 per cent sound, heavy, plump seed.

By Producing a More Valuable Oat. Threshermen and grain dealers advise growers of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS not to sell their crops on the general market but to their fellow-farmers for seed. Many of our customers advise us, when ordering freshly improved stock, that they are selling a part of their crop to their neighbors for seed at a good premium over the market. Read their statements. The frequency of these reports is good evidence that FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are a valuable crop for the extra-price-per-bushel, to say nothing of the extra bushels. Your neighbors will be convinced by seeing the crops.

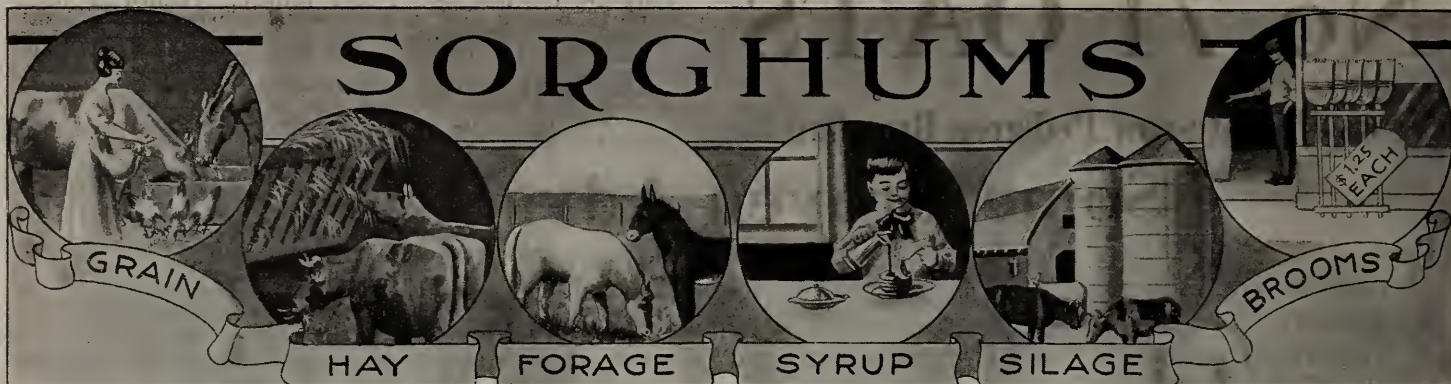
Every Claim We Make Is Verified by Former Customers. See their letters herein. Hundreds more on request. Ten years of proven success is the record. We sell only our own freshly improved pedigreed seed in sealed bags.

By Using Less Seed. FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are free-stooling and require less seed to the acre than ordinary oats; 1 to 1½ bushels will produce a better stand than double the amount of ordinary oats. The cost "per bushel" of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS is slightly more, but the cost "per acre" is usually less. Mr. T. J. Welch planted 10 bushels of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS on 10 acres and harvested 715 bushels. Read his letter below:

Large Yield From One Bushel Per Acre. "I sowed them the middle of February and threshed 71½ bushels per acre, or 715 bushels for the 10 bushels I bought and sowed. I sold the crop for seed. The following order will show how well pleased I am. Enclosed find check for 55 bushels of your FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. Success to you in the oat business."—T. J. WELCH, Brown County, Texas.

Send for Special Seed Oat Circular and
FERGUSON'S SEED CURRENT for latest prices.

SORGHUMS



Grain Sorghums

For Current Quantity Prices
see latest issue
FERGUSON'S SEED CURRENT

Sweet Sorghums

The Grain Sorghums are more drouth-resistant than the Sweet Sorghums and will grow on any land suited to corn. Their feeding value is practically equal to that of corn and on the uplands of Western Texas and Oklahoma they will usually make more feed to the acre. The Grain Sorghums can be profitably grown as a catch crop on stubble land and should be, especially in dry seasons when other feeds are scarce.

Seeds of the Grain Sorghums should be drilled in at the rate of 4 to 6 pounds to the acre, varying somewhat according to the land and its condition.

Feterita A variety of non-saccharine grain sorghums, introduced only a few years ago, which has "made good" as an early maturing, drouth resisting crop in the Southwest under most severe tests. Its habit of growth and appearance is much like the Dwarf Black-hulled White Kafir. Its grain is almost pure white and is ground for meal for human consumption very extensively.

Small lots, postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 20 lbs., \$2.25.

Milo Maize Dwarf Yellow. Grown extensively in Western Oklahoma and Northwest Texas. A reliable grain producer and highly valued by farmers as a feed, as a substitute for Corn. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Makes large heads of grain.

Small lots, postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 20 lbs., \$1.75.

Kafir Corn Dwarf Blackhulled White. Withstands the drouths when Corn and other crops fail and makes a profitable grain crop for farmers who plant it; gives them an abundance of roughness for winter feed for stock. It grows uniform in the field, from 5 to 6 feet high. Can be harvested with a header. The seed of this strain we offer is from growers in Oklahoma who are making a specialty of growing Dwarf Blackhulled White Kafir for seed and have kept it pure.

Small lots, postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 20 lbs., \$1.75.

Shallu Sometimes called Egyptian Wheat, "Chicken Corn" and "California Rice." It is a tall rank growing grain sorghum, which stools out from the roots; each grain producing several stalks or a stool. The heads are large and open like Brome Corn, having a lot of grain in each head. It stands dry weather well. The grain can be popped like Pop Corn. Sow in drills like Corn or Kafir.

Small lots, postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 20 lbs., \$2.25.

The Sweet Sorghums or Cane are distinguished from Grain Sorghums by the sweet juices contained in the stems and their forage producing habits. All varieties are generally grown for making hay or forage and often for filling silos or making sirup. See Ferguson's Seed Current for latest prices on seed in quantities.

Black Amber Sorghum An old and well known variety, grown in many parts of the South and Southwest for hay and sometimes for sorghum.

Orange Sorghum Is also an old popular variety in many sections of the country. Planted for both hay and sirup.

Red Top or Sumac Sorghum Is the great hay "Cane" or Sorghum for the Southwest. On account of its slender stalks and abundance of leaves, it is most desirable for hay. It is also quite rich in sugary substances, good for silage and often planted for sorghum sirup. It grows five to six feet high.

Honey Drip Sorghum Also improperly named Japanese "Seeded Ribbon Cane." It has long slender reddish heads and matures in 120 to 125 days and is especially desirable for sirup making. When planted for silage it has made as high as 17 tons per acre.

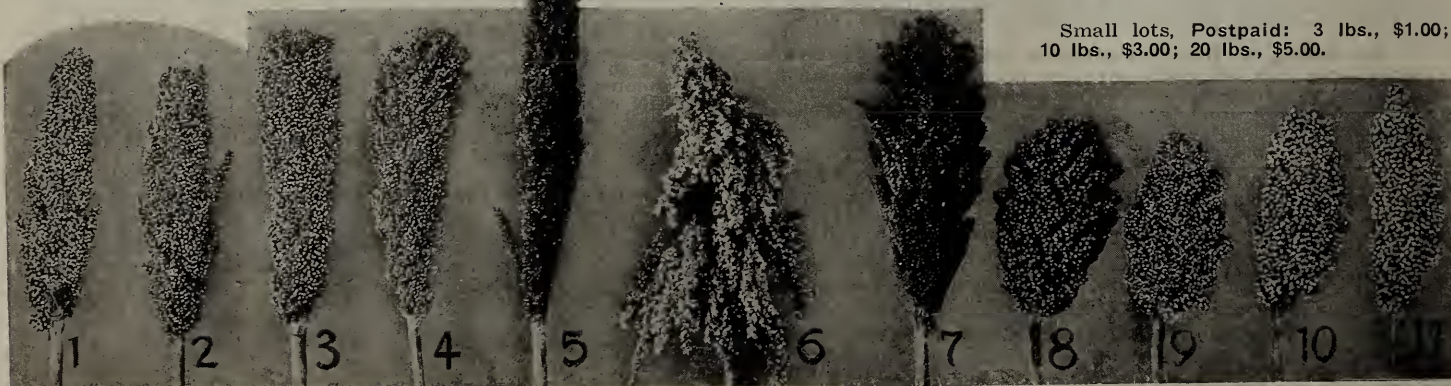
Small lots, postpaid: 3 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$5.00. These prices are for a special strain developed for sirup. Lower prices on seed for ensilage crops.

Sapling Sorghum Also often referred to as "straight Neck Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane" by some enterprising seedsmen who find there is no law against selling old well known varieties under new names. It grows tall, vigorous and rank, like the Honey Drip and Gooseneck varieties, but the heads, with pale amber colored grains, stand up straight. It is an excellent variety for either sirup or silage.

Small lots, postpaid: 3 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$5.00.

Crookneck or Gooseneck Sorghum "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Is an old and well known Sweet Sorghum and is highly prized by Sorghum sirup makers for its rank and vigorous growth and heavy juicy stalk, which produces a large yield of sirup. It matures late but makes a heavy growth of green foliage for feeding stock and filling silos. Grows 10 to 15 feet high and produces dark, heavy, oval shaped, dark seeded, pendant heads, hence its original name, "Crookneck."

Small lots, Postpaid: 3 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$5.00.



There is Much Variety in the Heads of the Grain Sorghums. (1) Dwarf Hegari. (2) Dwarf Black Hulled Kafir. (3) Standard Black Hulled Kafir. (4) Pink Kafir. (5) Red Kafir. (6) Shallu. (7) Shrock Kafir. (8) Dwarf Yellow Milo. (9) White Milo. (10) Spur Feterita (an improved strain developed by the Spur Experiment Station). (11) Common Feterita.

Greatest Money- Making Crop

Alfalfa

For the South-
western Farmer

Valuable Hay and Pasture Crop. Alfalfa meadows requiring no more labor than harvesting the crop, usually produce two to four tons per acre and even six to eight tons with very favorable conditions, selling at \$20.00 to \$40.00 a ton, is a good money crop. Once sown it is good for 10 to 50 years. It is often more profitable as a feed crop for producing high priced live stock. Alfalfa hog pastures are great money makers. We know of many farmers who are making \$50.00 to \$150.00 an acre from their alfalfa meadows.

The Seeding of Alfalfa may be in the early spring or fall months. The latter is usually preferable, but the important thing is to get started now with a few acres of Alfalfa. Fall planting is preferred because it saves half a year and reduces the hazards of fighting weeds. The seed bed should be well prepared in advance of seeding by plowing, discing and harrowing until level, and thereafter be settled and firmed by rains. As a young plant, alfalfa cannot compete with weeds, especially crab grass, fox tail grass, etc. Therefore sow Alfalfa on clean land free from weeds and use seed free from harmful weed seeds. Once established and the roots are deep down in the ground, it will thrive.

How Much Seed to Sow. Seed may be drilled or broadcasted at the rate of 7 to 20 pounds per acre, but if the soil is well prepared, 10 pounds of good seed is more than enough, as will be readily recognized by noting the number of seeds in a pound, about 262,000. For every square foot this is equal to 60 seeds.

Prices and Grades of Alfalfa. The quality of Alfalfa seed varies and you cannot tell how many of the seeds will germinate by "looking" at them. We realize this and therefore carefully double check the germination tests of all our Alfalfa seed. We also make the purity tests so that we may know that the seed we send out is free from dodder, Johnson Grass or other harmful weed seed. Prices are variable. Send for Ferguson's Seed Current. Samples and Special prices on large orders.



Clovers

The following clovers may be successfully grown in the Southwest. There are many other clover varieties grown in the Northern and Southern states east of Texas but only the following should be recommended for the Southwest:

Sweet Clover or Bokhara Clover is a biennial and is often found as a roadside weed. In recent years it has attracted quite a little attention as a hay crop and as a soil improver and especially as a pasture crop. It does not produce seed the first year, but usually produces an abundant crop of seed the second year. In harvesting the seed enough will be lost to give a generous reseeding for the following year. Once it gets a good start in your limy hillside pastures it is likely to continue and will be feed for the cattle and feed for the soil. Sweet Clover is also recommended for bees. It is very sweet smelling, hence the name. Prices subject to change. We quote two varieties of sweet clover as follows:

White Sweet Clover Postpaid: 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$3.50; large lots by express or freight or see current issue of Ferguson's Seed Current.

Yellow Sweet Clover Postpaid, 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Burr Clover or Southern Winter Clover. There are two kinds of Burr Clover that grow wild throughout the West and southern California, that come up in the early fall and continue growing through the winter affording grazing and enriching the soil. They are desirable and should be introduced on every farm below a line running roughly through central Texas and central Arkansas. The seed may be sown in August or September.

Spotted Burr Clover in the Burr, Postpaid: 3 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

California Burr Clover, hulled seed, Postpaid: 3 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Prices variable.

White Dutch, or Lawn Clover Grows throughout the South. Much used to sow on lawns. It has a creeping habit and its thick roots make it very desirable for lawns. May be planted in fall or spring, 8 lbs. per acre and often mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass, etc., for lawns. Postpaid, per lb., 85c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$7.50.

Peanuts—Goobers

For Hay, Grain, Hogs and Cash Crop

Peanuts, and in the Southwest this means Spanish Peanuts, have come to be a large crop. The more their merits are understood the more they are planted. They are more profitable than cotton in many cases, and easier to grow. They often yield more feed per acre than corn, oats, milo or kafir and the crop is worth about twice more per pound. They yield from 15 to 50 and sometimes as high as 100 bushels of nuts per acre, and from one to four thousand pounds of hay. A yield of 30 to 50 bushels of nuts and a ton of hay is a common crop.

Cultivation. Details vary with local conditions, but it is usual to plant the early spring crop at late corn planting season, and continue planting as conditions allow, the late plantings being on the grain stubble. The rows are 30 to 36 inches apart and the nuts dropped either by hand or by machines every six to twelve inches in the drill and covered 2 to 2½ inches deep. This usually requires one to two bushels per acre.

Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa This is a new type of Alfalfa, that seems to be gaining general recognition throughout the West. It is claimed that it withstands dry cold weather better than common Alfalfa and grows through a longer season of the year, because it grows more in the winter, starts vigorous growth earlier in the spring, and continues to grow later in the fall. The great favor shown Peruvian Alfalfa in the extreme West should encourage our farmers to give it a good liberal trial. Seed in great demand. Postpaid, 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$2.50. Send for quantity prices.

Velvet Beans

Send for Special
Circular

We Recommend This New Forage Crop

The New Quick Maturing Varieties require only three to four months to make a large growth of vines and mature a crop of beans.

They may be planted in March to July in alternate corn rows, two or three beans between every other hill of corn. Some plant with machine planters in drills close to the corn, or in the corn middle at laying-by time. The beans are large and a good season in the soil favors vigorous germination. A bushel of seed will plant three to six acres, according to the amount of seed put in.

Early Speckled or 90-Day This is the variety most generally grown. Postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00. By freight or express, not prepaid, 50 lbs., \$3.00. Write for special quantity prices.

Osceola Said to be an improvement over other sorts. Early, very prolific, the dry bean being kidney shaped and longer, and the pods longer than the early speckled. Postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00. By express or freight, not prepaid, 50 lbs., \$3.00.

Florida Speckled This is the variety first introduced. Very vigorous and rank. Makes excellent porch vines. Postpaid: 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

Cow Peas

Everybody's Clover—
Food for Man and Beast

Cow Peas are too familiar to every man and woman to need description. The character of growth in the many different varieties is quite varied. They are usually planted any time after corn planting season is over, up to the first of August. Some varieties are highly esteemed for garden use; others for making hay and enriching the land. The supply of seed of the different varieties is very uncertain.

We can usually furnish the following varieties and often others: Blackeye, New Era or Wild Goose, Brabham, Whippoorwill, Clay, Wonderful or Unknown and Mixed Cow Peas. For prices see Ferguson's Seed Current which will be mailed free upon request.



Sudan Grass

We grow Sudan Grass on our own farm and have found it very profitable and satisfactory in every respect. It is a wonderful success. It is easy to grow, easy to harvest and easy to cure, produces well and is highly prized by all kinds of livestock.

A Great Success as a Hay or Pasture Grass. We have doubled the carrying capacity of our pastures by sowing Sudan on places that are not well seeded to the native grasses. Sudan grows right along under heavy grazing and it is a noticeable fact that stock prefer it to the native grasses. All kinds of stock, hogs, cattle, horses, sheep, etc., like it. No farmer should fail to plant a pasture crop of Sudan. It will grow right along in dry spells when other grasses curl and stop.

We Are Recommending Sudan Grass to our customers as a dependable, safe, profitable forage and hay crop. Sudan produces from two to ten tons of hay to the acre. These figures are based on weighed crops reported by the Experiment Stations from all over the United States. In all sections from two to four cuttings of hay can be had. If you use hay, do not buy it. Grow Sudan.

Compared With Millet, Sudan Grass is easier to grow, hardier and not so difficult to start, grows faster, makes two to four times more to the acre and is a much better hay. Sudan can be fed in unlimited quantities—millet cannot. Wherever millet would ordinarily be planted, Sudan can be grown to better advantage. We will sell you millet seed, but we recommend that you plant Sudan instead, for the reasons stated. It is surer, safer, more productive and better in every way.

Compared With Sorghums. The seed cost for sowing Sudan and the sorghums will be about the same, or possibly cheaper. Sudan will be found equally dependable as a hay plant, and much easier to handle. Its spreading fibrous root system provides drouth-resisting qualities which in our opinion is equal to, if not superior to the sorghums.



Rape may be sown in drills and cultivated or broadcasted. It is frost-hardy and may be sown in late fall or early winter with good results. Poultrymen will do well to sow a patch to have greens to feed the young chicks. Very much used to furnish winter pasture for all kinds of stock. Easy to grow. Put in like turnips, 6 to 10 lbs. per acre. Postpaid, per lb., 30c; 10 lbs., to 20 lbs., to 4th zone, 25c per lb. Not prepaid, by freight or express, 10 lbs., \$2.00. See Seed Current for latest quantity prices.

Johnson Grass A splendid hay grass unexcelled for hardiness, but becomes a pest in fields below Southern Kansas. Sometimes have a supply of seed. Write.

Rhodes Grass or "East Coast Grass" from Australia. Has proven to be a very safe profitable standard pasture and hay grass for the Gulf Coast countries. We offer only best grade of imported seed. Postpaid, 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 to 20-lb. lots at 75c per lb. See Ferguson's Seed Current for latest quantity prices.

Bermuda Grass A valuable grass for the South and Southwest, for lawns and permanent pastures. It grows on practically all kinds of soil and withstands drouth and extreme heat. It spreads rapidly, rooting from the joints and once a sod is formed it will afford constant grazing throughout the summer months. It is difficult to eradicate in growing crops, but the greatest lawn and permanent pasture grass. Sow seed in late spring after frost danger has passed; 8 pounds per acre. Postpaid, 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50. For prices on larger lots ask for Ferguson's Seed Current.

Write For Booklet Giving Special Information.

In favorable seasons, the first cutting will be ready in six to eight weeks from sowing. Successive cuttings according to season may be made every 30 to 45 days until frost. Frost kills Sudan. It is an annual grass and must be seeded every year. Never becomes a pest.

Greatest Hay and Grazing Grass Known

Sow 5 to 25 pounds of Sudan Grass seed to the acre with a grain drill, preferably early, just after danger of frost is passed—from late corn planting season on until last of June. If you do not have a drill, sow by hand and harrow in, covering one to one and a half inches deep. If drilled in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, using plates about 3-16 of an inch, cane or kafir plates, and cover not over one inch deep. This requires from three to six pounds of seed per acre.

Prices and Grades We try to have the very best Sudan and handle it in local and car lots in all grades. All seeds are thoroughly cleaned in our own seed plant and then carefully analyzed and tested. Only good seeds are sent out. We take every reasonable precaution to see that our seeds are free from all weed seeds, especially Johnson Grass, exacting sworn affidavits from our growers. We recommend Sudan. We believe in it. Prices vary, and we quote fancy grade seed, in small quantities, subject to change. Postpaid, 10 lbs., \$1.25, not beyond the 3d zone. By freight or express, not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.00. Send for Ferguson's Seed Current, for the latest prices on small and large lots and on cheaper grades of seed.

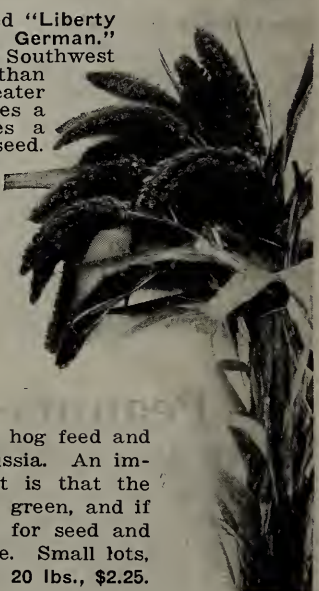
Millet

Golden Millet Sometimes called "Liberty Millet" or "Big German."

It is the best for the South and Southwest as it makes more desirable hay than other varieties of Millet and greater tonnage per acre. It also produces a large seed-head and thus makes a profitable crop when grown for seed. We give special attention to select grades of Fancy seed of this variety. Small lots, postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. See Ferguson's Seed Current for f. o. b. prices on large lots.

Proso, Hog or Manitoba Millet

These seeds are very rich and much used in making bird seed mixtures and also for poultry feed. Recommended for planting in poultry yards. It is also considered good hog feed and much used as human food in Russia. An important peculiarity of this Millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green, and if cut promptly it can be threshed for seed and the hay saved in condition for use. Small lots, Postpaid: 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 20 lbs., \$2.25.



FERGUSON'S SEED GUMPTION
and
FERGUSON'S SEED CURRENT

are published monthly or oftener in our own print shop to give the latest prices on seasonable seeds and sent occasionally to all our customers and any time to any one on request.



A Corner in One of Our Flower and Vegetable Seed Trial Grounds.

Terms and Policies of Our Seed Service

Vegetable and Flower Seeds Delivered FREE by parcel post or prepaid express when quoted postpaid in this catalog in packets, ounces or pounds. No charge whatever for packing or transportation. This puts our tested seed of proven good varieties for the Southwest right at your door. Customers ordering enough for freight shipments or who desire to pay the transportation charges may deduct 5c per pound from postpaid prices.

Field Seeds are PRICED fob OUR STATIONS and will be shipped as you direct by freight, express or parcel post or by cheapest and most practical way if you do not direct us how to ship. If ordered sent by parcel post or freight to "kick off," flag, or prepay stations, be sure to add enough to your remittance to cover transportation charges. Any excess will be refunded. The rates for parcel post are given on inside front cover page. We will quote "freight paid" prices on request.

We Guarantee Safe Arrival. If any seed sent by mail should be lost, we will refill the order free. In case a freight or express order is lost or reaches the destination in bad order, we file a claim for our customers and refund the money when collected, or refill the order if necessary. In case a shipment is received in bad order, be sure to have the freight agent make a notation to this effect on your freight or express bill before accepting the goods. We do not assume responsibility for delays caused by carriers.

No Extra Charge for Bags or Drayage. Many seed houses charge extra for bags and drayage. We do not, except where expensive containers or seamless cotton bags are used for very small, high priced seeds. These are charged at cost.

Club Orders get the Lower Quantity Prices. Make up a club order with your neighbors, and take advantage of our quantity prices. They will appreciate the saving as well as you. We can handle a large order cheaper and are glad to give you the saving. Kindly give us the name and list of seeds ordered for each customer in the club, and we will do the rest.

Special Prices. Large seed buyers, whether field seeds or truckers using large quantities of **Bulk Garden Seeds** can be supplied at reduced quantity prices. Please send us a detailed

list of varieties and quantities and we will quote you all transportation charges paid to your station.

Accounts. The rush of the seed selling season is such that we can ill-afford to spare the extra time and labor to handle charge accounts, and will therefore esteem it a favor if our customers will always remit with their orders. If in doubt about the exact amount you may send enough to fully cover, with the assurance that any excess will come back with the notice of shipment.

C. O. D., Shipper's Order, and Charge Orders. While our seeds are normally sold for cash in advance with order, in an emergency caused by floods, drouth, insects or a change in cropping plans, we will endeavor to render "Hurry Up Service" and ship seeds at once (or notify you if we can not do so), sending seeds C. O. D. or "Shipper's Order draft attached" if references are given to establish a reasonable basis for credit.

If Errors or Mistakes Occur, tell us; not others. They will not correct them. We can sometimes. We want to satisfy you with good seeds and good service and will appreciate an opportunity to correct mistakes. We make them. "'Tis sad 'tis true" but it is. Write good naturedly if you can, but if you can't, write anyway.

Use the Order Blank if convenient. But send your order on any sheet of paper if you have no blank. Please write letters on a separate sheet from the order blank.

Your Name on Our Mailing List. We keep a mailing list of all customers and send them our catalogs; Ferguson's Seed Gumption, issued every-now-and-then, a little folder of timely gossip and information about new ideas and facts about good seeds and crops for the Southwest; Ferguson's Seed Current, a monthly circular giving seasonable suggestions about the use and Current Prices of seeds; Booklets of Seed Information for special topics, etc. Please help us keep your correct address on our mailing cards. We will appreciate your sending us the names of your friends who are prospective seed buyers.

In Seeds

QUALITY is what you want,
SERVICE is what you get,
PRICE is what you pay.

If we should give you low priced, cheap seeds you would feel good over the saving at the buying, but sour and disappointed at harvest over the wasted labor cultivating low value crops. Then we would suffer. If we send you quality seeds, the pleasure of the thoughts about the quality in crops will linger long after you have forgotten the price; and you will come to see us again—90 per cent of our customers do; and this makes us glad, too.



What Your Dining Room Wants and Why

For the Joy of Eating, Pleasure of Health and Economy on Grocery Bills

Plan Your Garden to Meet Your Dining Room Needs, for every month in the year. Grow the crops in the season best suited to each, but grow a supply to can, dry, preserve and pickle; to have ready for any day your appetite calls.

Vegetables are Appetizing, Nourishing and Economical. Vegetables—the Home Garden kind—are not only the most economical and appetizing of all the foods that find a place on your table, but they most nearly meet all the body demands for healthful nourishment. Meats are nourishing but are the most expensive. They are valued more for their flavor than otherwise, but the thrifty American housekeeper profits by the genius of her European sisters and at slight expense adds the rich aroma of the meats to the cooked vegetables, especially Beans, Cabbage, Greens and boiled roots, etc.

Vegetables Indispensable for Nourishment. They supply all the materials needed for the full and complete healthy nourishment of the body. The hardest physical labor, as well as the greatest mental efforts are sustained—even thrive—on a purely vegetable diet. Man is carnivorous by choice; not necessity. Meats may be omitted from his diet without losing physical or mental vigor but not so for vegetables. They are absolutely necessary.

Vegetables Preserve the Health of the World. Vegetables give nourishment, largely in the form of starch and sugar, and tissue building proteins. The latter is especially abundant in legumes. They furnish a quantity of fibre material which acts as roughage, and by keeping the food from being too concentrated, prevent constipation and other digestive troubles; and finally they supply mineral matter and acids so necessary in toning and regulating body processes. Since fresh and canned vegetables have come into use the year round scurvy and like diseases have almost entirely disappeared, being evils of the time when the diet, in winter especially consisted of salt meat and dried foods.

"Home Made" Supplies Cheapest and Best. Almost every housekeeper of today cans fruits and makes jellies and preserves, but there are few who can vegetables with the exception of Tomatoes, because of the impression that it is next to impossible to keep Corn, Beans or Peas. Vegetables may be dried or canned successfully and the product is superior in flavor to the "factory canned goods" and are much more economical, especially if the vegetables are raised at home. Any housekeeper can can vegetables if she once understands the real reason why heating and sealing in jars or cans sterilizes and prevents spoiling. Salt, sugar, vinegar, etc., are used for the same purpose.

Greens and Salads are valuable for their refreshing qualities, the salts they yield and the variety they give to our diet. The leaves, stems and shoots are the parts used as food. These vegetables should be used while young and tender. The more rapidly the vegetables grow, the more tender they will be. Slow growth favors the development of tough and woody matter. The list of Greens and Salad plants that do best in the South and Southwest are given on later pages.

Green Vegetables should be served fresh to supply iron and phosphates to the body. If people eat a generous

quantity of greens and salads in the winter as well as during the other seasons, few "medicated spring tonics" will be required. The reason so many people have to take tonics (made up chiefly of iron) in winter and early spring is due to the fact that they have lived on concentrated foods as meats, bread and dried peas and beans. Do not neglect to plant freely of the Greens and Salad plants. Plant enough to give a succession all through the open season, such as Lettuce, Mustard, Turnip, Kale, Cabbage, Endive, Pe-Tsai, etc.

Roots and Tubers have an important place in the Home Garden. The Potato should be used extensively as it lends itself to such a variety of preparations. The Root Crops are rich in starch and sugar. The roots most used as table vegetables are Beets, Radishes, Turnips, Parsnips, Carrots, Salsify and Celeriac. The Parsnip and Salsify withstand frost, hence may be left in the ground all winter. Turnips, Beets and Carrots for summer and fall use, should be the quick-growing kind. To have these vegetables in succession it is necessary to sow them frequently during the season.

Onions and Their Kin are noted as tonics for digestion and for their good effects on the nerves. On the continent of Europe very many members of the Onion family are freely used as flavors and no kitchen garden is considered complete without several varieties, such as common Onions, Leek, Shallots, Garlic and Chives. Much of the delicious flavor of the French and Italian cookery is due to the skillful combination of several of the above flavors. Some are frost hardy and grow throughout the winter in nearly all parts of the Southwest. Put a variety of Onions in your garden and keep them growing all the year round.

Edible Seeds of Peas and Beans are high in protein, which is the tissue building food. These legumes contain from 18 to 25 per cent protein, hence may be used to take the place of meat, which is much more expensive. A pint of dried Peas or Beans equals one gallon of milk, 2 pounds of ordinary meat or a dozen eggs in nutritive value. Then a high meat diet produces an excess of nucleo proteins which have a tendency to form uric acid, an excess of which in turn causes gout and rheumatism. Plant abundantly in early and late spring and again in late summer of the Edible Seeds like Peas, Beans, Corn, etc.

Plant Abundantly of Fleshy Vegetable Fruits such as Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Okra, etc. They supply the health giving vegetable acids, flavors and spices that are so necessary to tone the system, stimulate the appetite and make eating a real pleasure.

The Vine Family are a group of special interest to all because of their many uses and the ease with which they may be grown. They are "late planted summer season" vegetables. Cucumbers are delightful served fresh and a dozen hills will supply abundantly all the green cucumbers and pickles a large family will consume in a year. Plant some dill too to make dill pickles. Muskmelons and Watermelons are summer-time staples the world over.

The Useful Flavoring Herbs, yes they too are needed. They are so easy to grow that they should not be left out. See under Useful Herbs on page 50.



ONE OF OUR TRIAL GROUNDS where Vegetable and Flower Seeds are Field Tested for Field Germination, Type, Purity and Adaptation to the Southwestern Climate

Planning the Family Garden

What to Plant, When, How and Why

The following table contains much information that will be reliable for most localities, and will answer most of the questions usually asked by home gardeners:

"When to plant."

"How long after planting before the crop will be ready for use."

"How long is the period of edibility," and

"What assortment should be planted to keep a continual supply of the different culinary classes."

All these practical questions and many others can be reasonably answered by studying the information on this page and the catalog descriptions.

In using the Planting Table the following "Planting classification" will be helpful. It is based on the moisture and temperature requirements of the several classes of vegetables.

1. **Early Cool Season Vegetables.** Suitable for planting, in late summer and early fall. Frost hardy, early planted and with short growing period. Peas, Radish, Turnip, Kohl Rabi, Leaf Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach and Garden Cress. For succession crops look in groups 3 and 4 below.

2. **Late Cool Season Vegetables.** Similar to above, usually frost hardy, favored by cool weather but require longer to mature than the above group. Usually grown from hot-bed plants that are set in the open or transplanted. Cabbage, Lettuce (Head) and Celery.

3. **Open Season Early Planted Vegetable.** Endure moderate extremes of cold or heat. Long growing period, favored by moist cool weather when young, but usually hardy in summer temperatures when once they are established. Irish Potatoes, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, Asparagus and Onion. Fleshy roots and stems. Popular because of long periods of edibility and being easy to care for. Some kinds very desirable for fall gardens.

4. **Short Season Summer Vegetables.** Includes crops sensitive to even cool weather and are at their best in warm humid weather. Usually planted in open ground after danger from frost has past. String Beans, Lima Beans, Sweet and Pop Corn, Cucumber, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin, Okra. Mostly fleshy fruits and seeds.

5. **Long Season Summer Vegetables.** Usually started in hot-beds and transplanted because seedlings are tender. Require long summer season. Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper. Edible fruits.

Planting Information Table

Vegetable	Classification	Time to Plant	Days to Mature	Planting Distance		Seed Per 100 Ft. Row	Success on Crops
				Rows x Drill			
Asparagus Roots...	No. 3	Late fall or winter	1-2 years	48"x12"			
Asparagus Seed	No. 3	Early winter	3-5 years	60 to 80			
Beans, Snap	No. 4	Spring and fall	40 to 65	18-30"x3"		2 lbs.	Beets, Radishes
Beans, Pole	No. 4	Late spring	50 to 80	36-42"x6"		2 lbs.	Okra
Beans, Bush Lima	No. 4	Early spring and fall	60 to 90	18"x3"		2 lbs.	Melons
Beans, Pole Lima	No. 4	Early spring	60 to 80	36-40"x6"		2 lbs.	
Beets, Early	No. 3	After severe frosts	60 to 80	24"x2"		2 ozs.	Fall turnips
Beets, Stock	No. 3	After severe frosts	60 to 80	36"x6"		2 ozs.	
Cabbage, Early	No. 3	Early fall and spring	90 to 130	36"x24"		1/4 oz.	Fall crops
Cabbage, Late	No. 2	Early fall	100 to 160	36"x24"		1/4 oz.	
Carrot	No. 3	Late winter, early fall	75 to 110	14"x50"		1 oz.	
Cauliflower	No. 2	Same time as cabbage	100 to 130	36"x18"		1 pkt.	Fall crops
Celery	No. 2	Early spring and fall	120 to 150	48"x		1/4 oz.	
Chard	No. 3	After severe frosts	30 to 60	18"x2"		2 ozs.	
Corn, Sweet	No. 4	After frost period	50 to 100	36"x12-14"		1/2 lb.	Fall crops
Corn, Dent	No. 4	After frost period	50 to 140			1/2 lb.	Fall crops
Cress	No. 1	Very early spring	30 to 40	12"x50"		1/2 oz.	
Cucumber	No. 4	After ground warms	60 to 80	48-60"x24-36"		1/2 oz.	
Egg Plant	No. 5	Transplant when warm	100 to 140	18"x18"		1/4 oz.	
Endive	No. 2	Late winter, early spring	80 to 180	18"x8-10"		1 oz.	
Horse-Radish	No. 3	Early spring	1-2 years	30"x18"		70 roots	
Kale	No. 1	Late winter and fall	90 to 120	18"x10"		1/2 oz.	
Kohl-Rabi	No. 1	Early spring	60 to 80	18"x 6"		1/2 oz.	
Lettuce, Leaf	No. 1	Very early spring	90 to 90	16-18"x50"		1/2 oz.	Groups 3 and 4
Lettuce, Head	No. 2	Very early spring	60 to 90	16-18"x12-14"		1/2 oz.	Fall crops
Muskmelon	No. 4	After frost danger	120 to 150	72-96"x72"		1/2 oz.	
Okra	No. 4	When ground warms	98 to 140	48"x24"		2 ozs.	
Onion, Seed	No. 3	Fall or late winter	130 to 150	18"x50"		1 oz.	
Onion, Sets	No. 3	Late winter, early spring	90 to 120	18"x6-8"		1 lb.	
Onion, Multiplying	No. 3	Winter, spring or fall		18"x6-8"		2 lbs.	Grow all the year
Parsley	No. 3	Very early spring	90 to 120	14-18"x50"		1 oz.	
Parsnip	No. 3	Very early spring	125 to 160	18"x50"		2 ozs.	
Peas, Round Seed	No. 1	Very late winter	40 to 80	30-36"x2-3"		1 to 2 lbs.	Group 3 and 4
Peas, Wrinkled	No. 1	Very early spring	40 to 80	30-36"x3"		1 to 2 lbs.	Melons
Pepper	No. 5	Transplant when warm	100 to 140			1/2 oz.	
Potato, Irish	No. 3	Early spring, late summer	80 to 140			5 lbs.	Fall crops
Potato, Sweet	No. 0	Slips, early summer	140 to 160			75 slips	
Pumpkin	No. 4	When ground warms	100 to 140	96-144"		1/2 oz.	
Radish	No. 1	Early spring or fall	20 to 40	14"x50"		1 oz.	Group 3 and 4
Rhubarb	No. 3	Early spring or fall	1-3 years	38-48"x24"		33 plants	
Rutabaga	No. 1	Early spring or fall	60 to 80	Broadcast		1/4 oz.	Fall crop
Salsify	No. 3	Very early in spring	120 to 180	18"x6"		1/2 oz.	
Shallots	No. 3	As multiplying onions		18"x6-8"		2 lbs.	
Spinach	No. 1	Late winter, early fall	30 to 60	Broadcast		1 oz.	
Squash, Bush	No. 4	When ground warms	60 to 80	48"x48"		1/4 oz.	
Squash, Late	No. 4	When ground warms	120 to 160	120"x120"		1/2 oz.	
Tomato, Seed	No. 5	Very early in boxes	100 to 140	Sow		1/8 oz.	
Tomato, Plants	No. 5	After spring frosts	80 to 100	48"x36"		33 to 40	
Turnip	No. 1	Early spring and fall	60 to 80	Broadcast		1/4 oz.	Fall crop
Watermelon	No. 4	When ground warms	100 to 120	Hills 6"x8"		1/2 oz.	

The Home Garden Reduces the Grocery Bill

Green and canned vegetables at the stores cost 3c to 25c per pound. You can produce 2 to 5 pounds or more on every square foot of your garden. Apply these figures to your garden. It's real money.

The High Cost of Living is closely associated with an expensive, yes an extravagant distributing system. The grocery store beans are produced on high priced land, by well paid gardeners, harvested, crated, canned, packed and shipped by highly paid workers; transported hundreds or thousands of miles by rail by high priced labor, super-

65c and a pleasant effort for enough beans to supply your table four times a week thru the year.

For an acre basis this is 200 to 500 bushels, 4,000 to 10,000 two-pound cans, making a "spread" of \$8000.0 to \$2,000 from the producer to the consumer of canned green beans. A Home Garden will save you 90 per cent of this on your grocery bill.

A Farmer Spends a Year producing a crop of wheat which he sells for about \$3.50 per 100 pounds (equal to \$2.10 per bushel). The miller pays 25c to 50c to the railroads, adds his milling and sacking costs and sells the products of this 100 pounds about as follows:

75 lbs., flour, 5.5c.....	\$4.12
23 lbs., by-products, 2c.....	.46
Total	\$4.58

The Grocer, the Baker and the Candlestick Maker come in. The baker adds about one-third water to the flour and makes about 100 pounds of bread, into 73 loaves of 22 ounces each which he sells for 14c each, or \$10.22. The bread then goes to the lunch counter; each loaf is cut into 18 slices and sold at 2c each or 36c per loaf, making a grand total of \$26.74 for 100 pounds of farmer's wheat. This includes expense, supplies, and profits of \$1.08 for the miller, \$6.10 for the grocer and baker, and \$16.16 for the lunch counter. * * * And merrily we go along complaining about the High Cost of Living.

Don't Blame Anybody But Yourself for this condition. That 100-foot row in your garden will not only supply more beans than any three average families usually enjoy, but at one hundredth part of the grocery store expense. If you grow the 100-foot row you will enjoy the beans. If you do not the High Cost of Living may keep you away from the grocery store, and you must be content to go hungry for the green beans.

The Cost of Living is high because you continue to pay it. You are forced to because you do not fore-sightedly protect yourself. Abusing "Mr. Unknown Speculator" is not going to help you. You must talk less and do something for yourself. The Home Garden makes dull business for the food speculator.

When You Spend Your Income for high-cost foods you are extravagant. When you produce low-cost foods you are saving, developing self-reliance, adding to your working capital, and putting yourself on the road to stations of Financial Stability and Prosperity. Economical living is not a matter of denying yourself the foods your body needs and your appetite craves, but a matter of producing the needed supply at low cost in your own Home Garden—the best means to reduce expense.

For the "business man" the Home Garden is his most valuable asset because the proportion of returns to effort is greater. A backyard garden 20 feet by 20 feet will produce over a thousand pounds of green vegetables, for Spring, Summer and Fall, and for canning and drying for Winter use. Figure what this means to you.

For the farmer the Home Garden is not only equally profitable but more indispensable, because he is too far removed from the trade supplies. He must produce them or often do without. His garden will produce at the rate of \$100.00 to \$1,000.00 per acre. Time spent in the Home Garden gives greater returns than field labor.



Your Home Garden may not be as neatly kept as this but every square foot will produce 2 to 5 pounds of green vegetables that would cost you 4c to 25c per pound at your grocery store, whether fresh or canned. They are cheaper and better out of your own Home Garden.

vised by still higher priced executives, and similarly all along their way to your table. Before you decide to continue to employ all these people "to do your gardening," count the cost.

Any Thrifty Home Gardener can produce 10 to 35 bushels of Stringless Green Pod or Kentucky Wonder beans on a 100-foot row with less than two pounds of bean seed. At the usual market price in any small city of 10c to 15c per pound these beans would cost \$32.00 to \$125.00. If produced in your own Home Garden and canned the result on the grocery bill will be about as follows: Each bushel will make 20 two-pound cans of string beans or 200 to 700 cans for the row. These at the usual "store" price of 20c per can would be \$40.00 to \$140.00. Put this against

The world owes you a living, but you must produce it yourself. Start by ordering your seeds for the "Home Garden" today. Good seeds make sure of better results



PEAS IN PATTIES

FERGUSON'S SELECTED GARDEN PEAS

PEAS AND CARROTS

Peas are among the first vegetables to be planted in the late winter or early spring and they are quickest to mature. As they mature in 5 to 7 weeks they are very successful for early fall planting. They are easy to grow and delicious to eat. A liberal space in the garden should be given to them. They contain a high percentage of protein and are usually considered, with green corn and beans, as having the highest food value of all garden products.

In the following list we offer you a few of the most promising of more than 200 varieties we have had under test and observation in our trial grounds on both black, waxy and also on sandy soils.

PLANTING AND CULTURE—(See Peas in table on page 33)—Garden Peas are not injured by light frost. The small, quick-growing, smooth-seeded varieties should be planted as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring, because they are very hardy and will stand considerable frost. These varieties should be followed by the larger podded, wrinkled-seeded varieties. We recommend the dwarf varieties for the home garden and recommend

planting rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart between the double rows, in furrows 3 to 5 inches deep. The seed should be covered only about one inch at first. The furrow is to be filled as the peas grow taller. This is also a good way to plant the taller varieties which need support, as the supports can be placed in the narrow space between the rows. Wire netting, twine or brush may be used for supports. Give thorough and frequent cultivation. Postpaid Prices on all Peas, except where specially quoted: Extra Large Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c.

Extra Early Round Seeded Sorts For First Planting

- 1 Extra Early Alaska** Also called "Earliest of All." Very early, prolific and hardy. In our tests on both black land and sand, Extra Early Alaska proved to be the earliest, hardiest and best yielding variety of the smooth, small-seeded varieties. Can be planted very early, as the seed is smooth and not apt to rot. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c.
- 2 First and Best** A favorite in the Southwest and everywhere. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c.
- 3 Pilot** Vines are only 16 to 18 inches high. Very productive, producing a large number of pods similar to Gradus that are well filled with large, sweet, tender peas of the finest quality.
- 4 Little Marvel** Matured in 40 days on our trial grounds. Vines 16 inches, stocky, well covered with dark green heavy leaves.

Early Dwarf Wrinkled-Seeded Sorts

- 8 American Wonder** An extra early dwarf wrinkled-seeded variety. Vines rather dwarf, stocky, branching; well covered with dark green foliage.
- 9 Premium Gem** Pods well filled with 5 to 7 very sweet, tender medium-sized peas. We recommend this variety to the home gardener. One noticeable feature of this variety in our tests was that it stood the hot sun and dry weather much better than the extra early smooth-seeded varieties.
- 10 Nott's Excelsior** An extra early dwarf-growing wrinkled variety very similar to American Wonder, but one-third larger, of the same earliness and delicious flavor. Pods are more closely packed with peas than any other variety.

11 Bliss Everbearing After making 6 tests of this splendid variety on sand, black land and sandy loam we recommend this to our customers who want a hardy, large growing late variety of the finest quality.

12 Gradus or Prosperity Vines 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in length; well filled with large, sweet, light green peas. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

13 Laxtonian The largest podded dwarf variety in our tests and next to Little Marvel the best variety for black land. The handsome pods are generally borne singly, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, dark green, broad and flat. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

14 Sutton's Excelsior A fine wrinkled pea, vigorous growth and very productive. Sutton's Excelsior matures within a few days of Nott's Excelsior. It is a desirable variety for home and market use. Postpaid: Extra Large Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

15 Thomas Laxton $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Resembles Gradus in many respects. A little earlier. Pods not quite as large but more productive. Considered by our truck growers as one of the very best for the early market. For best results give a support of some kind. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

Late or Main Crop Varieties

21 Marrowfat A well-known tall, late variety; productive, hardy. Vines 4 to 5 feet high and should be staked.

22 Mammoth Podded Sugar This is an edible podded or sugar pea. Pods are gathered, broken and cooked like string beans, when the peas start to develop in the pod.

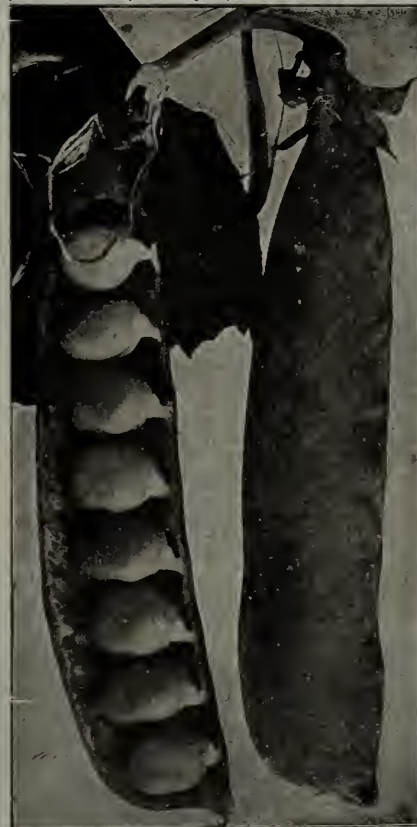
23 Pride of the Market Smooth-seeded late variety that can be

planted early. Popular with the truck growers in some sections of the South on account of its dark green pods that do not discolor in shipping.

25 Champion of England For main crop or summer use this is the standard variety. Very prolific. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

26 Black Eyed Peas Largely grown throughout the South and Southwest. Postpaid: Large Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.

We Make Special Prices to Quantity Buyers. Send Us Your List.



Nott's Excelsior



Little Marvel

PLANT FERGUSON'S BRED-UP BEANS ENJOY THEM THE YEAR-ROUND

Out of 84 varieties tested, we have selected 27 that are most satisfactory for the South and Southwest. These tests removed 57 chances for you to make a mistake by selecting an unsuitable variety.

A beautiful row of canned and pickled beans will look mighty good to you, with food prices as they are. String beans are a nourishing and appetizing food when fresh off the vines. How much more delicious they taste in the winter. They are easy to put up and you will surely enjoy them. Be sure to plant a few extra rows just for canning purposes.

Out of 84 varieties planted and tested on our trial grounds at Sherman, Texas, we are offering you only the earliest, best-yielding most, drouth-resisting ones.

Postpaid Prices on all Beans except where specially quoted: Extra Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c.

Green Podded Dwarf or Bush Varieties

30 New Bountiful An early, prolific, flat, green podded bush bean. New Bountiful planted on black land, sand and sandy loam, proved to be one of the earliest, most prolific, hardest and best quality bush beans in our tests. The heat resisting qualities of this bean are remarkable. Seventy-five days after planting and after being picked several times, it was still green, in bloom and setting pods. The plant is a very thrifty grower, branching, well covered with thick light green leaves, showing no signs of blight or rust. Will bear continuously for several weeks. In our tests it was the first to mature pods fit to pick and the last to yield edible pods during the extreme hot weather. The crowning merit of this bean is the rich green pods that are large, thick, broad, extra long, solid, meaty and uniform in shape. This bean is very tender and has a delicious flavor. New Bountiful planted on black land was found to be a week earlier than Stringless Green Pod that was planted next to it on the same date. We recommend this bean to every Southern home gardener and market gardener who wants an extra early Dwarf Green Podded Bean of the finest quality.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

31 Stringless Green Pod This famous bean combines unusual hardiness, extreme earliness and wonderful productiveness with handsome appearance and finest quality of pods. Absolutely stringless in all stages of growth, from the time the first pods form until full grown and matured. Pods are of a rich green color, round and

You can raise good beans too
If you plant Ferguson's Tested
Seed.



Stringless Green Pod Beans 58 days after planting in Test Grounds of Ferguson Seed Farms. All our seeds are tested, not only for germination but for producing qualities. Your money gets results in Ferguson's Seeds.

straight, 5 to 5 1/2 inches long, solid, meaty, tender, brittle and of finest flavor. On our trial grounds the first picking is usually made 50 days from date of planting. Vines covered with blooms and setting a large number of pods.

32 Longfellow This extra early variety, although comparatively new, proved out in our tests to be a grand good one. It produced a fine crop of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, 6 to 6 1/2 inches long, tender and brittle, showing no strings when broken, excepting when the pods are quite old. The pods retain their delicate green color after cooking, thus adding to their attractiveness when served.

33 Extra Early Round Pod Valentine One of the oldest and most reliable Green Pod Beans for the South and Southwest. It is still popular with the market gardeners as well as those who plant only for home use. Early, productive, and of good quality. Crisp and tender. Plants 7 to 8 inches tall; well covered with thick foliage. Was found to do well on all soils where it was planted and to be a good heat and drouth resister.

34 Hopkin's Improved Valentine An extra early, hardy and prolific round and prolific round podded bean. An exceptionally good variety for the South and Southwest on account of its heat and drouth resisting qualities. Vines 7 inches tall. Slightly inclined to be branching and spreading. We recommend this variety to the truckers and home gardeners.

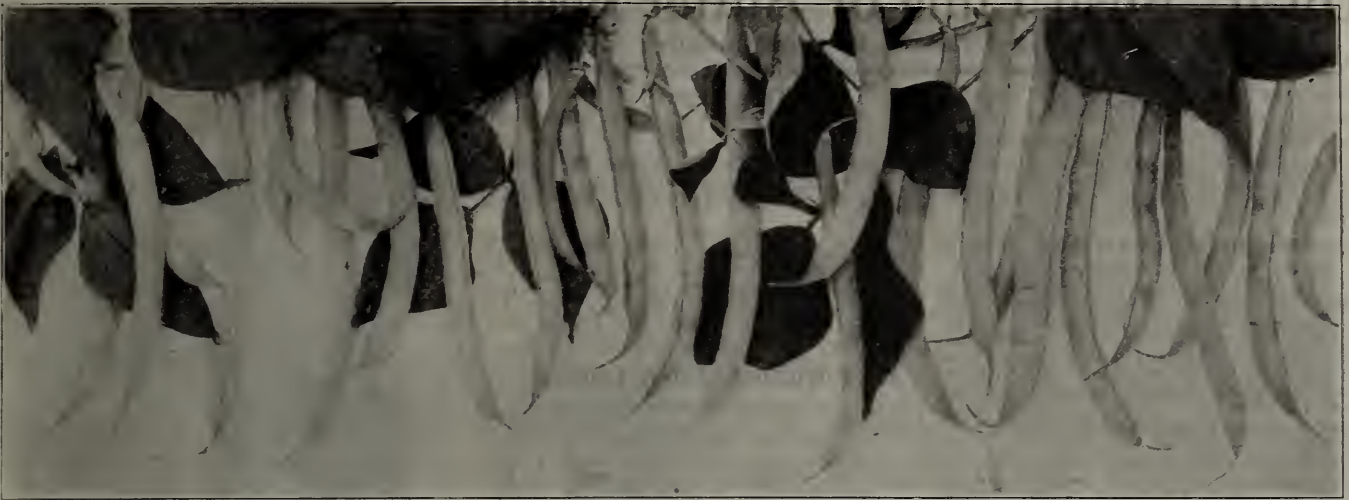
35 Full Measure A new bean for the South that has come to stay. One particular feature of Full Measure is that the pods will stay in fine condition for several days after they have matured. Vines are 8 to 10 inches, stocky, branching and well covered with dark green leaves. The first picking we found 10 to 12 dark green, fine, round, stringless, meaty pods to the plant. The pods average 5 to 6 inches in length, are borne in clusters and are easy to gather. This bean stood the hot dry weather well in all our tests.

37 Tennessee Green Pod A medium early, vary productive variety for sand and sandy loam. Plants are large, spreading and prolific. Foliage thick, dark green. Pods are long, often 6 to 7 inches, meaty, tender and brittle.

38 Extra Early Refugee Similar in appearance to Refugee, 1000 to 1, one week to 10 days earlier in maturing. Very prolific. Plants average 8 inches. Foliage light green. First picking bearing from 6 to 8 round light green, meaty, solid and perfectly stringless pods 5 inches in length. Vines stand the hot dry weather remarkably well. The stringless meaty pods make it one of the most popular canning varieties.

Beans are so rich in muscle building proteins that they take the place of meat in the diet. Meat is very high, and beans are very cheap and easy to grow. Therefore preserve health, wealth and strength by growing an abundant supply of Beans.

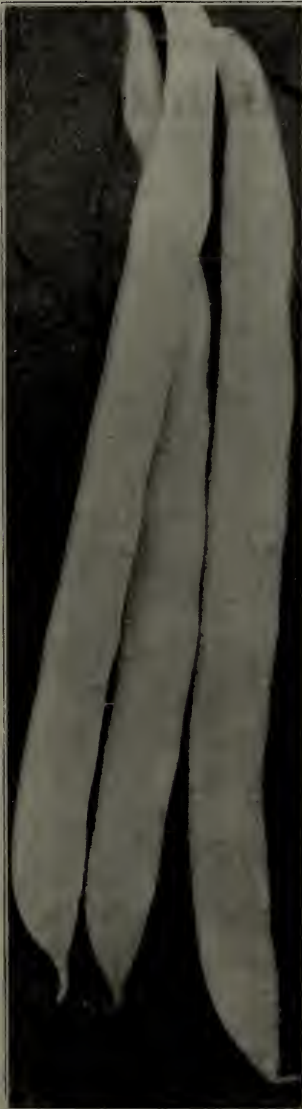
We Make Special Prices to Quantity Buyers. Send Us Your List.



Webber Wax, an extra early heavy fruiting variety, showing superior qualities on trial grounds

Wax Podded Varieties—Dwarf or Bush

45 **Weber Wax** The earliest Wax Podded variety in our tests of 23 Wax Podded varieties. A new extra early, prolific, flat podded, stringless Wax Bean of finest quality for the South and Southwest. In our black land test, first picking was made 50 days from date of planting, 10 to 12 handsome, stringless, meaty, tender, bright, waxy, 5-inch pods to the plant. When first picking was made the plants were literally covered with bloom and small pods, continued to bloom and set pods through the hottest weather we had. We recommend this variety to the home gardener and truckers of the South and Southwest who want an extra early Wax Podded Bean of the finest quality.



Currier's Rust Proof Black Wax

Vine is a vigorous grower. Very hardy. Pods meaty, tender and brittle, entirely stringless, straight and oval flat. 6 inches long. An excellent variety that remains in condition a long time for use as

46 Improved Golden Wax

One of the earliest and best dwarf sorts for the home market and private planter. The plants are erect, compact, and very productive. The pods are of medium length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow; very fleshy and wax-like. This variety cooks quickly as snap beans, shelling well when green, and is of superior quality used in either way.

49 Wardwell's Kidney Wax

An old standard variety that showed up remarkably well in our tests. Medium early, maturing 15 to 20 long, flat, broad, light yellow pods 5 to 6 inches long, 60 days from date of planting. Perfectly stringless, tender, brittle and of fine flavor. Largely grown in some sections of the South and Southwest for shipping to distant markets. Makes a splendid snap bean for the home and for canning.

50 Admiral Togo

The second earliest Wax Podded Bean in our tests. Handsome, attractive pods, averaging 6 inches in length, and of an unusually desirable shade of yellow. Vines 7 to 8 inches tall, leafy. Withstands the hot dry weather remarkably well. Free from blight and rust. First picking made 50 days from planting. 10 to 12 round, 4 to 5-inch pods to the vine. Its hardiness, productiveness and fine quality makes this variety very popular.

51 Currier's Rust Proof Black Wax

A standard market garden sort and gives excellent satisfaction in the home garden.

snaps. In our tests this bean withstood the hot, dry weather remarkably well.

44 **Improved Pencil Podded Wax** One of the earliest and best dwarf sorts for the home market and private planter. The plants are erect, compact, and very productive. The pods are of medium length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches, nearly straight, handsome, pencil podded, very fleshy and wax-like. This variety cooks quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and is of superior quality used in either way.

Field and Garden Beans

The following varieties of beans are grown usually in a large way as "Field Beans," but they are also desirable for Garden Beans. See under Miscellaneous Clovers on page 29.

52 **Tepary Bean** A small white bush bean which has produced paying crops with an annual rainfall of only seven inches.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c.

53 **Pinto Bean** This is the crop that has reclaimed thousands of acres of waste dry land in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Good dry land farmers report yields of 500 pounds and more per acre with only two rains during the growing season.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c.

54 **Velvet Bean** Makes excellent porch vines; grows from 20 to 50 feet.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c. See description on page 29.



Improved Golden Wax

Postpaid Prices on all Beans except where specially quoted: Extra Large Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c.

Write for Special Prices on Larger Quantities.

Dwarf Bush Lima or Butter Beans

The Dwarf Lima class cannot be recommended too highly. The beans can be grown and gathered much more easily than the Pole Limas as the vines require no support. They can also be grown closer together than Pole Limas. Dwarf Limas are fully equal to Pole Limas and as a rule are earlier in maturing.

CULTURE—Lima Beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger of frost is past. Plant in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, dropping 2 to 3 beans 16 inches apart. Cover 2 inches deep. Soil should be fertile and well cultivated.

60 Jackson's Wonder Bush

A native of the Southwest. The most prolific Bush Lima in cultivation. It is also called Texas Speckled Bush Lima or Speckled Bush Butter Bean. Is especially suited to drouthy conditions and extreme heat. During four weeks of extremely hot weather, the plants held up well, foliage remained green and did not wilt. During the greatest heat a large percentage of bloom may drop for a week or so, then the plant rallies and sets a full crop from the next series of blooms. It keeps right on growing and blooming until frost, through dry spells so severe that other varieties wilt and die. If the beans are picked as butter beans they are continuous growers and fruiters. No bean will be more satisfactory in the home garden than this variety, as the beans may be used when they are green and also dried for winter use. Vines grow 18 inches to two feet tall. Pods are slightly curved and of medium length. The beans are of medium size, flat and mottled with brown spots. Postpaid: Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

61 Burpee's Bush Lima This is a little the earliest maturing of the large seeded

limas. The plants are vigorous and productive. Pods are medium green, very large, about five inches long, thick and usually contain four beans, which are unusually thick, of largest size and finest quality. Postpaid: Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

62 Fordhook Bush Lima

The Fordhook is entirely distinct in habit of growth. The stiffly erect bushes branch freely and bear tremendous crops. It is ready for use nearly as early as the popular Burpee's Bush Lima, but the beans are much plumper and remain green longer. Postpaid: Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

63 Henderson's Bush Lima

The original bush lima bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness. Compact bush form and produces large crops. Delicious flavor. Beans are smaller than above sorts. Postpaid: Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.



Jackson Wonder Bush Lima

Pole or Running Beans

Pole Beans are much more productive than the bush varieties and their bearing season is longer—though they require a little more care in handling. Be sure to plant a few hills of Pole Beans in your garden every year; you will be amply repaid for your trouble.

CULTURE—One packet will plant 10 hills. One pound 50 hills. 25 pounds will plant one acre. Pole Beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet than the Dwarf varieties and should not be planted until warm weather. Soil should be fertile and well cultivated. Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Plant 6 to 8 beans in each hill, thinning out to four healthy plants.

70 White Seeded Kentucky Wonder

The best green pod Pole Beans for the South and Southwest. Vines are medium in length, stout and leafy. Pods are borne in clusters and will average 6 to 8 inches in length. Very uniform in shape and of a dark green color. They are absolutely stringless, very meaty, tender and sweet in flavor. The dry beans are small and white, excellent for baking after the pods have become too ripe. Two weeks earlier than the Kentucky Wonder. In the South and Southwest where earliness, productiveness and hardiness mean so much to the market gardener and private gardener, the White Seeded Kentucky Wonder is far ahead.

71 Kentucky Wonder

Also called Old Homestead and Texas Prolific. A very popular Pole Bean in the South and Southwest, because here it grows to perfection. Bears in 60 to 70 days from planting. Pods are round, green and grow from 5 to 7 inches long, meaty, tender and stringless. Immensely prolific. The seed is brown. Postpaid: Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c.

72 Kentucky Wonder Wax

The best Pole Wax Bean for Southern planting. It is similar in habit of growth to "Kentucky Wonder Green Pod" and bears as early, or when about as high as the average bush bean. Pods are beautiful golden yellow, and make delicious eating. A heavy yielder and bears a long season. Also suitable for use as dry shell beans, so that none are wasted.

73 Golden Cluster Wax

An excellent pole wax podded sort, early, vigorous, hardy, and productive. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, straight and flat, very fleshy, fine grained, attractive and good quality, color light waxy.

74 Lazy Wife

One of the best of the later green podded pole beans for snaps or green shell use. The medium green pods, borne in large clusters, are 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. When young they have a rich buttery flavor which is retained until they are nearly ripe. Postpaid: Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

75 Early Leviathan Lima

This is the earliest, hardest, best heat and drouth resisting Pole Lima Bean in cultivation. It will not only give large Lima beans earlier than any other strain, but is also extremely productive, both early and throughout the season. It is a strong grower, clinging well to the poles, and is a sure cropper. The pods differ from those of other early Pole Limas in being straighter and longer.

76 King of the Garden Lima

An old, well-known standard sort. A strong grower and uniformly large podded. The pods frequently contain 5 to 6 large beans. Beans of excellent quality, easily shelled. We recommend King of the Garden Lima to all gardeners of the South and Southwest who want a hardy, vigorous growing, productive Pole Lima Bean. Postpaid: Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

77 Challenger Lima

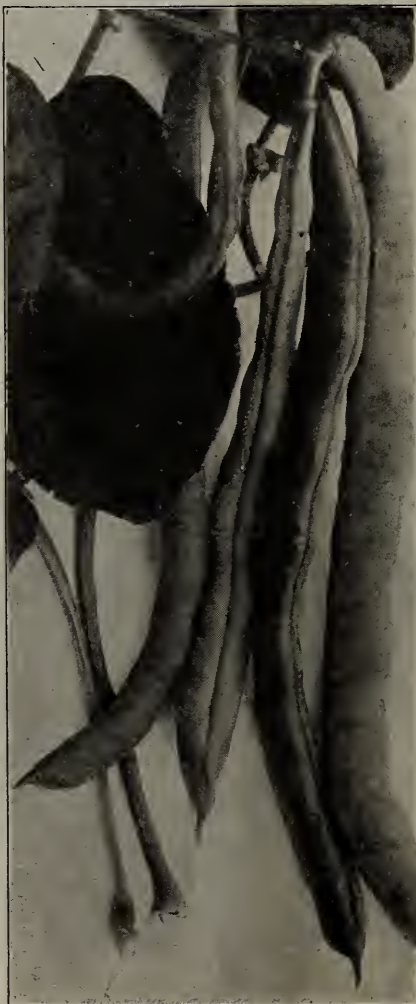
Plants very hardy, late and productive. Pods about 3 1/2 inches long containing 4 to 5 thick medium sized light green, excellent quality, beans.

78 Large White Lima

The standard pole Lima, vigorous, midseason and productive. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, very flat, containing from 3 to 4 large beans.

79 Sieberts Early Lima

Earlier and more productive than the large White Lima, beans rather thicker; of finest quality.



White Kentucky Wonder

Postpaid Prices on all Beans except where specially quoted: Extra Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c.

We Make Special Prices to Quantity Buyers. Send Us Your List.

Sweet or Garden Corn

The following Sweet Corn proved best for heavy yielding, heat and drouth resisting, being selected from 58 varieties planted and grown on our trial grounds. We can therefore recommend this for the South and Southwest. Sow plenty.

CULTURE—One-half pound of Sweet Corn is sufficient for a row of 100 feet; 6 to 10 quarts will plant one acre. Sweet Corn should be planted on rich land and cultivated the same as field corn. Plant the seed as soon as the soil is warm in the spring, and make successive plantings every two or three weeks until late summer. The same results can be obtained by planting early, medium and late varieties. Plant the seed about 2 inches deep in drills 3 feet apart, and thin to a single stalk every 14 to 20 inches. The small early varieties may be planted a little closer. If any side shoots or suckers appear, break them off. Keep the soil well cultivated and free from weeds.

Postpaid Prices on all Sweet Corn except where specially quoted. Extra Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

80 Extra Early Adams The earliest and hardest variety, more largely cultivated in the South than any other variety. It is not a true Sweet Corn, but is generally classed with it. Stalks about 4 feet high, very few leaves. Ears short, very full, 12 to 14 rowed. Well covered with coarse thick husks. Kernels are white and smooth. A hardy variety and can be planted early and close together.

81 Early Adams or Burlington Resembling Extra Early Adams in habit of growth. A week later to ten days later, larger stalk and much larger ear. On our trial grounds the past season this variety stood the heat and dry weather remarkably well. While it did not produce quite as many ears as the Extra Early Adams, the ears were filled out better. Another point in its favor, the husks are so thick that the worms have very little effect on it. We recommend this variety for a second planting.

82 Peep-O-Day The earliest true Sweet Corn in our test of 58 varieties. Planted May 1st. First ears picked June 26, maturing in 56 days. Under more favorable conditions this variety would have matured roasting ears in 50 days from date of planting. Stalks 3 1/2 to 4 feet high, bearing 1 to 2 ears on each stalk. We recommend this corn to the home gardener in the Southwest who wants a true Sweet Corn. Just the variety for the small garden, as it can be planted closer than the larger varieties. It can also be planted early, as it is very hardy.

83 Golden Bantam The sweetest sugar corn in cultivation. A dwarf early variety. Stalks 3 1/2 to 4 feet, usually bearing two or more ears from 5 to 6 inches long to a stalk. These are compactly filled with kernels which when ready for the table, are a creamy-yellow, sweet and tender. Golden Bantam is not only an early variety, but extra hardy. Is a valuable variety for the Southwest, as the ears are protected by a good, thick husk. Golden Bantam proved itself to be well adapted to both black land and sandy loam soils. It is a favorite with planters as soon as they become acquainted with its splendid qualities.

84 Howling Mob Is a splendid second early sweet corn, with medium sized ears, measuring from 7 to 9 inches and having 12 to 14 rows of good sized, pearly-white kernels. The quality is extra sweet and tender and combined with its extreme productiveness makes this variety one of the best all round kinds for either home or market gardener.

85 Early Evergreen Is a very popular sweet corn in the second early class. comes to maturity full 10 to 12 days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and yields large handsome ears of most delicious flavor. It has a ready sale in the market on account of its handsome appearance and earliness.

86 Early White Cob Cory A standard variety. In our tests matured fine, well filled roasting ears 60 days from date of planting seed. The stalks were 5 to 6 feet tall, leafy, productive, setting from 1 to 2 ears to the stalk and no barren stalks. The ears 7 to 8 inches long, 8-rowed. Kernels are large, very sweet and tender. A hardy variety and may be planted early.

87 Stowell's Evergreen The standard, main crop variety and more universally planted than any other variety. Excels all other late sorts in sweetness and productiveness. For family use in the home garden, for the market gardener and for canning and drying purposes, Stowell's Evergreen has no equal. Stalks are strong, bearing one to two large, 12-rowed ears with large, white sweet kernels. Remains in good condition for some time after being gathered, which makes it popular with the market gardener.

88 Country Gentleman A delicious late or main crop corn for family use. A week to 10 days later than Stowell's Evergreen. Stalks 4 to 5 feet tall, bearing 2 to 3 good sized ears to the stalk. Ears

well filled with plump, pearly white, deep kernels, irregularly set on the cob. It remains tender and sweet longer than most late sorts, as the ear is enclosed in a thick husk which keeps it in the milk. Ears average 9 inches in length. A few rows of this splendid main crop variety should be planted in every Southern garden.

89 Surcropper Corn This is a very early quick-maturing variety of field corn that has come to be exceedingly popular as a roasting ear corn, because it is so sure to make. It is especially adapted to drouth conditions and is therefore very desirable for early spring and fall plantings. When planted in early spring it comes into roasting ears in succession to the regular varieties of sweet corn. Planted in summer, it will mature roasting ears in 50 to 65 days. See page 8 for more detailed description and prices in large quantities. Postpaid: Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c.

Pop Corn

Pop Corn is a profitable crop and can be grown wherever field corn thrives. Let your boys plant an acre this season for their own spending money. In a great many sections of the Southwest it can be planted as a second crop. There is always a ready market. One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of row; 6 pounds one acre. Cultivate the same as field corn, but plant considerably closer.

95 White Rice Our strain is an improvement on this old and popular variety, with large ears, and the ears are more abundantly produced.

Postpaid: Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

96 Australian Hulless Also known as Japanese Rice. A dwarf growing sort; prolific heavy yielder, producing attractive ears peculiar in form, being nearly as thick as long. The kernels are similar to the best strains of White Rice. Its crowning merit lies in its popping qualities, fine flavor, tenderness and absence of hull and shell. Largely grown for market.

Postpaid: Large Pkt., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.

97 Pop Corn for Popping Good Pop Corn, not specially selected or grown for seed purposes, but Pop Corn that will pop to please you this winter. Postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.35. Send for special prices on large lots by express or freight.

DO ONE OF THREE THINGS

(1) Buy high priced vegetables from the grocery; (2) do without and go hungry; or (3) grow an abundance at slight cost and gather from your own garden.

Ferguson's tested seeds mean pleasure in eating, economy and profit on pay day.



White Rice



ROOT CROPS FOR MAN AND HIS SERVANTS



Root Crops for human food as well as for animals, serve a usefulness in promoting digestion and health that is valuable—more valuable than their mere chemical food value would indicate. In most European countries, ROOT CROPS are staples in both family gardens and in field crops for stock. It has long been noted that succulent root crops fed to poultry, hogs and cows aids them in digesting the heavier grains. The same is true for man.

Every man who has a kitchen garden and eats freely of the vegetables is taking medicine without paying for a prescription and without being bothered by the high cost of drugs. In other words, vegetable eaters are taking daily doses of nature's correctives. In the normal individual the instinctive appetite automatically regulates the size of the dose. Therefore you can not go wrong by sowing more of the delicious vegetables offered in this catalog.

ECONOMY SAYS: "Plant More Root Crops"—certainly a plenty—for your family and for your stock. European farmers know the value of ROOT CROPS. Their land is more valuable than ours, yet they plant more root crops for stock. The food value of an acre of root crops may be greater than grain crops, and for poultry, hogs and dairy cattle a great aid to the economical use of grains and dry fodders.

Most of the Root Crops are "cool season" crops and should be planted in early spring and later summer and fall months. Under this heading we include Beets, Carrots, Hamburg Parsley, Horseradish, Kohl-Rabi (a thickened stem), Parsnips, Radish, Rutabaga, Salsify and Turnips.

Carrots

Carrots are easy to grow, rarely, if ever affected by insects. Our customers in the Southwest are appreciating their merits more and more. On account of their high food value, very few vegetables can compare with them for stock feeding also.

CULTURE—One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Should be sown early on soil that has been deeply plowed and thoroughly worked and well fertilized. Sow in drills 1 to 16 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Carrot seed germinates slowly. It is a good plant to mix a few Radish seed with the Carrot seed when sowing. The Radish seed will germinate quickly and show you where the Carrot seed is planted so that you can cultivate the ground. The Radishes may be pulled and used when large enough. This will leave the Carrots properly thinned, so that they will mature rapidly. The radishes do not interfere with the growth of the Carrots.

132 Early Scarlet Horn This is a favorite for early crop. It is not large, and is sold extensively on all markets bunched. The tops are small; roots top-shaped, stump-rooted, therefore easily pulled. Grows well in shallow soil.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

133 Oxheart or Guerande It is intermediate between the Half-Long and Horn varieties. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is of very fine quality for table use and equally good for stock. Where other sorts require digging, Oxheart can be easily pulled, making it a particularly desirable sort for soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

134 Chantenay A splendid type of the half-long, stump-rooted carrot. Averages 6 to 7 inches in length, broad at the neck, narrowing gradually to a blunt end. The flesh is rich orange-red, free from core, tender, fine flavored and of excellent table quality.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

135 Danvers Half-Long Handsome, cylindrical-shaped carrot of good size and stump-rooted. It is of a rich, dark orange color. Grows to a large size, is smooth and has little core. It is a first class carrot for all soils, yields a greater weight per acre than any other variety. Is more easily harvested than the old long varieties. This selected stock we are now offering has been especially grown for market gardeners and is sure to give satisfaction.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

136 Improved Long Orange An excellent intermediate season standard sort; roots 12 inches long, about 3 inches broad at crown, deep orange color.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

137 Large White Belgian Pale green above ground and white below. A good yielder and of extra fine quality.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

138 Rubicon Half Long Stump-Rooted. Finest quality.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Kohl-Rabi

Kohl-Rabi

belongs to the same class as Cabbage and Cauliflower, but does not resemble either. The edible portion is the swollen stem, which resembles a turnip, but which is formed above the ground. It has a mild, delicious flavor, somewhat like cabbage and turnips.

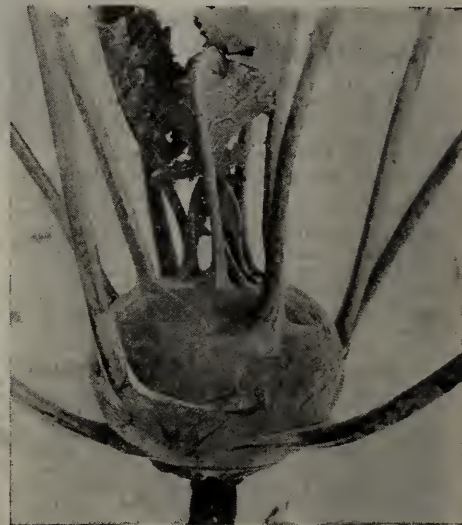
CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 200 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow one acre. Kohl-Rabi should be sown both in the spring and in the autumn. Sow the seed in drills and thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. The rows should be 18 inches apart for hand cultivation and 30 to 36 inches apart for horse cultivation. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep.

145 Early White Vienna The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are a pale whitish-green; of delicate cabbage-like flavor.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

146 Early Purple Vienna Is not quite so early as the preceding and slightly larger in size. It differs also in having skin of a dark purplish red.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c.



Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Another wholesome and nutritious vegetable that is being grown more in the South and Southwest as its advantages become better known. It is easy to grow and makes a very delicious dish. The taste of the roots when cooked resembles that of the oyster and gives to the plant its name of Vegetable Oyster.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of drill. Sow Salsify at the same time and in the same manner as Parsnips and Carrots. Salsify may be dug and stored or pitted in the ground the same as Parsnips or left to stand in the garden until needed.

150 Mammoth Sandwich Island The standard and most popular variety. The long, white, smooth, tender roots when properly cooked are delicious.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c.

FERGUSON'S SELECTED RADISH SEEDS

Our strains of Radish seeds are grown from selected stock seed. Radishes are a very profitable crop for the market gardener. They will stand considerable cool weather and can be planted early; will make a crop in 25 to 30 days, so that other crops may be planted on the ground after the Radishes are marketed. If you hit the market right you will get big returns, \$250 to \$300 worth of early Radishes are often sold from one acre.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row. Radish is quite hardy and may be grown in the open all winter in the lower South and in cold frames in the upper South. Sow the seed in the open ground as soon as danger of hard frosts is over. In order to be crisp, tender and sweet, Radishes should grow rapidly and should not be sown on wet or heavy soils. Plow or spade the ground deeply. Use plenty of commercial fertilizer, thoroughly harrowing or raking it into the soil. Sow thinly in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, covering the seed one-half inch deep. Keep the soil well cultivated.

Postpaid Prices on Radish Seed offered on this page:
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

100 Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip One of the best early radishes for the home garden and a great favorite in large markets for early planting outdoors. The roots are nearly round, slightly flattened on the underside. The flesh is white and of finest quality. Our seed is the finest French strain saved from transplanted roots; is sure to please you as it is true to form and color.

101 Improved Early Scarlet Globe An extra early variety, maturing in 20 to 25 days from date of planting. Flesh is pure white, tender, crisp and of fine flavor.

102 French Breakfast Color, bright carmine with clear white on the lower portion. Half-long variety, well adapted to the South and Southwest.

103 Crimson Giant A large globe-shaped, bright crimson, extra early Radish. Flesh very crisp, tender and sweet. On our trial grounds Crimson Giant proved to be the earliest, hardiest, best quality, globe-shaped Radish in our tests. The most desirable variety for the home gardener and trucker as it will stand in the ground longer before growing pethy than any other globe-shaped variety.

104 Early Long Scarlet Short Top A standard, early long variety for market and home garden. The long, slender, handsomely colored roots are most attractive in appearance. They are ready in about twenty-five days; crisp, brittle and of finest quality. They reach a length of 5 to 6 inches, growing half out of the ground.

105 Cincinnati Market A desirable market variety with roots similar to above. The roots are tender and before becoming pithy are often 6 to 7 inches long.

106 Chartier A hardy, medium early, clear, rose-colored long radish, with a snow-white tip. Its attractive color and shape make it a quick seller on all markets; equally as good for the home garden. On our trial grounds we found Chartier to be a good heat and drouth resisting variety; makes a quick growth.

Parsnips

One of the sweetest and most wholesome vegetables in cultivation and should be more extensively grown in the South and Southwest. Easy to grow; can be left in the ground all winter as frost improves the quality of the roots.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds per acre. Parsnips require a long season for growth and should be planted as early as possible in rows 14 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed 1 inch deep; roll or pack the soil firmly over the seed. When plants are well started thin out to stand 4 inches apart in the row. Parsnips have long roots and will stand drouth and hot weather.

142 Improved Guernsey An improved strain; a large yielder of excellent quality.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

143 Hollow Crown or Sugar Is the variety most generally grown for either table use or stock feeding. It is of uniform growth, has smooth,

RAISE THEM
FOR
YOUR TABLE

107 Long White Icicle In our trial grounds Long White Icicle proved to be a heat and drouth resister and we are pleased to recommend this splendid radish to the home gardeners and truck growers of the Southwest. It is the finest, extra early, pure white, long radish in cultivation; maturing within 25 to 30 days from the sowing of seed.

108 White Strasburg Handsome, oblong, tapering shape, both skin and flesh pure white; flesh firm, brittle, tender and possessing the most desirable character of retaining its crispness, even when the roots are quite large. Excellent for summer use, as it withstands severe heat and grows quickly.

109 White Chinese Winter A new winter radish and one of the best; grows to a great size, roots often measuring 12 to 14 inches in length. Flesh snow white, mild, crisp and tender. May be used in all stages of its growth. A splendid variety for the home garden; try it.

110 China Rose Winter An extensively grown variety for fall and winter use; hardy, withstands the heat and dry weather of the Southwest remarkably well. Medium size, rose-colored flesh, mild, sweet and tender.

111 Half Long Black Spanish This variety is intermediate in shape; be-

tween the Round and the Long Spanish and combines the good qualities of both. A grand winter variety.

112 Long White Vienna

Or Ladies' Finger. Beautiful in shape; flesh snow white, crisp and tender.

113 Long Black Spanish

Splendid winter variety.

114 Round Black Spanish

Turnip-shaped radish; flesh white.



White Icicle Radish

and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.





GARDEN AND STOCK BEETS

MAKE A PROFITABLE FEED FOR STOCK



Garden Beets are very nutritious and contain a large amount of sugar. They are delicious boiled, and also make the best of pickles. The tops are considered superior to Mustard or Turnip greens. Home gardeners in the Southwest are growing more beets every year, as they become better acquainted with their many advantages.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill. Should be sown in a well enriched soil that has been thoroughly prepared by deep plowing or spading. Plant in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, covering an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When plants are about 3 inches high, thin out to stand 3 inches apart in the rows. Use the small beets and tops that you thin out for greens. You will find them excellent.



Detroit Dark Red

115 Extra Early Egyptian The earliest beet in cultivation. Leaves are dark green, shaded and veined with dark red. The roots are very dark red, moderately thick, a little rounded on top, distinctly flat on the bottom, and about two inches in diameter when matured. The flesh is dark purplish red, zoned lighter shade, firm, crisp and tender.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

116 Detroit Dark Red This superb variety is more largely used for canning and winter use than any other beet in cultivation. For the home garden it is especially desirable on account of its splendid quality, being sweet, tender and fine grained, without any trace of woodiness or stringy tendency. Its rich, dark red color makes it very attractive when canned or served on your table. Its perfect form and handsome color combined make it one of the best sellers wherever offered for sale.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

117 Crosby's Egyptian One of the most popular early varieties, of fine shape and good quality. Matures very quickly, is smooth and of dark

Stock Beets are relished by all stock, including hogs and chickens. Dairy men should raise at least 2 to 3 acres for a milk ration for summer, fall and winter.

color. Tops medium size. A popular variety with the home gardener and market gardener for forcing under glass and transplanting. A very hardy variety and stands transplanting well.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

118 Eclipse An early beet especially desirable for the home garden and used for bunching. The tops are small. Roots are bright, deep red, smooth and round or slightly top shaped. The flesh is bright red, zoned with pinkish white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

119 Crimson Globe An excellent main crop and market sort, or fine shape and small tap root. Deep crimson flesh. Globe shape, perfectly smooth. Flesh is fine grained, sweet and of excellent quality.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

120 Half-Long Dark Blood A half-long, deep red beet, by far the best variety for winter and spring use. It is excellent to slice for pickles. The roots are deep red, half-long, smooth and uniform in shape. Flesh is very deep, rich red, sweet and tender.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Stock Beets and Sugar Beets

They Will Yield More Actual Food Value to the Square Foot Than Any Other Plant Grown For Milk Production.

Farmers throughout the South and Southwest are beginning to realize the value of Mangel Wurzels and Sugar Beets for stock feeding. They can be successfully grown in nearly all sections of the South and Southwest. The roots are juicy, sweet and nutritious, contain a large percentage of sugar and keep the cattle in good health, thus tending to produce flesh and increase the flow of milk. The owner of even one or two cows should grow sufficient quantities of either Mangels or Sugar Beets to provide fresh food in winter, when green food is unobtainable and especially now when all kinds of grain are so extremely high. They yield enormously. On fertile, well cultivated soil, yields of 30 tons per acre are not uncommon.

CULTURE—Sow 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. Time of planting is about the same as early cotton planting season. Plow the soil deeply and use plenty of fertilizer. Sow in rows from 2½ to 3 feet apart. Cover the seed one inch deep, firming the ground over the seed. When four inches high, thin out to stand 12 inches apart in the rows. Mangels and Sugar Beets can be transplanted. They cannot stand freezing so must be harvested before cold weather sets in.

125 Mammoth Long Red Also called Jumbo Mangel Colossal, etc. This is the heaviest cropping and largest of all Mangels. The roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are frequently two or more feet in length by 8 inches in diameter. Dark richly colored foliage; skin dark red; flesh white, with veined rings of rose-pink. Postpaid: Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

126 Golden Tankard A smooth, yellow-fleshed mangel. The roots are of large diameter, tapering quickly at the bottom. It yields large crops on good land and is easily harvested.

Postpaid: Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

127 White French Sugar One of the sweetest and best of Sugar Beets. Very productive and desirable for stock of all kinds. Roots are very large, smooth, clean, oval shape, growing 2 to 3 inches above ground and easily pulled.

Postpaid: Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

128 Giant Half-Sugar The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad, thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft, bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom, where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. The flesh is pure white, firm, and very sweet.

Postpaid: Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

Best Oats in 48 Years Experience. "Regarding the FERGUSON 71 OATS I got from you: I am 48 years old and never saw a better and I do not believe an equal. I thought I had a good oat but it does not compare with Ferguson No. 71 Oats."—K. N. James, Tom Green County, Texas.

Averaged 66 2-3 bu. per Acre. "Have been raising Chisholm and Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn for several years and have been gratified with the result. Averaged 66 2-3 bu. per acre in 1913."—John Hopkins, Hunt County, Texas.

IN SPRING AND FALL PLANT FERGUSON'S TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

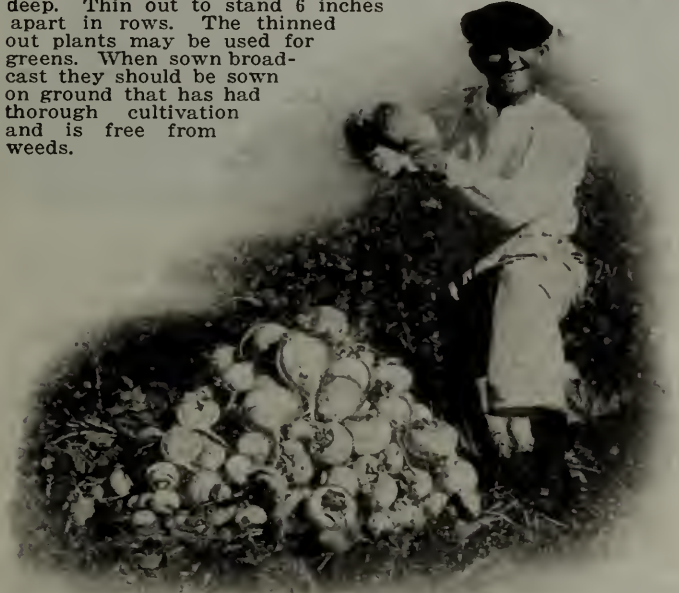
VERY PROFITABLE AS A FOOD FOR STOCK



ROOTS AND GREENS FOR ALL

Turnips and Rutabagas are quick easy-growing, profitable crops and should be more extensively cultivated on the farm and in the home garden. The majority of planters are not particular enough when they buy their Turnip seeds to see that they get the best varieties showing high germination. All of our Turnip and Rutabaga seeds are grown by careful growers in the United States and Europe. We ourselves thoroughly test for purity and germination just as we do for all other seeds.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill; 3 pounds per acre in rows, 4 pounds broadcast. Turnips thrive best in a highly enriched and well cultivated soil. Sow thickly in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, covering the seed about ¼ inch deep. Thin out to stand 6 inches apart in rows. The thinned out plants may be used for greens. When sown broadcast they should be sown on ground that has had thorough cultivation and is free from weeds.



Purple Top White Globe Turnips and a Happy Good Seed Booster.

155 Purple Top White Globe Is more extensively grown for home use and shipping than any other variety. Will mature 6 inches and more in diameter, being a perfect globe form. The upper portion is of a rich purplish red, the lower half, clear creamy-white. Flesh white, firm and crisp, of mild flavor. It is an excellent keeper and the best Turnip in cultivation to sow for greens; is also used largely for stock feeding.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.

156 White Globe Strap Leaf A large, round or globe shaped turnip with smooth white skin. Flesh pure white, firm and crisp; of excellent flavor. Is a good keeper; an excellent variety for greens and for stock feeding.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

157 White Egg A splendid table variety growing to a good size and of finest quality. The roots are of rapid growth. Skin snowy white, flesh tender and sweet. A very popular variety for the market gardener, as they present a very attractive appearance when washed for market.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

158 Early Purple Top Strap Leaf A standard, quick growing, early flat turnip, resembling Early Flat Dutch, except for the deep red or purple color at the top of the root. Very early, fine grained and sweet-flavored flesh.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

159 Early Snowball An extra early pure white variety which matures very quickly. Has a smooth white skin and are nearly round; medium sized. One of the best varieties in cultivation to sow early in the spring for bunching. Can be used before fully grown; is very tender and sweet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.

160 Early White Flat Dutch A popular variety for spring or fall planting. A quick growing medium sized variety. Flesh fine grained, tender and sweet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

161 Cow Horn or Southern Winter Should be a staple on every farm to furnish roots and winter greens for man and all kinds of stock. Has horn-like roots, 6 to 10 inches long with half green growing above ground and the lower part white.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

162 Extra Early Purple Top Milan Roots are a little flat and an attractive purple-red on the upper portion. Well adapted for forcing. All in all, the Milan turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

163 Seven Top or Winter Salad Turnip. This variety is quite largely planted in the South and Southwest for green forage during the winter months. The plants do not produce roots, but are of strong growth with abundant green foliage. In some sections turnips are largely planted to make a green crop to turn under to enrich the soil and this variety is one of the best for that purpose.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

165 Golden Ball or Orange Jelly Perfect globe shaped turnip with rich orange colored skin. The flesh is of a pale amber tint, firm and fine grained. The sweetest yellow turnip in cultivation.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

166 Large Yellow or Amber Globe A splendid variety which grows to a large size, smooth oval roots which are thick and broad at the shoulder. Skin smooth and of a pale amber tint, firm and fine grained; rich, creamy, yellow flesh.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

167 Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen Roots medium size, round, flesh yellow, tender and sugary. Very hardy and productive. A good keeper. Good for both table and stock.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

Rutabagas or Swedes

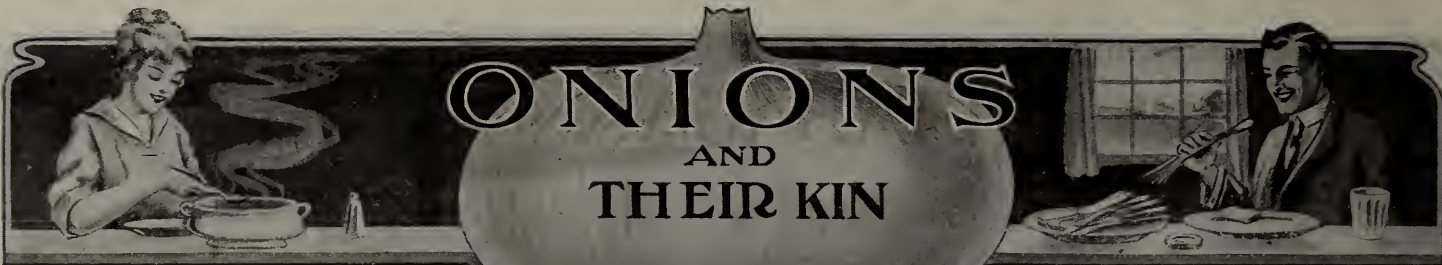
170 Improved American Purple Top A hardy and productive variety of handsome appearance. It produces uniformly large globe shaped roots of purplish coloring in the upper portion and a deep yellow below the soil. Grows to a large size, is a splendid keeper. Quality is of the best, sweet and tender.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

171 Large White French Also called Perfection White. An extra large, quick growing variety, with creamy white skin. Perfect globe shape. Flesh hard and crisp, mild, sweet flavor. Very productive; roots frequently grow to weigh 10 to 12 pounds. Will produce more weight per acre than any other Rutabaga in cultivation. This variety is more largely grown for stock feeding and is equally good for table use.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.



Improved Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga

If You Are Using Larger Quantities Than Quoted Above, Send Us a List of Your Requirements for Special Prices.



ONIONS AND THEIR KIN

The Onion and their kin have world-wide popularity. This is well for they are unequaled as a good relish, or flavoring for meats, soups, etc. They are a necessity in feeding armies or men doing active labor. They are a tonic for the digestion and a sedative for the nerves. Your craving for "green onions" can be satisfied the year round from your own garden by planting multiplying and big onions, leeks, garlic, shallots, etc. Big Onions grown from seed can be stored and used or marketed as needed. Onions from sets do not keep so well. A dollar's worth of Onion Sets in your garden will "be ready," satisfy your appetites and make business dull for the doctor and druggist as well as for the groceryman in a very short time.

Onions are easy to grow in any climate on any soil, but no where do they grow to such perfection as here in the Southwest. The Southwest ships thousands of car loads to the North and East. Every year South Texas and the black lands of Texas and Oklahoma produce crops worth several hundred dollars per acre at no great cost. North Texas farmers grow thousands of acres every year. Any cotton farmer can grow 2 to 5 acres of Onions and make good money.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed is sufficient for 150 feet of drill; 6 pounds per acre. Onions require a strong, rich, well cultivated soil which has been well manured for previous crops. The seed should be sown thickly in drills 14 inches apart, early in the spring. Cover the seed with one-half inch of fine soil and press down firmly. Onions require frequent but shallow cultivation. For early onions the seed may be planted in hot-beds or cold frames and the young plants transplanted to the open ground when conditions are favorable. Plants 4 to 5 inches high are of good size for transplanting.

Ferguson's Genuine Teneriffe Grown Onion Seed

Bermuda Onions are the "main crop onions" in the Southwest because they are the earliest, mildest and sweetest Onions grown and always relished at home and are in demand on the markets. In the more Southern sections they are planted in the fall, but in North Texas and further north late winter plantings are most usual. White Bermuda or Chrystal White Wax, Yellow Bermuda (commonly called White to distinguish from the Red Bermuda) and Red Bermuda are the principal Bermuda sorts. Prices are variable. Send for quantity prices on large orders.

180 Yellow Bermuda Often improperly called White Bermuda, is a light yellow with a flavor so mild that some people eat them like apples. They are prized as sets or big onions especially by persons who dislike the strong flavor of the regular red onions. They are popular with home gardeners, market gardeners and the big shippers who grow large fields for shipping. Write for prices on large lots. Prices subject to change.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.

181 Red Bermuda Similar to the Yellow Bermuda as above, but the Red Bermuda is in greater favor when the stronger flavor of the red onions are desired.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.

182 Crystal White Wax The finest White Onion in cultivation; very early, pure white, mild, sweet flavor; can be eaten like an apple. Its extreme earliness in maturing makes it a favorite wherever planted. It is the best of the Bermuda sorts. We recommend this variety to the private planter as well as to the market gardener.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 60c.

183 American-Grown Prizetaker This is a most profitable variety to grow for early market, the bulbs being fully three times as large as those of the Globe Danvers. Bulbs have frequently been raised weighing from 4 to 5½ pounds each. The skin is thin of a bright straw-yellow. Flesh is pure white, crisp, extremely sweet and mild in flavor.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

184 White Portugal or Silverskin The bulbs grow to good size, ripening early and quite evenly. Flesh is mild and sweet, the thin skin a clear silvery white. Very popular for family use and one of the best for pickling; also for slicing or boiling.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

185 Yellow Globe Danvers, Selected One of the most extensively used main crop yellow onions for the home garden and market. The bulbs are of medium to large size, uniformly globe shaped, with small neck, and ripen very evenly. The skin is a rich coppery yellow. Flesh is creamy white, crisp and of mild and excellent flavor.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

186 Southport White Globe, Selected A true Southport strain. Of true globe form. The onions are 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with a thin, delicate skin of purest paper whiteness. Flesh is crisp, fine grained, snowy white and very mild in flavor.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.15; 1 lb., \$3.50.

187 Australian Brown An extra early, larger yielder, sure cropper, heat and drouth resister. All these good qualities combined have made the Australian Brown Onion a favorite with the home gardener and large onion grower throughout the entire South. The skin is generally of a bright reddish brown, while the flesh is always white, crisp, extremely solid and of sweet, mild flavor.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

188 Southport Red Globe, Selected An improved selected strain of the old standard Southport Large Red Globe which is ten days earlier in maturing than that standard variety. Flesh is white tinged with purple. Fine grained and tender.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25.

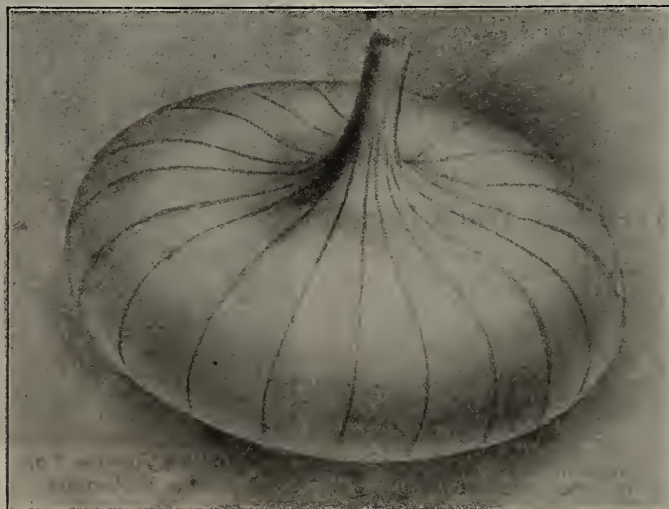
189 Red Weathersfield A standard red variety. Flesh purplish-white. One of the best keepers. Yields enormous crops. The best variety for thin light soils. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

190 White Queen A rapid grower, very early, pure white skin, flat, medium sized, and mild flavored sort; largely grown for pickling and bunching. A favorite with the home gardener as White Queen will produce the earliest onions from seed.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

192 Southport Yellow Globe, Selected The flavor is mild, skin a pale straw yellow, good market variety.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25.



White Bermuda or Crystal White Wax

Some More Onions and Their Kin

191 Texas Bottle Onion Is the hardiest and best keeping Onion known. An onion that has been successfully grown from seed as a family crop year after year for more than 29 years in North Texas is a proven success for the Southwest. Such is the record for our Texas Bottle Onion. Mrs. J. M. England has been growing these Onions, producing her own seed and sets every year. To do this successfully in the Southwest you must have not only an Onion that withstands our hot, dry summers, but one that is easy to keep through the summers, falls and winters. It is a success, and we are proud of the opportunity to introduce this stock to our trade and to say, after growing it ourselves, that we have found it to be one of the very best all-around home garden Onions for the Southwest. Owing to the fact that it is an exceptionally good keeper and grows firm, solid bulbs and possesses such a delightfully mild, sweet flavor, it is increasing in popularity in every community when its real merits are known. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.75.



Texas Bottle Onion on Our Black Land Prairie Trial Grounds

Garlic

Garlic is one of the easiest truck crops to grow, and a few bulbs should be set in every home garden. It is a very profitable crop; yields of \$500.00 to \$600.00 worth of Garlic per acre are not uncommon in some sections of the Southwest.

CULTURE—One pound of Garlic sets will plant about 100 feet of drill; 400 to 500 pounds per acre. Plant the sets in drill 14 to 16 inches apart 3 to 4 inches apart in the drills; 2 inches is the usual depth for planting. Soil for Garlic should be rich; cultivate the same as Onion Sets.

196 Garlic Bulbs Postpaid: ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

197 Garlic Cloves or Sets Go farther because smaller and often preferred for planting. Postpaid: ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 75c. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Onion Sets

CULTURE—One pound, which is equal to one quart of the average sets, will plant 50 feet of drill. For an acre 300 pounds. Plant sets 3 inches apart, the rows 14 to 18 inches apart and cover one inch deep. Onion Sets require a rich soil and frequent and thorough cultivation. The price of Onion Sets vary. We quote, subject to change, on the varieties listed below. Postpaid to you. 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 4 lbs. (1 gallon), 80c.

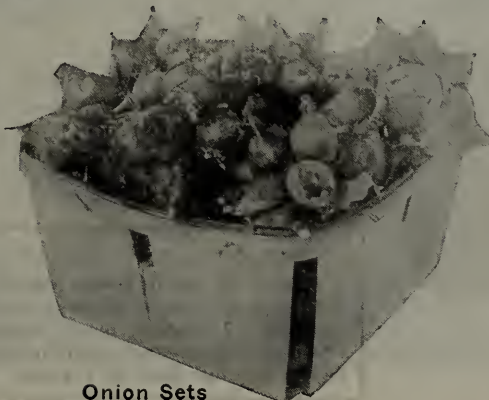
205 White or Yellow Bermuda

206 Yellow Danvers

207 White Silverskin

208 Red

Write us for special prices on larger quantities



Onion Sets

An
Onion
a Day
Keeps
the
Doctor
Away

200 Ferguson's White Multipliers Should be in every home garden to

furnish "green onions" nearly the year round, and in all market gardens because they are the most profitable onion to grow for green market onions. They will keep green onions on your wagon in fall, winter and spring months. They are a superior strain of several forms of white French Shallots which have been observed and tried out. They do not make seed. Only sets to offer. We grow them ourselves. One set will make 6 to 12 onions. Put out in fall, winter, spring or late summer. Try them on our special offer of double your money back if not satisfied with results in six months.

Postpaid: 1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

202 Red Shallots

A multiplying onion that is so easy to grow that its usefulness in supplying green onions are too often overlooked. Sets or buttons.

Postpaid: 1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.90.



Ferguson's White Multipliers

Leek

The Leek is a mild onion-like plant that should be more generally grown. The long blanched necks are milder and more tender than the onion. The green tops are esteemed superior to the onion for flavoring soups, etc., their strong odor disappearing in cooking.

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds per acre. Sow early in the spring in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, covering the seed ½ inch deep. Set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, 4 to 6 inches deep, allowing the dirt to come almost to the leaves, earthing up gradually to secure thorough blanching as they increase in size.

195 Broad American Flag A very hardy Leek with long stems that are white when properly blanched. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

Seed Sweet Potatoes

207 Nancy Hall This variety is, without doubt, one of the most popular varieties, and its popularity is due to the fact that it is one of the strongest, best yielding, and easiest varieties to sell on the market.

207 Pumpkin Yam Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently when baked the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Flesh yellow and very sweet.

207 Porto Rican Combines the best qualities of the leading Southern varieties is not putting it extravagantly. It is quite early and very prolific.

See Ferguson's Seed Current in Early Spring months for prices of seed and slips.

Seed Irish Potatoes

207a Irish Cobbler A comparatively new and very early variety, extensively grown for market and shipping purposes. The tubers are very handsome, almost uniform in shape and size. Flesh white and excellent, skin cream with buff and white netting. It is a heavy cropper.

207b Bliss Triumph or Red Bliss Has come to the front rapidly within the past few years, and now is the most standard variety grown in the Southern States. It is very early and matures quickly. The potatoes are round and uniform in shape, eyes slightly depressed, and a beautiful bright red color. Is one of the hardiest varieties grown.

207c Early Ohio Is one of the standard varieties, and is credited with being the very earliest Potato on the market. It is a full week earlier than the Early Rose. The shape is oblong and it is very dry and mealy, with a fine texture. It is a fine yielder but requires rich, moist soil.

Why Greens and Salads?

Do you know why you "crave a mess of greens" in winter, fall or spring? You know the longing is there. You have seen the same longing satisfied when stock get the first spring grass. Neither man or animals need a doctor to say that "Greens are Nature's Tonic." Scholarly investigators of nutrition problems tell us why, but you know the want, the need and the pleasure of an abundance of greens and salads. You don't need an "explanation" to "feel" the vigor that the salts from green vegetables give you.

Over indulgence in highly flavored pastries and strong meats bring on indigestion, gout, rheumatism and excessive nervousness. Some have abandoned meats and became vegeterians with "consequent" or at least "subsequent" better health, and reported greater mental and physical vigor.

Greens and Salad Crops are easy to grow. There is a crop for every season in the year and you can enjoy them out of your own garden with little effort and at less than one-hundredth part of the expense of securing them from the grocery stores—if you "will to" and "do your will."

Plan for an abundance and a succession from this list: Cabbage, Collards, Pe-Tsai or Chinese Celery Lettuce, Kale, Leaf Lettuce, Head Lettuce, Endive, Spinach, Cauliflower, Mustard, Asparagus, Celery, Beet Tops, etc. Your appetite, your health and your pocketbook bid you "plan for the greens and salads."

Cabbage

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants; ¼-pound will grow enough plants to set one acre. For early Cabbage, seed should be sown ½ of an inch deep in greenhouse, hotbed or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out. When the plants are four inches high transplant to the garden in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. To raise a good profitable crop of Cabbage most of the cultivation should be done before the plants are set. Soil should be deeply plowed and then harrowed down as fine as possible. Cabbage is a great feeder, so do not be afraid to apply plenty of manure or commercial fertilizer. Give frequent cultivation.

Early Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

For persons who desire plants instead of seed send for special circulars in October and January of each year or see Ferguson's Seed Current for prices and varieties offered, issued monthly.

Postpaid Prices on all Cabbage Seed except where specially quoted: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Extra Early Varieties—11-13 Weeks

210 Early Jersey Wakefield Market gardeners consider this the best early Cabbage in cultivation. Certainly deserving of its great popularity. Grown extensively for market and shipping. Its merits are many, among which are large heads for an early sort, small outside foliage, and uniformity of crop. Pyramidal in shape, having a blunted or rounded peak.

211 New Copenhagen Market The hardest, hard-heading Cabbage for the South and Southwest. This variety originated in Denmark. Introduced into this country eight years ago. Has become very popular with the market gardener wherever planted, especially in the South and Southwest, as it is a dwarf, quick growing variety and withstands the heat and dry weather remarkably well. The heads are round, averaging about 8 pounds in weight. Are very solid, with small core. Is very sweet and tender. Plants are short stemmed.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$3.75.

212 Charleston or Large Wakefield Improved larger form of Jersey Wakefield. One of the leading varieties among market gardeners in the South and Southwest and deserves its popularity for its merits are many. Heads are large conical in shape, hard, compact, carry well and usually sold at highest prices.

Early and Second Early Varieties 14-18 Weeks

218 Early Winningstadt One of the best of the early sorts, very hardy. Very com-

compact in habit of growth. Heads are medium size, very closely wrapped and slightly conical in shape. Very extensively used for the home garden.

219 Early Summer A standard, sure-heading variety. Large, solid, round, flattened heads of excellent quality. Plant has a peculiar bluish tinge.

220 All Head Early One of the best flat-headed varieties. Its compactness makes it one of the best shippers to be obtained. Truckers should use this variety for the reason that 1,000 more heads can be grown on an acre than any other large variety.

221 All Seasons The heads are extremely hard and solid, round, flattened on top. It is called All Seasons because it is as good for autumn or winter as for early summer.

Late Varieties—20-29 Weeks

225 Premium Flat Dutch A low growing variety, heads large, unusually solid, bluish green, round, broad and flat on top. An excellent main crop variety, a sure header of finest quality. Interior is creamy white, compact and crisp, unequalled for cooking and slicing. Flavor fine.

226 Danish Ball Head Heads are round as a ball, solid, fine grained and crisp, tender and sweet. Few outside leaves. Can be planted close together. A very vigorous and hardy variety, and an excellent keeper and shipper.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25.

227 Sure Head The heads are uniform in size, of the flat Dutch type.

Savoy and Colored Cabbage

230 Drumhead Savoy Earliest of all Savoy Cabbages. Forms medium sized heads, with leaves finely crimped. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$3.75.

231 Mammoth Red Rock Hardest and best all round Red Cabbage. Its unusually dark, rich red coloring makes it valuable to the good housekeeper who uses it to give color to salads, pickles, and garnishes.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$3.75.



Copenhagen Market

AH! AH! AH! OLD H. C. L. BEATEN

A pint of dried Beans equals one gallon of milk, two pounds of ordinary meat, or one dozen of eggs. Therefore plant abundantly in early and late spring and again in late summer and beat the High Cost of Living.



CULTURE—One ounce will sow 200 feet of row; one-half pound will produce enough plants to set an acre. Seed may be sown early in a warm sheltered bed. Protection from severe cold weather may be given with a covering of straw or may be transplanted into cold frames or hotbeds. The loose-heading varieties may be sown in rows 12 to 16 inches apart, covering the seed firmly with about one-half inch of soil. For the hard-heading varieties, it is better to sow the seed in a seed bed. When the plants are two inches high transplant to rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, setting the plants 12 to 14 inches apart in the row. All varieties respond to thorough cultivation, a liberal application of fertilizer and plenty of moisture.

Postpaid Prices on all Lettuce Seed except where specially quoted: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Curled or Loose-Leaved Varieties

235 Grand Rapids There is no better forcing variety among the curled leaved sorts than the Grand Rapids; and it is just as good for out-door culture; in fact, there are none better. Large, beautiful leaves, very crisp and tender. Grows very rapidly and keeps in good condition for a long time after being cut.

236 Early Curled Simpson An old favorite of dwarf, compact habit and quick growth. Crisp, tender, golden leaves with finely curled edges. On our trial grounds this variety proved to be well adapted to all soils.

237 Black Seeded Simpson This variety does well in the summer months, withstanding the hot dry weather. One of the best either for forcing under glass or for out-door culture. It forms large, thin, loose leaves of a light green color; tender, crisp and of fine quality.

238 Early Prize-Head This standard and popular variety produces large, loose heads of finely crimped and fringed leaves, the outer portion of which is shaded with brown. An excellent variety for the home garden. One of the best loose-heading varieties for the South and Southwest. In our trials this variety stood longer before going to seed than any other loose-heading variety.

Solid Crisp Heading Varieties

239 Big Boston The most popular head Lettuce in cultivation. The best variety for the large market grower or the home gardener. The heads are large and

blanch to a creamy white when the outer leaves are removed; very fine grained and packed as close as cabbage. When the plants are thinned to 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows the heads grow to a large size, measuring from 10 to 12 inches in diameter. On our trial grounds Big Boston proved to be the head lettuce for the South and Southwest, as it was the best solid head lettuce out of 25 varieties.

240 May King A splendid crisp-heading variety that is a great favorite with the home gardeners. Grows very quickly. Habit of growth, very compact and close. From early spring sowing in the open ground heads grow quickly to a diameter of 6 to 7 inches, with the broad, light-green outer leaves folding closely about the round, solid head. The inner leaves, practically the entire head, blanch to a rich golden yellow and have a fine rich buttery flavor.

241 California Cream Butter One of the best summer varieties of head lettuce, producing very solid heads, which are compact, firm and well blanched; of beautiful appearance. Grown extensively in all parts of the South. Withstands the heat and drouth remarkably well and is slow in running to seed. Our seed of this splendid variety is the purest and hardest-heading stock that can be obtained.

242 New York or Wonderful A splendid variety of large size. Good for either private planter or market gardener. On our trial grounds New York or Wonderful proved to be an excellent head lettuce, well adapted to the hot dry climate of the South and the Southwest. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.25.



New York or Wonderful Lettuce

243 Improved Salamander A splendid heat resister. Fine for summer use. Medium size, light green, and forms a hard, buttery head of fine quality which blanches to a creamy white color.

244 Improved Early Hanson A curled variety, forming fine, large, solid heads, which are both crisp and tender. They frequently attain two to three pounds each. A good heat-resisting variety.

Other Well Known Varieties of Lettuce

247 Deacon This lettuce does not grow as large as some sorts, but has few outside leaves; grows very solid; delicious buttery flavor. Center of head blanches to bright yellow shade. Very crisp and tender, remaining so for long time, even in hot weather. One of the finest summer sorts.

248 Cos or Romaine Is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar-loaf shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. As the plants begin to crowd, thin and use as required.

245 Iceberg Has unusually solid heads is quick-growing and is always crisp and tender, whether propagated in early spring or in the hot days of summer.

246 Wayahead A very early medium-sized, firm-headed sort of excellent quality. Leaves quite smooth. Is a sure-heading variety and one of the best for growing in frames.



Big Boston Lettuce

Pe Tsai—Chinese Cabbage

(Pe Say)

Sometimes called Celery Lettuce and Chinese

Cabbage, is most satisfactory as a summer and fall planted crop for green salads, or when blanched by tying up the leaves to be cut up like celery or cabbage in slaw. Full directions for its simple cultivation on every package. It is coming to be an important trucker's crop. We recommend Pe Tsai as a summer and fall crop for salads and greens for the home gardens throughout the



Pe Tsai, an Excellent Fall Salad South and Southwest. If sown early it has a tendency to run to seed.

254 Chosen An old and popular variety with its excellent flavor. Grows up more like Cos Lettuce.

255 Shantung A close compact growing variety which is excellent for either home or market garden.

Above varieties Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4-lb., \$1.10.

Collards

The Collard is an old-time favorite, adapted to all parts of the South and Southwest, and as a producer of "greens" for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Sow early in the open ground.

256 Georgia or Southern A strong growing variety with light green leaves, and when well grown produces a loosely folded cluster of leaves at the top of the stalk. This is the chief Southern variety for greens. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Celery

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will produce 4,000 plants; 1/4-pound will produce enough plants to set one acre. Plant seed in hotbed or very early in open ground. Transplant when 4 inches high, in rich soil finely pulverized; water and protect until well rooted.

257 Improved White Plume A well-known and perhaps the most popular variety of celery; very early, ornamental, and quality surpassed by none; has great merit as an early market sort.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1/2-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; 1/4-lb., \$1.50.

258 Golden Self-Blanching This variety is without a doubt the finest flavored, handsomest celery in cultivation. Plants grow rapidly, is perfectly solid, of fine nutty flavor.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1/2-oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c; 1/4-lb., \$2.50.

259 Giant Pascal Is of a fine nutty flavor; grows about two feet high. The stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, entirely stringless.

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

260 Celeriac (Turnip-Rooted Celery). Large smooth Prague. Culture same as celery.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1/2-oz., 35c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4-lb., \$1.25.

Corn Salad

This is a hardy winter salad, the small leaves being served like Lettuce and Spinach. One ounce will sow 150 feet of row. Sow the seed in drills about one foot apart.

262 Large Seeded A quick growing salad which should be in every Southern garden. It is perfectly hardy. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Kale or Borecole

Kale or Borecole belongs to the Cabbage family, but produces no head. It is hardy and the leaves are used for greens.

265 Dwarf Curled Scotch A finely curled, spreading, low growing variety, very hardy. A popular variety for the home garden.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c.

266 Siberian A very vigorous growing variety of spreading habit, its foliage having a distinctive bluish tinge.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c.

Swiss Chard

Also called Sea Kale and Foliage Beet. Swiss

Chard is a very popular vegetable with the French people and it is grown in every garden in France. Grown for leaves and leaf stalks only. Does not produce a root like other beets. Its tender leaves are delicious when cooked like Spinach or served as Lettuce. They are fine flavored, crisp and tender. The leaf stalks are cooked and served like Asparagus. No other vegetable will produce such a large bulk of food on a small space. Leaves grow to an immense size, 18 to 20 inches in length.



Swiss Chard from our Trial Grounds at Sherman

On our trial grounds last season, Swiss Chard proved to be hardy and a great heat and drought resister, as it stayed green and in an edible condition through the entire hot summer.

270 Giant Lucullus The best variety of Swiss Chard. Plants grow to a height of two feet. Stalks are very large and thick, of pure white color.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Cauliflower

Cauliflower is one of the most delicious vegetables grown. It requires a rich, moist soil, thorough and frequent cultivation.

CULTURE—One packet of seed will produce about 200 plants. One ounce, 2,000 plants. Sow in hot-bed, cold frame as for cabbage. When plants are 4 inches high, transplant into the field or plot where they are to grow, in rows 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart, setting the plants from 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the row.

273 Early Snowball, Selected A sure-heading variety that forms snow white heads 6 to 10 inches in diameter, of good quality.

Postpaid: Half-size, Pkt., 15c; Pkt., 25c; 1/4-oz., \$1.00; 1 oz., \$3.00; 1/4-lb., \$9.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

275 Autumn Giant is large vigorous growing and has a long stem and large dark green leaves. It produces very large heads.

Postpaid: Pkt., 15c; 1/4-oz., 50c; 1/2-oz., 75c; 1 oz., \$1.25.

Curled Cress or Pepper Grass

Is used not only for salad, but on the breakfast table and for garnishing. Served with Lettuce, its pungency adds an agreeable flavor. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. As the plant runs to seed quickly, frequent sowings should be made, in drills 12 inches apart, covering the seed 1/4 inch deep, pressing the soil firmly over the seed. Thin the plants to stand 6 inches apart in the rows.

280 Extra Curled The best variety for the South and Southwest.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 50c.

Spinach

Spinach is one of the best crops grown for greens and should be found in every home garden. It is quite hardy and can be grown in the open throughout the autumn and winter in nearly all sections of the South and Southwest. In the cooler sections of the South it may need a little protection during the coldest weather. Two or three inches of hay, straw or leaves will be a satisfactory protection.

Spinach is an important market garden crop of the Southwest. Hundreds of acres are grown every year in the vicinity of Austin, Texas, for shipment to northern markets. Prices are good and there is a ready market for it.

CULTURE—One ounce will plant 75 feet of drill; 10 pounds per acre. Spinach may be planted in the South and Southwest any month in the year except in the very hot weather and December and January. Spinach cannot be grown successfully on poor land. Use plenty of fertilizer and give the soil thorough cultivation before planting. Sow in drills, covering the seed $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep. Press or roll the soil firmly over the seed. The seed germinates freely in cool, moist weather and grows rapidly.

285 Bloomsdale Savoy An early variety and one of the best to plant for early spring use. Plant is of upright growth, with narrow pointed leaves which are curled like those of the Savoy Cabbage.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

286 Early Giant Thick Leaf A variety that grows rapidly, forming a cluster of very large, slightly crumpled leaves of a deep green color and good quality. The leaves are usually broad arrow-shaped, but sometimes slightly rounded. A good heat and drouth resister and one that we can recommend.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

287 Long Standing This variety was the best Spinach out of 12 varieties planted in our tests. Long Standing stood in our tests two weeks longer than any other variety before becoming tough and running to seed. A good variety for the home gardener and market gardener.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.



Giant Thick
Leaf Spinach

288 Viroflay A new variety that has become very popular in some of the large Spinach growing sections of the South and Southwest. Plants are very hardy with heavy foliage, dark green leaves of the Savoy type are of the finest quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

289 New Zealand In the South ordinary kinds of Spinach are worthless during the warm season, and many gardeners who will be glad to welcome this introduction from New Zealand, since it endures heat wonderfully. This variety grows about 18 inches tall in bush form; grows vigorously all summer and produces an astonishing amount of foliage, new leaves promptly taking the place of those that are cut. If you like Spinach be sure to include New Zealand in your order.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.50;

Broccoli

A vegetable closely related to Cauliflower, but far more hardy.

CULTURE—Seed should be sown early in seed bed in drills 3 to 4 inches apart. Cover the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the leaves are about 3 inches broad, transplant to permanent beds, 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate same as Cauliflower.

306 White Cape Heads compact, of a good size, and creamy white; one of the most certain to head. Best variety for the South and Southwest.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 60c; 1 oz., \$1.00.

Endive

This plant, though very popular in France, is not fully appreciated in America, being altogether unknown in many sections. It is a delicious salad plant and universally regarded as wholesome and appetizing. It is very desirable for greens and for flavoring soups and stews. On our trial grounds the past season both varieties of Endive that we catalog stayed green and in an edible condition through the entire hot summer while hardy varieties of Lettuce, Spinach and other salad plants could not withstand the extreme heat and drouth.

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 150 feet of row. May be grown in any season of the year, either in cold frames or outside. Cultivate the same as lettuce, except that the green sorts have to be blanched. This is done by tying all the outside leaves over the heart of the plant.

295 White

Curled A beautiful variety; leaves finely cut, giving the plant a feathery effect, which is quite ornamental when the center is blanched. Very tender, blanches readily. Leaves are naturally of light golden tint and does not require much blanching.



Endive, an All Season Salad Crop

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25

296 Broad Leaved Batavian Leaves are large and broad, having the edges slightly cut. Blanches quickly, tender and fine flavor. Excellent for greens and flavoring soups and stews as well as for salads.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Mustard

Mustard is largely used for greens throughout the entire South.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed to 200 feet of row. Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 14 inches apart. Give thorough cultivation. Leaves are large enough to use as salad in from 4 to 6 weeks from sowing. In this section Mustard seed may be sown every month in the year except January and February.

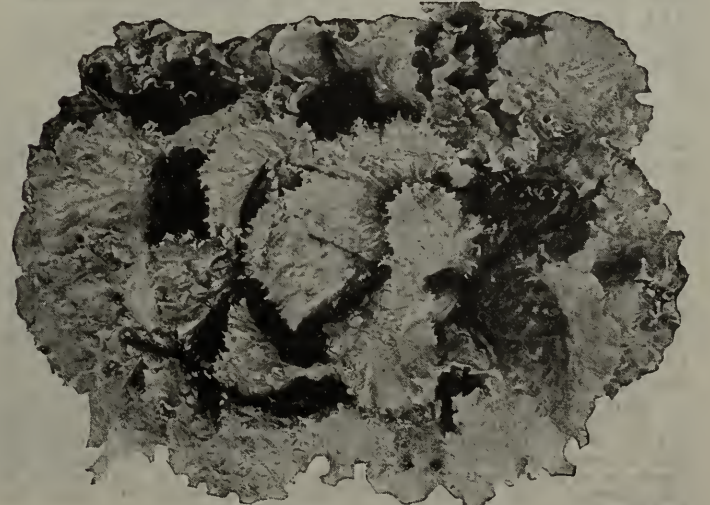
300 Southern Giant Curled The standard variety, more largely grown throughout the South than any other variety. The leaves, which are beautifully curled, often measure 12 to 14 inches in length. Very tender, juicy and of extra fine flavor.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

301 Chinese This is a European variety which has become very popular in this country. In quality and flavor it is superior to the above and will stand longer before going to seed. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

302 Ostrich Plume Withstands the heat remarkably well. A very rapid growing variety for the home garden and is far superior to the best Spinach in flavor.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

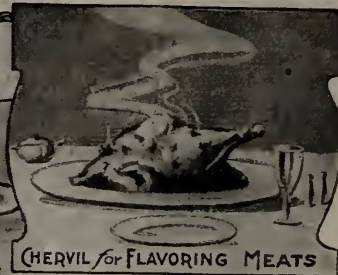
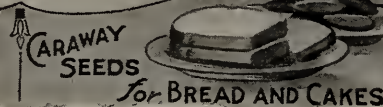
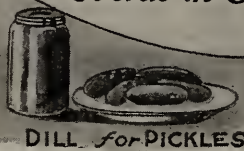


Southern Giant Curled Mustard



HERBS

Useful in Every Home



There is always room in your garden for a few pot herbs. The leaves and stems may be used for flavoring during the summer, or the young stems gathered, tied in bunches and dried for winter use.

CULTURE—The seeds should be sown in the spring, in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and the young plants thinned out or transplanted. They should be harvested on a dry day, just before the blossom develops, dried quickly and bottled, or closely packed in dry boxes, with the air entirely excluded.

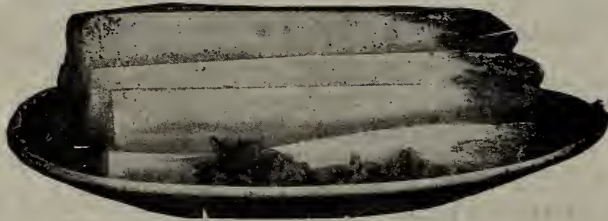
Prices: Large Pkt., 10c; 3 Pkts. assorted, 25c.

- 320 **Anise** Used for flavoring, garnishing and as a cordial. Very fragrant.
- 321 **Balm** Very fragrant leaves. Used in flavoring. Makes excellent wine and tea.
- 322 **Basil** (Sweet) Leaves are used in soups, etc.
- 323 **Caraway** Seeds are used for flavoring breads, pastry, sausage, roasts, etc.
- 324 **Catnip** Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Used for bee pastures and in making tea.
- 325 **Coriander** Seeds used for flavoring by confectioners.
- 326 **Fennel** (Sweet) Seeds used for flavoring and medical preparations.
- 327 **Hyssop** Used for medical purposes.
- 328 **Lavender** Leaves very fragrant. Used in making perfumes.
- 329 **Marjoram** (Sweet) Used for flavoring. May be dried for winter use.
- 330 **Pepper Mint** Leaves used for flavoring in many confections and as garnish in winter seasons. Plants only.
- 331 **Pennyroyal** Used largely for medical purposes, and in seasoning many confections and puddings.
- 332 **Rosemary** Leaves used for flavoring and medicinal purposes.
- 333 **Rue** A medicinal plant.
- 334 **Saffron** Used for coloring and flavoring.
- 335 **Sage** An indispensable herb used for seasoning.
- 336 **Summer Savory** Leaves and young shoots used for flavoring.
- 337 **Thyme** The leaves and young shoots used for seasoning and in making tea.
- 338 **Dill** This herb is used in large quantities in the making of dill pickles, also for flavoring vinegar. Very easily grown.
- 339 **Chervil** A hardy annual with aromatic leaves somewhat resembling Parsley. Curled Chervil is the best.
- 340 **Rouquette** Leaves when young are used like mustard for salads.

Asparagus Roots

Once Set Out, You Have a Permanent Bed

Asparagus is one of the earliest and most delicious spring vegetables. Most people think asparagus is hard to grow. This is a mistake. It grows rapidly from roots if given room, fertilizer and good cultivation. You will be fully repaid by having one of the earliest spring vegetables in your garden. You gain one year by setting the two-year-old-roots. We have them and they are fine. One hundred plants for a bed 12 feet by 22 feet, which is large enough for an ordinary family.



Barr's Mammoth Asparagus

- 310 **Palmetto** 310½ **Barr's Mammoth**
- 311 **Conover's Colossal** Strong two-year-old roots. Price, Postpaid: Per dozen, 35c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.75; 500, \$6.00. Write for prices on large quantities to be shipped by express at purchaser's expense.

Horseradish

- 208 **Horse-Radish** Small roots ready for planting. Postpaid: ½-dozen, 25c; 1 doz., 40c; 100, \$2.00. Please write for prices in larger quantities to be shipped by express.

Brussels Sprouts

A species of the Cabbage family. Is as easy to raise as Cabbage. The plant fully repays for its cultivation. Instead of forming a single head like Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts form a number of small heads at the axil of the leaves on the main stalk. As the heads begin to crowd, the leaves should be removed from the stem of the plants.

CULTURE—One packet of seed will produce enough plants to set 100 feet of row. One-half pound will produce enough plants to set one acre. For spring planting seed should be placed early in seed bed. When transplanting the plants set them in rows 2 feet apart, setting the plants 1½ feet apart in the rows. Use plenty of fertilizer and cultivate same as Cabbage.

- 313 **Dwarf Perfection** A carefully grown strain very hardy, giving large compact sprouts of good quality.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Parsley

Parsley is used mainly for garnishing meats and flavoring soups and other foods. It is very appetizing and a small patch should be grown in every garden. About a square yard will be sufficient for an ordinary size family and one packet of seed will plant it.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of row; 3 pounds per acre, in drills 18 inches apart. Sow in a rich, well prepared seed bed 14 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed ¼ inch deep. Press or roll the soil firmly over the seed. Parsley seed is very slow to germinate, often taking three weeks to a month. Sow radishes in the row with parsley seed. The radishes will come up in a few days and show you where the rows are so that you can cultivate. The radishes may be pulled out as soon as they are large enough to eat and do not interfere with the growth of the parsley. Parsley requires frequent cultivation and plenty of moisture.

313 Champion Moss

Curled Leaves are of dark green color and very curly.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 95c.

314 Fine Double

Curled A fancy double curled variety and very popular. Fine flavor and of light green color.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c.

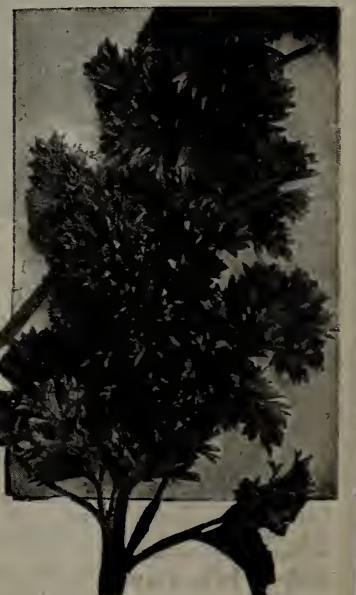
- 315 **Plain** Leaves flat and deeply cut; often preferred to others on account of the very dark color.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

316 Turnip-Rooted or Hamburg

The root, which resembles a parsnip, is the edible portion of this variety. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c.



Double Curled Parsley



Selected Cucumbers

CULTURE—One ounce of seed to 50 hills; 3 pounds to the acre. The soil for cucumbers should be rich, and it is a good plan to apply well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer in the hills or rows, thoroughly mixing it with the soil and covering with 2 inches of fresh soil, raising the hill about 3 inches above the surface of the ground. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to the hill, covering about 1 inch deep. Hills should be 5 to 6 feet apart and seeds dropped 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows. When plants reach a height of 2 to 3 inches, thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows. If planted in hills, thin out so that 4 to 5 strong plants are left in each hill. Cucumbers are easily injured by cold and should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warmed.

Postpaid: Prices on all Cucumber Seed except where specially quoted. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

350 Klondike The earliest, hardest, most productive and handsomest shaped Cucumber in our black land tests. Klondike is a very dark green color and of excellent quality for slicing. The vines are very hardy and productive. We found them covered with bloom 15 days from date of planting the seed. Continued to set fruit longer and was less affected by the heat and dry weather than any other variety. A very desirable variety for pickles, as the small cucumbers are perfect in form and color.

351 Davis Perfect A fine cucumber for the market as well as for the home garden. Fruits 8 to 10 inches long, slightly tapering at both ends. Solid flesh, few seeds. One of the most popular main crop. White Spines. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

352 Early Cluster Another hardy prolific variety for either black land or sandy loam. Vines hardy and very vigorous, bearing fruits in clusters of 2 to 3. The fruits are short, thick and bright green, shading lighter at the blossom end, crisp and tender. We recommend this variety to small gardeners who would like to plant a few hills of good cucumbers in a small space.

353 Early Fortune A fine new variety of White Spine type; the fruit is of uniform size and shape and is of very fine texture. The skin which is a dark green holds its color well, which makes it a desirable variety for either pickling or slicing. Very prolific and hardy.

354 Improved Long Green Produces dark-green fruit from 10 to 12 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp, and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling.

356 Early Short Green Is a variety known also as Early Frame. Is an early bright green

cucumber of medium size, very extensively used for slicing and pickling. Vines very vigorous and productive. Fruits are straight, bright green in color, shading lighter at the blossom end. Flesh is crisp and tender. A variety that is extensively used for the home garden

357 Ever-bearing

Small size, early, and very productive. Valuable as a green pickler. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost. Remarkably solid, with very few seeds. Invariably of perfect form, even when small.

358 Fordhook Famous A large, handsome, hardy, prolific grower of the White Spine type. The cucumbers are uniformly smooth and regular in form, averaging 12 to 14 inches in length. Skin bright green in color, never turns yellow, even in fully matured fruits.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

359 White Spine The cucumbers are very regular in outline, uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches in length, straight, and of a rich dark green color. Flesh white, crisp and solid, with comparatively few seeds. Extensively used for home garden and bulk pickles.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

360 Boston Pickling This is a very productive variety that is extensively grown for pickles. The vines are vigorous. Fruits are bright green, of medium size, very smooth and symmetrical. Flesh is crisp and tender.

361 Green Prolific Medium early, fruits short, pointed at each end, bright green, uniform in size, very productive and superior quality.

362 Livingston A very handsome hardy and prolific variety, regular in form. We recommend this variety to the small gardeners.

363 Nichols Medium Green An old standard variety of good size, does well in the South and Southwest.



A Nest of Pickling Cucumbers



Early Fortune Cucumber

Muskmelon or Cantaloupe

We planted on our trial grounds 70 standard varieties of Muskmelons that were highly recommended for the South and Southwest. Careful notes were made on each variety from the time the seed was planted up until the frost killed the vines.

In the following we offer you only varieties that we found to be the earliest, best flavored, most productive, insect and-drouth-proof varieties. In the list you will find varieties that are adapted to your garden soil, whether it be sand black land or sandy loam.

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 75 hills; 3 pounds per acre. The largest and best flavored Muskmelons are grown on a fertile, well cultivated, well drained soil. If the soil is not fertile, it should be made so. A large shovelful of compost or a large handful of commercial fertilizer should be dropped where the seed is to be planted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Plant 10 to 12 seeds in hills, 6 to 8 feet apart each way, covering the seed one inch deep and firmly pressing the soil on the seed. After the plants become thoroughly established thin out to four of the best ones. Do not plant until the weather is warm. Give thorough and frequent cultivation. Use air-slacked lime or powdered tobacco dust for striped beetles and other insects.

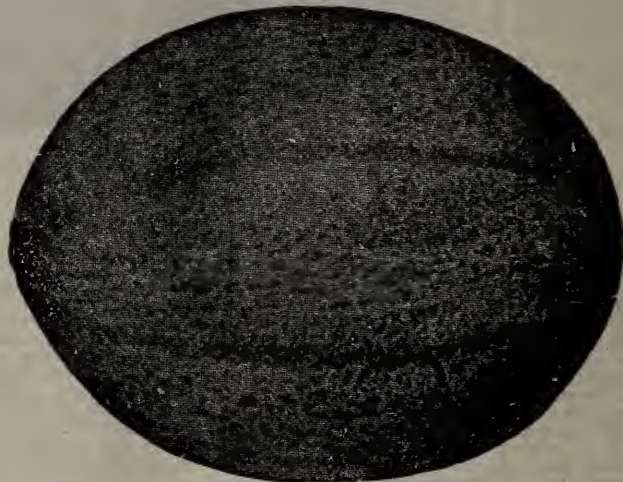
366 Rockyford Selected One of the most popular muskmelons in cultivation. Medium early. In our tests produced ripe melons in six weeks from date of planting. Melons medium size, averaging 2 pounds each. Skin thick, very heavily netted. Flesh green, thick, juicy and of excellent flavor. A wonderful heat and drouth resister. Vines staying green until the middle of October; covered with blooms and setting a number of small melons. We offer only selected improved seed of the best varieties.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

367 Rockyford Pink Meat or Pollock's No. 25 This is a pink meated Rockyford, and is now the most popular market variety. We have extra fine seed for the truckers use from the most famous "Rock Specialist" in the United States. Very hardy, prolific variety, medium early. Very solid and firm. Skin green, turning to a peculiar gray color when the melon is ripe. Very small seed cavity; thick salmon-colored flesh so sweet that it may be eaten close to the rind. Stands hot, dry weather remarkably well. Four to five melons to the vine; has shown up well in all of our tests.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

365 Texas Cannonball A splendid Texas melon, originated at the Texas A. & M. College while our president, A. M. Ferguson, was Assistant Professor of Horticulture. Planted in our tests, Texas Cannonball proved itself to be the Muskmelon for the South and the Southwest. Equally early, productive, fine flavored, handsome in form and color, heat and drouth resisting on black land, sand and sandy loam. Texas Cannonball is perfectly round, a little larger than the Rockyford, heavily netted, with no ribs.



Osage Muskmelon

371 Fordhook A very prolific variety showing up remarkably well in all our Muskmelon tests and proved to be a good yielding, hardy, solid and extra fine flavored variety. Medium early and roughly netted. Flesh very solid, thick, deep salmon color. Very prolific.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

372 Osage This variety has secured a quick and wonderful reputation from its peculiar luscious, spicy flavor. It is of egg shape, skin very thin, of dark green color and slightly netted. Flesh is of a salmon color, very sweet.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

373 Emerald Gem A medium sized melon which originated in Michigan, is almost round, of good quality. The skin is green and smooth, flesh salmon, fine grained and thick. A good variety.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25

374 Honey Dew Practically a new melon which has become very popular throughout the entire country, very prolific melon, and every melon is a good one. Flesh is light green and as sweet as honey. The rind is silvery-gray in color, as smooth as an egg and as hard as a winter squash rind. Fruits are of a large size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00

375 Surprise A medium to large size melon, oval, distinctly ribbed. When fruit is matured has a light yellow skin, flesh deep salmon and of good quality; very popular with market gardeners.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25



Texas Cannon Ball Muskmelon. Note thick meat, thin firm rind and small cavity.

Flesh is very thick, green when ripe, sweet flavored and most delicious clear to the rind. Is a very prolific bearer, in fact, produced more perfect melons than any other variety on our black land tests.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

368 Montreal Market The largest muskmelon in cultivation; broad, heavy ribs, dark green skin, thickly covered with heavy netting. Flesh is from 2 to 3 inches thick, light green, tender, very sweet and has a delicious flavor. A medium late variety. Seed planted April 23, first melon picked July 16, which weighed 11½ pounds. Vines are very hardy; on our black land test proved to be a great heat and drouth resister, and a great yielder; 6 to 8 fine, large, perfect melons picked from each hill in our test.

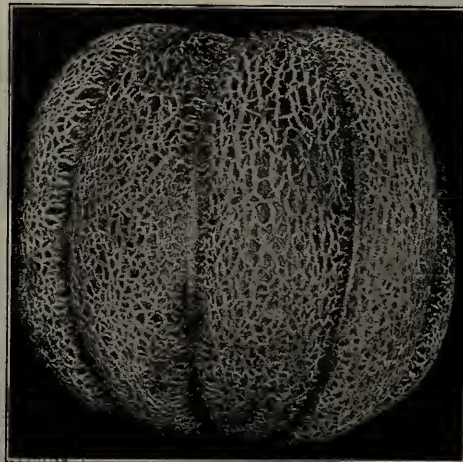
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

369 Salmon Flesh Eden Gem The earliest variety in our black land tests. Medium sized, thickly netted, pink or salmon colored flesh which is very thick, sweet, juicy and of extra fine flavor. Skin when ripe is a light yellow. Melons will average about the size of the Rockyford. Vines are hardy and very prolific, bearing a large number of perfect shaped melons.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

370 Extra Early Hackensack An old standard variety and a good one for this climate and soils. Melons of good size, heavily ribbed and netted; thick light green flesh, fine flavor.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Montreal Market Muskmelon

WATERMELON



All varieties of Watermelon seed we offer you are grown by expert Watermelon seed growers; are true to name and will show strong germination. Plant Watermelons in your garden, corn field or cotton patch. Our Watermelon seed collection will give you the best varieties and enough splendid melons for your family and your friends.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will plant 25 hills. A rich well prepared soil is needed to produce the largest and sweetest melons. Do not plant until the soil and weather is warm. Hills should be 6x6 or 8x8 feet apart. Drop 10 to 12 seeds in a hill and cover 1 inch deep. After danger of striped beetle and other insects is past thin each hill to four strong plants.

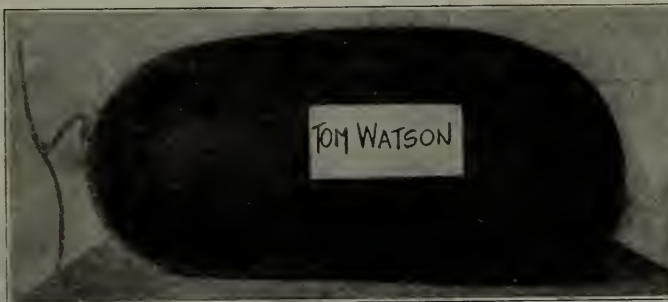
380 Tom Watson The most popular melon in cultivation, grown in every watermelon growing section of the South. Possesses the finest qualities of a perfect melon such as size, flavor, productiveness, shipping and drought resister.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

381 Tom Watson Special A selected strain of the most popular market watermelon in cultivation. Our Tom Watson Special seed is selected from the largest, most perfectly formed, best colored melons in the field. You readily understand that seeds saved in this way are more expensive, but we know that you will be more than repaid if you plant this selected stock. The melons measure 18 to 24 inches long by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The dark-green rind is tough but thin, and easily withstands shipment to far-distant markets. The deep-red flesh extends to within three-quarters of an inch of the green rind; heart is large with no sign of core.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.25.

382 Kleckley Sweet The sweetest of all "home use" Watermelons; large and oblong, very thin rind. A beautiful melon, very crisp and tender. Not the best shipper, as fruit bursts on account of its tenderness. The very best seller when carefully handled. Finest grained and best flavored in the entire list. Should always have a place in the home garden.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

383 Halbert Honey The finest of all watermelons for the home garden and for local market. Skin dark-glossy green. Flesh is a beautiful crimson; the rich coloring and splendid quality extending to the thin rind; heat and drought resister. Supply of good seed is short.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

384 True Georgia Rattlesnake A standard variety, largely grown throughout the entire South and Southwest. One of the best second early varieties; a good shipper. Flesh deep scarlet, very sweet. Shape oblong. Skin light-green with dark spots. Attains a large size, is hardy and a good yielder.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.



385 Alabama Sweet A splendid large melon of oblong shape. Flesh dark red, fine grained, sweet; entirely free from stringiness. Color of skin is dark green faintly striped. Very popular melon in some sections of the South. This melon did remarkably well on our trial grounds.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

386 Success A good market sort, and for shipping is one of the best. Is very prolific, early and of uniformly large size. The rind dark green mottled and thick. As a table melon it is excellent. One grower reports picking 1,108 melons weighing over 30 pounds each from one acre.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

387 Triumph This is the largest watermelon in cultivation, frequently weighing 150 pounds and averaging more than any other sorts. Its color, which is dark green, and its mammoth size makes it a very attractive melon when one wants extra large watermelons. A prolific bearer, hardy.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

388 Irish Grey Is a combination melon equally good for shipping or home use, being equal to or better than the Watson in that respect. Flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. Rind is a mottled greenish grey, and thin but very tough, and makes a good shipper. Vines hold up and produce fine melons late into the summer when other sorts die out.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

389 Tuxedo A very large fruited variety that has proven popular with private gardeners and shippers. Melons grow quite uniformly large, weighing from 40 to 50 pounds each. Enormously productive. Skin of melon is light-green, divided into broad bands of mottled stripes of dark green. Flesh is deep blood-red color, very sweet, entirely free from any stringiness.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

390 Golden Sweet or Golden Honey A golden fleshed watermelon of finest quality. Medium early, of uniformly large size, oblong in shape. The rind is light-green with mottled stripes. This melon has no hard core or stringy sections.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

400 Bradford Fine flavored, large thin rined melon, oblong in shape, rather square ends. The skin is very dark green with darker stripes. Flesh is very tender and solid.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

402 Excell New Hybrid type, not yet uniform and sometimes goes back to parent. A cross between the Watson and Blue Gem. The deep red flesh is crisp, melting and of the finest quality. The rind is thin, but hardy and tough, making it especially adapted for shipping to distant markets.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

403 Kolb's Gem Famous shipping sort, oval, dark mottled green, very tough rind, solid flesh. large and attractive.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

404 Angel's Kiss One of the best watermelons for the home garden. flesh of excellent quality.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 85c.

Ferguson's Special 50c Collection No. 4

Five packages of one ounce each, 75c value that will grow some fine, large, sweet watermelons. How good they will taste this summer!

Tom Watson Special	1 oz.	15c	} Postpaid For Only 50c
Halbert Honey	1 oz.	15c	
Kleckley Sweet	1 oz.	15c	
Success	1 oz.	15c	
Coles Early	1 oz.	15c	
Texas Cannonball Muskmelon, 1 pkt. Extra			

\$1.00 Dixie Watermelon Collection No. 5

Enough to plant one acre, \$1.30 value. Four varieties that are widely grown and produce fine melons all over the Southwest.

Tom Watson Special	¼-lb.	35c	} Postpaid For Only \$1.00
Halbert Honey	¼-lb.	35c	
Angel Kiss	¼-lb.	25c	
Florida Favorite	¼-lb.	35c	
Texas Cannonball Muskmelon, ½ oz. Extra.			

We Make Special Prices to Quantity Buyers. Send Us Your List.

Squash

CULTURE—One ounce of the Bush varieties will plant 30 hills, or of the large-seeded winter kinds, 20 hills. There are two types of squashes, the Bush varieties and the Running varieties. The Bush varieties should be planted in hills 4 feet apart each way and the Running varieties 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Squashes are prolific, and supply for the average family will ordinarily be furnished by 5 or 6 hills of each sort. Squash seed should not be planted until after danger of frost is over and the soil is quite warm. The cultivation and care of Squashes should be the same as that given Cucumbers and Watermelons.



Some Popular Varieties of Squash, Pumpkin and Cushaw

410 Early White Bush This selected strain is very prolific and of the finest quality. In our black land tests, this variety proved to be very early, hardy and productive, producing as many as 10 fine squashes from a hill at the first picking.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

411 Mammoth White Bush An extra large variety of White Bush Scalloped Squash maturing one week to 10 days later than our selected strain of Early White Bush. Hardy, prolific and of fine quality; nearly every squash growing perfect in form and color.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

412 Early Yellow Bush Similar to Mammoth White Bush except in color, which is a bright golden yellow. Early Yellow Bush proved to be a good yielder on our trial grounds.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

413 Fordhook Bush Is of a decidedly bush form of growth. The plants can be grown closer together, which makes it a popular variety for the home garden. Smooth, thin, yellowish skin; flesh very thick and of a light straw color.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

415 Giant Summer Crookneck Improved strain of the old summer crookneck squash, being more productive; yielding nearly double the number of squash to the vine; larger and of extra fine quality. The color is deep yellow. Its large size and attractive appearance make it a favorite with market gardeners and private planters.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

416 Improved Hubbard A very popular winter variety; grown in many sections of the Southwest. Vines are large, prolific. The skin is of a bluish-green. Flesh a bright orange-yellow, equal to Sweet Potatoes when baked and one of the best pie Squashes in cultivation.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

419 Golden Hubbard Same as above except color which is orange red.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

417 Early Orange Marrow Is a creamy orange in color; fine form and handsome appearance makes a popular market variety; equally as good for home use. . . .

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

418 Mammoth Chili With extra care this orange-yellow, smooth-skinned squash will attain an enormous size, specimens having been produced which weighed over 200 pounds.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Pumpkins and Cushaws

The Southwestern farmers who are interested in an easy, money-maker are planting a lot of pumpkins each year on the rich spots in their corn fields. Part of the crop goes to make good old-fashioned pumpkin pies,

and the rest makes a splendid milk producing cattle feed. They require no special care and do not interfere with the growth of the corn. We have tested the varieties that we list and find them equally productive on black land and sandy loam. Try out at least an acre this year.

CULTURE—One ounce will plant 20 hills; 4 pounds of seed per acre. Plant after the ground has become warm in hills 8 feet apart each way. Use a liberal application of fertilizer in each hill; see that it is thoroughly mixed with the soil. Plant 6 to 8 seeds in each hill; cover with one inch of fine soil. When plants are well started, thin to 3 plants to the hill. Black Leaf 40, Air Slacked Lime or Pulverized Tobacco Dust will keep off the Striped Beetle and other insects.

425 Improved Green Striped Cushaw Fruits very large with crooked neck. Color creamy white, irregular striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick and sweet. This sort is very productive and popular in some sections of the South. A good variety to plant in your corn or in the home garden. An excellent variety for pies or baking and there is no better variety in cultivation for stock feeding.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Striped Cushaw Fruits very large, with crooked neck. Color creamy white, irregular striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick and sweet. This sort is very productive and popular in some sections of the South. A good variety to plant in your corn or in the home garden. An excellent variety for pies or baking and there is no better variety in cultivation for stock feeding.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

426 White Cushaw An old standard variety that is still largely grown throughout the South. Skin is very hard and nearly white. Flesh very solid. A good heat and drouth resister. This variety can be planted late in the season as it is a quick growing variety.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

427 Mammoth Golden Cushaw This variety we can recommend to our customers to be a good one. On our trial grounds proved to be medium, early, a good heat and drouth resister and very prolific.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

428 Sweet or Sugar Is the noted New England pie Pumpkin. Fruits quite small, nearly round. A very prolific variety and superior for pies and table use. The skin is a deep orange yellow and an excellent keeper.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

429 Connecticut Field Also called Southern Field. A very prolific, hardy variety that grows to a large size; fine grained, sweet and tender flesh.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

430 Large Cheese or Kentucky Field Another old time variety which is still very popular on account of its productiveness and extra fine quality. This is an excellent variety to plant in your corn.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25.

431 Mammoth Hundred Weight

Also called Jumbo or Potiron and King of the Mammoths. The largest pumpkin in cultivation. They average twice the size of any other variety. The skin is of a pale reddish-orange color and the flesh bright yellow, very thick and the quality excellent.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼-lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



Why Not Grow Pumpkins and Have Plenty of Pies. Good for Cows and Hogs also.

size and shape similar to Earliana. Very solid, deep through, ripens evenly; very small seed cavities.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4-lb., \$1.15.

Your small garden will not be complete unless you have a dozen or a dozen and a half early and late Tomato plants in it. This will give you a good supply throughout the summer, plenty to can for the winter and will supply the table with fresh tomatoes. But you want—yes, you need—the health giving acids of the tomato the year around. THEREFORE, grow enough to can up a year's supply by adding a few more rows of tomatoes.

CULTURE—One bunch of seed will produce 1,000 plants. To get a crop of early Tomatoes, seed should be started 6 to 8 weeks before the time for setting the plants in the open. In some sections of the Southwest the plants can be grown in cold frames covered with canvas or cotton cloth, but in the cooler sections a hot-bed should be used. When only a few plants are needed the seed may be sown in a shallow box in the house. For the best results in growing tomatoes the young plants should be transplanted as soon as they reach a height of 2 inches. Transplant these plants to stand 2 inches apart each way in a hot-bed, cold frame or box in the house. When the plants begin to crowd, it is a good plan to transplant them.

440 Ferguson's Selected Black Land Originated in Texas on black land. Has been tried out and stood the test in every particular. It is wonderfully productive and has been known to produce 100 perfect tomatoes to one vine. Color is a bright rosy red, quality excellent. In habit of growth it resembles Earliana. Fruits grow in clusters, skin reasonably thick which makes it a good shipper. On our black land tests it was one of the most prolific and the most persistent fruiting varieties in the tests.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4-lb., \$1.25.

441 McGee Originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops where other varieties fail. Bright crimson color, solid and of excellent flavor. Another splendid tomato for black land. Immensely productive.

Postpaid: Pkt., 15c; 1/4-oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c; 1/4-lb., \$2.40.

442 Earliana Special The earliest, bright red or scarlet tomato in cultivation. Our selected, bred-up strain of this splendid tomato is far superior in earliness, smoothness and productivity, to the common or old strain of Earliana. Fruits are borne in clusters of 6 to 8, all of which are of good marketable size. Is a very solid meated variety, largely grown for shipping and one of the best early tomatoes for the home garden.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4-lb., \$1.15.

443 New Earlibell The best extra early bright red tomato for black land. A heavy yielder. Fruits are of good size, very smooth, a deep glossy scarlet. Tomatoes are borne in large clusters, nearly all ripening at once and average the same size. Truckers and home gardeners will find Earlibell an excellent variety for black land.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4-lb., \$1.25.

444 John Baer A new early bright red tomato that has become quite popular in some sections of the South and Southwest. In

445 June Pink This splendid extra early pink tomato is sometimes called the Pink Earliana, resembling that variety in many ways, except the color which is pink, making it more salable for the trucker who ships to markets that demand a pink tomato. It is a good heat and drouth resister, very prolific and will bear throughout the entire season. The fruits grow in clusters, ripen early and will average 3 inches in diameter.

Postpaid: 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; 1/4-lb., \$1.00.

446 Chalk's Early Jewel A second early bright red tomato that ripens about two weeks later than our selected strain of Earliana. A heavy cropper. Vines are literally covered with large size sweet, fine flavored tomatoes which are very solid and deep through, ripening right up to the stem.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 90c.

447 Livingston's Beauty This is the best of the medium early, large purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearing. Fruits large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin purplish pink, flesh light pink and of excellent flavor.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4-lb., \$1.15.

448 Ponderosa A purplish pink, main crop tomato of the largest size. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are very large, single specimens often weighing from 3 1/2 to 4 lbs. and measuring 18 inches in circumference. Color a deep purple which penetrates the flesh to the heart. Very solid, and meaty. Selected seed of this splendid variety will always be scarce.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50.

449 Golden Queen The fruits are large and smooth, of bright golden yellow color, sometimes with a slight blush of red. They are as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties and are of superior flavor. Ripens early and is quite productive.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4-lb., \$1.15.

450 Dwarf Stone The largest dwarf or Tree Tomato. Plants resemble Dwarf Champion, but are much larger. Fruits are a good color, being an attractive bright red; very smooth and solid, ripen evenly and have an excellent flavor. Dwarf Stone can be planted close.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4-lb., \$1.15.

451 New Stone This is the most popular late or main crop tomato for canning. A large, bright red, perfectly smooth, large yielding, excellent keeping, fine flavored, late or main crop variety and is bound to please all who plant it.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 85c.

452 Dwarf Champion Dwarf and compact in habit, the plants growing stiff and upright, with very thick and short-jointed, stems, requiring no stakes. Often sold as Tree Tomato. Can be planted as close as 3 feet. Unsurpassed as a cropper. Color deep-red, with a purplish tinge. Round and smooth.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4-lb., \$1.15.

Pear Tomatoes

Excellent for pickling and preserving.

457 Red Cherry Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; postpaid.

455 Red Pear Pkt., 5c; 1/2-oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; postpaid.

456 Yellow Pear Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; postpaid.



Dwarf Stone Tomato

Vegetable Fruits



Chinese Giant Pepper

Peppers

Peppers are largely grown in the truck growing sections of the Southwest. They are a very profitable crop and easily grown. No home garden is complete without a dozen pepper plants, which will supply the ordinary size family.

CULTURE—One ounce will generally produce 1,000 plants. Peppers are susceptible to cold. The seed should be planted in a hotbed or in a box in the house about two months before time to set in the open, as the young plants are very tender. Do not transplant them until the ground is warm and all danger of frost is past in your section. Set the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Cultivation should be thorough.

465 Chinese Giant The largest, mild or Sweet Pepper in cultivation. The best and hardiest variety for the home garden. The plants are vigorous in growth; stocky habit which holds the large peppers well up from the ground, and enables them to produce a large crop. The peppers are immense; often growing 5 inches broad at the top and are of equal length. Flesh very thick, tender and of very delicious mild flavor. Can be eaten like an apple.

Postpaid: Pkt., 15c; ¼-oz., 25c; ½-oz., 40c; 1 oz., 65c; ¼-lb., \$2.25; 1 lb., \$7.00.

466 Ruby King An improved American variety, large and attractive. The plants are about 2½ feet high, vigorous, compact and productive. The plants are often 4 to 4½ inches long and of deep green color when young, bright red when ripe. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

467 Large Bell Skin is thick and fleshy; of medium size. Plants 2 feet tall and are very productive. Largely grown in the pepper growing sections for shipping. One of the best varieties for pickling.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

468 Neapolitan This is the earliest of the large mild red Peppers, grows about 2 feet high and is completely laden with fine Peppers about 4 inches long and 3 inches in diameter.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.30; 1 lb., \$4.50.

469 Sweet Mountain A good yielder, producing peppers 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches thick. Plants grow 2 feet high. Flesh thick and mild. Peppers are a beautiful bright red when fully matured.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

470 Pimento This variety originated in California, and is more largely grown there than any other variety. It should be grown largely in the family garden because it is delicious with salads or stuffed.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.75.

471 Long Red Cayenne A very prolific pepper, bearing fruits from 4 to 5 inches long, which are generally borne in clusters. They are a beautiful bright red when ripe. Flesh very hot and pungent.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.35; 1 lb., \$5.00.

473 Ohio Crimson Ohio has given us a president, also this early crimson pepper; one of the best, very productive, about 2 feet high. Try it.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.35.

472 Red Chili An old well known standard variety; very hot and pungent. Largely used for drying. If you want a red hot pepper for flavoring, Red Chili is the one. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.30; 1 lb., \$4.50.



Okra is a Southern crop. It requires a long, warm growing season. It is easily canned and keeps well, but is now usually kept for winter use by slicing and drying.

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 8 pounds will sow one acre. Prepare the land thoroughly after all danger of frost is over and the soil has become warm. Plant the seed 2 inches deep in rows 3 feet apart. Thin the plants in rows to 2 feet apart. Give frequent shallow cultivation until the plants are nearly grown.

480 Kleckley's Favorite

Plants producing long, slender pods of pale white color. Better than Lady Finger.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

481 White Velvet

On account of its attractive white color, good flavor and tender pods when quite young, it has long been a favorite variety.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; White Velvet makes "a lot" of ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.



Okra on a small plant.

482 Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod Of the green okra this is the best variety. The fine, perfect shaped pods average 5 inches in length when full grown, and have no trace of woody fibre which is so often found in the smaller varieties. A strong grower, hardy and productive. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

483 Dwarf White Is an improved white pod okra of excellent quality, producing an abundance of long, tender, white pods and promises to be a favorite with market gardeners.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Egg Plant

Should be planted in every home garden in the South. Requires from 4 to 5 months to mature. Yields enormously and makes a very profitable crop for the Southern trucker.

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants: ½ pound will usually produce enough plants to set one acre. Seed should be started early in hotbed. Do not transplant to the garden until the weather is settled and warm. Full culture directions given on each packet.

490 Black Beauty The earliest, largest yielding, best heat and drouth resisting of all the large fruited Egg Plants. The fruits are thick, large and of most attractive form. The skin is a rich purplish black, which makes it a quick seller on any market.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

491 Improved Spineless

This is an entirely spineless strain of the large purple-fruited type. The plants are most productive, fruits large and well colored.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.50.


492 Early Long Purple

This is the earliest variety; very hardy and productive; fruits long and of superior quality.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.50.



Black Beauty Egg Plant



FERGUSON'S FLOWER SEEDS

Everyone Enjoys Flowers. What a welcome change a gorgeous vine makes to a porch! How much beauty and joy is added to the home by a bed of fresh blooming flowers! They are such a delight that the little attention needed is repaid many times over. Every care has been taken to secure seed from the oldest and most reliable flower seed growers in the United States and Europe. We offer you selected, Bred-Up strains of each variety, true to name and showing high germination. People in the Southwestern states, often make serious mistakes when they begin culti-

vating flowers from seed. Instead of planting the hardy, drought-resisting varieties suited to our climate, they are apt to make selections at random from large lists offered them by Eastern and Northern seed houses. A great many varieties so offered will grow and bloom profusely in the cooler climates, but are disappointing failures when planted in the Southwest.

Suggestions for Selecting and Growing Flowers

Flowers are usually divided into three classes. A good flower garden should be planted with some varieties from each class to secure the best results. Annuals are plants which normally live but a single season. Biennials are plants living two years, particularly those which do not bear flowers and fruit until the second season. Perennials tend to live from year to year.

The Soil Most any good garden soil that is fertile and well prepared will produce an abundance of bloom if the following rules are observed in planting the seed and cultivating.

For Planting the Seed in the Open Make the surface of the soil as fine and smooth as possible. In sowing flower seeds a common mistake is made in covering them too deeply. For these small seeds, a safe rule is to cover only a few times deeper than the thickness of the seed. This is best done by simply pressing them into the finely pulverized soil with the palm of the hand or a board. Some varieties have seeds large enough to produce a vigorous root and such may be covered from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, according to their size. Never fail to press the earth firmly over the seeds. A piece of bagging laid on the bed for from 2 to 5 days will prevent excessive evaporation or damage from washing rains while the seeds are germinating.

Sowing Seeds in Boxes Some varieties of flowers that are of slow growth and a long blooming season should be started in a hot-bed, green house

or in a seed box that may be placed in a warm, sunny window or on the porch. Nearly all flowers will stand transplanting, and some varieties do much better when transplanted. Always use care in having the boxes filled with a good fertile, moist loam, firmly pressed down and lightly watered. Do not cover the seed too deeply; see that they have plenty of moisture, heat, sunlight and fresh air.

Complete culture and directions for each variety catalogued are plainly printed on every package. Read them carefully.

Our Flower Garden Collections Many people are inexperienced in selecting varieties suited to our Southwestern conditions. For such persons we call especial attention to our flower seed and bulb collections. In making up these collections we have taken a great deal of pains to select the varieties that are easy to grow and which do well in the Southwest.

Many homes are not enjoying the delights of an abundance of flowers, although they appreciate them. They have tried to grow many kinds that were not suited to our conditions and therefore were disappointed. Our collections of varieties known to succeed in the Southwest are selected with the idea of insuring you against failures.

No change or substitution will be made in these collections. The seed in the above collections is of the same high quality that we use in filling all our orders. It is all fresh stock, showing high germination.

Old-Fashioned Flower Garden Collection No. 6

For a Small or Medium Sized Garden
Hardy, quick growing, showy annuals; easy to grow. Your mother and grandmother delighted to grow these flowers.

- 1 Pkt. Balsam, Double Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Cockscomb, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Cosmos, Fine Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Petunia, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Phlox, Drummondii
- 1 Pkt. Vinca, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Zinnia, Mixed

Postpaid: 7 large packets 25c.

Old-Fashioned Flower Garden Collection No. 7

For a large garden in the city, town or country.

- 1 Pkt. Amaranthus, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Balsam, Double Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Canterbury Bells, Mixed

- 1 Pkt. Carnation, Marguerite Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Candytuft, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Cockscomb, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Cosmos, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Larkspur, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Foxglove, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Four o'Clock, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Portulaca, Single Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Hollyhock, Single Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Snapdragon, Mixed All Colors
- 1 Pkt. Vinca, Mixed

Postpaid: 14 large packets, 50c.

Collection No. 9

Fragrant, Hardy Annuals
Easy to grow. Be sure to plant this collection in your garden. It will surely please you.

- 1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum
- 1 Pkt. Mignonette
- 1 Pkt. Nicotiana
- 1 Pkt. Petunia, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Heliotrope
- 1 Pkt. Carnation, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Marvel of Peru

Postpaid: 7 large packets for 25c.

Perennial Flower Collection No. 10

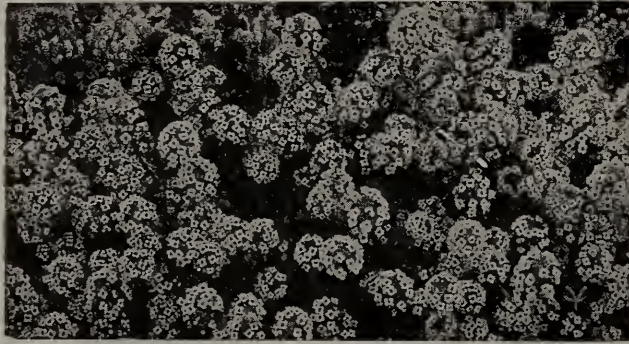
This collection embraces some of the most beautiful flowers in cultivation. Perennials are very satisfactory as they will bloom the first season from seed, if sown early, and continue to bloom from year to year. These Perennials are especially adapted to the Southwest.

- 1 Pkt. Bellis Perennis (Double Daisy)
- 1 Pkt. Campanula, Single Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Dianthus or Pinks, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Delphinium or Larkspur, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Digitalis, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Hollyhock, Double Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Sweet William
- 1 Pkt. Gaillardia Grandiflora

Postpaid to any address for only 35c,
8 large packets, tested, proven seeds.
Regular value, 55c.

The Greatest Thing You Get Out of Life is Joy

Scatter an abundance of Flowers around your home and have it everywhere



Sweet Alyssum

FREE DISCOUNT ON FLOWER SEEDS

With an order for \$1.00 worth of Flower Seeds in packets, you may select 25c WORTH OF FLOWER SEEDS EXTRA. This discount does not apply to Farm Seeds, Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds in bulk, Bulbs, Plants, Roots or Special Collections of Vegetable or Flower Seeds. Mention in your order if you take this discount.

Abronia

Commonly called Sand Verbena. A trailing plant with Verbena-like heads of fragrant flowers, of bright rose with white center. It delights in a dry open soil. Sow early where plants are to stand.
500 Rose Lilac.....Pkt., 10c.

Abutilon

(Flowering Maple or Chinese Bell-Flower)
These plants grow rapidly in nearly all parts of the Southwest and make fine large bell-shaped flowers.
503 Royal Prize Mixed. Embracing the most beautiful colors.....Pkt., 10c.

Acroclinium or Everlasting Flower

A pretty Everlasting annual, 2 feet tall, bearing graceful daisy-like flowers, pretty bright rose with yellow center, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used for winter bouquets.
504 Roseum.....Pkt., 5c.

Adonis Flos

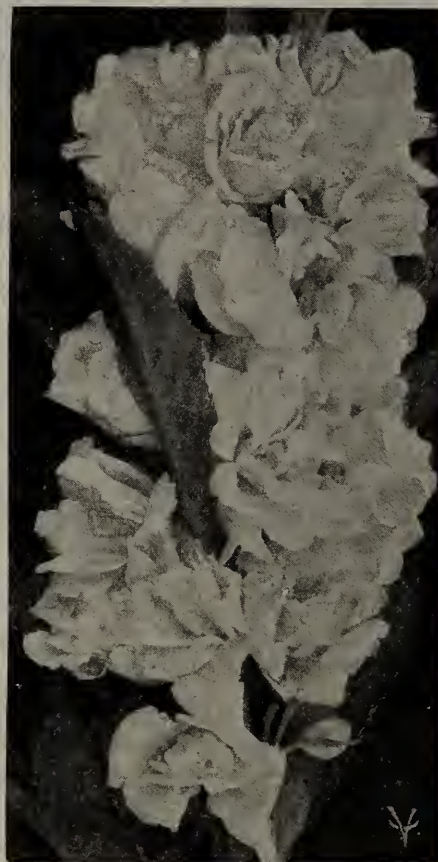
Pretty little plant with feathery, fresh green foliage, dotted with innumerable small blood-red flowers, 1 foot high.
502.....Pkt., 5c.

Ageratum or Floss Flower

A hardy annual of easy culture. Especially valuable for bedding, as it is literally covered with blossoms all summer.
605 Mexicanum. Lavender-blue; height 18 inches.....Pkt., 5c.
606 Mexicanum Album. Pure white; plants grow 2 feet high.....Pkt., 5c.
507 Tom Thumb Mixed. Plants grow 10 inches high.....Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum

A free-flowering annual easily grown. Seems to thrive well in most any soil and location. Excellent for borders. Blooms very early in the spring and continues throughout the season. Plants covered with snow-white, fragrant blooms that are much used for button-hole bouquets.
610 Sweet Alyssum. White.....Pkt., 5c.
611 Little Gem. The plants are dwarf and spreading; growing only 3 to 4 inches high. They soon become one mass of white and remain in bloom until fall.....Pkt., 10c.



Balsam Lady Slipper or Touch-Me-Not

Antirrhinum

Snap Dragon

This fine old-fashioned flower is very popular and very hardy. A beautiful free-blooming plant that seems to do well everywhere. It has been greatly improved by flower seed breeders within the last few years.

- 518 Tall Giant Flowering Mixed.Pkt., 10c.
- 519 Semi-Tall Sorts, Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- 520 Semi-Dwarf Sorts, Mixed...Pkt., 5c.
- 521 Ferguson's Rainbow. Mixture of Antirrhinum, including all the above and many other varieties and colors. Pkt., 10c.

Amaranthus

Bright colored plants from 2½ to 5 feet high. Thriving in hot sunny locations.
515 Mixed, All Varieties and Colors. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam

(Lady Slipper or Touch-Me-Not)

One of the showiest of our annuals. They succeed best in sunny spots in rich loam and are especially easy to grow, blooming all summer. Plants grow 15 to 20 inches tall and produce an abundance of flowers that are fine for table decoration.

- 530 Pure White. 531 Lemon Yellow. 532 Flesh Pink. 533 Lilac. 534 Crimson Spotted.....Pkt., each, 5c.
- 535 Double Camellia Mixed.....Pkt., 5c.
- 536 Double Tall Finest Mixed.....Pkt., 5c.
- 537 Tom Thumb Mixed.....Pkt., 10c.

Bellis Perennis

Double Daisy

- 543 Finest Mixed. A low growing spring flowering plant..Pkt., 10c.

TEXAS BLUE BONNET

Texas National Flower

The Texas Blue Bonnet is a wild flower officially adopted as Texas State Flower by act of the legislature. Needs no description. A winter growing annual in south Texas blooming in early spring, but will bloom as an annual if planted in early spring.
547 Texas Blue Bonnet (*Lupinus Texanus*).....Per Pkt., 15c.

Asters

A very satisfactory and handsome flower. Easy to grow. Start early in house or cold frame. Transplant one inch apart when seedlings have gained their third leaf. Plant in early spring to prepared beds or borders.

526 Aster Crego Giant. This beautiful flower resembles the Japanese Chrysanthemum, being very fluffy and graceful. Each of following.....Per Pkt., 10c:

- 526A Pink. 526C Purple.
- 526B White. 526D Lavender.

526 Mixed.
525 Semples Branching, Finest Mixed. A large, handsome aster.....Pkt., 10c.
528 Special Mixture of American Branching, Giant Comet, Victoria and Crego Mammoth Asters in white, pink, lavender and purple.....Pkt., 10c.

Calendula

Pot Marigold

One of the best and showiest free-blooming hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil. It produces a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. Particularly bright in late fall.

- 544 Officinalis Meteor; orange...Pkt., 10c.
- 545 Officinalis Sulphur Queen...Pkt., 10c.
- 546 Ferguson's Special Mixed...Pkt., 10c.

Calliopsis

Tickseed

One of the most beautiful free-flowering annuals of easy culture, doing well in most any position.

- 548 Choice Rainbow Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft

This hardy flower has long been the most highly prized of garden annuals. The best effect is produced by raising the plants in masses, the seeds being sown where the plants are to bloom.

- 550 Giant Hyacinth Flower White. Pkt., 10c
- 551 Queen of Italy.....Pkt., 10c.
- 552 Umbrella Purpurea, Crimson.Pkt., 5c.
- 553 Mixed, all colors.....Pkt., 5c.

Canna

These are usually and preferably planted from roots or started plants, but can be successfully grown from seed if planted early. See Bulbs on page 65.

Campanula

Canterbury Bells

Easily grown garden plant. Very ornamental with large bell-shaped flowers of attractive colors. This old fashioned flower is a favorite with all.

- 558 Finest Double Mixed.....Pkt., 10c.
- 559 Finest Single Mixed.....Pkt., 10c.

Carnation Pinks

These are closely related to the greenhouse varieties of Carnations. All are deliciously fragrant, and all have the same narrow, grass-like foliage.

- 560 Giant Marguerite Mixed Like the winter-blooming carnation, but blooms the first year from seed.....Pkt., 10c.
- 561 Marguerite Double Mixed...Pkt., 10c.

Selected Flower Seeds Adapted to Southern Soil and Climate



Centaurea

Cockscomb or Celosia

A free-blooming, highly ornamental plant of easy culture; thriving and blooming best in light soil and warm sunny locations, with very little care.

- 565 Dwarf Mixed. Brilliant shades of red and yellow.....Pkt., 5c.
566 Empress. Blood red combs and brown foliage.....Pkt., 10c.
567 Plumosa Thompsoni Magnifica. A choice strain of the Ostrich Plume Celosias.....Pkt., 10c.
568 The Chinese Woolflower (Celosia Childsi). Plants grow two to three feet high, the bloom starting early with a central head, round and globular, which often reaches the immense size of two feet in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool. All these branches support numerous laterals with small heads of bloom mixed with fresh green foliage, so that a plant looks like an immense bouquet splendidly arranged and set in the ground. None of the blooms fade in any way until hit by frost.....Pkt., 15c.

Coleus

Foliage plants of exceeding richness and beauty. Indispensable for borders and bedding.

- 570 Fine Mixed.....Pkt., 15c.

Castor Bean

Ricinus

A showy ornamental foliage plant of rapid growth and large size: delights in a warm sunny location. Fine for screen-ings and making shade for poultry.

- 573 Zanzibarilensis Mixed.
Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c.
574 Mixed, All Sorts..Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c.

Centaurea

Bachelor's Button

Also known as Bluebottle or Corn Flower. A well known, hardy annual embracing a number of species, some being grown for their foliage. Except the white leaved sorts, all make excellent cut flowers. If seed is sown early it will furnish a profusion of white, blue, purple or pink single flowers from June till frost.

- 578 Single Flowering Mixed. All colors.
Pkt., 5c.
579 Emperor William. Fine dark blue.
Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea Imperialis

Sweet Sultan

These mammoth varieties are great improvements on the old Sweet Sultans. Easily and successfully cultivated everywhere. The flowers are two to four inches across, of graceful form, and of the sweetest fragrance. Being on long, stiff stems, they are admirably adapted for cutting, keeping a long time. Bloom continuously until late autumn. Plants grow two to four feet high.

- 580A Light Blue. 580B Pure White.
580C Yellow. 580 Choice Mixed.
Each of the above, Pkt., 10c.
581 Dusty Miller. Foliage finely cut, silvery gray color; used for bedding.
Pkt., 10c.

Clarkia

A hardy annual of easy culture, bearing bright rose, white or purple flowers in great profusion. A native of California, and a very hardy and satisfactory flower for the South and Southwest.

- 583 Double and Single, Mixed....Pkt., 5c.

Chrysanthemum

These outdoor "Summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective for bedding or borders in the garden and desirable for cut flowers.

- 585 Best Single Varieties, Mixed.Pkt., 10c.
586 Best Double Varieties, Mixed.Pkt., 10c.

Cleome

Giant Spider Plant

A hardy annual, growing four to five feet high and bearing in profusion rose-purple blossoms that are shaped something like a spider. Plants grow freely from seed sown in the open.

- 588.....Pkt., 10c.

Cosmos

A native of Mexico and well adapted to all parts of the South and Southwest. Plants growing 6 to 8 feet tall and loaded with large showy blossoms 4 to 5 inches in diameter, in white, pink and crimson. Note photograph below.

- 590 Giants of California. Pink..Pkt., 5c.
591 WhitePkt., 5c.
592 CrimsonPkt., 5c.
593 All Colors, Mixed.....Pkt., 5c.
594 Giant Lady Lenox, Mixed....Pkt., 5c.

Texas Plume

Standing Cypress

An erect, tall biennial, 2 to 5 feet with unbranched stems, covered with very finely cut leaves, like the cypress vine, and matures a magnificent plume of brightest scarlet flowers, lasting for several weeks. A native Texas flower of remarkable attractiveness.

- 598 Multiflora.....Pkt., 10c.
599.....1-year plants, 25c each.

Dahlia

A well known and popular late summer and autumn flowering plant. Generally grown from bulbs. By sowing the seed early the plants may be made to bloom the first season. For Tubers see page 64.

- 600 All Varieties and Colors, Mixed.
Pkt., 10c

Daisy

Shasta

A fine perennial plant, bearing large white single blossoms, with yellow centers; an excellent flower and admired everywhere.

- 603 SeedPkt., 15c.
604 Strong Rooted Plants.
Each, 25c; per 10, \$1.75; per 100—ask.

Datura

Trumpet Flower or Horn of Plenty

A tender annual, growing 3 feet high. Flowers large and trumpet-shaped. Very fragrant.

- 608 Mixed White and Yellow....Pkt., 10c.

Delphinium

See Larkspur

Dianthus or Pinks

The popular Chinese and Japanese Pinks. Few flowers can equal these in beauty and profusion of bloom.

- 610 Chiensis (Double Chinese Pinks). Clusters of small double flowers of all colors, mostly edged with white.
Pkt., 5c.

- 611 Heddewigii, Finest Single Mixed.
Flowers are 2 to 3 inches in diameter.
Pkt., 5c.

- 612 Dwarf Snowball. Finely fringed double flowers of a pure white color.
Pkt., 5c.

- 613 A Selected Mixture of Many Double and Single.....Pkt., 5c.

Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca

African or "Golden Orange" Daisy

An extremely hardy annual; has become a great favorite everywhere on account of its hardiness, easy culture and most beautiful flowers. Plants are

branching, grow 12 to 15 inches high and are covered with large beautiful blossoms of a peculiar, glossy, orange gold.

- 614.....Pkt., 10c.

Digitalis

Foxglove

A hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed. Grows 3 to 4 feet tall. The bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes in colors of purple, lavender, rose and white.

- 615 Fine Mixed.....Pkt., 10c.

Eschscholtzia

California Poppy

A showy, free-blooming plant, of low spreading growth, with finely divided foliage, blooming throughout the season. Well adapted to all parts of the South and Southwest.

- 620 Alba (Pure White).....Pkt., 5c.

- 621 Golden West. Orange color, shading to yellow at edges.....Pkt., 5c.

- 622 Carmine King. Beautiful carmine rose color.....Pkt., 5c.

- 623 Dainty Queen. Pale coral pink.
Pkt., 10c.

- 624 Special Mixture. All colors. Many shadesPkt., 5c.

Feverfew

Matricaria Capensis

Called Double Feverfew. A plant growing 18 inches high and bearing profusely pure white, very double flowers..Pkt., 5c.

Forget-Me-Not

A favorite old-fashioned flower for beds and borders. Responds to good treatment and flourishes in shady, moist situations.

- 630 Indigo Blue. A new dark blue sort.
Pkt., 10c.

- 631 Pure White.....Pkt., 5c.

- 632 MixedPkt., 5c.

Gaillardia

Blanket Flower

A beautiful, showy, free-flowering plant of easiest culture that grows wild in some parts of Texas. They are very hardy, bloom freely from seed sown early in the spring. Plant grows 18 to 20 inches high and is covered with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow shades.

- 635 Fine Mixed.....Pkt., 5c.

Geranium

These grow readily from seed the first year and produce blooming plants the first summer.

- 637 Fine Mixed, All Varieties and Colors.
Pkt., 10c.

Gypsophila

Baby's Breath

Graceful plants of light fairy-like growth, 2 feet high. Bears a profusion of small star-shaped white and pink flowers.

- 639 Elegans, White and Rose....Pkt., 5c.



Cosmos

Ferguson's Quick Growing Flowers--Easy to Cultivate

Godetia

This delightful flower is not so widely known as it deserves to be. The habit of the species is excellent and the glossy, silky texture of the petals is worthy of inspection. The Godetia makes an excellent cut flower, a spike of open buds continuing to develop for a long time, if fresh supplies of water be given daily. It also makes an effective pot plant for the greenhouse when sown at the end of summer and kept growing through the winter in a cool house. Sow in the open ground in May where they are intended to bloom. Put in a bed of Godetias and Larkspur mixed, and you will certainly be delighted with the effect.

640 Ferguson's Rainbow Mixture. Pkt., 5c.

Helichrysum

Everlasting Flowers

Large, full, double, daisy like flower heads with prominent centers and stiff overlapping scales. Produced in various shades of bright yellow and scarlet on stems of good length. Desirable as dried specimens and for use in making winter bouquets. For this purpose, the flowers should be gathered when on the point of expanding. Sow early in the spring; thin to 1 foot apart each way. Hardy annual; 2 to 2½ feet high.

641 Monstrosum Mixed.....Pkt., 5c.

Heliotrope

These delightful fragrant blue flowers are easily grown from seed and will bloom throughout the summer.

642 Finest Mixed.....Pkt., 10c.

Hollyhock

A hardy perennial of upright, stately growth; 5 to 6 feet high. The double varieties are most desirable, but the newer semi-double fringed types are beautiful. Hollyhocks make a fine row in a garden. If the seed is sown early they will bloom the first year. They thrive best in a light soil and a warm location, but are easily grown in any soil.

645 Pink.....Pkt., 10c.

646 Red.....Pkt., 10c.

647 White.....Pkt., 10c.

648 Double Varieties, Mixed....Pkt., 10c.

650 Finest Single Mixed.....Pkt., 5c.

Kochia Tricophylla

Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush. This highly ornamental annual plant grows quickly from seed sown in the open ground, giving the effect of Arbor Vitae Bushes. The plants branch freely and the stems are clothed with slender, light green leaves. Early in the fall the ends of the shoots are thickly set with small, bright scarlet flowers. The bushy plants resembling balls of fire. Easily grown in all parts of the South and Southwest.

654.....Pkt., 5c.

Lantana

A tender perennial, often becoming shrub-like; 2 to 3 feet high, bearing verbenalike clusters of flowers in orange, rose and other colors. Blossoms constantly all summer, starting the first season if planted early.

656 Dwarf Hybrids, Mixed.....Pkt., 5c.

Larkspur

Delphinium

They are quick-growing, free-blooming annuals, producing stiffly erect spikes of beautiful flowers in profusion. Of easy culture, doing well in hot sunny locations.

660 Tall Rocket, Double Mixed...Pkt., 5c.

662 Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed.Pkt., 5c.

663 Formosa. Hardy perennial Larkspur, bright blue flowers with white centers, tall spikes. Grows 3 feet high.Pkt., 10c.

Lobelia

Popular edging or border plant; also suitable for pots or hanging baskets. Flower shades of white and blue mixed.

665 Mixed Compacta Varieties...Pkt., 5c.



Nasturtiums bring delight throughout the season, ever-bearing, easy to grow, hardy, thrifty

Nasturtiums

DWARF VARIETIES—A hardy, quick growing annual of easy culture. The dwarf varieties are suitable for bedding and edging. They grow quickly and furnish an abundance of long lasting and sweet scented flowers. Foliage is thick and of a beautiful green color. One ounce of Nasturtium seed will plant a bed of 20 feet in diameter and make a brighter display for three months than almost any other plant. Price of each of the following dwarf varieties: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

690 Aurora. Chrome yellow, blotched crimson.

691 Beauty. Scarlet splashed canary.

692 David Burpee. Velvet purple-scarlet flowers; foliage wavy emerald green.

693 King Theodore. Velvety red flowers, dark foliage.

694 Pearl. Creamy white.

695 Empress of India. Very dark leaves, crimson flowers.

696 Scarlet. Dark scarlet.

697 Yellow.

700 Ivy-Leaved, Mixed.

701 Queen of Tom Thumbs, Mixed.

703 Dwarf Special Texas Mixture.

TALL VARIETIES—These are of strong, vigorous growth throwing out running shoots that may be trained upon strings or wires, or can be easily made to climb ordinary trellises. Make a beautiful covering for steep banks or stone walls. Height 8 to 10 feet. Will thrive better if given a poor, moderately dry soil.

Price of the following tall varieties: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

715 Black Prince. Velvety black flowers, dark foliage.

717 Cardinal. Scarlet flowers, dark foliage.

718 Firefly. Foliage rich and dark, flowers rosy salmon, underlaid with bright golden yellow.

719 Giant of Battles. Sulphur with red

720 King of Blacks. Black-red, dark leaves.

Price of the following Mixtures:

730 Ferguson's Mixed. All sorts.

740 Tall Variegated-Leaved Varieties. Mixed.

Marigold

A free-flowering annual of easy culture. Will grow freely and bloom profusely throughout the entire South and Southwest.

668 Tall African Mixed. Large double flowers.....Pkt., 5c.

669 Double Dwarf African, Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

670 Dwarf French Double, Mixed.Pkt., 5c.

Marvel of Peru

Four O'Clock

This is another old-fashioned flower of bushy habit, bearing hundreds of flowers during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Very hardy and will do well on most any soil.

675 All Colors, Mixed.....Pkt., 5c.

676 Dwarf Mixed. Height 12 inches. Pkt., 5c.

Mignonette

Pronounced Min-Yon-et

A quick growing annual highly esteemed for its delicate fragrance. A well known favorite in all old-fashioned gardens.

680 Golden Queen.....Pkt., 5c.

681 Giant White.....Pkt., 5c.

682 Finest Mixed.....Pkt., 5c.

Nicotiana

Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant

One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The faintly

scented flowers are tube-shaped and of brilliant showy colors.

685 Affinis Hybrids.....Pkt., 5c

Pansies

These popular flowers bloom ahead of all other annuals and are indispensable for that reason. Our Pansy seed is grown for us by the best European Pansy specialists. Pansies thrive best in a moist, sandy location and in a rich, loamy soil. Avoid open spots exposed to the sun all through the day. They are at their best during the cool weather of spring and fall. Seed should be sown very early to get the best results. Send the order in now and get them to growing quickly. Often planted in early fall to produce extra early spring flowers.

750 Giant Pansies, Mixed. This mixture is absolutely unsurpassed for size and superb coloring. The seed is saved from the largest and most perfect exhibition varieties.....Pkt., 15c.

752 French Giant Flowering Mixture. This will please the most critical grower of Pansies. Comprises the choicest of the standard, large-flowering sorts. Pkt., 15c

754 Bedding Varieties of Pansies, Mixed. These bedding varieties, while not producing flowers of large size, are of stocky growth. The plants are covered with bloom during the entire summer. Pkt., 10c

Popular Varieties of Flowers—Free Blooming, Easy to Grow

Pansies

- 755 Giant Masterpiece. The highest perfect in the Giant Five-spotted Pansies, and for this reason it is named "Masterpiece." Strongest habit and healthiest appearance. The enormous flowers are borne on strong stems. A distinct mark is, that the petals of the flowers are waved or curled, so that this strain possesses greatest substance. The flowers are perfectly round and contain the richest combination of colors. Each petal is distinctly marked with a very large dark blotch and most of the flowers are margined with a light, white or yellow edge. Per Pkt., 15c.
- 756 Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple violet, shading to white on upper petals, very effective.....Pkt., 10c.
- 757 Psyche. The flower has five velvety violet blotches relieved by a margin of white, petals ruffled.....Pkt., 10c.
- 758 Snow Queen. Satiny white.....Pkt., 10c.
- 759 Canary Yellow. Very showy.....Pkt., 10c.

Petunias

Few plants have come into general favor so rapidly as the Petunia, which, by its great profusion and persistence of bloom, its luxuriant growth and freely-branching habit, is indeed remarkably suited for bedding the decoration or window boxes, baskets and vases. The flowers, while not large, remain boldly expanded, and in their profusion hide the plants for months. The seed may be sown outside in well prepared ground early in May; to facilitate sowing, the seed may be mixed with sand or dry soil; scatter the mixture and just press in the ground. Thin the seedlings to 8 to 12 inches apart. It is an advantage to sow the seed early in boxes in the house or hotbed for window boxes, baskets and also for bedding out.

- 760 Double Large-Flowering, Mixed. The flowers are large, full and beautifully formed edges, fringed.....Pkt., 25c.
- 761 Single Large-Flowering, Mixed. This is an exceptionally good mixture. You will get the best flowers from weakest seedlings.....Pkt., 25c.

- 762 Large-Flowering Fringed, Mixed. Large and beautiful.....Pkt., 25c.

- 763 Finest Mixed Single Bedding Varieties. A very fine strain that will give pleasing results.....Pkt., 10c.

- 764 Good Mixed, Single-Flowering. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox Drummondii

Grandiflora

A hardy annual, growing from six inches to one foot high, and bearing beautiful soft-petaled and brilliant colored flowers. Phlox is a native of Texas and is known as "Texas Pride." One of the easiest of all flowers to grow. The Phlox in itself makes one of the most beautiful flower beds, a perfect mass of bewildering colors, blooming from early summer till fall.

- 770 Alba, Pure White. 771 Shell Pink. 772 Purplish-Red. 773 Bright Scarlet. 775 Striped. Price of above colors, each:Pkt., 10c.
- 777 Ferguson's Rainbow Mixture. Pkt., 5c.



Rose Moss Flower, or Portulaca Single

Poppies

Well known hardy annuals, 2 to 3 feet high and bearing single and large double blossoms in bright colors. One of our most popular flowers throughout the entire South and Southwest. If sown early in the spring they may be brought into bloom immediately after the late Tulips. Often sown in early fall to produce extra early spring flowers.

- 785 Single Mixed. A splendid mixture, comprising all the freest-blooming and brightest colored varieties.....Pkt., 5c.

- 786 Double Mixed. This mixture contains the most brilliant and richest shades of colors.....Pkt., 5c.

- 789 Shirley Poppies. Particularly well suited to the Southwest. The large, bright tissue-paper-like petals with their various hues are very strikingly beautiful. Will grow on grassy land as in wild gardens, or on cultivated beds. Pkt., 5c.

California Poppy. See Eschscholtzia.

Sunflower

Helianthus

Red and Yellow Ornamental Varieties. These hardy annuals comprise plants of majestic growth and immense showy flowers, suitable for shrubberies, woodlands, wild gardens and screens for out-buildings. The dwarfier kinds, with smaller flowers, are charming when grouped in mixed flower borders. Few people realize the beauty of the Sunflower or how easily they can be grown. We grew many varieties on our trial grounds and found the following very desirable.

- 817 New Red Single, 4 to 8 feet tall. Some flowers of a rich chestnut color, others tipped with yellow and others slightly washed with red. Very attractive and showy...Pkt., 10c; 1/2-oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c.
- 819 Chrysanthemum Flowered Double, 6 feet tall. Golden yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c; 1/2-oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c.

- 820 Argyrophyllus. 4 feet tall. Handsome silvery foliage. Single bright yellow flowers. Plants attain the shape of a Christmas tree, flowers giving the effect of candles. The hardiest and one of the handsomest of the ornamental varieties.....Pkt., 5c.

- 822 Primrose Queen, Double. 5 to 6 feet tall. Large numbers of medium sized pale, sulphur-yellow flowers are produced on short, straight stems. Pkt., 10c.

- 827 Mammoth Russian Sunflower. The largest Sunflower in cultivation. Largely used for poultry feeding. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. For prices in larger quantities see current price list.

Portulaca

Rose Moss or Sun Plant

This plant will grow and bloom in a hot, dry and sunny situation where almost any other plant would soon die. Can be easily grown anywhere. It is a low growing or creeping annual 6 to 8 inches high and bearing glossy cup-shaped flowers in very brilliant and gorgeous colors. Beautiful in flower boxes or in open field. 790 Golden Yellow. 791 Scarlet. 792 Pink. 793 White. 794 Striped, each, Pkt., 5c. 796 Single Mixed. Comprising all the above single varieties.....Pkt. 5c. 798 Large Flowering Double Varieties. Mixed. Flowers perfectly double of the most brilliant colors. Each bloom being a perfect rose in miniature...Pkt., 10c.

Salpiglossis

Velvet Flower

One of the most attractive annuals and should be planted in every garden. Easy to cultivate, best suited to light, sandy soil. Flowers are penciled and noted for their beautiful, almost orchid-like flowers. One of the most satisfactory annuals. Splendid for cut flowers as they last a long time in water. Our mixture contains only the best and largest flowering varieties.

- 800 Ferguson's Large Rainbow Mixed Pkt., 5c

Salvia Splendens

Scarlet Sage

This plant lends itself to many uses. It makes a good pot plant, does well in window boxes and is useful for cutting. Its best use, however, is as a hedge or border plant for brilliant color effect. A world-wide popular annual.

- 803 Splendens. The large waving masses of Scarlet bloom against the green surroundings of lawn and foliage is matchless. This is the original Scarlet Sage Pkt., 10c

- 804 Bonfire. The spikes grow erect and stand clear above the foliage making handsome, well shaped bushes. Pkt., 10c.

- 806 Mixed. Contains a mixture of the leading and most dazzling varieties. Pkt., 10c.



Sweet William (Dianthus)

Try Ferguson's Sweet Peas—Rainbow Giant

Scabiosa

Mourning Bride

A hardy annual 18 to 24 inches high, which is also commonly known as the "Pincushion Plant." The flower stems are long. The blossoms keep well in water. The soft shades predominate. A native of California and grows well throughout the entire Southwest.

810 Special Mixture. Comprising shades of purple, scarlet, rose, white, dark red and golden yellow.....Pkt., 5c.

Stocks

Ten-Weeks Stocks or Gilliflowers

A very hardy early-flowering annual, growing from 1 foot to 18 inches tall. Are well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the Southwest and can be grown with very little care. Flowers are very fragrant and are in many delicate shades of pink, white, red, cream and purple.

835 Dwarf French Ten-Weeks, Mixed. Pkt., 5c.
836 Giant Perfection, Mixed.....Pkt., 10c.

Sweet William

Dianthus Barbatus

A sturdy old-fashioned perennial. Free-blooming, easy to cultivate and is worthy of a place in every garden. Produces an abundance of richly colored flowers throughout the season. Fine for cutting.

890 Single Varieties, Mixed. More attractive than the double varieties. Pkt., 5c.

891 Double Varieties, Mixed.....Pkt., 5c.

Verbena

As a bedding plant the Verbena is one of the most popular. Easy to cultivate and most satisfactory. Blooms continuously throughout the season. Although a perennial, they bloom from seed the first year.

893 Pure White. 900 Scarlet.
935 Blue Shades. 903 Italian Striped.
898 Pink Shades. 906 Best Mixture.

This embraces all the choicest, largest and best colored Verbenas in cultivation

Any of above.....Pkt., 5c.

910 Mixed Extra Choice. This embraces a splendid collection of large, brilliant colored Verbenas.....Pkt., 5c.

Vinca

Madagascar Periwinkle

A hardy perennial. If sown early and transplanted in May you will have bloom from June to first frost. Heat and drouth do not seem to affect it. Blooms profusely through the hottest and driest seasons. Easy to cultivate and one of our most popular flowers. Vinca is also a splendid bedding plant and requires very little attention.

920 White. 922 Delicata (Soft Pink). 925 White with Eye.
927 Pink. 930 Mixed All Colors.....Each, per pkt., 10c.

Wallflower

A well known fragrant biennial, unusually hardy in all parts of the South and Southwest. Blooms profusely through the hottest and driest seasons. Easy to cultivate. Blooms early in the spring and when rightly cared for will last a long time.

940 Single Mixed.....Pkt. 5c.

Zinnia

A half-hardy annual growing from 1 to 2 feet high. Blossoms are double, probably no flower has such an assortment of bright shades, tints and colors. The most showy and effective bedding plant in cultivation. It delights in a warm, sunny location and is well adapted to Southwestern conditions.

Giant Double Flowered Colossal Varieties in separate colors. 950 White. 953 Pink. 955 Crimson 956 Yellow. 957 Purple. 958 Violet. 960 Scarlet. 965 Choice Mixed.

Price any the above.....Pkt., 10c

975 Fine Mixed.....Pkt., 5c.



Grow More Sweet Peas. Plant in late winter or early fall.

The delicate beauty and fragrance of the Sweet Pea, coupled with the vigorous growth and large flowers of the newer sorts, are making this ever popular flower more and more desirable yearly. In this climate Sweet Peas can be sown either in the early fall, late winter or early in the spring. They should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked.

We have selected from the hundreds of varieties only those we know will give entire satisfaction. Sweet Pea lovers cannot do better than order our full list of gorgeous colored Spencers.

Price: Any of the following, unless specially quoted, per pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c.

840 America. White ground, heavy striped and flaked with bright crimson scarlet.

841 Apple Blossom. Standard very bright rose, wings primrose with flush of rose; free bloomer.

842 Asta Ohn. Pinkish lavender, large handsome flower; has become a favorite with florists.

843 Captain of the Blues. Violet blue, very handsome with wavy flowers.

844 Countess Spencer. The beautifully waved petals with their soft pink color makes it very attractive and admired by all.

845 Dobbies Cream. Deep primrose flowers of large size, makes it the best cream colored variety.

846 Elfrida Pearson. The flowers are very large, nicely waved shell pink, usually with four blooms on stem.

847 Fiery Cross. Intense orange scarlet; one of the finest. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.
848 Helen Lewis. Standard orange. wings salmon.

849 King Edward. Scarlet; very free bloomer; should be in every collection.

850 King White. Finest pure white; usually four large wavy blooms on stem.

851 Mrs. Routzohn. Apricot pink and straw color, large flowers.

852 Nubian. A mammoth chocolate Self.

853 Orchid. Lavender suffused with pinky flowers, large and wavy.

854 Othello. Deep maroon; best and largest of the dark varieties.

855 Rosabelle. Glowing rose color. beautifully waved.

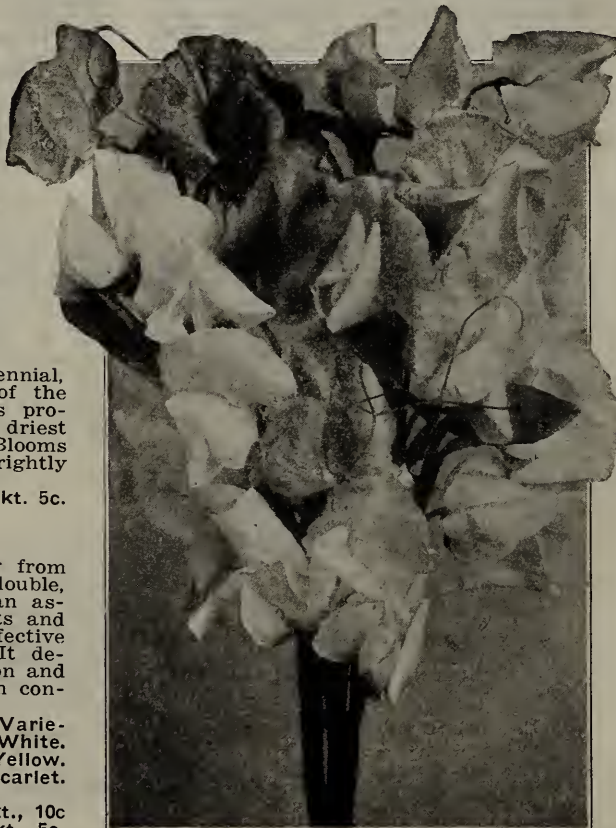
856 The President. Dazzling orange scarlet.....Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c.

857 Wedgewood. Clear delicate blue.

858 Ferguson's Special Rainbow Mixture of Spencers, made up from above list including others of recent introduction. Almost no limit to range of colors.

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 90c.

859 Ferguson's Grandiflora Mixed. This contains all the best named varieties of the Grandiflora type, by keeping the blooms cut you can have Sweet Peas till the first killing frost. Large pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 45c.



FERGUSON'S VINES AND CLIMBERS

The annual climbers are luxuriant, constant bloomers and grow rapidly from seed. The following is a selected list of the hardiest, most prolific growers known to be adapted to the soil and climate conditions of the Southwest. Some are too lazy to plant shade trees or vines, but Oh! how they love the shade.



Balloon Vine
Also called Love in a Puff. A rapid growing climber with pretty foliage, blossoms white.
980Pkt., 10c.

Balsam Apple
A very curious, rapid and dense growing climber, with ornamental foliage and pretty fruit, which opens when ripe, showing seed and blood red inside. Grows 10 feet high. A very ornamental and attractive vine.
982Pkt., 5c.

Cardinal Climber
This is one of the most beautiful and brilliant of annual vines; a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 feet or more. Literally covered with a mass of circular, fiery red flowers from July until frost.
983Pkt., 15c.

Canary Bird Flower
This handsome annual climber is one of the most beautiful of its class. The vines grow 20 feet, and are thickly covered with flowers of clear, golden yellow.
986Pkt., 5c.

Cypress Vine
This is a beautiful, rapid-growing annual climber, with delicate dark green fern-like, finely cut foliage and masses of the most brilliant and graceful star-shaped flowers. The two shades, white and scarlet, are very striking.
988Pkt., 5c.

Dolichos
Hyacinth Bean
A splendid annual climber with hyacinth-like clusters of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. Is of most rapid growth and stands summer heat well.
990Pkt., 5c.

Dutchman's Pipe
Also called Aristolochia. An ornamental climber with brownish flowers resembling a miniature pipe. Perfectly hardy.
993Pkt., 5c.

Gourds
Desired for many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Producing odd and interesting fruits. Some varieties grow 20 to 30 feet in a season.
1000 Calabash or Pipe Gourd. Odd-shaped fruit which is used to an advantage in making pipes.....Pkt., 10c.
1001 Dipper. Makes an excellent dipper. Pkt., 10c.
1002 Mixed Varieties. Contains a great variety of curious shaped gourds. Pkt., 5c.

Humulus
Japanese Hop
A rapid growing climber of easy culture; leaves variegated. Sows itself after first year. Will attain a height of 20 to 30 feet in a single season from seed.
995Pkt., 5c.



Shasta Daisy—See Page 59

Moon Flower, White
Ipomoea Noctiflora
The Ipomoeas are climbers of rapid growth. If planted in rich soil in a sunny location and given plenty of water, will grow to a height of 60 to 70 feet during a single summer, and will bear immense fragrant flowers of glistening white 7 to 8 inches across. Flowers open at sunset and close the next morning.
997Pkt., 5c.

Blue—Of strong, vigorous growth the plants quickly attains 12 to 15 feet in height. Beautiful flowers of softest blue, shading to white at the throat.
1007.....Pkt., 5c.

Kudzu Vine
Or Jack and the Bean Stalk
A fine shade vine of wonderful growth. Roots perennial south of Red River, hardy everywhere. Vines grow 20 to 50 feet, sometimes growing 12 inches in a day.
1030Pkt., 5c.

Cinnamon Vine
A well known hardy climber; quick grower, with beautiful, glossy, heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers.
1380 Postpaid: 10c each; 6 for 50c; \$1.00 per doz.

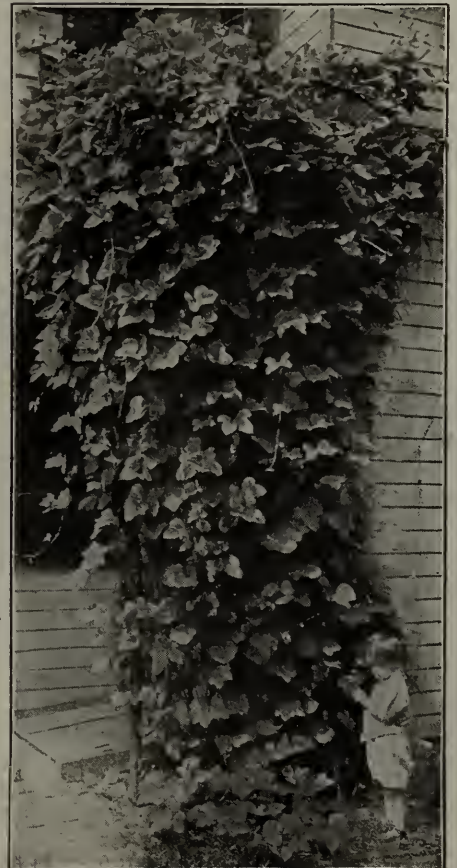
Morning Glory
Convolvulus
The ever-popular old-fashioned climbing Morning Glory. It has long been a favorite for shading porches, covering screens and similar purposes. It is one of the most free-flowering and rapidly growing plants in cultivation.
1015 All Colors Mixed.....Pkt., 5c.

Velvet Bean
The Velvet Bean described in the field seed section as a field crop of wonderful value is also unsurpassed as a porch vine, arbor vine or covering for screen.
1040 Velvet Bean.....Per Pkt., 10c.

Morning Glory, Imperial Japanese

The exquisite beauty of the Japanese Morning Glories, with their innumerable markings and shadings of brilliant colors, command the admiration of all flower lovers. The flowers are 4 to 6 inches across and the vines are strong and robust.
1025 All Colors Mixed...Pkt., 5c.

Scarlet Runner Bean
One of the most ornamental varieties of the bean family, of rapid growth and producing dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October. For training on verandas and over unsightly objects, it will be found very useful, and the beans may be cooked in the same way as the Lima Bean.
1037 Scarlet Runner. Large Pkt., 15c.



Kudzu Vine



What is more beautiful than a bed of Gladioli? Plant lots.

Ferguson's Bulbs That Blossom Beautifully

Gladiolus—The Glory of the Garden

The easiest grown, most satisfactory flower in cultivation. The Gladiolus is one of the few flowers that can be as successfully grown by the amateur as by the professional. It is well adapted to the soil and climate of the South and Southwest, but in order to get the largest and handsomest blooms should be planted early. Order your Gladioli bulbs early and plant them just as soon as danger of frost is past. They appear to best advantage when planted among shrubbery or in masses with lower growing plants such as Candytuft, Dwarf Nasturtiums. These make a pleasing contrast with the Gladioli.

1100 America. Without an exception America is the most beautiful and useful Gladioli yet introduced. Strong and healthy, with luxuriant dark green foliage. Flower spike two to three feet long, erect with a great number of large spreading blossoms. Color exquisite soft lavender pink, the same as seen in the most beautiful Orchids. No color like it in any other Gladioli, none so beautiful. Each, 8c; doz., 75c.

1101 Halley. Delicate salmon-pink predominates with a slight rosy tinge, lower petals have a creamy blotch with a bright red stripe in center.

Each, 8c; doz., 75c.

1102 Kunderd's Ruffled Glory. A new departure in Gladiolus form, a recently developed strain having distinctly and beautifully fluted or ruffled petals. This "Glory" variety is of good size in flower and spike, with long stalks. Color, delicate cream pink, with a crimson stripe on each lower petal.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

1103 Mrs. Francis King. A new variety which excites great comment and admiration, both for size of flower and beauty; the color of the flower is a light scarlet; the flowers are very large, usually measuring from 3½ to 4 inches in diameter.....Each, 8c; doz., 75c.

1104 Mrs. Frank Pendleton. A magnificent variety which has won various awards on account of its practicability for cutting, as well as for its beauty. Every bud opens up in water fully and perfectly. Flowers are very large and well expanded, of a lovely flushed salmon-pink, with blood-red blotches in the throat.....Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

1105 Peace (Groff Hybrid). Immense pure white with a touch of carmine in the lower petals.....Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

1106 Schwaben. Yellow Gladioli. The flowers of this striking new Gladiolus are of a pure canary yellow, shaded to a soft sulphur yellow when opening; the golden yellow center is blotched with a brilliant brownish carmine. Flowers open 6 to 8 at one time. About twenty finely-formed flowers are produced on extremely strong stalks. The foliage is large and vigorous, of a beautiful dark green, which, combined with the brilliant sulphur-colored flowers, makes it very effective for groups of beds.....Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

1107 War. A Giant Red Gladiolus. Undoubtedly the largest of all Gladiolus, showing from 4 to 6 open flowers at one time. Color, a deep blood red, shading to crimson.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Ferguson's Southwest Mixture. This mixture is carefully prepared from named varieties of the most improved types. All are equally superb in their class and particularly rich in shades of white, pink, salmon, orange, yellow and Heliotrope. In buying a mixture you will find it much better if the sizes of the bulbs vary to a considerable degree. The largest bulbs do not always give the best results; in fact, the finest varieties produce rather small or medium sized bulbs. The bulbs, however, should be of blooming age. Ours sure are.

1108..6 for 30c; 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100
Write for prices on larger quantities

Caladium—Esculentum

Elephant's Ear

One of the most effective and easily grown foliage plants for the lawn or border. Can be used with good effect as a border for tall-growing Cannas when edged with Coleus or other low-growing foliage plants. Succeeds best in moist locations.

1350 Large Roots. 6 to 9 inches in circumference.

Postpaid: 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$2.00 per doz.

1351 Extra Large Roots. 10 to 12 inches in circumference.

Postpaid: 50c each; 6 for \$2.50.

Dahlias

In the following list we offer you a selection of the hardiest, freest-blooming Dahlias in mixture only.

1300 Mixed Double Dahlias. This splendid collection includes the most popular double Dahlias in cultivation.

Postpaid: Extra Strong Large Roots 25c each; 6 for \$1.25; \$2.00 per doz.

1315 Mixed Single Dahlias. This is a collection of the most popular single Dahlias.

Postpaid: Extra Strong Large Roots 25c each; 6 for \$1.25; \$2.00 per dozen

Oxalis

Summer Flowering

These beautiful little plants are very effective in masses or beds and are particularly valuable for edgings. They produce an unbroken row of foliage about one foot high and a continuous show of blooms.

1400 White. 1410 Pink. 1420 Red.
Postpaid: Either color, 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

When bulbs are wanted in large quantities, please write for special quotations



Iris Liberty

The "Fleur de Lis" of France, and well beloved favorite in every old time garden, does exceptionally well here in the Southwest.

1316.....Postpaid, 40c each; 5 for \$1.75.

Prices on This PAGE ARE POSTPAID

62.83
Remember—Ferguson is the ORIGINATOR of strains and varieties of Corn, Cotton and Oats, that have made Highest average yields in Experiment Station tests for a decade. You profit by ordering direct from a Bonafide Seed Breeder

Ferguson seed farms, Sherman, Texas

Ferguson's Seed Current

For Southwestern Farmers, Gardeners and Florists.

All Seeds tested for germination and Sold on FERGUSON'S STRINGLESS GUARANTEE of "Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back" as given in our illustrated catalog. Sent Free on request.

Prices Effective
Oct. 20 1921

Sherman, Texas and Oklahoma City, Okla.

Volume 3
Number 24



FOR 20 YEARS FERGUSON'S SEEDS have stood for an IDEA and an IDEAL of seedsmanship for the Southwestern climate. Scientific methods applied year after year to the improvement of superior native stocks, have made Ferguson's own Bred-Up Seeds the proven best strains for the Southwest. He has pioneered the development of not only new and better varieties, but better yielding Pedigreed strains of these varieties. His own strains have not only been the proven highest yielding selections, but his Pedigreed seeds have outyielded the Home-selected seeds of the same varieties, grown by his customers. This is not a "claim," but a **proven fact** established by more than fifty Experiment Station tests. Ferguson's 20 years of seed work will increase the earning power of your Mind, your Muscles and your Soils. Why waste your time cultivating low-yielding seeds? Might as well plow a poor team to a poor plow, on poor soil.

They have made more bushels
for others

FERGUSON'S No. 71 OATS

They will make more dollars
for you

It costs no more to plant, cultivate, harvest and thresh High Quality grains than common sorts. In fact, it costs less to produce good quality stocks. Our customers report that Ferguson's No. 71 Oats from Selected Pedigreed, smut-free seed yields from \$10.00 to \$25.00 more per acre than common oats. Send for our Special Seed Oat Circular.

For the sake of "saving" 25c to \$1.00 per acre in cost of seed—why cheapen the value of your labor or the earning power of your land?

"Every pound of seed we sell is put out under FERGUSON'S STRINGLESS GUARANTEE of "Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back" as given in our Catalog.

Ferguson's No. 71 Oats have been grown all over the Southwest for eleven years. Everybody says, "Great Improvement over the common un-selected, country-run, field-run, thresher-run Texas Red Oat." Hundreds of customers say Ferguson's own Certified Pedigreed seed has many positive money-making advantages:

- (1) Produce more bushels per acre.
- (2) Greater resistance to red and black rust.
- (3) Practical freedom from smut.
- (4) Greater hardiness against winter killing.
- (5) Better standing habits, requiring less seed per acre.
- (6) Produce more grain and less straw, requiring less twine per hundred bushels of threshed grain.
- (7) Greater resistance to drouth.
- (8) Practically free from mixtures of inferior black oats, white oats and others that lower the yield and quality of the grain.

Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seed Oats are not only Bred-Up, but also double re-cleaned and graded, removing trash, chaff and pin-oats, and then given formaldehyde treatment according to Government methods, thus practically eliminating the damage caused by oat smut. This advantage alone causes most oat growers to lose more than the entire cost of our High Quality seed.

Ferguson's No. 71 Oats are put up in sealed, branded bags with Ferguson's Certificate of Good Breeding sealed onto the bag as described above and more fully described in our Special Seed Oat circular, which will be sent free on request.

PRICES on Ferguson's No. 71 Oats, Certified, Pedigreed Seed, double re-cleaned and graded, and also smut-treated in 4½ bu, new Branded Sealed bags f. o. b, Sherman, \$1.00 per bushel. Special prices on car lots.

Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, selected seed stock from inspected crops, prepared especially for us by the Hughes Grain Co., of Howe, Texas. This concern has specialized on Texas Seed Oats for many years, and you may feel confident that we are offering you the very best in the above variety. PRICE—Subject to market change, 75c per bushel, f. o. b. our station.

Feed Oats. We sometimes have or can secure car lots of feed oats— Write or wire for special prices.

Seed Wheat

We have only a limited amount selected stocks of seed wheat. All have been carefully re-cleaned and graded and put in nice shape for seeding.

GRAYSON MEDITERRANEAN SEED WHEAT: [Sometimes improperly called Blue Stem Mediterranean.] A selected strain of the purest Mediterranean Wheat known to the largest and most progressive wheat growers in Grayson county for 20 years or more. It is grown from our own stock seeds and the quality may be relied upon. Every pound is backed by Ferguson's Stringless Guarantee as given in catalog. [Shipped from Sherman only.] See prices below.

FULCASTER SEED WHEAT; [Also known as Miracle Wheat.] This type is very similar to Mediterranean in general qualities except for its white chaff. It is highly esteemed and is preferred by many to any other. (Shipped from Sherman only.)

KANRED SEED WHEAT; An improved pure bred variety of Kansas Turkey Red wheat originated by the Kansas Experiment Station. Kanred has universally proven to be superior to the common Turkey Red Wheat and should completely replace this old popular variety thruout Western Texas and Oklahoma. We have some excellent Certified seed from fields inspected by the Kansas Experiment Station, that has been carefully Re-cleaned and graded by us. We only have a very limited amount of this special stock to offer, and it will be necessary that you order promptly. (Shipped from Oklahoma City only.)

GRAYSON GRADED SEED WHEAT: We have a very limited quantity of extra special graded seed of special stocks, of exceptional quality and high test. This lot has been run over special Seed Wheat graders five times, and its quality is sure to please the most particular. We are confident that you will say,— "The finest lot of wheat I have seen in a long time." See below for prices.

FERGUSON'S MEDITERRANEAN No. 666: A superior mass selected strain from the oldest and best known stocks of Mediterranean grown in North Central Texas. Grown from mass selected heads from our small grain nursery and trial grounds during the past seven years. We have none to offer for sale this season, as we are planting our entire seed supply of the pure stock ourselves. We are now booking orders against this crop, on special terms,—subject to your confirmation when prices are announced in August, 1922. Supply next season will be limited and advance orders will receive first preference.

Ferguson's Winter Barley

We have a limited stock of our own special strain of genuine Texas Winter Barley that is exceptionally pure and practically free from barley smut. For fine winter grazing for all kinds of stock, and an excellent yield of early maturing grain, Ferguson's own strain of Genuine Winter Barley is unequalled.

The increase in yield will make it profitable for you to secure this seed. It costs no more to produce a good crop from good seed, than it does a poor one from common seed. Your profits are figured in better winter grazing and in the increased yield of better quality of grain.

TEXAS SEED RYE: Rye is a very desirable crop for winter pasture for chickens, hogs, cattle, etc., and by a few preferred to other grains. Rye is also desirable as a winter cover crop for plowing under in early spring as a green manure crop. For these purposes its use is to be strongly recommended, but our experience, observations and tests suggest that all varieties of Rye often proves disappointing as a grain crop in most sections of the Southwest, and that the same or better advantages can be secured from Barley, Oats or Wheat. According to our tests and observation Texas rye is better than Abruzzi, and far better than Rosen rye from the North.

Alfalfa and Clovers

COMMON OR ITALIAN: You are already acquainted with the merits of this most worthy legume, and no doubt feel that it requires a place on your farm. The only way to have Alfalfa is to start right, and to start right, you must secure seed that is adapted to your locality. Our motive does not rest in "just selling you the seed," but more especially in the results you obtain. With this in mind, we will be glad and willing to help you all that we can, in giving you such information as you may need. For prices, see below.

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA: Recommended for Coastal regions where the winter temperature does not go so extremely low. It is recommended over Common or Italian Alfalfa in such localities.

SMOOTH OR PERUVIAN ALFALFA: Also in favor and preferred in some localities. Alfalfa growers in the Coastal regions should try out these Peruvian varieties.

SWEET CLOVER: Sweet Clover is a biennial legume, growing first year from seed without blooming or seeding. It blooms and seeds during the second year. For grazing or hay purposes it is not allowed to seed, because it is cut or grazed down. It makes an excellent and abundant quality of hay when cut before blooming, and for this purpose alone has proven to be a very profitable crop. It is especially desirable as a soil-building crop. It greatly increases the yield of succeeding grain crops, such as Oats, Wheat, Corn, etc., and likewise Cotton. In tests at the Experiment Station in Denton county, it doubled the yield of oats on the succeeding crop.

BURR CLOVER: A well known winter growing annual Clover, that grows wild thruout many sections. Sow 10 lbs per acre. It will make your pastures green thruout the winter, if you once get it started on your place. We offer only genuine Southern or Spotted Burr Clover in the burr.

WHITE DUTCH OR LAWN CLOVER: This needs no introduction for improving your lawns. We wish to emphasize the importance of seeding in the fall, as much better results can be expected. Post paid per pound, 50c.

RESCUE GRASS: A winter growing annual grass that should be sown in early fall. It grows thru the winter like Cheat, —making an abundance of winter grazing. It matures seed in late spring, and will not grow thru the summer when other grasses are abundant. It thus never becomes a pest, but a blessing for its winter grazing. Once started in fields and pastures and not over-grazed, it will come from its own seed, making the meadows green, winter after winter. Try it on your pastures. (Shipment from Sherman only.) Postpaid 10 lbs \$2.20. Not postpaid, 10 lbs, \$1.90; 50 lbs, \$9.00.

PRICES ON FALL GRAINS

SEED WHEAT	Price per bu.		
	10 bu.	50 bu.	100 bu.
Grayson Mediterranean.....	\$2.25	\$2.20	\$2.15
Fulcaster or Miracle.....	2.25	2.20	2.15
Kanred (from Oklahoma City only).....	2.25	2.20	write
Grayson Selected.....	2.00	1.95	1.90
Ferguson's Mediterranean No. 666.....	booking orders for next year		

TEXAS WINTER BARLEY

Ferguson's Winter Barley.....	\$1.75	\$1.65	\$1.60
Common Texas Winter Barley.....	1.20	1.15	Write

SEED RYE

Texas Rye.....	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$1.90
Rosen Rye.....		Ask	
Abruzzi Rye.....		Ask	
Southern Rye.....		Ask	

FERGUSON'S SEED CURRENT



GARDEN SEEDS: We offer Garden Seeds, of varieties that have proven best for the Southwest. We make thorough tests on all types and varieties, and have eliminated those which do not come up to the Ferguson standard. If you do not have our catalog, send us postal. It will give you reliable and complete information about varieties of garden seeds that do best in the Southwest.

TRUCK GROWERS and others buying garden seeds in quantity should send us a list of what varieties they plant, and we will quote special "Truckers Bulk Prices."

FLOWER SEEDS: For every order of \$1.00 or more, we will send a collection of Free Flower Seeds, if mentioned on your order. Our Flower Seed Department supplies you with Flower Seed, Bulbs, Roots and Cuttings that give you most satisfactory results. See our catalog for full information.

NURSERY STOCK: Last year we added a Nursery Department to assist our customers who want Berry Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Shade Trees, etc. Send us a list of what you want and get special prices on your requirements. Good dependable stock at live-and-let-live prices. Write us fully about the different varieties you want.

Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

Ferguson's Frost Proof Cabbage Plants are grown in the open, having no protection. This makes little sturdy, well rooted, hardy plants, which will mature your crop 4 to 5 weeks earlier than home grown hot bed plants; start them early. These plants are good enough to please you. If not there is no sale.

We have them ready NOW in the following varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield; Charleston Large Wakefield; Succession; Early Flat Dutch. Prices post-paid in lots of 100, 200, 300 or 400 of a kind at 40c per hundred; 500 of a kind for \$1.50; 1,000 of a kind for \$2.50. Ask for prices on large lots by Express.

Onion Sets and Onion Plants

Your craving for Early Green Onions can be satisfied by planting our dandy good sets now at these low prices. No one need go without—so cheap and so easy to grow.

BERMUDA SETS Post paid to 3rd zone
 2 lbs. 5 lbs 10 lbs
 Red, Yellow or White Sets...\$0.45 \$1.00 \$1.90
 Ferguson's White Multipliers .60 1.30 2.30
 Red, Yellow or White Sets, f. o. b. Sherman:
 25 lbs.\$3.00 100 lbs.\$10.50
 Multipliers—25 lbs, \$4.50; 100 lbs, \$16.00.
 Bermuda Onion Plants, Better and cheaper than sets, Postpaid 500\$1.00
 Garlic Cloves or Sets, Post paid, 1lb, 30c; 10 lbs, \$2.50; plants 1,000, \$1.75.

FIELD SEEDS

ALFALFA	Price per pound		
	10 lb	50 lb	100 lb
Ferguson's Standard.....	25c	24c	23c
Southwestern Fancy.....	25c	23c	22c
Southwestern Choice.....	22c	20c	19c
Hairy Peruvian.....	30c	29c	28c
Smooth Peruvian.....	25c	24c	23c

SWEET CLOVER			
(White Blossom)			
Ferguson's Standard.....	18c	17c	16c
Southwestern Fancy.....	15c	14c	14c
(Yellow Blossom)			
Ferguson's Standard.....	18c	17c	16c
Southwestern Fancy.....			

CLOVERS			
Burr Clover, Southern Spotted in Burr.....	20c	18c	17c
White Dutch or Lawn Clover.....	75c	70c	---
Alsike Clover.....	25c	24c	---
Japan Clover.....			Ask

LEGUME BACTERIA			
For all Leguminous crops. Advise whether for Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Etc.			
¼ acre size.....			\$.50
1 acre size.....			1.00
3 acre size.....			2.50
12 acre size.....			9.00

GRASS SEEDS			
	Price per pound		
	10 lb	50 lb	100 lb
Rescue Grass.....	10c	18c	18c
Bermuda Grass.....	60c	50c	47c
Kentucky Blue Grass, fancy seed for lawns.....	75c	70c	---
Johnston Grass.....			Ask
Danian Grass.....			Ask

MILLETS			
Golden or Big German.....			Ask
Proso, Hog or Manitoaba.....			Ask

MISCELLANEOUS			
Dwarf Essex Rape.....	15c	13c	12c
Mam. Russian Sunflower.....	11c	10c	9c

GARDEN SEEDS

	TURNIP SEED		
	11lb	10lb	25lb
Purple Top White Globe.....	50c	45c	43c
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	50c	45c	---
White Egg.....	50c	45c	---
Cow Horn or Southern Winter.....	50c	45c	---
Ex. Ey. Purple Top Milan.....	75c	70c	---
Seven Top.....	50c	45c	---

MUSTARD			
Southern Giant Curled.....	55c	50c	40c
Chinese.....	55c	50c	40c
Ost.ich Plume.....	55c	50c	40c

SPINACH			
Bloomsdale.....	40c	30c	25c
Long Standing.....	40c	30c	25c
Early Giant Thick Leaf.....	40c	30c	25c

COLLARDS			
Georgia or So. Collards.....	75c	70c	60c

CABBAGE			
Jersey Wakefield.....	\$2.25	\$2.15	\$2.00
Copenhagen Market.....	"	"	"
Charleston Large W'kfield.....	"	"	"
Winningstadt.....	"	"	"
Early Summer.....	"	"	"
All Head Early.....	"	"	"
Premium Flat Dutch.....	"	"	"
Sure Head.....	"	"	"
Mammoth Red Rock.....	"	"	"
Drumhead Savoy.....	"	"	"

ONION SEED			
[New 1921 Crop Teneriffe Seed]			
Red Bermuda.....	\$2.25	\$2.15	\$2.00
Yellow Bermuda.....	2.25	2.15	2.00
Crystal White Wax B'md.....	2.75	2.65	2.50

FLOWERING BULBS

	Prices Postpaid	
	Per Doz.	Per 100
Early Single Flowering, Special Mixture all colors.....	.50	\$ 3.00
Early Double Flowering, Special Mixture all colors.....	.60	4.00
Darwin, late flowering, Special Mixture, all colors.....	.65	4.50
Cottage, late flowering, Special Mixture, all colors.....	.65	4.25

HYACINTHS			
Bedding Hyacinths, double, Special Mixture, all colors.....	1.50	8.50	
Special Mixture, single, all colors.....	1.50	8.50	
Single Indoor Hyacinths, Special Mixture, all colors.....	1.50	8.50	

NARCISSUS OR DAFFODILS			
Single Mixed—all sorts mixed.....	.75	5.00	
Double Mixed...all colors.....	.75	5.00	
Polyanthus Mixed, can be grown in pebbles and water, the same as the Chinese Sacred Lily.....	1.00	6.50	
Paper White Grandiflora.....	.75	5.00	

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS			
Freesia, "Purity".....	.50	2.75	
Crocus, Mixed, all colors.....	.30	1.75	
Chinese Sacred Lily, flowering in water and pebbles, each 20c.....	1.75	13.00	
White Calla Lily, each 15c.....	1.50	10.00	
Lilium Candidum (Madonna Lily) each 25c.....	3.00	22.50	
Lilium Auratum, each 30c.....	3.00	22.50	

	BIRD SEED	
	Price Per Pound	
	1 lb.	10 lbs.
Canary seed.....	15c	12c
Hemp.....	15c	11c
Mixed bird seed.....	20c	15c
Sunflower.....	12c	11c
Proso, Millet.....	12c	11c

Quick Maturing Drouth Resisting SEED CORN

Ferguson's Own Certified Pedigreed Seed

Ferguson's Seed are Grown from freshly improved strains out of High Yielding progenies from his Seed Corn Breeding Blocks, specially grown for Seed Purposes, hand selected, and hand groomed seed ears, machine graded seed, (machine graded seed is best for machine planters.) **Our Seal and Certificate of Good Breeding is on every bag.** The prices on all varieties and the different grades are given below. Orders for two bushels or more placed and paid for in October will be shipped freight prepaid, anytime customer desires up to Feb. 1st, 1922.

SURCROPPER, an early quick maturing drouth resisting sure-crop white corn, having the drouth resisting qualities of June corn and the earliness of northern corn, is now a standard field corn for five Southwestern States. Generally considered best for thin lands, for late spring or summer planting, and a better summer corn than June Corn.

CHISHOLM, Ferguson's own original strain, a medium early white grained red cob variety. The ears are just the kind to please the "good corn" fancier. This is the best general purpose variety of white corn for medium to strong lands. Ferguson's original pedigreed strains have made the largest yields in many Experiment Station tests in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

FERGUSON'S PIONEER is "a survival of the fittest to survive," because it has found favor with the Texas-Oklahoma Pioneers on the Western edge of the corn belt for fifty years. It's not yet on a pedigree basis, but a certain good yielding native variety. We are willing to be judged by your crops of Ferguson's Pioneer corn. It's early, drouth resisting, quick maturing, and is specially desirable for late spring and early summer planting. Has 10% blue grains.

FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT, the most famous and widely planted large grained medium large eared variety of yellow corn known to the Southwest. It's Ferguson's Own Certified Pedigreed seed that made these varieties famous.

FERGUSON'S REGULAR CERTIFIED PEDIGREED SEEDS Prices Per

Varieties—See Catalog for full description	Per pk.	Per ½bu.	Per bu. 1 to 10 bu.	Per bu. 12 to 20 bu.
Surcopper.....	\$.80	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$2.40
Chisholm .....	.80	1.50	2.50	2.40
Ferguson's Yellow Dent.....	.80	1.50	2.50	2.40
Ferguson's Pioneer.....	.80	1.50	2.50	2.40

FERGUSON'S ELITE OR SPECIAL PEDIGREED SEED

This is truly the Elite or Special Certified Pedigreed Seed, the very best bred seed to be had. It costs about 12c an acre more than Regular Certified Seed.

Prices Per

Varieties—See Catalog for full description	Per pk.	Per ½bu.	Per bu. 1 to 10 bu.	Per bu. 12 to 20 bu.
Surcopper.....	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$3.50
Chisholm	1.25	2.00	3.75	3.50
Ferguson's Yellow Dent.....	1.25	2.00	3.75	3.50
Ferguson's Pioneer.....	See prices above.			

High Yielding, Big Bolled, High Linting COTTON SEED

Ferguson's Own Certified Pedigreed Seed

"Best Yields" in "pounds" and "dollars" per acre is our record in many Experiment Station tests in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. We also offer best quality of long staple big bolled cotton in our **Lone Star** and **Ferguson Triumph No. 406**, both bringing the full premium for 1½ inch and 1¼ inch full cotton. Lone Star often produces 13-16 to 1¼ inch staple with heavy body, and sells for a premium of 2 to 6c per pound above common cotton.

We have a reputation of 20 years standing back of Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seed labels which are placed on every bag of our cotton seed, seed corn and seed oats. Such labels say to you "Ferguson himself breeds up his seed and sells only the seed he knows to have superior money producing quality."

We sell our own cotton seed, Bred-up, increased, grown, ginned, cleaned, sacked and shipped under our own supervision. We are not mere seed merchants, buying from one farmer to sell to another, but bonafide seed breeders and seed growers.

When you start out to get good cotton seed, make sure of success by buying direct from recognized bonafide seed breeders. They alone make the quality in the seed.

1921-22 Prices on

FERGUSON'S REGULAR CERTIFIED PEDIGREED SEED

In even running 4-bushel bag lots of each of the following varieties, **Freight Prepaid** to any Texas Station, and proportionate freight allowance on shipments to other States. Order today while they last.

We offer seeds so low that an increase of only 7 pounds per acre pays the entire cost of the seeds. The proven profit is many times this much.

FERGUSON'S REGULAR PEDIGREED SEED, IN 4-BU. BAGS

Lone Star.....	\$2.50	Per Bushel	\$10.00	Per Sack
[New Boykin...out]				
Mebane Triumph....				
Ferguson Triumph No. 406				Freight Prepaid to Texas Points

We have seed of 1920 crop of Mebane Triumph and Ferguson's Triumph No. 406 which are quoted at 25c per bushel above seed from current crops given above.

FERGUSON'S ELITE PEDIGREED SEED

	Price Per			
	1 to 4 bu.	28 to 52 bu.	56 to 100 bu.	104 bu. or more
Lone Star	\$3.50	\$3.40	\$3.30	\$3.25
New Boykin [1920 crop]	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.25
Mebane Triumph....	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.75
Ferguson Triumph No 406	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.75

We have seed of 1920 crop of all varieties mentioned above which we quote as long as they last at 25c per bushel above seed from current crops.

COMMERCIAL COTTON SEED

Of Acala Express, Snowflake and other varieties. Seed are from reliable good growers at reasonable prices. Write for special prices on what you want. We can assist you in getting better quality at reasonable prices:

Made 842 Pounds Lint Cotton Per Acre. Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton

Dear Sir:—I would like to have prices on Ferguson's Triumph No. 406. I say that a man can grow 1000 pounds of lint per acre on good land with any season at all, because I reached 8,000 pounds on 9½ acres this year. I am going to try it again on 10 acres, keep strict account of what it costs to produce and gather the ten acres, the exact amount of lint and seed cotton the ten acres raises. If I succeed, you can have the list given under oath. I can do that I think I will have something over the average farmer. I want three bushels of these seed that you know are as pure as you produce.—F. M. COCHRAN. Central Oklahoma.

Ferguson's Seed Current

For Southwestern Farmers, Gardeners and Florists.

All Seeds tested for germination and Sold on FERGUSON'S STRINGLESS GUARANTEE of "Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back" as given in our illustrated catalog. Sent Free on request.

Prices Effective
Jan. 15 1921

Sherman, Texas and Oklahoma City, Okla.

Volume 3
Number 14

Reduced Prices on Ferguson No. 71 Oats

An Improved High Bred Variety of
Texas Red Rust Proof Oats

Ferguson No. 71 Oats offers you a selected, superior variety that has been a proven success for 10 years. For the proof, Send for our special circular on Ferguson No. 71. Oats.

We Specialize on Seed Oats, and have the most completely equipped Seed Oat Grading Plant in the South. All our Oats are double re-cleaned and smut-treated as well as bred-up and grown under our own supervision from our own stock seeds developed from individual selected plants.

Our Seed Cost No More "Per Acre" than ordinary oats. They may cost you more per bushel, but it requires a third less seed per acre to get a good stand with FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. This is because they stool so freely and the grains are so uniform, plump and heavy that every one makes a vigorous stool. Ordinary oats stool so poorly that it is usual to plant 2½ to 3½ bushels to the acre in order to secure a good stand. There is thus a practical saving in seed which will almost off-set the slight extra cost of the improved seed. The advantage of our smut-free seed alone will add 2 to 10 bushels per acre to your crop.

PRICES on Ferguson No. 71 Oats, Certified, Pedigreed Seed, Double Re-Cleaned and graded to remove pin oats, etc., and also Smut-treated. In 5 bushel bags f.o.b. Sherman as follows

	per Bu.	Just as far ahead of common
5 Bushels and up.....	\$1.50	Field-run oats as Well Bred Hogs
50 Bushels and up.....	1.45	are ahead of common Woods-run
100 Bushels and up.....	1.40	Razor-back hogs.
500 Bushels and up.....	1.35	

Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seed Corn

Ferguson's Famous Bred-Up Varieties

SURCROPPER, CHISHOLM, FERGUSON YELLOW DENT

Grown from freshly improved strains out of High Yielding progenies from our Seed Corn Breeding Blocks, specially grown for Seed Purposes, hand selected, and hand groomed seed ears, machine graded seed, (machine graded seed is best for machine planters,) with Ferguson's seal and certificate on every bag.

It's Sealed Onto Every Bag of Pedigreed Seeds



Price on Seed Corn. The following prices are for Ferguson's Special Strains that have made the High Yields in the tests made by the Experiment Stations in Texas Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana.

See our catalog for detailed description.

Sacked f. o. b. Sherman as follows;

REGULAR CERTIFIED PEDIGREED SEEDS,

Send in your order NOW. This is the most recently, Improved Pedigreed Stock.

Peck.....	per peck.....	\$0.90
½ Bushel.....	per ½ bu.....	1.75
1 Bushel.....	per bu.....	3.00
2 Bushels and up.....	per bu.....	2.95
10 Bushels and up.....	per bu.....	2.80
20 Bushels and up.....	per bu.....	2.75

ELITE OR SPECIAL PEDIGREED SEED,

This is truly the Elite or Special Pedigreed Seed, the very best bred seed to be had.

Peck.....	per peck.....	\$1.25
½ Bushel.....	per ½ bu.....	2.00
1 Bushel.....	per bu.....	4.00
2 Bushels and up.....	per bu.....	3.90
10 Bushels and up.....	per bu.....	3.85
20 Bushels and up.....	per bu.....	3.75

Ferguson's Pioneer Corn

Peck.....	.....	\$0.95
½ Bu.....	.....	1.75
1 Bu.....	.....	3.00
2 Bu. and up.....	.....	2.90



Be-Hold and Be-Joyous

A bed of FERGUSON'S SELECTED CANNAS on your lawn will be a source of joy throughout the growing season. See pages 65 of catalog for description of red, pink, yellow, cream and rose colored cannas that bloom throughout the Season.

Reduced Prices on
Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed
Cotton Seed

See Catalog For Descriptive Information
The schedule of quantity prices are quoted subject
to change without notice, as follows:

	REGULAR CERTIFIED PEDIGREED COTTON SEED (In 4 bu bags)			
	1 to 28 Bu.	32 to 52 Bu.	56 to 96 Bu.	100 Bu.
Lone Star.....	\$2.50	\$2.40	\$2.30	\$2.25
New Boykin.....	2.50	2.40	2.30	2.25
Mebane Triumph.....	2.50	2.40	2.30	2.25
Ferguson Triumph No. 406.....	2.75	2.65	2.55	2.50

ELITE SPECIAL PEDIGREED SEED IN 4 BU. BAGS:

Mebane-Triumph....	\$3.00	\$2.90	\$2.80	\$2.75
New Boykin.....	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.75
Lone Star.....	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.75
Ferguson Triumph No 406.....	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.75

All above are for our own seed, grown from our Specially Bred-Up Stock from our Breeding Blocks.

Orders paid for in advance will be held until March 15th without extra charge.

Send for Special Prices on large lots for prompt or deferred shipments.

Last Season we refunded money for over a thousand orders that came in late and could not be filled with Ferguson's own Certified Seed. First come, First served.

Sweet Sorghums Or Cane

For Hay, Forage, and Ensilage

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Burlap Bags Free and Weighed In			
Amber, Re-cleaned Fancy Stock.....	\$0.10	\$1.25	\$2.00
Orange, Re-cleaned Fancy Stock.....	.50	1.35	2.50
Red Top, or Sumac, Re-cleaned Fancy Stock.....	.50	1.35	2.50
Red Top, or Sumac, Country-Run.....			ask
Gooseneck, or Texas Seeded Crookneck.....			ask
Sapling, or Texas Seeded Straightneck.....			ask

Sweet Sorghums For Syrup

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.
Amber, Folger's Early, 110 to 120 days.....	\$2.50	\$11.00
Orange, (Coleman) 120 to 130 days.....	2.50	11.00
Red Top or Sumac, 120 to 130 days.....	2.50	11.00
Honey or Japanese, 150 to 170.....	3.00	12.00
Gooseneck or Texas Crookneck, 150 to 170 days....	3.00	12.00
Sapling or Texas Straightneck, 150 to 170 days....		ask

Grain Sorghums

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Hegari, Very Early.....	\$0.60	\$2.25	\$4.00
Feterita, Early.....	.50	2.25	3.75
Milo Maize, Yellow.....	.50	1.75	3.00
Milo Maize White.....			ask
Kafir, Dwarf White.....	.50	1.75	3.00
Kafir, Standard White.....			ask
Kafir, Shrock.....	.50	2.25	4.00
Shallu, Egyptian Wheat.....	.60	ask	
Darso, A new grain Sorghum.....	.60	ask	

Broom Corn

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Oklahoma Dwarf, Bred-up Selected Seed.....	\$0.75	\$2.75	\$ 5.00
Standard Evergreen, Oklahoma & Texas Grown.....	.75	3.25	6.00
Southwestern Evergreen' Illinois grown.....			



Sudan Grass has great carrying capacity as a pasture grass for all kinds of stock and is unequaled as a heavy yielder of nutritious hay. Pastures and hays give the cheapest feeds.

SUDAN GRASS

THE GREATEST HAY AND PASTURE GRASS KNOWN TO THE WORLD

We specialize on fancy grades of strictly Certified, re-cleaned, and graded seed, grown from Inspected Certified seed, known to be free from Johnson Grass and other noxious seeds. Our Certified Grades are grown for us on contract under conditions that remove every reasonable doubt of infestation with Johnson Grass.

All seed carefully re-cleaned, graded and tested for purity and germination. Such seed give much better results than common unselected, un-certified country-run seed. Special Prices On Large lots on application. Prices are Variable but our Prices on the different grades will be in line at all times.

SUDAN	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Ferguson's Certified Standard, best seed	\$0.75	\$3.55	\$6.75
Ferguson's Regular Certified Seed.....	.70	3.25	6.25
Southwestern Fancy Seed.....	.65	3.00	6.00
Southwestern Choice.....	.60	2.75	5.25
Country Run, not Re-cleaned.....			Ask
Country Run, not Certified.....			Ask

MILLETS

Millet is a quick maturing hay crop more often planted as a "catch" crop. We recommend Sudan as preferable to Millet unless grown for poultry. See our catalog for explanations.

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Golden or Big German, Fancy heavy plump seed	\$0.65	\$2.25	\$4.25
Ferguson's Choice to Prime western Seed.....	.65	2.25	4.00
Country Run, not re-cleaned.....			ask
Proso or Hog Millet, Excellent for Poultry and for Hay			ask

GRASS SEEDS

Lawns, Hay, Pasture

Grasses are nature's carpets for fields, lawns or pastures The domestic grasses are more prolific than the native kinds and their carrying capacity greater. All our grass seed are carefully re-cleaned and tested. See Catalog for Special Information. For Postpaid prices add 5¢ per pound to the following quotations.

	Price per Pound		
	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Bermuda Grass, For Lawns and pasture			
Ferguson's Standard, plump seed [1 lb. postpaid 85c]	\$7.50	\$35.00	\$65.00
Southwestern Fancy Seed.....	7.25	32.50	62.50
Kentucky Blue Grass, For Lawns and Pasture,			
Ferguson's Standard, heavy seed.....	4.00	17.50	
Southwestern Fancy Seed.....	3.50	15.00	
Rhodes Grass, for Pasture and hay crops	\$6.50	\$32.00	\$60.00
Rescue Grass, Winter Pasture	2.00	9.50	18.00
Johnson Grass, For Hay and grazing			
Ferguson's Fancy, Black Seed.....	2.00	8.00	15.00
Southwestern Fancy Seed.....	1.75	7.50	14.00
Southwestern Choice.....			
Southwestern Prime Country Run.....			

ALFALFA

Hay Pasture Soil Improvement

Should be more generally grown as a pasture crop for chickens, hogs, dairy cattle and horses. As a hay crop it is very profitable on rich well drained aluvial or good black soils, yielding \$50.00 to \$150.00 per acre. Our Alfalfa Seed is carefully re-cleaned and graded in our own plant, and every effort is made to furnish seed of highest quality, purity and freedom from Alfalfa crop pests. Add 65c per each 50 to 100 pounds for seamless cotton bags as the seed is too valuable to be shipped in burlap bags.

Common Alfalfa	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Ferguson's Standard, 99% purity, 95% to 98% Germination.....	\$2.50	\$12.00	\$23.00
Southwestern, Fancy	2,25	11,00	22,00
Southwestern, Choice, Poor but honest			20,00
Southwestern, Prime			ask
Peruvian Alfalfa, For Central and South Texas.			
Hairy Peruvian	3.50	ask	ask
Smooth Peruvian.....	ask		

PEAS, BEANS, AND PEANUTS

Grain, Hay, Forage, Food for Man, Feed for Stock, and Improving the Strength of the Land

VELVET BEANS, have proven their great usefulness in many sections and gradually they are gaining favor as a crop for beans, for feeding as grain, and enriching soils. Plant seed in every second or third row of young corn. They are wonderfully vigorous growers and valuable as feed crops and soil builders. Send for Special Circular.

Velvet Beans,	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Speckled Velvet or 90 day	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.25
Oscocla Velvet: Has Smooth pods. ....	.60	2;50	4,50
Soy Beans, Mammoth Yellow			
Tepary Beans or dry land Navy			
Pinto or Mexican Speckled			
Blackeye Peas, Everybody plants 'em	1,00	4,50	8,00
Whippoorwill or Speckled			
Cream Chowder or Lady Peas			
Sugar Chowder, Large			
Cow Peas, Mixed,			
Peanuts, Spanish of course			
Choice Selected seed stock .....	.80	3,25	6,00
Fancy selected seed Machine Cleaned .....	.90	4,00	7,50

Quote us if you have peas for sale;

Clovers

Lawns, Pastures, Hay, Soil Renovators

The clovers are a very important crop in nearly all parts of the world. There are a number of kinds grown in the East and North. We offer only a few that may be safely grown in the Southwest for pastures, soil improvement, hay, pastures, or lawns. For small lots postpaid add 5c per pound to the proportinate price.

Sweet Clover, White Blossom	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Ferguson's Standard .. Fancy Seed	\$2.25	\$11.00	\$ 21.00
Southwestern Fancy, Hulled Seed	2,25	10,50	20,00
Fancy Un-hulled seed	1.50	6,50	12,00
Sweet Clover, Yellow Blossom			
Southwestern Fancy Hulled Seed	2,25	10,50	20,00
White Dutch or Lawn Clover, for Lawns	8,00	37,50	70,00
Japan Clover or Lespedeza,	3,00	13,00	25,00
Burr Clover, Southern Spotted In Bur			ask
Burr Clover, California in bur			ask
Burr Clover, California Solid Seed			ask

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Rape, Dwarf Essex.....	\$1.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Sunflower Mammoth Russian.....	1,25	4,75	9,00

Flowers

Flowers always make you glad and make joy for mother, father, sister and Buddy's sweetheart. In the yard out side, or on the table inside they always please the lovers and console the sorrowing.

A lovely vine for your porch, a bed of quick flowering annuals, Gladiola, or our noble Cannas will bring smiles of joy from Spring to late Fall. You will find a list of tested good kinds for the Southwest in our 1921 catalog. 1 price is low too!



Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

Ferguson's Frost Proof Cabbage Plants are grown in the open having no protection. This makes little sturdy, well rooted, hardy plants, which will mature your crop 4 to 5 weeks earlier than home grown hot bed plants; start them early. These plants are good enough to please you. If not there is no sale.

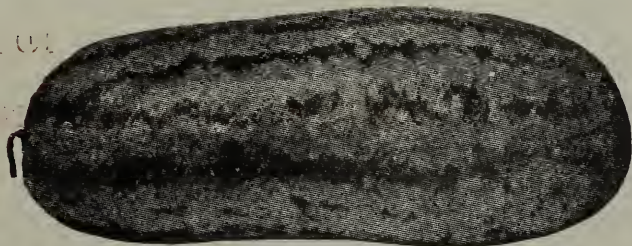
We have them ready now in the following varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield; Charleston Large Wakefield; Succession; Early Flat Dutch. Prices postpaid in lots of 100, 200, 300 or 400 of a kind at 50c per hundred; 500 of a kind for \$1.75; 1000 of a kind for \$3.25. Ask for prices on large lots by Express.

Onion Sets and Onion Plants

Your craving for Early Green Onions can be satisfied by planting our dandy good sets now at these low prices. No one need go without, they are so cheap and so easy to grow.

	Postpaid.			f. o. b. Sherman	
	2 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.
Red, Yellow or White Sets.....	\$0.45	\$1.00	\$1.90	\$3.00	\$10.50
Ferguson's White Multipliers. Every family and Market Gardener should get them started.....	.60	1.30	2.30	4.50	16.00

See our February Current for prices on Onion Plants



One of Ferguson's Rattlesnakes Our Melon Seeds

TRUCKERS who grow Watermelons, Muskmelons and the like for local markets or for shipping:

Please remember that we make a specialty of such seeds and understand that to have good seed that will produce Extra Uniform Quality melons is what makes the money. That's what we have for you. Send for our special circular on

"Melons for Market and Money"

It's FREE for the asking--we want every melon grower to have one

Superior Yields in Louisiana Tests

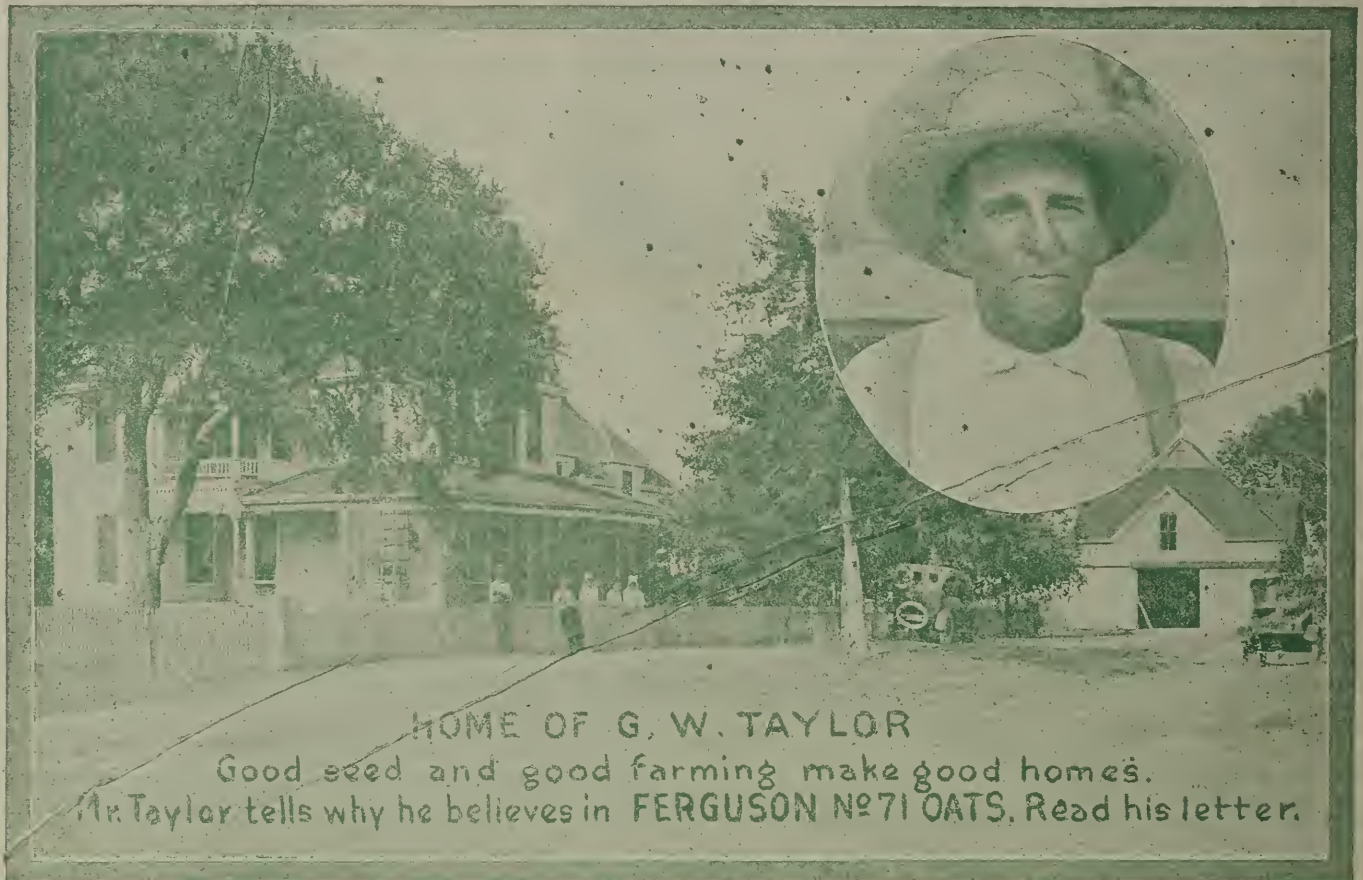
Again Made By
Ferguson's Triumph Cotton

In 1918 the North Louisiana Experiment Station at Calhoun tested 34 varieties and strains of varieties of cotton. Ferguson's two strains of Triumph made **First** and **Second Best Yields**.

His other varieties held position near the top of the list.

In 1918 The Arkansas Experiment Station also reported results that gave similar superior standing to the freshly improved or Bred-Up Strains originated by Ferguson Seed Farms.

In 1919 Similar tests were made by the same Louisiana Experiment Station included 29 varieties and Strains representing all the Standard sorts commonly planted. In these tests **Ferguson's Triumph No. 406** made the best yield of lint cotton per acre and **Ferguson's Mebane Triumph** made the **Second** best yield of lint cotton. Other Strains of Ferguson's Cotton made 4th, 5th, 7th, 14th and 16th place for best yields. Ferguson's Seeds can **always** be depended upon to make the pounds and dollars.



∴ Read Mr. Taylor's Own Story ∴

He "Took a Chance" on Ferguson's No. 71 Oats and Was Convinced

HIS FIRST SMALL TEST:

FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS, Bu. per acre....	104
TAYLOR'S OWN OATS, Bu. per acre,....	84
GAIN, bu. per acre....	20

HIS SECOND LARGER TEST:

FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS, Bu. per acre....	88³/₄
TAYLOR'S OWN OATS, Bu. per acre..	50³/₄
GAIN, bu. per acre....	38

Sherman, Texas, June 23, 1920.

GENTLEMEN:-About February 1, 1917, I purchased of FERGUSON SEED FARMS 2 bushels of oats. I was cautious about new things and didn't believe half of what had been told me. However, I decided I would take a chance on 2 bushels on 2-3 acre of land. I threshed 77 bushels, or an average of 104¹/₂ bushels per acre. That year my common oats, under the same conditions made 84 bu. per acre

In 1918 I sowed 20 acres of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS in center of a 60 acre field of uniform land, having Texas Red Oats on both sides. My FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS made 88³/₄ bushels per acre, while my common oats made only 50³/₄ bushels per acre--or 38 bushels gain in FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. I will state also that the FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are a week earlier and also that they are practically free from rust. I would not plant anything but FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS.

Yours very truly
G. W. TAYLOR

Fill in your name and address very plainly

Name

P. O. R. F. D.

County..... State.....

**PLACE
STAMP
HERE**

FIELD SEEDS

Ferguson Seed Farms



Sherman

GARDEN SEEDS

TEXAS

**Please Stop Just a Moment!
Think!**

Did You Sign Your Name?

Did You Order
the GARDEN SEEDS
that will produce a
variety of vegetables
for the summer
and fall as well
as early
spring?

Did You Order
FLOWER SEEDS and
BULBS to produce a
more home-like ap-
pearance for the
house you
live in?

DID YOU ORDER
Bred-up Cotton Seed and
Highly-yielding Seed Corn for all your crop?
Seeds to produce an abundance of Hay and Forage?
Grazing crops for
Spring, summer, fall and winter, for cows, horses, hogs, and poultry?
Root crops for all the stock?

Grow all you can! Use Seeds that will make your labor count.

The Canna is a joyous "Everybody's Flower" for every yard and lawn because so easy to grow, so hardy, and blooms so persistently from early Spring to late Fall. Its large and beautiful flowers, its glossy bronze and green leaves all combine to give us a bedding plant unsurpassed for the warm Southwestern Summers.

Cannas preserve their fresh, cool and beautiful appearance when other vegetation seems parched and dusty. The Canna will produce more bloom in greater variety and of more surpassing beauty than any other plant that is grown, and at slight cost and care will keep your lawns and yards ablaze with bright colors from early Summer till frost comes.

For best effects plant Cannas in clumps or masses using one or more varieties. If two or more be used take care to have the tallest kinds in center of bed or the inside of borders. Arrange with edgings of lower growing annuals and your lawn or garden will always be counted upon to excite the greatest admiration. They will thrive with almost careless planting but for "Show Results," prepare the beds in early Winter, by spading deep, apply a generous supply of well rotted compost and thoroughly incorporate with soil, planting roots 1½ to 2 feet apart. supply water as needed. The following varieties are best suited for the South and Southwest.

Postpaid prices on Canna Roots, except where specially quoted below are for each variety, Each, 20c; 5 for 90c; 10 for \$1.75; 50 for \$7.50. Send for special prices on large lots by express.

Cat. No.	Variety	Color of Foliage	Color of Flower	Height in Feet
1200	Burbank	Green	Lemon, Red Spotted	3 to 4
1202	Chas. Henderson	Green	Light Orange Scarlet	3 to 4
1203	David Harum	Bronze	Reddish Orange	4 to 5
1204	Dr. Robt. Funke	Green	Glowing Red	3 to 4
1206	Egandale	Bronze	Current Red	4 to 5
1208	Favorite	Green	Yellow Dotted Red	3 to 5
1212	Flambeau	Green	Orange Vermillion	4 to 5
1215	Florence Vaughan	Green	Yellow, Spotted Red	4 to 5
1218	Gladiflora	Green	Deep Rose with gold edge	3 to 4
1220	Gloriosa	Green	Brown edged gold	4 to 5
1221	Hungaria	Green	Rosy Pink	2 to 3
1224	Indiana	Green	Vivid Orange	5 to 6
1227	Italia	Green	Orange Scarlet, Gold Border	3 to 4
1233	Karl Merck	Green	Yellow Dotted Pink	4 to 6
1236	King Humbert	Bronze	Scarlet	4 to 5
1240	Louisiana	Green	Crimson	5 to 6
1241	Mephisto	Green	Deep Red	5 to 6
1243	Mme. Crozy	Green	Vermillion Gold Edged	3 to 4
1244	Pacific Beauty	Bronze	Deep Orange Red	3 to 4
1245	Queen Helene	Green	Yellow Spotted Red	4 to 5
1246	Richard Wallace	Green	Straw, Flecked Red	3 to 4
1249	Uncle Sam	Green	Deep Crimson	5 to 6
1250	Wm. Saunders	Bronze	Scarlet	4 to 5
1252	West Virginia	Green	Crimson Yellow Edge	3 to 4
1255	Wyoming	Bronze	Orange	4 to 5

1258 Ferguson's Choice. Mixed. All named varieties from our Trial Grounds, from which labels were lost. Some beauties; cheap while they last. Postpaid, each, 15c; 5 for 50c; 10 for 85c.

Pink Shades

GLADIFLORA—A real novelty with beautiful shaped flowers of firm substance, has deep rosy pink petals, edges of gold with lovely gold throat. Postpaid, each 50c; 5 for \$1.75; 10 for \$3.00.

HUNGARIA—Very compact dwarf, of luxuriant growth, flowers large with rounded petals of beautiful rose pink; the color resembles the well known Paul Neyron Rose; the most popular Canna ever produced. Postpaid, each 25c; 5 for \$1.10; 10 for \$1.90.

Red Shades, Green Foliage

ITALIA—Fine orchid flowers of a bright orange scarlet, with broad golden border and mottlings; true orchid.

LOUISIANA—A strong vigorous tall variety producing vivid scarlet flowers often measuring 7 inches across; should be in every collection.

FLAMBEAU—A beautiful tangerine with border of gold; very striking. An old deservedly popular variety.

MADAME CROZY—Small flowers of striking rich vermilion red, edged with gold; lovely for massing.

UNCLE SAM—Flowers deep crimson; the darkest of this class. A very striking variety.

WEST VIRGINIA—Very attractive bright red, with broad yellow border; continuous bloomer; very desirable. A favorite of Mrs. Ferguson.

Bronze Foliage

DAVID HARUM—Flowers fiery reddish orange, streaked with a deeper red.

KING HUMBERT—This grand Canna has immense orchid flowers of the highest type. Everybody's favorite.

EGANDALE—Erect truss with fine currant red flowers.

PACIFIC BEAUTY—Fiery Orange with lines of deep red.

WM. SAUNDERS—A clear scarlet, fine truss.

WYOMING—True orchid flower with massive orange blossoms in strong contrast to the bronze leaves.

Yellow Shades, Green Foliage

BURBANK—The flowers open like a Lily with stiff petals from 4 to 5 inches across; bright lemon yellow with a few red spots in throat.

FAVORITE—Fine large truss of small flowers, yellow with red spots. Flowers stand high above foliage.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN—Bright rich golden yellow, spotted with red; an old favorite.

INDIANA—Large and beautiful orchid flowers of a strong vivid orange, standing high above the foliage.

KARL MERCK—A large pure yellow flower with a tinge of orange, flecked with pink, becoming red at throat.

QUEEN HELENE—Yellow King Humbert, one of the best and most interesting; foliage usually green but sometimes becomes bronze; flowers rich golden yellow, spotted with vermilion, though may become scarlet; new hybrid not yet fixed.

RICHARD WALLACE—Flowers are straw color or pale yellow, the flecks are almost pure red; very effective. Postpaid, each, 25c; 5 for \$1.10; 10 for \$1.90.

Tuberose

The Tuberose is a beautiful, pure white, wax-like, very sweet-scented flower, growing on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more blossoms. It is fond of light and heat and should not be set out until danger of frost is over.

For extra early flowers start the bulbs in pots or in hot-beds and set outside at corn planting time.

1365 EXCELSIOR PEARL—First size bulb. Postpaid: 10c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen.

1370 MEXICAN TUBEROSE—These come from the high table land of Central Mexico. They have tall, stiff stems, flowers pure white, single and delightfully fragrant. Postpaid: 10c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per dozen.



Tuberose

Madeira Vine

One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly.

1390. Postpaid: 10c each; 6 for 50c; \$1.00 per dozen.

Ferguson's Special Canna Bed Selections Named Varieties with Suggested Planting Plan for Each Collection Offer		
For 6 ft. Bed	For 8 ft. Bed	For 10 ft. Bed
13 Cannas Our Selection \$2.35, postpaid	23 Cannas Our Selection \$3.50, postpaid	36 Cannas Our Selection \$5.50, postpaid

THE HOW AND THE WHY OF KNOWING
WE ARE GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDSMEN FOR THE SOUTHWEST

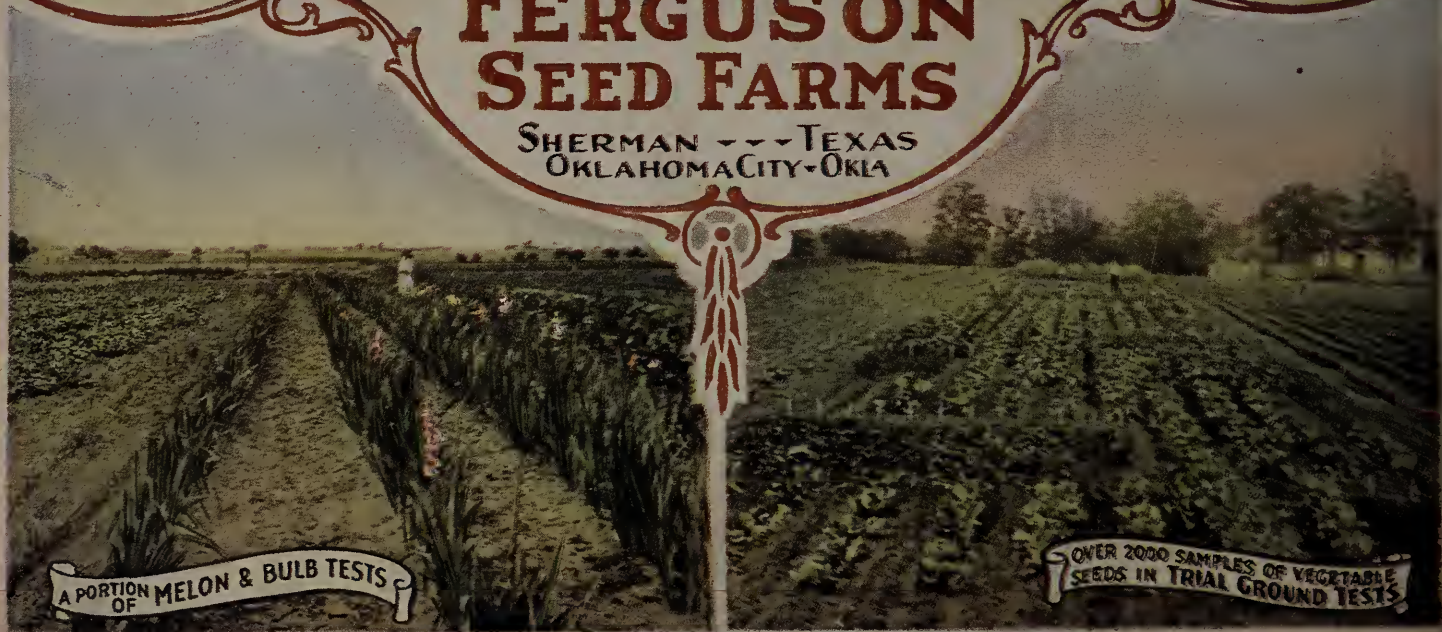


A BED OF FERGUSON'S CANNAS IN YOUR YARD WILL BE A JOY TO EVERYONE

We are helping you to succeed with your Vegetables & Flowers
by offering only **TESTED** and **PROVEN GOOD** seeds

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