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YOU, TOO, HAVE ASKED THIS QUESTION AT HARVEST TIME:



WHAT DO SEED BREEDERS DO TO MAKE ONE VARIETY OUTYIELD ANOTHER?

SPRING **SEED BOOK** 1920

for SOUTHWESTERN
FIELDS, GARDENS, LAWNS
& PASTURES

**FERGUSON
SEED FARMS**

SHERMAN, TEXAS - OKLAHOMA CITY
(HEADQUARTERS) OKLAHOMA



By this sign you

know the Quality



BY THIS SIGN YOU



KNOW THE QUALITY

It's the Good we Do that Lives After Us-



Increasing the Earning Power of Minds and Muscles

Years Ago I picked out my job. My daily joys and the most extravagant day dreams are in "BETTER SEEDS" for the Southwest. I will frankly tell you why.

No Greater Heritage comes to any man than to know that in sustaining himself, he has also been an influence in prompting the prosperity, progress and happiness of his fellows.

Improved Seeds will Do This: They make for certainty in the widow's back yard garden and on the millions of broad acres that sustain the civilization we cherish. Good yielding bred-up seeds go hand-in-hand with prosperity, for the simple reason that they make for certainty, and cost no more to cultivate than the common mongrel sorts. Good seeds make more pounds per acre to sustain the happiness of those who toil in the open.

Acclimated Seeds Are Best for the Southwest. When I began this work, 18 years ago, our Southwestern farmers were generally planting northern-grown Seed Corn in preference to the native seed, justifying the practice by the statement that "It is early and escapes the drouth and therefore makes more." This practice was so general that there were no named varieties of seed corn sold by our Southwestern Seed Houses. Every grocery store sold "Early Maturing Northern Corn."

A Discovery that Has Saved and Made Millions. I found out then, and everyone else has since, that this idea is wrong and that the practice of planting northern varieties of seed corn causes farmers to lose 10 to 20 bushels on every acre they plant to Northern Corn. The imported unacclimated seed made this much less than good native seed under the same conditions. Knowing this, I said to myself: "Why can't I breed-up our native seeds into varieties better suited to

our Southwestern climate,—not only Corn but seeds of all our staple crops?"

Warming Up to the Idea. I reasoned that I would be useful if I improved seeds and created varieties especially suited to our climate. And further, that if I was really useful that my welfare would be provided for. I had worked on the farms, in the gardens and nurseries as well as in the gins and mills. I had studied in the schools, colleges and universities and eventually became a teacher in the latter, and an investigator in the Agricultural Experiment Stations. It was in following up this work that I found confidence in myself and in the idea that gave me a life time job.

Putting the Idea Into Action. Ideas are but little better than dreams unless they are put into actions that produce results. My idea became my ambition. I determined to be a seed breeder and a seedsman for the Southwest. I have been following up the idea and the work for 18 years, and now, seemingly in the prime of life, I find that just enough progress has been made to convince others that our work is really begun. I have been joined by a staff of men and women, real enthusiastic fellow workers, striving to supply seeds that will be truly profitable for every farmer and gardener in the Southwest.

Remember, as you go through this catalog, that it is our desire to supply seeds that will truly multiply the power of your minds and muscles to produce more than ever before. The catalog tells you why and how much is reasonably possible.

Yours for Better Seeds and Bigger Crops for the Southwest,

Alex. M. Ferguson, Pres.,

In charge of Seed Breeding.

Fill in your name and address very plainly

Name

P. O. R. F. D.

County State

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Ferguson Seed Farms

FIELD SEEDS



GARDEN SEEDS

Sherman

TEXAS

**Please Stop Just a Moment!
Think!**

Did You Sign Your Name?

Did You Order
an assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS to
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
appearance for
the house you
live in?

DID YOU ORDER

Bred-up Cotton Seed and

High-yielding Seed Corn for all your crop?

Seeds to produce an abundance of Hay and Forage?

Root crops for all the stock?

Grazing crops for

Spring, summer, fall and winter, for cows, horses, hogs and poultry?

Use Seeds that will make your labor count

Ferguson's Seed Gumption for The Southwest

Published Every-now-and-then to supply a little gossip about Seeds and Seedsmen. Subscription is "Good Will," payable at Harvest time.
From the private print shop of Ferguson Seed Farms.

Vol. II

Sherman, Texas, January 1st, 1920

No. 20

Planning This Year's Crops

This is the opening of the new year and all are seeking information about how to pitch our crops to best fit into the needs and whims of an impatient MONEY MAD WORLD, clamoring for "More to eat for less money," "More to wear at less cost," and not a few for "Shorter hours, less work and more pay."

Old forms of Governments have been over-turned and new nations created, social and political ideas and ideals are changing—possibly drifting—to nobody knows where. Established lines of trade have been disturbed, unsettled and in many cases destroyed or abandoned. Nations have piled up debts that can not be paid within a hundred years.

PRODUCTION OF BASIC NECESSITIES of food, clothing, and fuel have been curtailed by war, pestilence, strikes, boycotts, floods, drouths, and side influences too numerous to mention. Hunger and privation are described in the daily papers as resulting from this decreased supply of necessities, yet right beside the news column giving this information is the flaming and flaring ads of extravagant pleasure automobiles and ladies' dresses at \$300.00 to \$3,000.00 each and other luxuries, all produced by labor drawing unheard-of wages. Never before in all history has labor engaged in producing the basic necessities of food and clothing been so scarce; never has it received such wages for producing non-essentials.

What does it all mean? I don't know. I doubt the fellow who says he does, and yet I am listening quietly to the man who has a theory of what is going to happen next. Your future and my future may be hinged on our ability to "guess" which way the cat is going to jump.

All these years I have been patiently working. Yes, striving to develop seeds that would produce two pounds of cotton or two ears of corn grow where only one grew before. Surely it seems that in times of famine and hunger, that work of this kind would find its own. If there ever was a time when we needed to study how to produce more food and more clothing, it is now.

Nothing but an arbitrary Government fiat lowering prices of the farmers' crops or a catyclasm in prices paid the laborer in luxury industries can keep food prices down. The same is true of cotton. Food and clothing the world must have. In the season just ahead and for years to come, you can safely count on higher prices for all commodities the probably not proportionately to advances on manufactured products. However, we should keep cool and be cautious in applying such information when planning for next year's crops. There is nothing new, uncertain or unusual in trade except shorter supplies and higher prices. The world's needs are the same, though the appetites of some have changed. The formula for planning this season's crops is not noticeably different from what it has been in the past.

1. PRODUCE TO FEED YOURSELF AT HOME in order to protect your income. Don't become a victim of the world's extravagance. Read the Home Garden suggestions on page 34 of the catalog. You must have vegetables to keep in good health and in a good humor; both are worth more than riches. You have witnessed a fall in



GROW SOME SWEET PEAS

In your planting for food, plant some Flowers for pleasure. See pages 58 to 65.

the price of hogs followed by an advance in packing house products. Do what you can to protect yourself from an increasing "spread" between prices received by producers and paid by consumers.

2. PRODUCE A SURPLUS OF FEED CROPS. A short feed crop at present would bankrupt every cotton farmer. A short hay crop or a short grain crop in the South this year will destroy the prosperity of the cotton belt and "make times dull" for all. Therefore, plan to produce a surplus of feed crops. Plant good seed oats, bred-up seed corn and plenty of hay and root crops.

3. PLANT COTTON, but no more than you can take care of without paying too much for high priced labor to chop and pick. Plant seeds that make good yields in the fields, good turn-outs at the gin, that will be storm-proof in the fields when short labor supply or bad weather forces you into delayed picking. The difference in cost between seed of low yielding, low linting qualities and the other kind may not be more than \$1.00 an acre, but the crops may differ \$10.00 to \$50.00 an acre owing to the differences in the quality of the seed. Plant crops to fit your needs. Plant seeds that will yield more and make your licks count.

We Now Have a Seed Store in Oklahoma City

For the convenience of our Oklahoma customers, who are increasing rapidly, we have established a real Seed Store at Oklahoma City, and will hereafter carry a large stock of seeds and all the usual side lines, such as Spraying Supplies, Poultry Supplies, etc. Our customers who may be served more quickly from Oklahoma City may order from there, feeling sure that they will receive the same **HIGH QUALITY SEEDS** and **SERVICE** as from Ferguson Seed Farms at Sherman, Texas.

The stocks at both places are always available to the needs of our customers, and at any time we cannot give you prompt shipment out of stocks at one point, we will ship from the reserve stock at the other.

Buy Seeds Direct from Seed Breeders. They are Responsible for the Quality of Seeds

THE STATE SEED COMPANY has recently consolidated with the Ferguson Seed Farms and our Oklahoma store will be at 208 West California Street, Oklahoma City.

For many years we have been growing a part of our PEDIGREED SEED CORN in Oklahoma as well as in Texas. Our customers who wish Oklahoma-grown seed, may secure same from us by mentioning your preference when ordering.

Veteran Seedmen at Your Service

As a result of this consolidation with the State Seed Company our staff was strengthened by three veterans of the seed business, Mr. C. W. Offurt continues in charge of the Oklahoma branch of the Ferguson Seed Farms, being assisted by Mr. Clyde Walker and Mr. L. Semler. When our friends visit Oklahoma City you will receive a welcome at 208 West California Street.

Mr. J. F. Hickey, formerly President of the State Seed Company, has moved to Sherman to take charge of the Sales and Stocks at the main office. He is a young man even though he has been in the seed business 29 years,—all of these years in the west and 15 in the Southwest.

More Brains and Better Seeds

This seed breeding business would be quite interesting if it did not take so much work, so much time and so much money to carry it along. However, the fact remains that despite their cost improved seeds bring soul satisfying prosperity to those who plant them. The Experiment Stations in the Southwestern states have proven, over and over again, that the Pedigreed seeds selected and bred-up in the breeding blocks of the Ferguson Seed Farms do actually yield more than the "crib-bred" seed.

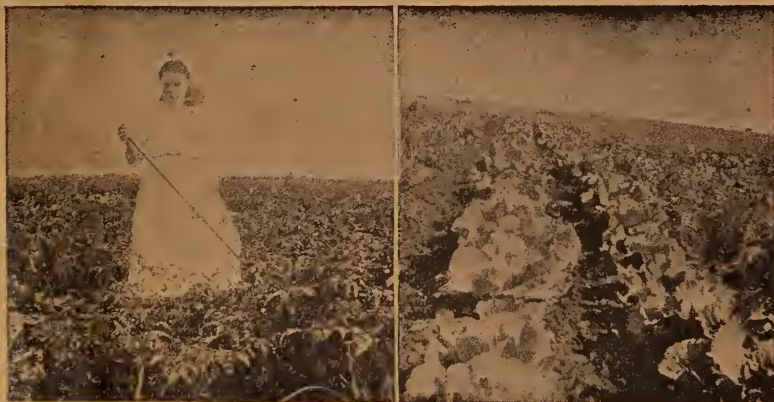
We shall still continue to make our seeds just as good as common sense and scientific testing and breeding can make them. For this, educated and scientifically trained brains, are necessary. The latest addition to our seed-investigation and seed-breeding staff is Mr. Arthur Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox comes from the University of Wisconsin and has been closely identified with the seed improving work in that state, and in the small grain improving work of the University of Minnesota. He is earnest in his efforts, industrious in his habits, and we know that the customers of Ferguson Seed Farms will get better seeds because he is with us. He will be delighted to show you through our Small Grain Nursery when you visit us at Sherman.

Boys and Girls Win Prizes

Last season we offered \$200.00 in prizes to boys and girls for the best descriptions and photographs of gardens grown from Ferguson Seed Farms' seeds. We had quite a list of those who entered the contest, but from whom we failed to hear as to the success of their gardens. Everyone seemed to have been worked up over the war and other happenings and just forgot to tell us what a nice garden they grew or to send us the photographs.

We, however, had three staunch little gardeners to whom we are pleased to award prizes as follows:

- \$15.00—Miss Sallie Channon, West Texas.
- \$10.00—Miss Hazel and Albert Umberson, St. Jo, Texas.
- \$5.00—Mrs. J. M. England, Lamar, Texas.



Prize winning garden of Miss Sallie Channon of West, Texas, grown from our tested seeds.

We are printing a picture of the First Prize Winning Garden by Miss Sallie Channon of West, Texas. Later on we hope to show you a picture of the other two "Good Little Gardeners," Master Albert and Miss Hazel Umberson of St. Jo, Texas.

We appreciate the interest and enthusiasm of these three faithful workers and only wish the rest of you had continued a work so well begun. We want to thank all of you and trust that you will remember us, when spring calls to you again to come forth and plant your 1920 garden.

Seed Laws in Texas and Oklahoma

We have long favored the enactment of laws that would require seedsmen to correctly and completely label their seeds as to the purity, germination and adulterations of weed seeds. We now have seed laws in Texas and Oklahoma. These laws are not as clear, effective and rigid as should be, but they are a step in the right direction.

FERGUSON SEED FARMS is striving to effectively meet the wholesome requirements of these laws, and will do so just as rapidly as conditions will allow. These laws were passed to bring a measure of protection to seed buyers and legitimate seedsmen. Farmers can do much to strengthen the usefulness of these laws by refusing to buy seeds whose qualities are not definitely stated on the bags as now required by the above laws.

Bean Guessing Contest

14,477 Was a Lucky Number

We offered \$100.00 worth of seeds for the Best Bean Guessers who visited our exhibits at the Dallas Fair and the Waco Cotton Palace. Some of our visitors would not guess because they knew nothing about beans. Some guessed and proved that they had something to learn about beans. I guessed myself and missed the number only a few thousand. By actual count the jar was found to contain 14,477 beans. The guesses ranged from 5,000 to 2,000,000. Those coming nearest the correct number and winning the prizes are as follows:

Name.	Address.	Guess	Miss	Value of Prize
H. A. Morris.	Austin, Texas.....	14,379	98	\$25.00
S. M. Lily,	Alma, Texas	14,300	177	15.00
C. B. Potts.	College Station.....	14,672	195	10.00
Carl Volker.	Abbott, Texas.....	14,675	198	5.00

We are awarding the following a prize of \$1.00 each. We are giving 10 more prizes than was originally offered because there were 25 guesses that tied at 15,000:

- Elene Kelvno, Victor E. Benedict, Jackson Lanhard, Mrs. C. A. Blone, Miss Dossie Faegan, J. N. Rowlett, E. E. Julian, Chas. Piogg, Miss E. Seabaugh, Watt L. Saunders, J. H. Davis, Guess 14,008, A. B. Key, H. D. Smith, C. W. Lander, Leo Johann, J. L. McCully, J. R. McCullough, W. A. Newton, Herchel Gress, Mrs. R. D. Potter, Jane Gee, Frank Wood, G. F. Newberry, Mrs. Crabb, Dovie Middleton, J. H. Corder, Miss Mattie Brown, A. A. Williams, Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Miss Anabelle Wallace, Mrs. C. M. Pearson, Elmer Norris, J. L. Todd, Nishinnua, Miriam Golding, Mrs. Mary L. Willy, J. W. Overby, W. L. Souther, Miss Meta Keller, J. P. Drake, G. W. James, Homer Holcomb, Geo. P. Bounds, Guy K. Rorex, Mrs. Laura Thorn, J. M. King, Miss Elizabeth Weathered, J. W. Abbott, Jr., George Hart, Byron Allen, Ira Tallison, Mrs. Cora King, T. L. Shannon.

The winners may send in orders for seeds to the amount indicated above, and we will be glad to forward the seeds to them. We will have another contest at the Pairs this Fall. Come around and visit us, and bring your friends.

LIVING AT HOME AND EATING IN THE KITCHEN

Gentlemen—"I suppose I am too late for the prize, but I will tell you as near as I can what my garden made. I didn't take any pictures of it, if I had it would have been one solid mass of green.

"I had one-quarter of an acre. Sold \$52.05 worth of Onions, raised 12 bushels Sweet Potatoes, 10 bushels of Irish Potatoes, dried beans to last us all winter and canned green beans to last all winter. Canned Tomatoes for the winter, Pickles of all kinds, Beets, etc. We have Cabbage in the garden yet (Dec. 10, 1919). We have plenty of Turnips and green and Bottle Onions to supply green Onions. I set out 3 bushels of Onions to make more seed and kept plenty for the table thru the winter.

"Have just killed 8 big hogs. Get 16 eggs a day, milk 2 good Jersey cows. My husband keeps a good fire and we live at home and eat in the kitchen. I hope to be more successful next year. As ever, your friend, Mrs. J. M. England, Lamar, Texas."

The Essence of Efficient Seed Service Is

Supplying the Best Bred-up Strains of the Best Varieties

Our business is to sell you SEED SERVICE. We are not merely merchandising in seeds. We offer farmers and gardeners SIX KINDS OF SEED SERVICE that make for certainty and safety in getting good seeds of our special varieties of seed corn, cotton seed, and seed oats, etc.; seeds that will multiply the power of their 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 18 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 a STRINGLESS GUARANTEE of "Satisfactory Seeds of Money Back."

Ferguson's Stringless Guarantee 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, give no guarantee, expressed or implied, as to size or quality of crops. No reasonable person expects this, but here is

Our Stringless Guarantee

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.

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 are considered sold and to be paid for in funds current in Sherman, Texas, or Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, when delivered F. O. B. our station, subject only to these conditions, as given here, which puts all the "strings" absolutely in your hands.

Your judgment is final and your word is sufficient. This guarantee means just what it says and we fully understand that we must supply seeds good enough to satisfy you or there is no sale.

We Offer More Than Guarantees

OUR BREEDING BLOCKS AND TRIAL GROUNDS ARE ALSO YOURS. For nearly two decades we have been making growing tests on the seeds actually planted by Southwestern farmers and gardeners. These tests have been here in the Southwest, in the climate where your crops will be grown. We test the alleged promising new variety by growing it right beside the best bred-up strains of old well known good varieties. We have seed specialists making these tests every year in order that your order of seeds from us may not make your farm or your garden an expensive "Experience" ground. This work is more fully described later.

We Improve the Chances for "Good Stands."

Every lot of seeds prepared or handled by us must first prove by test that it has good quality and germination before it will be shipped out. We make these germination tests in order that our customers may be protected from the annoyance and loss of poor stands due to planting seed of unusually low vitality. We are farmers and gardeners, as well as seedsmen and know what it means to plant seed that will not germinate. See next page.

We clean and Grade Seeds with powerful motor driven machines, especially equipped to handle each kind of seeds. An example of the practical advantage of what such cleaning and grading means to your crop may be seen by referring to the work on oats described on page 3.

A Staff of Experienced Seedsmen, Farmers and Gardeners, jealously guard the quality of our seeds. All these safe guards do not make our seeds "perfect" or our service thoroughly "satisfactory" and free from errors, but our endeavors are to "give you a square deal" in this direction.

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. It is all right if the seeds do germinate, but it is a waste of labor, seed and opportunity if they do not. Better test the germination before planting. That's the way we do.



Making Sure that the Seeds Will Germinate by actually testing them.

There is neither rhyme nor reason for planting seed that have not been tested and proven to have good germination. That is why we test the germination of our seeds before sending them out to our customers. They want seeds that they know will grow and make a crop.

Ferguson's Two Labels That Guarantee the Quality

Why take chances when we **IMPROVE, TEST, and ANALYZE** our Seeds and **CERTIFY THE QUALITY** and information to you on every bag?

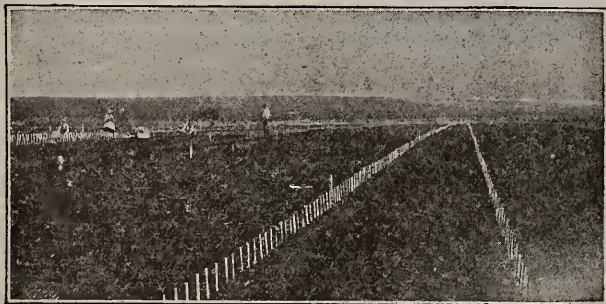
Certified Seeds

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:



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. It costs us a small fortune every year to be continually improving our "Seeds" but the advantage of this work is



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.

made available to you for only 15c to 30c an acre more than you pay for just good seeds. Insist on this label on your Seed Corn, Cotton Seed and Seed Oats.

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. Farmers' Associations and Agricultural Workers have joined in this propaganda, and at last Oklahoma and Texas have passed laws that are steps in the right direction even if crude and imperfect in some particulars.

Seed Laws that protect honest and competent seedsmen against the incompetent and un-reliable 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 labelling and sale of Seeds.

Our Seed Will Be Labelled

Every Bag of Seeds sent out by Ferguson Seed Farms will be labelled 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 Bags.

Stock No. _____	Certified Pedigreed _____	Lbs. Net _____
Kind of Variety _____		Seeds _____
Test: Germination _____% Purity _____% Grown 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 ^a		
Sherman, Texas and Oklahoma City, Okla.		

Recleaned and Graded Seeds

It's not merely the pounds of seed you plant that counts. Only those that grow and produce vigorously add to the profits of the crop.

To have seeds that will grow is absolutely essential. To have good seeds of a good strain of a good variety is a wise precaution. Some seeds will not produce enough to pay for the bare cost of growing the crop. A good variety under the same care would yield enough to pay all expenses and then a good profit.

All seeds are improved by re-cleaning and grading. It standardizes the quality so that you know what you are planting. It enables you to secure regular distribution in planting and makes your stands regular.

In Corn the principal object of grading the shelled corn is to get more uniformity in the size and shape of the kernels. Machine corn planters give best results when filled with machine graded seed.

In Small Grains such as oats, wheat, alfalfa, sorghums and the like it is not possible to secure even regular seeding unless cleaned of chaff, straw, sticks, poorly threshed spikes and weed seeds. These clog up the planters or drills and make uneven seeding, causing skips in some places, and a bunching of the seed in others. This means wasted land and wasted labor. Even worse results may follow, because weeds will come up in the skips and produce foulness on the land.

IMPORTANCE OF GRADING

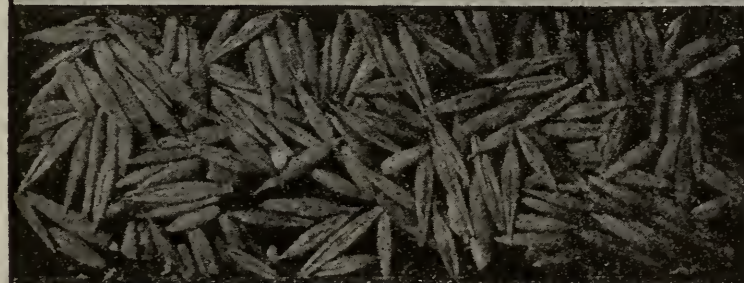
But seeds should not only be cleaned and re-cleaned to remove foreign matter, but it is better still to have them graded. There are light seeds that are light because they did not fill out. There are small, immature or blasted grains that are more than a waste to plant.

When a wheat farmer plants chicken feed wheat, he not only wastes the chicken feed but injures his crop as well. Similarly for oats, sorghum and all other seeds. The Ferguson Seed Farms have many thousands of dollars invested in seed cleaning and seed grading machines, and they are operated by men who understand how to get results. All of this means money saving for you.

Recleaned and Graded seed means that only seed of strong vitality are planted, that the weak immature "chicken feed" is not planted for seed and that the stand is more uniform with fewer skips. The total of it all, is more regular stands, stronger plants with less seed, less risk, bigger crops and more profit. These photographs tell you why.



Recleaned and Graded Seed, Ferguson No. 71 Oats



Small Grains and Pin Oats Produce Weak Plants



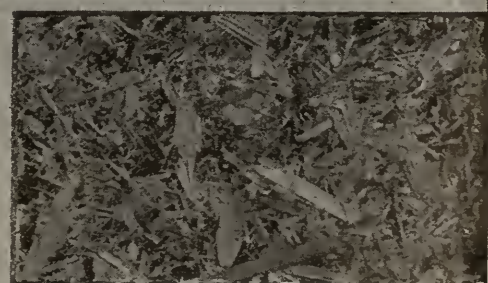
Empty, Blasted Oats and Coarse Trash—Not Seed



Coarse Straw Makes Trouble in Seeding



Small Sticks and Shucky Oats—Useless for Seed



Trash, Dust and Dirt—Add Nothing to the Crop

CLEAN SEED AND CLEANINGS from thresher run Ferguson No. 71 Oats. Separations made in our Seed Grading Plant. All photographs natural size except coarse straw which is one-half natural size.

It Will Pay You to Buy Freshly Bred-Up Seeds Every Year?

This is a question we are often asked to answer.

On the theory that we are breeding up our seeds every year and that in the hands of our growers they are running down every year, it would seem wise. Mere crib selecting is not going to "keep the seed up."

But How Much Would You Gain By Using Freshly Bred-Up Seeds Every Year?

Here are the proven facts of more than 20 Government tests that answer. They were developed in this way:

In the numerous field tests of seed corn made by the Texas Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Texas Field Crops Association, seed of our freshly bred-up strains were tested beside seed of the same varieties furnished by our former customers, with this result: (See tabulation on page 30.)

In every test, more than 20 in all, our freshly bred-up seed of pedigreed strains of all three varieties made larger yields than the seed supplied from crib selected seed by our former customers 1 to 3 years removed from our seed. The AMOUNT OF THE GAIN was usually 3 to 8 bushels, averaging better than 5 bushels per acre.

Make The Calculation Yourself

Five bushels of corn is worth better than \$5.00. The extra cost of the Bred-up Seed will not likely amount to more than 25c an acre. The average profit therefore is better than \$4.75 for every acre of your corn. Even if you already have a crib full of good SURCROPPER, CHISHOLM, or FERGUSON YELLOW DENT, it will pay to plant freshly bred-up seed every year.

HOW IS SUCH SUPERIORITY ATTAINED? The method is explained and—clearly diagramed on page 5. Southwestern farmers have found out from practical experience that it pays in big dollars to plant our certified pedigreed seeds. Experiment Stations prove they are right. Therefore remember: You MAY NOT be the FIRST to take up every proven good thing that comes along, but you SHOULD NOT be the last.



Ferguson Good Seed Trophy

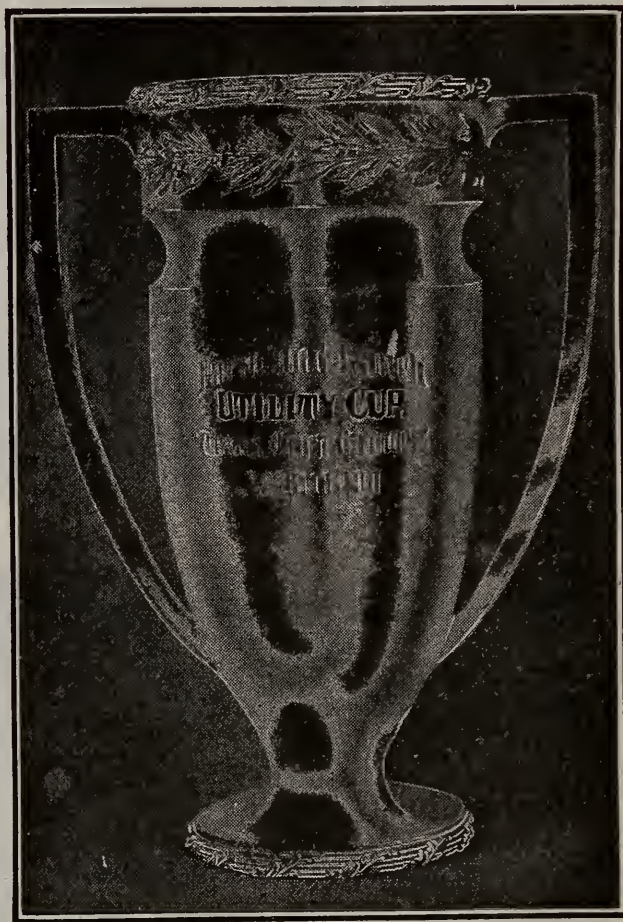
This is a magnificent punch bowl of about ten gallons capacity. It is awarded annually by the Texas Field Crops Association to the farmer growing the Highest Yielding seed of either

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 Prof. W. E. Ayers, secretary, Texas Field Crops Association, Sherman, Texas. Send your ears of corn directly to him for the 1920 test.

Winners of the Ferguson Good Seed Trophy

- 1914—Ham Fleming, Victoria, Texas, on Ferguson Yellow Dent.
- 1915—Gates Thomas, San Marcus, Texas, on Chisholm.
- 1916—E. Schieberle, Gonzales, Texas, on Ferguson Yellow Dent.
- 1917—A. Wicker, Waxahachie, Texas, on Ferguson Yellow Dent.
- 1918—To be announced later, on Surcopper.
- 1919—To be announced later.
- 1920—MIGHT BE YOU, IF YOU TRY!



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 twice won this cup and has been won three times by our seed.

Developing Good Pedigrees In High Yielding Seeds

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 are 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.

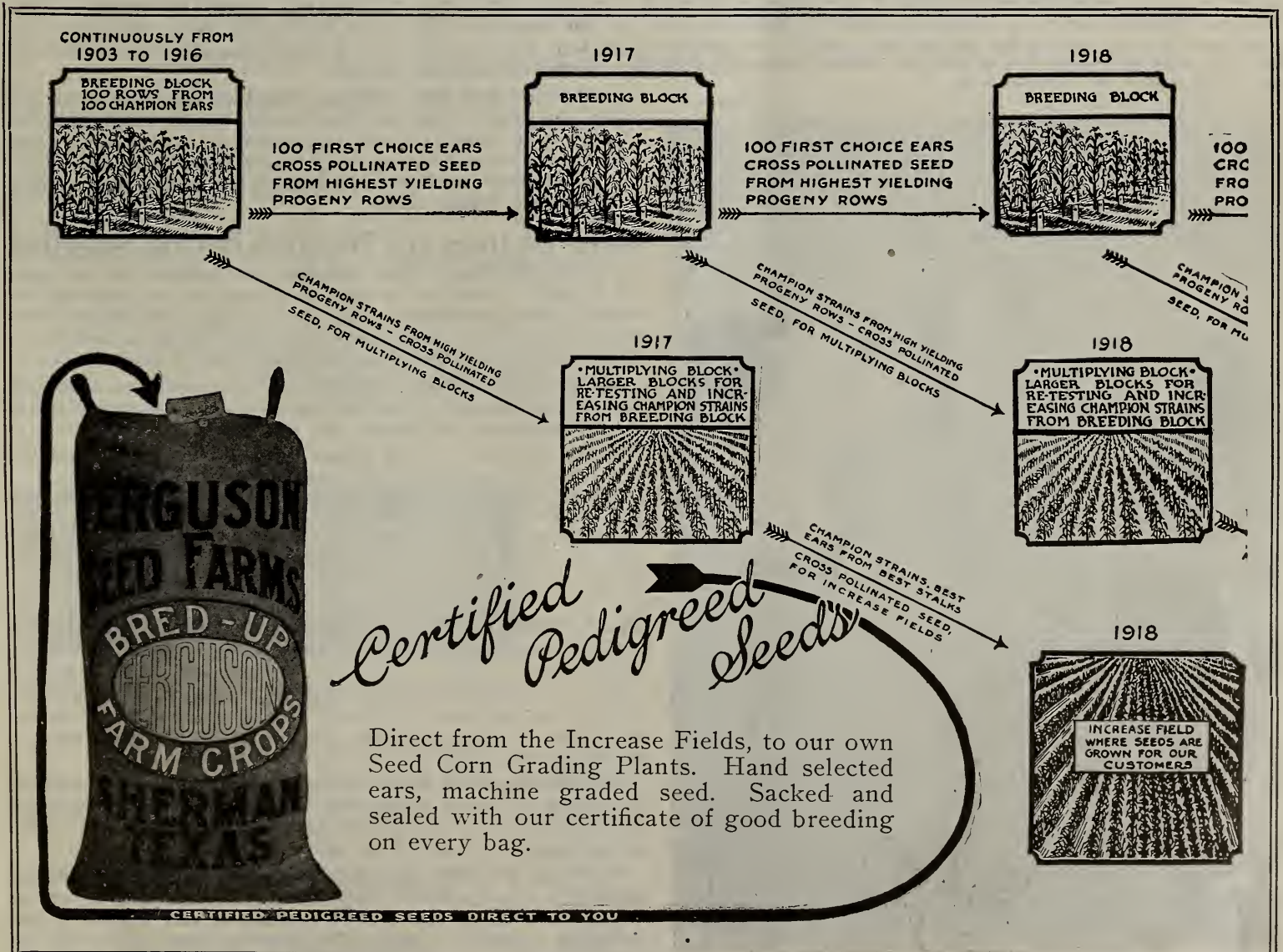
2. Champion Strains (in the case of corn) are further improved by cross pollination from ears of other Champion Strains of the same variety. Again the best score-card ears are selected from the Champion Strains in the breeding blocks, and so on, from season to season.

Recognized Standard Varieties are thus made better and better; improved and reimproved 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.

This is What Common Sense Says You Should Do to Improve Your Seeds We Do it for You



You lose if you plant Seed Corn less carefully developed.

Crib Selecting and Field Selecting As a Means of Breeding-up Seed Corn

Improving Stalk Characters. 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 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 the cost of the certified seed.

(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 varies with the vigor of the stalk, but we prefer the ear that's low enough to easily "shake hands" with a man.

In selecting Seed Ears in the field we like to have them at good handy hand shaking height.

Many 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 from a stalk that had
- (3) The ear too high, or (4) Standing erect on the stalk, or
- (5) Shucks not closing or the tip to protect from weevils or water getting into the ear, etc.

When we select seed corn in the crib, 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.

No Guess Work in Breeding Block Selections

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 of normal shaped stalks as they stand in the field to do this.

Increasing the Yield. 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 yields. The only way known to increase the yielding quality is to test the yielding quality and select from individual ears that are known high yielders as described in chart on page 5.



Good ear, good position and well covered tip.



Erect ears and exposed tips lead to weather damage.



Even "Everlastingly Keeping at It" will not eliminate some "throw backs," but repeated selection will reduce their numbers.

Ear-to-Row Testing and Selecting allows complete understanding of all the qualities that make for more and better corn. It leads to more efficient ear selecting because the average quality of sister ears is known. We are thus able to see if the ear type reproduces itself. It likewise allows us to select stalks by the average character of all the stalks having the same parentage. Most important of all it allows us to select good ears, from good stalks with tested and proven high yielding quality.

Select Bulls by Their Calves—Studs by Their Colts. Seed Corn Ears by Their Crops

Selecting a sire for a dairy herd by his color, shape and looks is like selecting seed corn in the crib for Show quality. Much theory is involved. To intelligently select a dairy sire we are more interested in knowing the milking habits of his mother and grandmother than in his looks. Knowing the milking habits of his daughters is better still.

In **Ear-to-Row Breeding Block** we usually know both the record of the parents and the grandparents and also have the weighed crop of each parent ear before us in making selections. Comparisons of the quality and weights of the separate rows is possible. These scale weights allow selections to be based on **Yielding quality**. Breeding Block selection therefore means more complete selecting for **BETTER STALKS, BETTER EARS, BETTER YIELDS.**

Certainly such work, long continued, will produce a strain of corn that will be some better than corn that has never known anything but crib selections. If you plant our seed constantly propagated from field or stalk selected ears, you will surely reap advantages in your crop.

Finding the Best Varieties

Our "Seed Service" is to be valued for what we do not offer to sell as well as for the improved quality of the seeds we do supply. You can not buy inferior varieties from Ferguson Seed Farms. Why?

We are farmers ourselves and grow corn. Our interest in good yields is the same as your interest in good yields. Therefore,

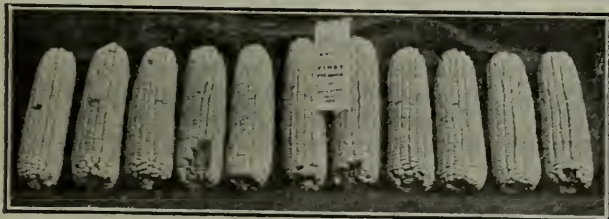
Just Look at These Consistent Records

Make Your Own Explanation of Results Like These—There's a Reason!

During the last seventeen 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 three varieties of corn. "Why just three?" 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." As a measure of "The reason for the faith that is within us" consider this record of our seed of our three varieties.

Wouldn't you, too, be content to continue growing just three varieties showing such good results? Read the records and then answer.

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 Seedsman 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 and usually the best.



Chisholm Corn, Champion Sweepstakes, 10 ears White Corn, Texas Crop Show, 1916.

If You Want to Fill Your Crib with Corn
Good Enough to Be Champion
Sweepstakes Prize
Winner Get

Certified Pedigreed Seed
from
Ferguson Seed Farms



Weighing up the yields from the progenies in a **SURCROPPER** corn breeding block on the Ferguson Seed Farms. This is one method of adding quantity to quality in breeding-up seed corn.

we ask you to read what we have found out about seed corn. It will help you to decide what kind of seed corn will give you the largest yields in your fields.

If you grow corn in the Southwest you want (or need) seed corn that is a proven good variety. We offer you the experience of many farmers, the proof of general opinion and the definite results of many Experiment Station tests that we are growing only the varieties that have proven to be the most profitable in the Southwest.

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 **SURCROPPER** made the highest yield nine years in succession and missed the tenth year by a few pounds.

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.

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 Reids 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 North Eastern, 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.

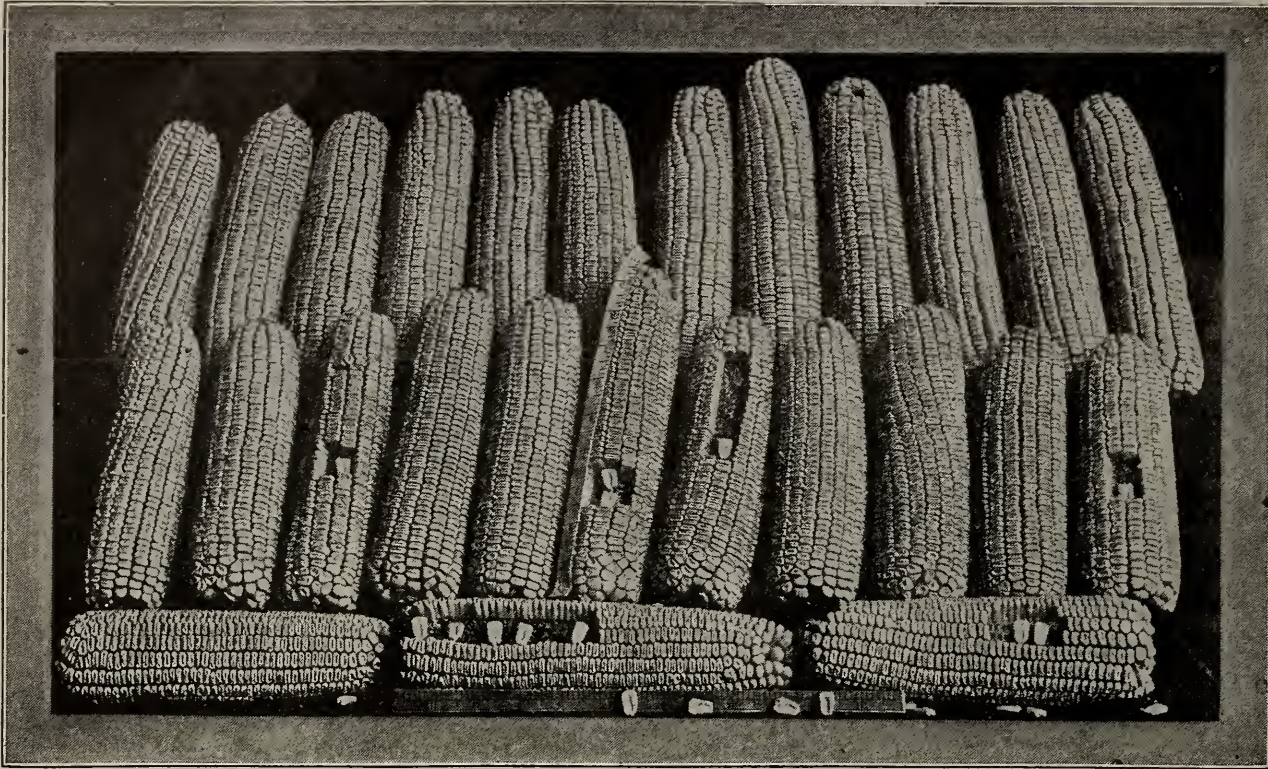
In the Corn Shows. Corn Show Ribbons stand for good ear quality. In all these states specimens grown from our seeds have won innumerable Grand Sweepstakes, Sweepstakes and First Prizes.

In Louisiana, our three varieties have been given a wide use. Here is the Test Record for 1918 made at the North Louisiana Experiment Station. The season was dry 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

VARIETY	Bushels per Acre	Per Cent Gain
CHISHOLM (Ferguson's Seed)	29.40	81.82
FERGUSON YELLOW DENT (Ferguson's Seed)	28.96	85.72
SURCROPPER (Ferguson's Seed)	28.50	82.22
FERGUSON JUNE (Ferguson's Seed)	28.20	85.00
Ozark Famous	27.00	86.84
Vardaman	26.40	83.67
Stentell's White Dent	26.26	83.67
Robert's White Dent	25.50	81.39
Hasting's Prolific	25.06	85.72
Mosby's Prolific	24.76	86.05
Stewart's Yellow Dent	24.10	80.95
Calhoun Red Cob	23.10	86.36
Calhoun Red Cob	22.20	88.46
Calhoun Red Cob	21.60	86.36

Will You Make Use of This Information NOW!



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 named, introduced and continually bred up for eleven years by A. M. Ferguson. Grown from our seed by Gates Thomas.

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 11 rows of grains, ranging from 12 to 16 rows, with 45 to 55 grains to the row.

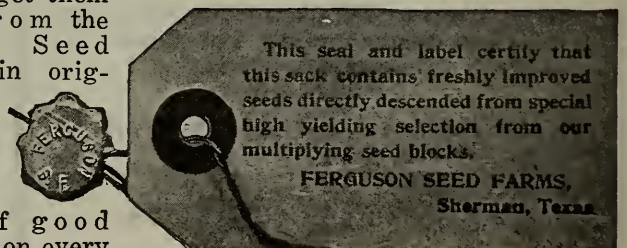
We have good seeds, carefully prepared, giving good germination tests. They "Look Good," they are good, and they will give good results at harvest time.

A Caution about Fraud. The present high-yielding strain which we named "Chisholm" has proven to be a much better yielder than the original type or any of the similar looking white-grain, red-cob varieties, sometimes fraudulently sold for the real Chisholm by crafty, shifty, "seed houses" and some make-believe "seed farms."

These statements may be verified by reference the results of variety tests made in the Southwest by the State Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There are Texas firms that still continue to import St. Charles White Corn from northern Missouri and sell it to Southwestern farmers as "Native Grown Chisholm."

We Call Attention to this plainly fraudulent practice as a measure of protection to unsuspecting purchasers who might desire to secure Chisholm seed corn, because of the recommendation given to this variety by the Texas Field Crops Association, the Texas Experiment Station, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Arkansas Experiment Station and other sources of reliable information. These recommendations are based on long continued tests of seed of the real Chisholm Corn furnished by Ferguson Seed Farms.

Our "Certified Pedigreed Seed" labels are sealed on to every bag, in order to protect you from frauds. If you want seed from original proven high quality strains, you can get them direct from the Ferguson Seed Farms, in original bags with their seal and certificate of good breeding on every bag.



This seal and label certify that this sack contains freshly improved seeds directly descended from special high yielding selection from our multiplying seed blocks.

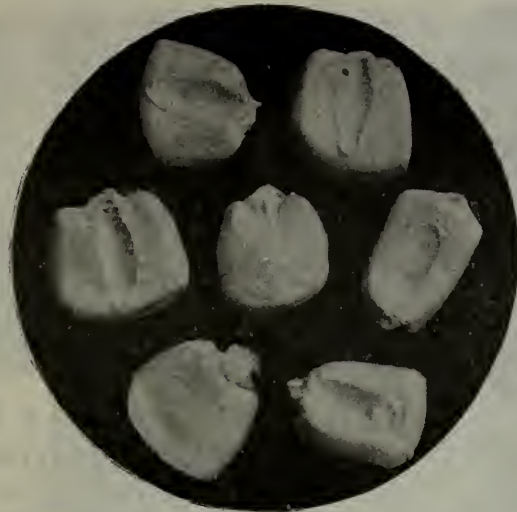
FERGUSON SEED FARMS,
Sherman, Texas.

SURE!

You will need a file to ream out the old planter plates when you commence planting our

Chisholm Corn

(Grains Are Actual Size in Photograph.)



The Investigations conducted by government agencies show that the fake Chisholm, even though it does resemble the real Ferguson Chisholm, yields only about half as much when grown side by side.

Remember: We sell no seeds that we cannot honestly and in good faith recommend for the best interests of our customers. 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.

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.

**CHISHOLM CORN IS A HEAVY YIELDER**

The above picture sent to us by Mr. Stubenrauch of Mexia, Texas, who evidently wanted to show us why he was pleased with our Certified Chisholm Corn.

GRADE AND PRICES OF CHISHOLM SEED CORN

We offer two grades put up in 10-pound bags, 25-pound bags, 50-pound bags, and 100-pound bags. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the seal and certificate are absent the seed are not Certified Pedigreed Seed. Watch for the seals. We quote subject to change:

Regular Certified Pedigreed Bred-up Seed, grown from special selected high yielding strains, under our own supervision, second or third year removed from proven superior breeding block selections, from hand groomed ears and machine graded seed. 10-Lb. bag, \$1.00; 25-Lb. bag, \$2.25; 50-Lb. bag, \$4.25; 100-Lb. bag, \$8.25; 1,000 Lbs. of more, \$8.00 per 100 Lbs. Bushel lots at proportionate prices. Special prices on large lots on application.

Elite Pedigreed Seed, selected from progeny of proven "High yielding strains," descending from high yielding "Mother Ears" from our breeding blocks. When we have a surplus to spare we offer at: 10-Lb. bag, \$1.25; 25-Lb. bag, \$3.00; 50-Lb. bag, \$5.75; 100-Lb. bag, \$11.00.

Official Government Tests of CHISHOLM Corn

Prove Better Yields Are Made by Ferguson 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 test), Ferguson Certified Pedigreed Bred-up Seed (this means freshly,—yes continuously,—improved Seed), made from 3 to 8 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 page 30.)

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." — Chauncy Lowry, Rusk, Texas.



"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 34, 35 and 36
For an Explanation and a Remedy

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

History of Surcropper. Surcropper (an abbreviation of "Sure-Cropper" and pronounced Sur-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 for 1917. 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

The Human Side of It All

If a thousand farmers from all over the Southwest wrote or told you every year that you had "Helped us out during the dry spell," or that "You came over and put some corn in the crib when feed was scarce and high"; and if they told you that their neighbors, too, appreciated what you had done, would you feel that they, whoever "they" might be, wanted to have you recognize their "feelings"? How would you reply? On the other hand, suppose they wrote and said nothing about their "feelings"; just told you that they had the corn. How would you "feel"?

And again, suppose that six, ten or twelve, or sixteen years ago, while you were laboring under embarrassing sacrifices; seemingly unnoticed, doubted and distrusted by some, where you thought you ought to have been believed; knocked when a boost would have helped; and, too, when "things" often looked so uncertain that you doubted if you really could hold on until the job could be carried to a success; working under no more encouragement than just your own belief that some day you would be able to accomplish just such results. Can you imagine how you might have felt then? and now? Well, this is the other part of the history of Surcropper Corn.

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

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 lost first place in 1919 by only a few pounds. 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."

Put 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. The latter need a quick-maturing, drouth resisting corn. That's Surcropper.

(The amount of the gain from freshly bred-up seed is shown on page 30.)

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.

Surcropper is an early, quick maturing, drouth-resisting variety. 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 the opposite page show 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. 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 favorable comparisons comes 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.



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. Surcrotter made better than 40 bushels on high prairie land when varieties of unacclimated Northern corn and larger late growing native varieties failed.

Grade and Prices of Surcrotter Seed Corn

We offer two grades put up in 10-pound bags, 25-pound bags, 50-pound bags, and 100-pound bags. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the seal and certificate are absent the seed are not Certified Pedigreed Seed. Watch for the seals. We quote subject to change:

Regular Certified Pedigreed Bred-up Seed, grown from special selected high yielding strains, under our own supervision, second or third year removed from proven superior breeding block selections, from hand groomed ears and machine graded seed. 10-Lb. bag, \$1.00; 25-Lb. bag, \$2.25; 50-Lb. bag, \$4.25; 100-Lb. bag, \$8.25; 1,000 Lbs. or more, \$8.00 per 100 Lbs. Bushel lots at proportionate prices. Special prices on large lots on application.

Elite Pedigreed Seed selected from progeny of proven "High yielding strains," descending from high yielding "Mother Ears" from our breeding blocks. When we have surplus to spare we offer at: 10-Lb. Bag, \$1.25; 25-Lb. bag, \$3.00; 50-Lb. bag, \$5.75; 100-Lb. bag, \$11.00.

PAID \$20.00 A BUSHEL FOR SEED CORN FROM HIS OWN CRIB

Here is what E. F. Brown of Tarrant County, Texas, writes:

"I had intended to write to you for some time, but have been so busy gathering our crop. I have just finished gathering our corn and I am very well pleased with the SURCROTTER. We had some of our native corn in the same field and we could have paid \$20.00 per bushel for some more of the SURCROTTER and made money. We like the cotton seed you sent us, too."

NOTE—If corn is worth only 50 cents a bushel and a bushel plants only eight acres, an increase in yield of only 5 bushels would mean a gain of 40 bushels in the crop from one bushel of seed corn, or \$20.00. Note that many customers report a gain of 15 to 20 bushels per acre from our bred-up seeds, which at present prices would be several times the amount figured by Mr. Brown.

The County Agent Talked and the Farmer Made the Test

Mr. J. D. Johnson, of Coriscana, Texas, like many farmers thought well of Iowa Silver Mine Corn. Mr. J. W. Hornbeak, County Agricultural Agent, thought differently, and advised Surcrotter. They argued their "opinions," but to satisfy both parties, they joined in a test on Mr. Johnson's farm. Here is Mr. Johnson's report, showing that Surcrotter yielded about 30 per cent more corn:

"Referring to the respective merits of the corn, Ferguson Surcrotter and Iowa Silver Mine, planted in alternate rows, and given the same cultivation and fertilization to each row, the following is the result on five gathered rows of each:

Ferguson Surcrotter 1. row, 51 lbs. 2. row, 50 lbs. 3. row, 50 lbs. 4. row, 41 lbs. 5. row, 40 lbs. <hr/> 232 lbs.	Iowa Silver Mine 1. row, 40 lbs. 2. row, 36 lbs. 3. row, 36 lbs. 4. row, 37 lbs. 5. row, 34 lbs. <hr/> 183 lbs.
---	--

"The difference being 49 pounds in favor of Ferguson Surcrotter. You can figure this out for yourself and see how much more corn per acre Ferguson Surcrotter will produce than Iowa Silver Mine."

Farmers Prefer Surcrotter After Seeing It Grow in Test With Many Others. "As a result of the corn variety test at this station last season, several of our farmers are planting your SURCROTTER CORN and are pleased with it."—Guy T. McNess, Supt. Sub. Station, Nacogdoches County, Texas.

8 to 12 Bushels Better Than Four Other Varieties.—"The SURCROTTER that you shipped Claude Hester, Round Rock, Texas, made the best corn of four varieties this year by 8 to 12 bushels."—Walter E. Davis, Travis County.



The Size of Surcrotter grains vary with the seasons, but they are always good, vigorous grains.



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

We Supply
You With
Certified
Pedigreed Seed
Improved by 13
Years of
Breeding.

Ferguson Yellow Dent

**First and Sweepstake Prizes
in the Corn Shows**

Southwestern Farmers recognize that whenever the Ferguson Seed Farms originate and introduce a new variety, it is the best variety in its class. Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn was developed by scientific breeding and proved to be the best yielder 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 further 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. Judge it by its record. Can you name another variety that can show such a record of authoritative recognition?

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.

Just a Real Fellowship Letter. "Dear Mr. Ferguson: You will find enclosed money order. Send me that amount in Ferguson Yellow Dent Seed Corn. I have used your seed corn with good results. I am ever yours in your fight for 'high grade seeds' and 'good results.'"—W. C. Burden, Dallas County, Texas.

**Highest Field Yields in
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 large yields 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 test it has several times won favorable positions. See Experiment Station results on page 7.

The Highest Honor 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.

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.

Grades and Prices of Ferguson Yellow Dent Seed Corn

We offer two grades put up in 10-pound bags, 25-pound bags; 50-pound bags, and 100-pound bags. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If this seal and certificate are absent the seed are not Certified Pedigreed Seed. Watch for the seals. We quote subject to changes.

Regular Certified Pedigreed Bred-up Seed, grown from special selected high yielding strains, under our own supervision, second or third year removed from proven superior breeding block selections, from hand groomed ears and machine graded seed. 10-Lb. bags, \$1.00; 25-Lb. bag, \$2.25; 50-Lb. bag, \$4.25; 100-Lb. bag, \$8.25; 1,000 Lbs. or more, \$8.00 per 100 Lbs. Bushel lots at proportionate prices. Special prices on larger lots on application.

Elite Pedigreed Seed selected from progeny of proven "High yielding strains," descending from high yielding "Mother Ears" from our breeding blocks. When we have surplus to spare we offer at: 10-Lb. bag, \$1.25; 25-Lb. bag, \$3.00; 50-Lb. bag, \$5.75; 100-Lb. bag, \$11.00.

Out of the Experience of Others There Is Profit for You

My land is mostly bottom land, very rich, and I am going to some expense and considerable trouble in testing out some seeds myself. I planted all my land in your Ferguson Yellow Dent corn secured from you a year or two ago. The only corn raised in this section last year was what I raised from selected seed of my own raising, originally from you. My seed corn this year was the best I ever planted from my own raising.—M. E. Maney, Smithville, Texas.

I won the second and third premiums at the Bell County Fair this last October with your Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn, and am trying for the first this fall.—Chas. Duke, Belton, Texas.

Have been raising Chisholm and Ferguson Yellow Dent corn for several years and have been gratified with the results. Averaged 66 2-3 bu. to the acre in 1913.—John Hopkins, Wolfe City, Texas.



A Field of FERGUSON YELLOW DENT Corn, Special Pedigreed Seed, Sherman, Texas.

Cost of Seed and Cost of Yields

Corn has a low seeding cost per acre. Wheat now usually costs not less than \$3.00 per acre for graded seed; Oats, \$2.00 to \$3.00 an acre; Cotton, 75c to \$1.75 an acre; Alfalfa, \$3.00 to \$5.00 an acre.

Seed Corn that increases the yield 5, 10, 20 or more bushels per acre costs no more to cultivate than common crib selected or Northern Grocery Store Corn. If field run corn is worth \$1.00 per bushel the gain in value of the crop will be \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00 or more an acre. \$10.00 an acre on 100 acres is \$1,000.00.

An acre of corn requires only 6 to 9 pounds of seed.

At \$5.04 Bu. or 9c Lb., this is 54c to 72c an acre.

At \$3.36 Bu. or 6c Lb., this is 36c to 48c an acre.

A Saving (?) \$1.68 Bu. or 3c Lb., this is 18c to 24c an acre.

A gain of one peck per acre in yield pays the extra cost of Certified Pedigreed Seed. The Bred-up Seed will certainly add this much to the yield. Hundreds of our customers report increased yields over their best "crib-bred" common corn of 10 to 30 bushels. Experiment Station test of our freshly pedigreed seed with seed of same varieties grown from "crib-bred" seed yields 3 to 8 or more bushels.

A gain of only 5 bushels per acre is therefore a net gain of \$4.75 an acre or nearly 2,000% profit. It would cost you years of time and thousands of dollars to improve your corn as we have ours in the last 17 years.

But you want the benefits of well bred Seed Corn. Therefore,

Make Out Your Order Today

Have the seed on hand ready for the planter when the season is ready. You can make sure of success if you

Buy Direct from Bonafide
Seed Breeders.

They are responsible for the
quality of the seed.

These Grains of
FERGUSONSON YELLOW
DENT

are actual size.
Large Grains with Large Germs





Cotton Breeding on Ferguson Seed Farms Increasing the Money Value of the Crop

COTTON MAY BE IMPROVED by two methods:

(A) **Mass Selecting**, or going thru the fields and selecting good plants, good bolls, etc., after the ideas and fancy of the selector. This is good as far as it goes.

(B) **Pedigree Selecting**, or continually propagating from single individual plants of known parentage and proven superior qualities as to:

- (1) Proven good yields in parents and sister plants,
- (2) High per cent of lint to seed,
- (3) Extra length, (4) Strength, (5) Body and
- (6) Drag of lint,
- (7) Large size bolls and (8) Storm-proof quality of burrs,
- (9) Earliness of fruiting, and (10) Rapidity of fruiting,
- (11) And many minor qualities that affect the value of the crop to the farmer, to the oil mills, and to the spinners.

COMPARRATIVE PEDIGREE SELECTING is a sure, positive, scientific method of developing both purity and uniformity of type and also superiority of "money making" qualities. It is needless to suggest that the plant breeding work of the Ferguson Seed Farms is based on this method. Further, the work is in charge of a staff of men who know, not only the rough and tumble problems of the practical farmers, but are trained scientific plant breeders who have devoted years of study and investigation to scientific seed breeding problems.

Finding the Better Types of Cotton. By growing all the common sorts side by side from year to year in a test it becomes an easy matter to decide what types give the best results on the average Southwestern farm. Every year we test quite a number in our trial or test plots. Usually we plant them in duplicate or triplicate checks to make sure of getting accurate comparisons. Weighed crops from measured rows give certain answers.

How Our Cotton Seed is Prepared

We Sell Our Own Cotton Seed. No Others! We are not cotton seed merchants. We are selling our own improved strains only. They are bred-up in our own Breeding blocks, multiplied or increased under our care, ginned at our own gin—cleaned, tested and sacked in our own warehouses.

We Own Our Gins. As the cotton comes in from the fields the ginning and handling of the seeds is all done under our supervision. All our ginning is done at our own gin. At Sherman we have a large 8-stand double battery gin plant, specially fitted up for handling planting seed. There are no screw conveyors, but specially designed drags that take the seeds to our own special hoppers at the gin. At Howe, ten miles south, we have another gin for our Mebane Triumph Cotton Seed.

Dumping the Rolls. In changing from one variety to another the rolls are dropped and cleaned and likewise all spouts, conveyors, seed cleaners, etc. The seeds are then hauled directly to our special cotton seed warehouses where, when necessary, they are run over seed cleaners (sometimes called "cullers") to remove any dirt, locks, burrs, etc., as far as possible.

Every year we include the seeds from other breeders and all promising strains of our own varieties in comparative tests.

We Know What Progress We Are Making as a result of the information secured from these carefully conducted tests. If we did not secure this information from year to year, we would not be able to intelligently advise with our customers who look to us for better seeds.

WE BRED-UP OUR STRAINS EVERY YEAR. New strains of proven superior qualities, based on comparative Pedigreed Selections, from our plant-to-row **Breeding Blocks** are used to plant our **Multipling Blocks** every year. These, successively in turn, plant the **Increase Blocks** and the **General Fields** from which our **Certified Pedigreed Seeds** are produced. This is somewhat after the method described and diagrammed for **Pedigreed Seed Corn** on page 5.

VISITORS ARE INVITED to come to Sherman and let us "show them" just how carefully and methodically all this work is carried on. "Seeing" has been "believing" for those who have been. All are pleased and say that they have been entertained and instructed by visiting a bonafide Seed-Breeding, Seed-Testing Seed-Farms. We have no secrets. Come and we will "show you how" we carry on this important work and "tell you the reason why" for every step.

Everlastingly Keeping at It, Is the Price of Progress

The whole philosophy of "good seeds" and "better seeds" may be summed up in these words:

If seeds are good, someone made them good.

If seeds stay good someone must keep them good.

If seeds are made better, someone must make them better.

Our Certificate Sealed on Every Bag. The seeds are sacked up from the bins just before shipping, and our seal and certificate placed on every bag, just before it leaves the warehouse. See page 2.

Germination Tested. We do not usually have any trouble in securing seed with good germination qualities, yet as a matter of protection to you, and ourselves as well, frequent tests are made. All seeds are shipped on our **STRINGLESS GUARANTEE** of "Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back." See page 1.

About Grades and Prices. Farmers should first recognize that there is more competition in quality than in prices when buying field seeds. Our prices are not competitive. We know they are usually some higher than is asked by growers, dealers, etc. We have never thought we could do more than every one else in improving our seed and then sell for less money. Certain it is that there are bargain "gold bricks" in seeds being sold every day. People who are "looking for something better at less money" are usually the victims.

What Ferguson Seed Farms Do To Produce Better Seeds

Dealers and Growers Do Not Do These Things

1. **We Practice Rigid Stalk Selection**, saving seed every year from well-formed stalks. Many farmers do not understand that we 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 5.

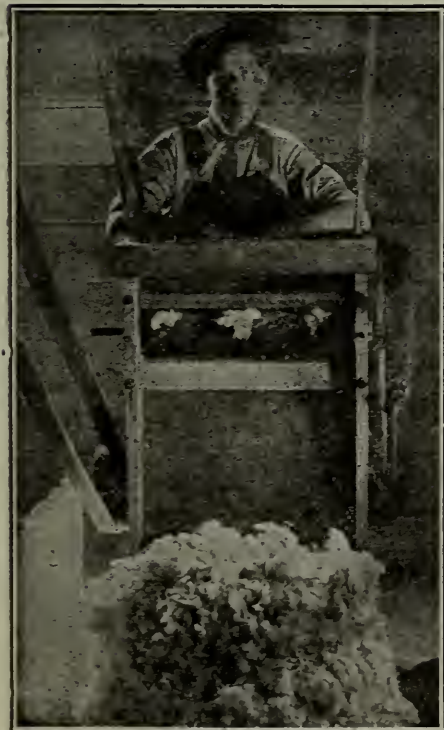
2. **We Select for Early, Rapid, Continuous Fruiting**. These characters have much to do with the usefulness of a strain or variety of cotton. Only seed breeders having breeding blocks can intelligently select stalks that commence fruiting early, put on fruit rapidly and continuously throughout the season. By weighing the amount of cotton harvested at each picking we definitely test and prove the accuracy of our selection work. This is very important. Only cotton breeding experts are prepared to do this.

3. **Boll Selections**. These well-shaped stalks must have well-shaped, large, easily picked bolls. All seed saved for our breeding blocks must have these good qualities. No one but seed breeders do this selecting year in and year out.

4. **Storm-proof Quality is Tested Out Every**

Year in all our selections. We do not merely judge storm resistance by "looking" at the bolls. We test it by leaving our choicest and most expensive seed crops in the fields without picking until November and December. If the locks stay in the bolls and do not "string-out" we know by test that the selections are storm-proof; that 90 per cent of the cotton will regularly be picked out of the bolls and not off of the ground. This means a saving in ease of picking, and money in the "grade" of the lint.

This is another valuable service that cotton breeders render to their customers. So far as we know, or have heard, we are the only cotton breeders that have been following scientific methods in developing increased storm resistance in cotton. 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 unpicked breeding blocks in January and February.

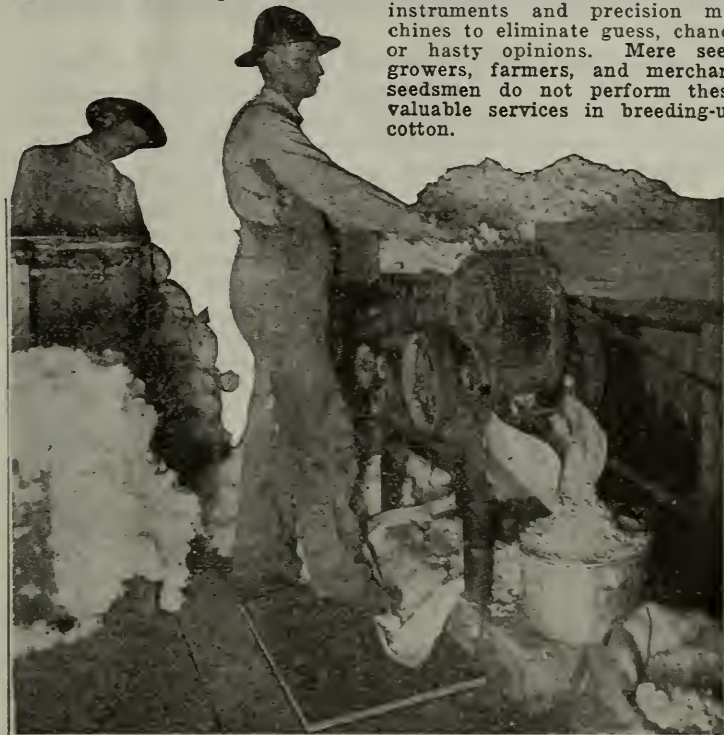


Roller Gin

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

5. **We Develop Good Fibre in our cotton**. No one but specially trained cotton fibre experts can intelligently select for good fibre. The fibre of some of our improved varieties sells for one-half to three cents per pound more than common cotton and as much as six cents a pound more than **Half and Half** cotton. Cotton is a spinable fibre. This is the quality that makes it current in the world's markets, and the Ferguson Seed Farms do not propose to lose sight of this important fact in seeking to develop the wealth-producing quality of this great Southern resource. This is another valuable service that only cotton seed breeders render.

6. **Better Per Cent of Lint**. The Ferguson Seed Farms are pioneers in applying exact, scientific methods in developing high per cent lint in cotton. We have not lost sight of the fact that per cent of lint and length of staple (within reasonable limits) are second in importance to gross yield of lint cotton per acre. In carrying forward this important work we 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.



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 illustrated below.

Larger Field Yields Most Important

7. **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 pages 16 and 17 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 make detailed scientific studies of the seven points we have just mentioned. Bear these facts in mind in making your decision on seed purchases.

Ferguson's Improved Mebane Triumph Cotton Yields Best by Government Test

*Improved by Twelve Years of Scientific Breeding
on Ferguson Seed Farms*

The first efforts made in the Southwest to apply scientific pedigree breeding to the development of the staple crop of the South produced Mebane Triumph. It was one of the fruits of the efforts to save the cotton growing industry from destruction by the Mexican Boll Weevil.

It is a good variety in and out of weevil infested territory. It is now the variety of cotton most generally grown in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. It is, also, extensively planted in Louisiana and in states further East.

MEBANE TRIUMPH cotton has obtained this wide favor because it possesses several advantages over "just cotton" or the other varieties in use at the time it was introduced. The variety characters that have made it profitable to the Southwestern farmers are:

1. Early, rapid and continuous fruiting are qualities that have made it a proven superior yielding variety.
2. Large bolls that are storm-proof and so easy to pick.
3. High per cent of lint, giving good turn outs at the gin.
4. Good lint of fair average quality, usually running from 1 inch to 1½ inch under average conditions, but this quality varies with different strains.

Scientific tests and general experience proved to the satisfaction of Southwestern farmers that it was the most drought-resistant, large balled, good yielding variety, and years ago it came to be the leading variety in the Southwest.

Impartial Government Tests Prove Superiority of Ferguson's Mebane Triumph

How the Tests Are Made. The United States Government and the State Experiment Stations investigate the many problems of the farmer, especially his seed problems. Sometimes they get seed of the same variety from different sources and grow them side-by-side under uniform conditions. As all the conditions, except that of seed, are made practically the same, it is accepted as a fair con-

clusion that any difference in yield is due to differences in the seed.

In these tests it so happens that seed of FERGUSON'S strain of MEBANE TRIUMPH have been included in tests with seed of MEBANE'S strain of Mebane Triumph, the seed of the latter coming directly from the farm where it originated. Here are the results of these official tests:

Results of Nine Government Tests of Two Strains of Mebane Triumph Cotton

Pounds of Seed Cotton per Acre and Per Cent Lint.

Season and Location of Stations making the tests	Comparison of Yield of Seed Cotton and Per Cent Lint							
	MEBANE'S SEEDS		FERGUSON'S SEEDS		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

Gain in Dollars by Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seeds, for each acre, counting cotton at 30c and seed at 3½c per pound **\$17.23**

"There's Something to It" when nine impartial tests show an average gain of 131.8 pounds per acre for Ferguson's Bred-up seed when they are compared with improved seed from other sources.

"What's to It?" Just \$17.23 per acre at Nov. 1, 1919, cotton prices; \$172.30 on 10 acres; \$689.20 on 40 acres or \$7723.00 on 100 acres. Think it over. Figure it out. Then buy your seed. Order now and be ready at planting time

Breeding Earliness Into Triumph

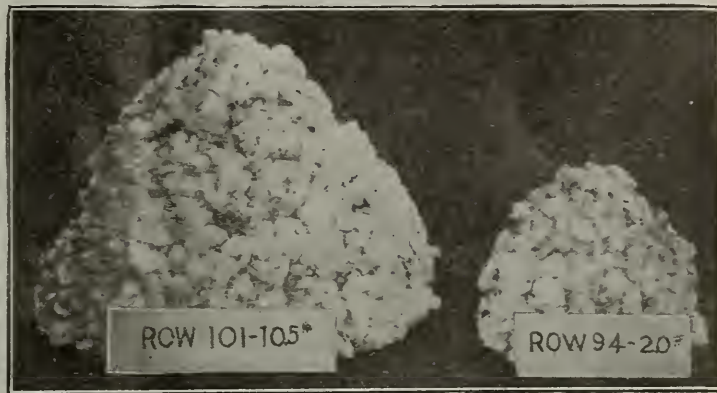
Early rapid fruiting is very important under boll weevil conditions, and also along the north line of the cotton belt where late planting and early frost shorten up the growing season. Early and rapid fruiting is a desirable quality for all conditions. We are always on the alert for earlier strains which retain the other good qualities of the variety. As a result of this care our strains have been proven by repeated tests to be 38.8% earlier than what are considered the best other strains. See table on page 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.

Worth While on Your Farm? 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.**



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.

Profits from Good Seed Reported by Arkansas Experiment Station

Location of Experiment Station and Date of the Tests	Dollars Per Acre for Seed and Lint							
	First Picking				Total Yield			
			Dollars Gained				Dollars Gained	
	Ferguson's Triumph	Mebane's Triumph	Ferguson's Seeds	Mebane's Seeds	Ferguson's Triumph	Mebane's Triumph	Ferguson's Seeds	Mebane's Seeds
Scotts, 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 Burean, 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	---
Acre Gains by Ferguson's Certified Bred-up Seeds	First Picking		\$20.84		Gain Total Crop		\$17.90	

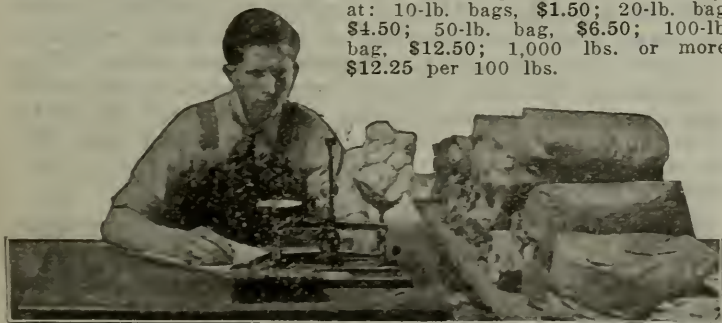
These figures may be verified by consulting Arkansas Station Bulletins Numbers 129, 145, 157 and 159.

Ferguson's Early, Rapid Fruiting Triumph Made the Money

GRADES AND PRICES OF MEBANE TRIUMPH COTTON—It is usual to plant 15 to 20 pounds of seed to the acre. Ten pounds is sufficient if properly put in. We offer two grade put up in 10-pound bags, 25-pound bags, 50-pound bags and 100-pound bags. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the seal and certificate are absent, the seed are not Certified Pedigreed Seed. Watch for the seals. We quote subject to change:

CERTIFIED PEDIGREED BREED-UP SEED, grown from selected high yielding strains, descended from proven superior Breeding Block selections: 10-lb. bag, \$1.25; 25-lb. bag, \$2.75; 50-lb. bag, \$5.50; 100-lb. bag, \$10.90; 1,000 lbs or more, \$10.75 per 100 lbs. Special prices on larger lots on application. Large lots will be sacked in 4-bushel bags at proportionate prices if requested.

ELITE PEDIGREED SEED selected from progeny of proven "High yielding strains," descending from high yielding "Mother Plants" from our breeding blocks. When we have surplus to spare we offer at: 10-lb. bags, \$1.50; 20-lb. bag, \$4.50; 50-lb. bag, \$6.50; 100-lb. bag, \$12.50; 1,000 lbs. or more, \$12.25 per 100 lbs.



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.

Making Cotton More Storm-Proof

Along with breeding up for better yields, we have developing unusual storm-proof qualities in our strains. We rarely harvest our breeding blocks until November or December and in our improved strains there are less than 1½ per cent of the bolls with missing locks. Neither do they get "stringed-out" by the wind. They are not selected for our breeding blocks unless this is the case.

Money Value of Storm Proof Quality. This not only means that your cotton will produce a better grade, making a difference of from 1c to 5c a pound, but also effects a great saving in picking. You will get bigger yields of higher grade cotton and get from \$5.00 to \$10.00 more per bale and often more.



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 in our variety testing grounds; not ten rows apart.



NEW BOYKIN COTTON
UNPICKED FEB. 26, 1917
97.5% IN THE BURS

Proving That New Boykin Cotton is 99% Storm Proof

A cotton breeding block left unpicked until the storm proof quality 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% of the locks still in the burs.

Which Puts the Most Money in Your Pocket Field Yields, Percent of Lint or Length of Staple?

Recently a great deal has been said about the importance of improving the length and other spinning qualities of the cotton fibre. Much advice has been given to farmers about the large profits realized from growing Lone Star Cotton and other extra staple varieties.

The Ferguson Seed Farms have been breeding and growing Lone Star Cotton for many years, and have probably done more than anyone else to spread and popularize this splendid variety. Extra staple is important, but it remains for farmers to finally decide if the case has been over-enthusiastically described by some government cotton staple propagandist who evidently spend more time with cotton buyers and spinner's agents than they do ascertaining what the farmer gets for his labor. For example:

Better Staple of Lone Star will usually bring a premium of one-half to four cents per pound over common cotton. This is \$2.50 to \$20.00 per bale, or \$1.25 to \$10.00 extra per acre, where the yield is one-half bale per

acre. This premium is usually available only when the grade is "midling" or better.

Better Linting. All our varieties, including the Lone Star, give lint turn-outs of 35% to 42%, which is normally 2 to 5 per cent better than common cotton. This is increasing the lint turn-out approximately 30 to 75 pounds per bale, worth at only 30c per pound, \$7.00 to \$12.50 more per bale. For a yield of one-half bale per acre this alone amounts to \$4.50 to \$11.25 per acre premium for turn-out.

Better Yields of lint cotton per acre increase the returns more rapidly. 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 pages 16 and 17) it is asy to see that increased field yields is relatively more important. It runs to money faster.

Ferguson Triumph No. 406

A New Strain of Triumph Producing Better Lint, Larger Bolls, Better Gin Turnout and More Storm Proof

Happiness is the greatest thing that men strive for. We seek prosperity as a means of purchasing those comforts that bring a feeling of security and contentment. Just as others have longed to do, so too, 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%, (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 TRIUMPH NO. 406 is a better cotton than Ferguson's Mebane Triumph reported on by the Experiment Stations as being 15.3% better yielder than the originator's seed. Certainly Ferguson's Triumph No. 406 is 20% 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 25 pounds of lint cotton per acre at present prices.

FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 was "introduced" last year (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 and lint,—38 to 41%.

"Conditions of Introductory Sales. In order that 'lots of folks' may see this superior new strain growing in their own communities, we will sell a limited quantity at \$5.00 per bushel under these conditions: only one bushel to a customer, one customer to a community and agreement of purchaser to report results of his field yields, giving turnout and quality of staple, to us at end of harvest."

We could make this description a page long describing the peculiarities of the stalks, bolls, lint, be-

havior in field, and tell you how it has pleased those who bought the "introduction bushels" last year. Looking over the list of purchasers they seem to be largely old customers of Ferguson Seed Farms,—men and women who, reasoning from experience with our seeds have come to believe that we are "sincere" in our descriptions, if "not always wise."

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 Tests
FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406.....	\$205.14	\$176.05
OUR 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 11.4% and 15.3%, equal to 26.7% 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.

GRADES AND PRICES. In brief, FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406 "looks" much like ordinary MEBANE TRIUMPH Cotton seed, but it's "just better." We have increased the stock to a fair supply this year and offer a limited amount of seed for sale, but not more than 100 bushels to any one man or firm. The price will be \$7.50 for 50 pounds; \$15.00 per 100 pounds. This is equivalent to \$4.85 and \$4.75 per bushel. For simplicity's sake we have quit selling "by bushels." It's useless. Nearly everything you buy and sell is by weighed pounds. In a couple of years we hope to have enough seed to "go around" without any "limits" on the size of the sales.



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

Lone Star Cotton

We were the first to start private breeding blocks of LONE STAR cotton, and since our beginning in 1909 we have continued our work for the improvement of this variety.

We have done more to popularize and distribute LONE STAR cotton over the Southwest than all others combined, not excepting the U. S. Department of Agriculture itself. We believe in LONE STAR cotton, and for many years have widely advertised its advantages. Its general use throughout the Southwest has resulted largely from the excellent results produced by our seed.

Shortly after the variety was originated, we introduced LONE STAR cotton into our trial grounds. Here we observed and tested LONE STAR cotton. We were so profoundly impressed by the results of these first tests made eleven years ago, that more extensive study and investigations were undertaken. We became convinced beyond a doubt that LONE STAR had several superior qual-

ities over the variety that was then recognized as the leading standard variety (Mebane Triumph), and deserved to become more widely grown. In introducing LONE STAR cotton seed to our customers, eight years ago, we described its advantages as here given. The many letters received from our customers bear out the claims we have made.

Many Old Customers in sending in their orders for fresh stocks of LONE STAR cotton advise that they have sold the seed out of their crops to their neighbors who bought because they were convinced by seeing it in their fields.

Many sections of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas have become so thoroughly convinced that this variety is best for them that they are ordering fresh stocks in large quantities every year. Some of the largest cotton growers, men with large plantations of several thousand acres, are planting their entire crop to LONE STAR.

Good Points of Lone Star

We have offered THE FACTS to prove that WE HAVE an exceptionally good yielding strain of MEBANE TRIUMPH. In general, however, LONE STAR has these specified advantages:

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. Second, extra storm-proof quality PROTECTS the GRADE, because the locks do not get "stringed out" to dangle in the air and catch the dust, producing what the buyers call blue or smoked cotton. Sometimes labor is scarce or weather is bad and the crop cannot be picked. You need not worry, if you have our LONE STAR, for you will be able to pick all the cotton out of the boll—not off the ground, as too often results with ordinary cotton.

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.

The grade on 172 bales of season run LONE STAR averaged more than a full grade better than the grade on 102 bales of Mebane Triumph. The classing was done with extreme care by three expert cotton classers especially employed, who made a study of these bales by number without knowing their origin.

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.

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. **Extra long, strong staple.** A very desirable quality, and our cotton buyers are learning to pay a premium for LONE STAR staple. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Cotton Markets, advises that cotton buyers are not paying the farmers the full premium that they should receive for LONE STAR staple.

European cotton spinners pay a premium for "Texas Middling." The general use of LONE STAR will greatly increase the amount of the premiums for Texas staple.

7. **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 1/2c to 5c per pound. This is equal to \$2.50 to \$25.00 per bale extra.

Communities that have found their cotton prices lowered because of large amounts of Half and Half cotton can mend their ways and get extra money by introducing LONE STAR.

Lone Star Cotton Best By Test

33 TESTS OF LONE STAR AND ROWDEN BY THE ARKANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION

Figures are for dollars per acre Lint and Seed

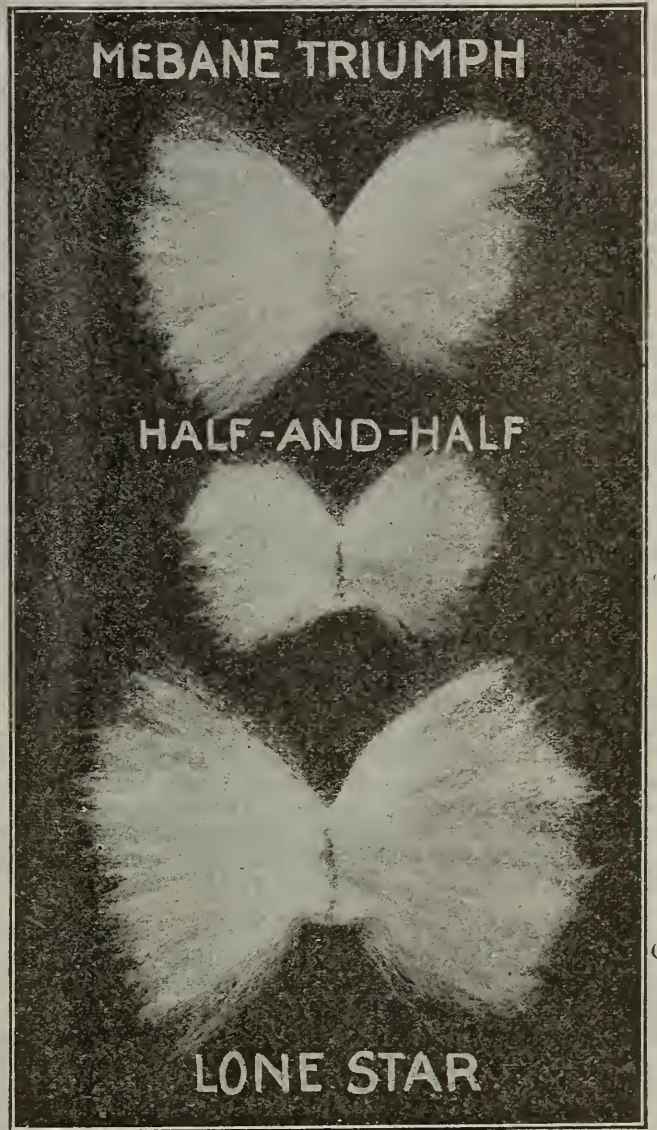
Station and year of test.	Lone Star	Rowden	Station and year of test.	Lone Star	Rowden
Scott 1917	\$116.44	\$99.72	Jef'son Co. 1917	\$89.92	\$98.98
Scotts 1916	125.21	124.61	Jef'son Co. 1917	86.42	82.54
Van Buren 1917	160.13	145.01	Lincoln Co. 1917	201.93	171.92
Mena 1916	43.22	43.05	Faulkner Co. 1917	59.65	61.76
Mena 1915	14.91	18.02	Dallas Co. 1917	56.18	65.82
Mena 1914	16.97	18.89	Drew Co. 1917	131.12	110.40
Mena 1913	38.19	33.35	Drew Co. 1917	70.72	72.36
Wynne 1917	80.17	61.03	Drew Co. 1916	62.64	60.43
Marianna 1915	74.61	70.84	Ouachita Co. 1917	81.16	93.03
Marianna 1914	57.38	64.99	Little River 1917	266.09	211.10
Marianna 1913	55.98	57.21	Little River 1917	181.51	147.03
Clay County 1917	39.66	52.93	Scotts. 1918	199.71	176.98
Crit'den Co. 1917	10.94	14.26	Scotts. 1918	192.02	160.44
Cross Co. 1916	69.26	59.52	Van Buren 1918	224.87	208.24
Green Co. 1916	112.50	116.46	Burdette 1918	129.29	137.22
Jef'son Co. 1916	85.58	98.13	Scotts. 1918	176.85	154.39
Jef'son Co. 1916	41.06	30.31			

Average of crops in 33 tests.....\$101.58 \$94.58

Gain of Lone Star over Rowden in 33 tests..\$7.00 per acre

LONE STAR is the only well established variety except Rowden which produces lint in the intermediate class (11-16—11-8). These two varieties have been in 33 tests together in Arkansas. See table above. Seed of both varieties were secured from various representative sources. In these 33 competitive Government tests LONE STAR has made more than Rowden 19 times. The average amount of cotton produced by LONE STAR was worth \$7.00 more per acre than Rowden. LONE STAR, as a variety, is better than Rowden by \$7.00 per acre, \$70.00 for 10 acres, \$350.00 on 50 acres or \$700.00 on 100 acres.

LONE STAR STOOD FIRST in a test of 15 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 Length of Fiber in Cotton is Important
The above cut shows the staple of MEBANE TRIUMPH, usually ranging from 1 inch to 1 1/8 inch long; Half and Half from 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch, and LONE STAR from 1 1-16 to 1 3-16 inch 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.

GRADES AND PRICES ON LONE STAR.

It is usual to plant 15 to 20 pounds of seed to the acre. Ten pounds is sufficient if properly put in. We offer two grades put up in 10-lb. bags, 25-lb. bags, and 50-lb. bags, and 100-lb. bags. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the seal and certificate are absent the seed are not Certified Pedigreed Seed. Watch for the seals. We quote subject to changes:

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ELITE PEDIGREED SEED selected from progeny of proven "High yielding strains," descending from high yielding "Mother Plants" from our breeding blocks. When we have surplus to spare we offer it at: 10-lb. bags, \$1.50; 25-lb. bags, \$4.50; 50-lb. bag, \$6.50; 100-lb. bag, \$12.50; 1,000 lbs. or more, \$12.25 per 100 lbs.

New Boykin Cotton A New Variety Having Many Good Qualities

A Mutation From Mebane Triumph Quite Superior to Its Parent

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.

Comparative Yields and Quality

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 A 7-11 produced 18¼ 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% 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%, with the different stalks averaging from 36% to 40%. We propagated only the best linting selection and now the general field average is close to 39% lint. One field of 15 acres made 17½ bales, averaging over 500 pounds, and slightly above 40% lint. In its present state of development 40 to 42% of lint are frequent.

NEW BOYKIN COTTON STOOD FIRST in an average of 3 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 standard 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 Scotts, 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.

Customers' 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% to upwards of 40%. All who raised seed are going to plant them another year. Many have already ordered additional supplies. Here are a few reports with telegraphic brevity:

Two and One-half Bales From One Peck Seed. "Bought one peck of seed; planted 3½ acres, checked 2 stalks to the hill; will get 2½ bales. It sure is an early, rapid fruiting cotton."—R. G. Love, Prosper, Texas.

Yields the Best I Ever Had. "Bolls very large, easy to pick, gins out 40 per cent lint and better, and yields the best I have ever had. Well pleased. Will plant no other."—J. H. Stewart, Lodi, Texas.

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:

Tests of New Boykin and Two Other Well Known Standard Varieties

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

Average Increase of NEW BOYKIN over CLEVELAND, \$11.06 per acre; over ROWDEN, \$11.58 per acre.

New Boykin Will Pay You. In the above tests by the Arkansas Experiment Station the three varieties were grown side by side under identical conditions. The differences in the value of the seed and lint produced were due to the difference in the ability of the varieties to "deliver the goods."

New Boykin produced an average of \$11.32 per acre more than the other two varieties. And they are considered "Standard" high yielding varieties. This increase is worth \$226.40 on a 20-acre crop; \$556.00 on 50 acres, and \$1,132.00 on a 100-acre crop. These increases will be practically doubled if the comparison is made with scrub or "gin run" seed.



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.



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
Condi-
tions.

Breeding Up Small Grains

Pedigreed Strains

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."



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.

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

An improved 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, Rye and Barley and still we are not ready to market Pedigreed strains of any of these grains which will be a worthy companion to FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS, SURCROPPER CORN, CHISHOLM CORN, FERGUSON YELLOW DENT.

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.

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 own 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.



Prices on Seed Grains

Our Selected, Re-cleaned and Graded seeds are cheaper in the long run than thrasher-run seed at even milling prices. This is because we give extra care to growing, to preserving a higher degree of purity, to treatment of stock seeds to reduce smut, and to the special re-cleaning and grading. (See page 3.) We use this extra care because it is generally accepted to be worth more than it costs to grain growers.

The price of good seed is necessarily slightly higher, but our large scale operations permit us to keep it as low as possible. The appreciation of our policy is indicated by the demand for Ferguson's Seeds. Our customers know that the value exceeds the price.

Speaking From Experience

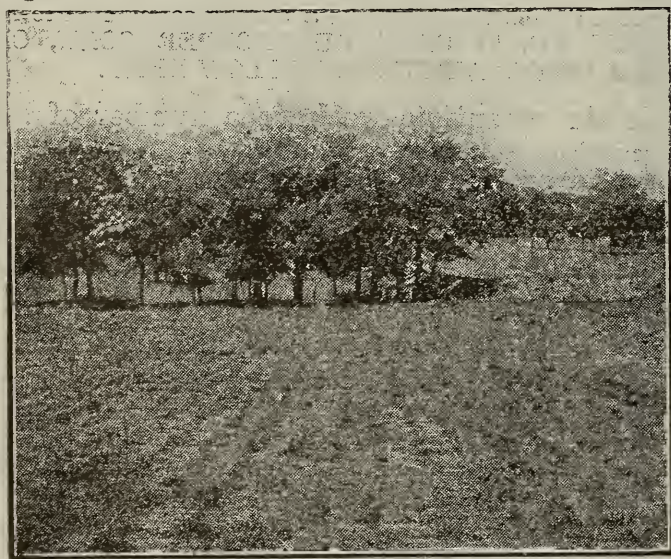
MADE "23" BUSHELS AND \$49.00 AN ACRE MORE. "Here is my report on your Ferguson No. 71 Oats bought of you. I sowed two bushels per acre. Ferguson No. 71 Oats yielded 63 bushels per acre. My neighbor sowed 3½ bu. per acre Common Oats and made 40 bushels an acre, making a gain of 23 bushels per acre for Ferguson No. 71 Oats. The threshermen said they were the best Oats they had threshed, that the grain was heavier. There was not smut in my Ferguson No. 71 Oats, but some noticeable in the Common Oats. All my Oats are spoken for by neighbors for seed who saw them growing. Common Oats are worth only 60c or 40c per bushel less. Here is my profit account:

Gain on 63 bushels at 40c bushel extra.....	\$25.00
Gain on 23 bushels at 60c extra yield.....	13.80

My Profit per acre -----\$49.00

It has paid me to buy these Oats and my neighbors will be profited by planting them."—Lee Shields, Allen, Texas.

MADE 86½ BUSHELS AND SOLD ALL FOR SEED. "I bought 55 bushels, sowed on 30 acres and harvested 2,600 bushels or 86.6 bushels per acre. I sold all of them at the thrasher for seed at 10c per bushel above the market. They are the most uniform Oats I ever saw grow. It certainly pays to get them for seed. All my oats were Ferguson No. 71 Oats, but the rest had been run for several years and had smut in them."—R. S. Mote, R. No. 2, Moody, Texas.



HEAD ROW NURSERY TEST FERGUSON No. 71 OATS

The Seed from a single selected head are planted in a row, one grain in a place, one foot apart. As a means of finding out the best yielding plants, resistance to rust and drought, stiffness of straw and good quality in the grain, compare this method with the old-fashioned fanning mill.

BARLEY and RYE

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. It weighs 48 pounds to the bushel and its feeding value is only a little less than corn. As a winter grazing for hogs and other stock it is unequalled. Sow early on well-drained land at the rate of 5 to 7 pecks per acre, depending upon condition of the seed bed and the time of seeding. Early seeding on a good seed bed should not require over 5 pecks.

Texas Winter Barley

This is the barley most generally grown in Texas and Oklahoma. It is scarcely distinguishable from Tennessee Winter Barley, but when grown side by side, it seems to stand the winters better. We offer re-cleaned seed of Texas Winter Barley grown on our own 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.

Beardless Spring Barley

This is a variety of spring barley that seems to be giving general satisfaction as a quick maturing spring grain crop. We have not tested it sufficiently to say whether or not it is better and more profitable than spring sown Ferguson No. 71 Oats, or the common Texas Red Oats. Write for information if specially interested in seed.

Seed Rye

Rye is grown in many sections of the Southwest for winter grazing and as a winter covering to protect the soil from washing. For a yield of grain, however, it is less sure and safe in this section than Wheat, Barley and Oats. For this reason we grow no Rye ourselves, but purchase a supply for our customers who desire it. This seed is double re-cleaned and graded before being shipped out, the same as our Oats, Wheat and Barley.

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

BEST OATS FOR OKLAHOMA. "I planted 150 bushels Ferguson No. 71 Oats on 75 acres and consider the crop 100% better than the Common Red Oats. They are the best Oats for Oklahoma that we have ever tried."—Eckelkamp Brothers Hardware Co., Eufala, Oklahoma.

MADE ¼ MORE BUSHELS; SPLENDID QUALITY. "Ferguson No. 71 Oats sown, same time and right side-by-side Common Red Oats was a decidedly remarkable contrast, worth ¼ more. Quality was splendid."—F. D. McLaughlin, R. No. 2, Box 53, Fort Worth, Texas.



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

Fulcaster Wheat

Bearded. Chaff White.
Ripens—early. Straw—stout, stiff.
An Old and World Wide Popular Variety. Grain—long berry type, dark red.

In tests made at the Experiment Stations in Texas and adjacent states, the varieties belonging to the Fulcaster and Mediterranean type have proven to be the safest and heaviest yielders. The Fulcaster type has proven to be the most reliable in the station tests and with the progressive wheat growers.

Fulcaster Wheat is widely grown in the Southwest and North. It should be more widely grown because it is really a good variety and of great adaptability. It is a great stand-by wheat. It is bearded, early ripening, white chaff, with red berries that belong to the long berry type, large and plump.

Does Well on Both Poor and Rich Soils

There are few varieties said to be as adaptable to so many types of thin and rich soils and varied climates. On thin soils Fulcaster will produce a satisfactory crop of straw and a surprising crop of grain. A peculiarity of Fulcaster is that it produces a full sized berry

of excellent quality and heavy test grown on light grain lands, thus insuring high prices for the crop. On the black lands it does especially well. Because of this it is considered a safe variety and is popular in every wheat growing country.

Fulcaster is largely grown in Denton and Grayson counties, the two leading grain growing counties in the Southwest. We ourselves are growing more Fulcaster wheat than any other variety. This is the most positive recommendation we can give it.

Our Fulcaster stock seeds are grown with great care, and we have made every reasonable effort to be sure that we are growing the best strain of Fulcaster to be had.

Prices: Recleaned and graded seed in stout sacks, grown from seeds on our own stock-seed fields, with Ferguson Seed Farms' care throughout. See August price list and Fall Catalog for prices and grades.

Grayson Mediterranean

Southwestern Standard for Soft Wheat

Bearded. Chaff—Brown.
Straw—stiff. Ripens—medium early.
Grain—long, plump, dark brown.

This variety is generally regarded as the best soft wheat for the Southwest. At least, most of the wheat grown in the Southwest is grown under this name. However, inspection of the wheats in the fields show that the wheat commonly planted as Mediterranean is badly mixed, showing chaff of several colors, whereas it should be brown. The wheat grains are of varying texture also. This unfortunate condition results from growing thresher-run wheat for several generations. It is about time that we Southwestern farmers wake up and watch our own interests.

We have several strains of Mediterranean

which, while not pure, are probably the best that are to be had for the Southwest. They are thoroughly acclimated, having been grown for twenty years or more in Grayson County, a county where wheat has long been extensively grown, and much attention is given to securing good seed.

Prices for Mediterranean Seed Wheat, grown from selected lots of seed, known to have long records of proven successes on the wheat farms of the Southwest; seed double re-cleaned on special seed wheat machines, removing the chaffy, light, and small grains, and leaving only the best and plumper grains for seed. See August price list and Fall Catalog.

Hard Spring Wheat

About thirty years ago Nicaragua, a variety of hard spring wheat, was widely and extensively grown over the Southwest. Because of its good yielding qualities, its ability to withstand drouth and resist rust, it soon came to be the wheat generally grown; and the old-fashioned custom mills had steady runs grinding nothing but Nicaragua Wheat. Later the farmers quit raising wheat throughout Central Texas and bought flour made from northern wheat. Now, with the increasing values of wheat we have again come to grow this hard spring wheat and several other varieties, also belonging to the Durum type. They are tall growing, with broad, smooth leaves and the heads are so heavily bearded that they resemble some varieties of barley. The grains are large, pointed at both ends, and semi-translucent, due to the large horny endosperm and low content of starch.

The names for the different varieties of Durum Wheat have been handled rather carelessly and until the correct name is determined we prefer to sell simply as "Hard Spring Wheat." The seed we have has made good yields of wheat and it has been nicely cleaned and graded. See current price list. If you want a large quantity of spring wheat of any particular variety write for prices and special information.

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.

MADE 25 BUSHEL 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 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, Porter, Oklahoma, R. No. 3.

FERGUSON

A New Variety Improved by Seventeen



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 have found that this has 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 cost 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 BUSHEL; 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, R. F. D. No. 4, Grandview, 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, Hollister, Oklahoma.

"From several years' experience and observation with Ferguson 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. Lovelace, M. D., Speegleville, Texas.

No. 71 OATS

Years Head-to-row Pedigree Breeding

"BEST OATS I EVER PLANTED." "Ferguson No. 71 Oats are the best Oats I ever planted. Planted 10 acres with 15 bushels; got a good stand, stooled freely, went through the winter fine, made a better yield and better quality than the common Red Oats."—Otis Wardlow, R. No. 1, McCaskier, Ark.

BEST OATS IN THE COMMUNITY. "Sowed 1½ bushels per acre and made the best oats in the community. The yield was 1-3 better. They are the best Oats I have ever planted."—M. L. Pierce, Millsap, Texas.



FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS



HIS OWN TEXAS RED OATS

Mr. Armstrong Grows Two Kinds of Red Oats

Mr. Armstrong is a large Oat grower and has "tried" FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS three seasons. This first crop pleased him but fearing that it was a "happen so" he must again try his own oats that he had been proudly growing for 23 years. The above photographs, taken at his request, are to "show" how he gained 38 bushels per acre. He says, "I figure that I lost \$2,000 this year by not having all my oats in the best improved seed."

Origin of Ferguson No. 71 Oats

For Forty Years or More farmers have been planting thresher run Texas Red Oats. This means the average of all the oats that grew in the fields.

If for forty years farmers made no selections, —just took herd-run of an original good stock of dairy cattle,—what kind of milk cows would they have?

If for 17 generations you tested your cows and systematically selected the best milk and butter producers, what quality of milk cows would you likely have?

For 17 generations A. M. Ferguson has been selecting the best individual oat stools by the hundreds, and then testing them by growing side-by-side in adjacent drills, in order to locate the best stocks for seeds. Only those having superior qualities are saved for seed. He was nine years locating the selection which he named FERGUSON No. 71 OATS. It has been improved every year since. It, therefore, is not difficult to understand why so many farmers have found FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS to be better than the common Red Oats.

OAT SMUT IS A ROBBER. Ferguson Seed Farms not only give you well bred but healthy seed. Few farmers realize just how much they lose by the "robber fungus" or smut that blasts the heads from many stools.

It often destroys 3 to 20%, and usually 5 to 12% of the crop. If you closely examined "your neighbors'" oat fields about ten days before harvest you likely observed many dwarfed plants with smutty heads producing no grain. (See photo below.)

We Kill the Robber. Our treated seed will reduce this loss in your crop. Every bushel of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS shipped to our customers is treated with a formula according to the new Government method. Several Government investigations made at Sherman showed that this treatment saved from 3 to 13% of the crop in fields planted with our treated seed when compared to nearby fields planted with untreated seed.

This means a saving of one to five bushels per acre on a crop averaging only 40 bushels per acre. This alone will more than pay any difference in costs between Certified Pedigreed Seed and untreated seed.

DOUBLE RE-CLEANED SEEDS. (See illustration on page 3.) FERGUSON No. 71 OATS are double re-cleaned by being run over two powerful motor driven seed cleaning machines to remove cracked, broken, shriveled and immature grains, which are valueless for seed purposes, as well as to remove practically all the chaff, straw and weed seeds. They test 34 to 42 pounds to the bushel. The appearance and test of these seed must convince you that they are as good as you ever hope to plant, or you will return them at our expense under "Our Stringless Guarantee."

Seed Cost No More Per Acre than ordinary oats. They may cost you more per bushel, but it requires not over 45 to 64 pounds 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 75 to 120 pounds to the acre in order to secure a good stand. There is thus a practical saving in seed of 20 to 60 pounds per acre, which will more than offset the slight extra cost of the improved seed.

PRICES: Certified Pedigreed Seed. In 100- and 125-lb. bags, Smut treated, re-cleaned and graded seed, \$5.20 per 100 lbs.; 1,000-lb. lots and up, \$5.10 per 100 lbs.; \$5.00 per 100 lbs. Special prices on larger quantities.

Smuted Stools Are Worse Than Weeds in Your Grain





Because of their drouth-resistant habits and wonderful recuperative powers, the sorghums occupy a position of vast importance in the Southwest. Drouth and heat conditions that will permanently stunt the growth of corn may cause the sorghums to stop growing, but they will recover quickly when these conditions pass and the soil again becomes moist. The sorghums are, therefore, not only well suited to regions having a limited or irregular rainfall, but are especially valuable for spring and summer planting in the humid sections. They are the main dependence for "feed crops" in the western portions of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

The habits of growth and the sugar content of the sorghums divides them naturally into two groups, (1) those

that are grown especially for the grain they will produce, and (2) those that are particularly desirable as hay and forage plants and for syrup making. The former are known as the Grain Sorghums and the latter as Sweet Sorghums.

GRADES AND PRICES: All the Sweet Sorghum varieties are widely grown for hay, forage or "feed crops," and to make ensilage for silos. Seed for these purposes are usually less carefully selected than seed used for growing syrup, and sell at prices which do not encourage special attention to improvement. We will be glad to quote special prices on Sorghum seed for hay and silage purposes. Secure current issues of Ferguson's Seed Current. It's Free for the asking.

Grain 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.

Hegari A very early, good maturing, drouth-resisting grain sorghum that is preferred to Milo or Kafir by many growers. Small lots Postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 20 lbs., \$2.25.

Feterita A variety of non-sacchrine 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 Broom 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.

Darso Is a new Grain Sorghum with low-growing, sweet, juicy stems showing 12 to 13 per cent sugar in the juice. It has been used to make syrup, but is more satisfactory as a grain, forage, or ensilage crop. The stalk being sweet makes it an excellent roughage crop. Stock eat the entire stalk. It is becoming popular as a grain producer, many farmers reporting that it has made nearly twice as much as Milo, Kafir or Feterita. It grows dwarf and can be cut with a header. If you grow Grain Sorghums do not hesitate to give Darso a trial. It will please you. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 25c; 6 Lbs., \$1.00; 10 Lbs., \$1.50. Send for bulk prices not prepaid.

NOTE ON PRICES—The above are Post-paid prices. If seeds are to be sent by freight or express at your expense, you may deduct 5c per pound from the above prices.



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.

Sweet Sorghums or Cane

The Sweet Sorghums are distinguished from Grain Sorghums by the sweet juices contained in the stems and their forage producing habits. While the juices are used in making syrups, the principal value of the Sweet Sorghums lie in their forage producing qualities. The early varieties will mature wherever corn will ripen. All kinds of livestock are fond of the Sweet Sorghum hays and pastures. Write for prices on seed for forage plantings.

SYRUP SORGHUM SEED. We have been giving special attention to the seed needs of syrup sorghum producers and have secured some strains that have been carefully selected and improved for this purpose. These seed only are quoted in this catalog. Write for special prices on larger quantities of either syrup or forage sorghum seeds. See Ferguson's Seed Current for later announcements on special syrup seeds.

Black Amber Sorghum An old and well know variety, grown in many parts of the South and Southwest for hay and sometimes for sorghum. We do not especially recommend it for sorghum, however, as there are other varieties which will make much more sorghum per acre. It is early or quick maturing and has a flavor that is attractive. Small lots postpaid, 3 Lbs., \$1.00; 10 Lbs., \$3.00; 20 Lbs., \$5.00.

Coleman's Orange Sorghum Is also an old and popular variety in many sections of the country. Planted for both hay and syrup. It is a favorite in some of the Northern States on account of its earliness. Small lots postpaid: 5 Lbs., \$1.00; 10 Lbs., \$3.00; 20 Lbs., \$5.00.

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 surgery substances, good for silage and often planted for sorghum syrup. It grows five to six feet high. Is a good drouth-resister. Small lots postpaid: 3 Lbs., \$1.00; 10 Lbs., \$3.00; 20 Lbs., \$5.00.

Honey Drip Sorghum Also improperly named "Seeded Japanese Ribbon Cane." It has long slender reddish heads and matures in 120 to 125 days and is especially desirable for syrup 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 syrup. 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 is just as good for syrup or silage under either name, but Ferguson Seed Farms believe that seeds should be sold under their proper 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 syrup or silage. Small lots postpaid: 3 Lbs., 90c; 10 Lbs., \$2.50; 20 Lbs., \$4.25.

Crookneck or Gooseneck Sorghum "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Is an old and well known Sweet Sorghum and is highly prized by Sorghum syrup makers for its rank and vigorous growth and heavy juicy stalk, which produces a large yield of syrup. 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.

Broom Corn

Broom Corn has proved to be a very profitable crop, in many sections of the Southwest, especially Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. In many cases farmers have paid for their farm with one crop of Broom Corn. The average yield per acre is about one-third of a ton of brush and 30 to 50 bushels of seed. The brush usually sells (for Standard) from \$300.00 to \$550.00 per ton. The seed is worth almost as much as Oats for feed.

Standard Evergreen Broom Corn

The highest quality of Broom Corn,

both brush and seed is raised in Central Illinois where they have made a specialty of raising Broom Corn for years. Our Standard variety comes from the heart of the Broom Corn district, from a Broom Corn seed grower who is widely recognized for the high quality of his seed. This is the variety that has made Central Oklahoma famous as a large producer of Broom Corn brush. Farmers growing the Standard Evergreen variety realize the highest prices paid for their brush each year. It grows 10 to 12 feet tall; has a long fine green fibre which does not get red in the field. Our Illinois grown seed of this variety is the best that it is possible to procure. Small lots postpaid: 3 Lbs., \$1.00; 10 Lbs., \$2.75; 20 Lbs., \$4.50.

Southwestern Standard

We can supply seed from native stocks of Standard Broom Corn grown from extra choice strains. Write for list of Broom Corn Seeds.

Dwarf Broom Corn

In Western Oklahoma and Texas Panhandle the Dwarf variety of

Broom Corn is raised almost exclusively as it seems best suited to the soil and climatic conditions of these sections. It is earlier than the Standard and is usually sufficiently matured to insure a crop when the hot dry weather of July comes. It is strong growing and very productive; grows about 5 foot high, which makes it easily handled. It has long, well fibred brush. Our seed of this variety comes from a grower in Oklahoma who has specialized in growing Dwarf Broom Corn for seed for a great many years. We find this seed produces the highest quality of dwarf broom brush. Small lots postpaid: 1 Lb., 20c; 10 Lbs., \$1.35; 20 Lbs., \$2.25.

Millet

Golden Millet

Sometimes called "Liberty Millet," is a variety formerly called "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 for this variety. Small lots postpaid: 5 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$1.35; 20 Lbs., \$2.50. See Ferguson's Seed Current for fob prices on large lots.

Proso, Hog or Manitoba Millet

These seed 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 ripen 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: 2 Lbs., 25c; 10 Lbs., \$1.35; 20 Lbs., \$2.50.



Grasses and Clovers

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 past; 8 pounds per acre. Postpaid: 1 Lb., 75c; 5 Lbs., \$3.50. For prices on larger lots ask for Ferguson's Seed Current.

Rescue Grass

This is a native winter growing Texas grass. It is splendid for winter pasture. See our summer price list for prices. Sow in July or August at rate of 30 to 40 lbs. seed per acre. Those who have tried it say it is a success. By not grazing too close it will re-seed itself and get started on your place. Never becomes a pest. Always a blessing to your pasture stock in winter seasons. Postpaid: 1 Lb., 35c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00; not postpaid, 1 Lb., 30c; 10 Lbs., \$2.75. Write for prices on larger lots.

Write for booklet giving special information and current prices on crops listed on this page.

The Money Value of Ferguson's Bred-Up Seeds Compared with The Best Yielding Crib-Bred Customers' Seed

It's Not
What We Say
That Counts.

Here are the average figures of many Government tests that tell you how much your profit will be if you plant Ferguson's Certified Bred-Up Seed Corn in place of the 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" (See page 4). If the comparison were made with the seed of those who did not win, it would indicate even larger profits for the use of Pedigreed Seed.

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 8 times the "Profits per acre," because a bushel plants approximately 8 acres— or \$16.24 for FERGUSON YELLOW DENT, \$26.08 for CHISHOLM and \$24.88 for SURCROPPER.

Impartial Government

Tests

Furnish the

Facts

That Prove the Good

Quality of Our

Bred-Up Seeds

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
Profit per acre.....		\$2.03		\$3.26		\$3.11
Profits per bushel of seed		\$16.24		\$26.08		\$24.88

Miscellaneous Grasses and Clovers

- Rhodes Grass. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$7.00.
- Kentucky Blue Grass. Fancy. Postpaid, 5 Lbs., \$2.00.
- Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 35c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.
- White, or Lawn Clover. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 75c; 5 Lbs., \$3.75.
- Johnson Grass. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 40c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00. Large lots see below.
- Orchard Grass. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 40c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.
- Rye Grass. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 35c; 10 Lbs., \$3.00.
- Japan Clover or Lespedeza. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$7.00.
- Stock Beets and Carrots. See page 3.

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.

Spanish Peanuts. There are several types of the Spanish variety that need to be carefully studied and improved. We are beginning this work. At present the principal distinction in quality is the size and soundness of the nuts. It is important to have a good strain of peanuts to make the best crops. Only nuts of good germination quality should be used for seed. Send for Ferguson's Price Current.

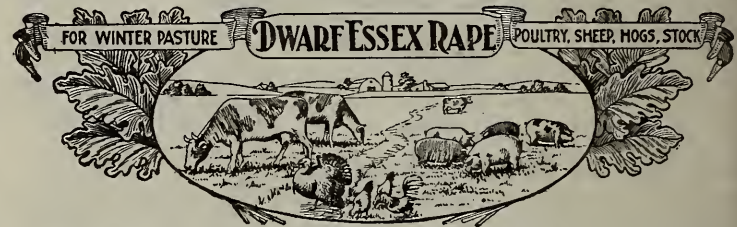
Cow Peas

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. Send for special quotation on large orders. We can usually furnish the following varieties and often others:

Blackeyes, New Era or Wild Goose, Brabham, Whippoorwill, Clay, Wonderful or Unknown and Mixed Cow Peas.

The market is unsettled when catalog goes to press. For prices see Ferguson's Seed Current which will be mailed you upon request.



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 pound, 35c; 10 Lbs. to 20 Lbs. to 4th zone, 30c per Lb. Not prepaid, by freight or express, 10 Lbs., \$2.50; 50 Lbs. \$8.50; 100 Lbs., \$17.00.

Soy Beans Give Them a Trial

It is because we Southwesterners are generally short on feed that we keep working on the feed crops of the Southwest. We want you to try out this crop. There are a great many varieties. We have had quite a number under test and among the many promising sorts are the following: The descriptions are taken largely from Farmers' Bulletin No. 973, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Every farmer should send for a copy of this free bulletin. Prices: See Ferguson's Price Current.

Mammoth Yellow. The Mammoth is the standard commercial late variety, more extensively grown at the present time than any other. It yields well both in grain and forage, but for grain it cannot be expected to mature north of Virginia and Tennessee and Oklahoma. As forage, however, it can be utilized much farther north. Plants erect, taller growing than the Brown, broad leaves, very drought resistant, medium sized yellow seeds, easy to harvest as it is very erect growing.

Velvet Beans

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 April or May 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., \$2.00; by freight or express, not prepaid, write for 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., \$1.75; by express or freight not prepaid, 10 Lbs., \$1.00.

Florida Speckled or Late. This is the variety first introduced. Very vigorous and rank. Makes excellent porch vines. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 25c; 10 Lbs., \$2.00. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 Lbs., \$1.00.

Greatest Money- Making Crop

Alfalfa

For the South- western Farmer

Ever farm ought to produce its own feed. It can usually be produced cheaper on the farm where it is fed, than it can be produced, sold, shipped and resold and delivered from some other farm.

Alfalfa, Sudan and Sorghums are the great, safe, profitable feed crops for the Southwestern farmer.

Alfalfa is a Drouth Resister because it has long deep tap roots. Best results (and they are good results) are obtained when planted on well drained and fertile soils. Alfalfa will give a full measure of profitable returns on the best acres on the farm.

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.

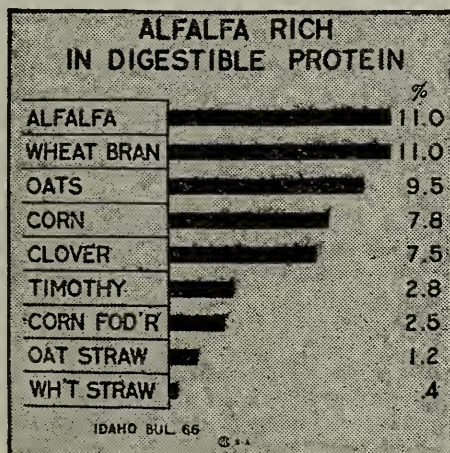


Inoculating the Soil. Alfalfa, like other legumes, thrives best when the nitrogen fixing bacteria are producing the root nodules. These bacteria naturally exist in nearly all good soils, but it is advisable to recognize that inoculation of the soil never hurts, is generally beneficial and sometimes essential. It is easy to do, either by using bacterial cultures or by inoculating the fields with soil from other Alfalfa fields. If you want to use the bacterial cultures, we will secure these

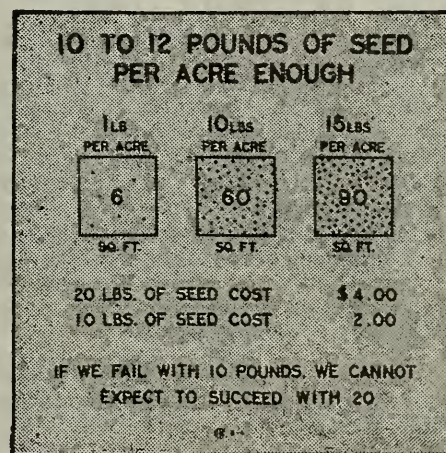
for you fresh from the laboratories, but we are partial to the soil method of inoculation.

How Much Seed to Sow. Seed may be drilled or broad-casted 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.

Protein is the food element which goes to the making of bone, muscle and milk. Alfalfa supplies this element needed to balance out hays and grains.



Sowing one pound of seed per acre means 6 seeds per square foot; 10 pounds means 60. One plant every four inches is ample. It is not more seed but better preparation of the seed bed that is needed.



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 any seed we send out are free from dodder, Johnson Grass or other harmful weed seed. Prices are variable. Send for Ferguson's Price Current for firm quotations. Samples and Special prices on large orders. We offer the following grades:

Ferguson Standard, representing the highest quality in purity, size, color, plumpness and germination that can be secured.

Southwestern Fancy, representing the best commercial grade, purity, test 98% or better and germination above 90 to 95% and of good quality, color, size and plumpness; good enough to please anyone.

Excellent Grades. Good seed, good quality, good germination, good in every way and always worth the money.

Lower Grades. We will not advise anyone to plant the lower grades of Alfalfa, but if you want to buy seed on the basis of "low price per pound" without a reliable purity or germination test, write to us. We usually keep some on hand, just so we can "show" people the advantage of the better seed.

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. See in great demand. Postpaid, 1 Lb., \$1.00. Send for quantity prices.

Sweet Clover

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 as follows:

White Blossom Sweet Clover—Postpaid, 2 Lbs., \$1.00; 10 Lbs., \$4.50; write for special or current prices on large lots by Express or Freight or see current issue of Ferguson's Seed Current.

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover—Postpaid: 2 Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs. \$3.00.

Bur Clover

Southern or Spotted Bur Clover

We offer seed of an extra hardy strain in the bur only, grown in the northern limits for this crop. Avoid seed of the California Bur Clover even if they are cheaper. It is not satisfactory, because lacking in hardiness. Seed in the bur are best, according to the recommendation of the specialists on Bur Clover in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We recommend that the burs be treated with hot water, according to the approval method recommended by the Government Specialists. This insures quicker and freer germination of the seed. Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre. See Bulletin No. 693, "Bur Clover," U. S. Department of Agriculture. Prices: One or more pounds postpaid, 50c per Lb.; by express or freight collect, 10 Lbs., \$2.50; 50 Lbs., \$12.50; 100 Lbs., \$22.00.



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.

It Is a Great Success as a 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. There is no crop that you can sow that will stand as much heavy grazing as Sudan Grass. 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. It possesses wonderful hay producing qualities, and for home consumption or on the market it is more than equal to the millets and native grass hays. Sudan produces from two to ten tons of hay to the acre. These figures may sound too big to be really true, but they are based on weighed crops reported by the Experiment Stations from all over the United States. Compared with the common hays of the Southwest, Sudan possesses a remarkably high acre feeding value.

Sudan Is Better Than Millet. 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.

Sudan Compared With Sorghums. The seed cost for sowing Sudan and the sorghums will be about the same. Sudan may be some 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 are equal to, if not superior to, the sorghums. Stock will eat Sudan hay just as freely and with less waste.

Good Crop Everywhere But Especially So in the Southwest. Sudan Grass is generally adapted to Southwestern conditions. Many sections are not suited to seed production, but large quantities of hay can be grown anywhere. In all sections from two to four cuttings of hay can be had. If you use hay, do not buy it. Grow Sudan. We do.

Matures a Hay Crop Quick. It makes a crop almost as quickly as millet and much sooner than sorghum. 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

Harvesting Sudan. If broadcasted, cut with a mower just like other hay grasses. It cures quickly and can be put into rows in a day or less time. It may then be baled or handled loose just as other hays. Sometimes it is cut and bundled with a grain binder. If drilled it may also be cut and bundled with a grain binder or corn harvester. It is best to cut Sudan in the boot stage, just before the heads appear. It is a very nutritious grass, as the government analyses prove it to be rich in protein and easily digestible.

To Sow Broadcast. Sow 10 to 20 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.

To Sow in Drills. Drill in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, using plates with small holes, usually about three-sixteenths 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 that is to be had. We specialize in Sudan and handle it in local and car lots in all grades. All seed 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., \$3.00; 20 Lbs., \$5.00, not beyond the 3d zone. By freight or express, not prepaid, 10 Lbs., \$2.50; 50 Lbs., \$11.50.

Send for Ferguson's Seed Current, for the latest prices on small and large lots and on cheaper grades of seed.



"Sudan is Un-excelled as a Pasture Grass for all kinds of Live Stock."—Courtesy Colo. Expt. Sta.

BY THIS SIGN YOU



KNOW THE QUALITY

FERGUSON'S SEEDS
ARE AS NEAR AS
YOUR MAIL BOX



No Matter Where You Live Ferguson's Seeds are as Close to You 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.

Ferguson Seed Farms is as near to you as your mail box. Write us today. We get your letters tomorrow and endeavor to ship you the seeds the same day your order is received.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds are 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.

Garden Seeds in LARGE LOTS will be quoted at special wholesale delivered prices if you will send us a full list of the varieties and quantities wanted. Large buyers of bulk Garden Seeds will find our stocks complete and prices in harmony with quality.

Field Seeds are QUOTED 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 below. 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.

Club Orders get the lower prices. Make up a club order with your neighbors, and take advantage of our quantity prices. They

Parcel Post Zone Rates

A glance at the map will show the zone you are in, measuring from Sherman or Oklahoma City (about 100 miles north of Sherman). If in doubt, ask your postmaster. The Parcel Post rates are as follows:

Zone	Distance from Sherman or Oklahoma City	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 60 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 Wax" and allow 1 pound extra for packing and sacks, as our seeds are put up net, which means "full weight."

will appreciate the saving as well as you. We can handle a large order cheaper and are glad to give you the saving.

C. O. D. and Charge Shipments. Customers ordering seeds by wire or phone may have them sent C. O. D. or with draft attached to bill of lading. The rush of the seed selling season is such that we can ill afford to spare the extra time required to handle accounts and we will therefore take it as 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. Any excess will come back to you promptly by return mail.

No Extra Charge for Bags except when cotton seamless bags are used. These are charged at cost.

If Errors or Mistakes Occur, tell us. Not others. They can 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.

Order Early so that you may take advantage of freight rates for shipping heavy seeds. We will make special efforts to take care of your order promptly at all times.

In an Emergency on account of floods, drouth, insects or a change in your cropping plans, you must have seeds immediately, call on us and we will give you hurry-up service. We will ship the seeds at once, or notify you if we cannot do so.

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

Note How Near You Are to Sherman and Oklahoma City



Quick Mails Make Near Neighbors of Us All



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

The Home Garden

Reduces the Grocery Bill, Becomes the Most Valuable Spot Around the Home and Brings Health With Enjoyment to All

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.

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, supervised 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 results 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 65c and a pleasant effort for enuf 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 \$800.00 to \$2,000 from the producer to the consumer of canned green beans. A Home Garden will save you 90% 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 \$16.06 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 foot by 20 foot 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.

The world owes you a good living, but you must produce it yourself. Start by ordering your seeds for the "Home Garden" today.

What Your Dining Room Wants and Why

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 bodily 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 freely 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% 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 nucleoproteins which have a tendency to form uric acid, and 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. Muskmelon and Watermelons are summertime staples the world over.



The Bottle Onion or Texas Yellow Globe is a very desirable variety for family gardens because it is hardy, thrifty and a good keeper.



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.** Frost hardy, early planted and with short growing period. Peas, Radish, Turnip, Kohl Rabi, Leaf Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach and Garden Cress. Also suitable for planting, in Late Summer and Early Fall. 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.

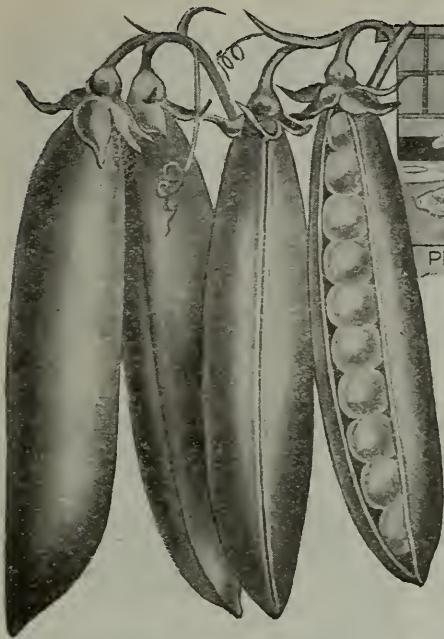
3. **Open Season Early Planted Vegetable.** Endure moderate extremes of cold or heat. Long growing period, favored by moist cool weather when young, but usually hardy in Summer temperatures when once they are established. Irish Potatoes, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, Onion, Asparagus and Rhubarb. Onion, Asparagus and Rhubarb. Fleishy 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	Classi- fication	Time to Plant	Days to Mature	Planting Distances	Seed per 100 Ft. Row	Success on Crops
				Rows x Drill		
Asparagus Roots	No. 3	Late fall or winter	1-2 years	48" x 12"		
Asparagus Seed	No. 3	Early winter	3-5 years	60 to 80		
Beans, Snap	No. 4	Spring and fall	40 to 65	18-30" x 3"	2 lbs.	Beets, Radishes
Beans, Pole	No. 4	Late spring	50 to 80	36-42" x 6"	2 lbs.	Okra
Beans, Bush Lima	No. 4	Early spring and fall	60 to 90	18" x 3"	2 lbs.	Cucumbers & melons
Beans, Pole Lima	No. 4	Early spring	60 to 80	36-40" x 6"	2 lbs.	
Beets, Early	No. 3	After severe frosts	60 to 80	24" x 2"	2 ozs.	Fall turnips
Beets, Stock	No. 3	After severe frosts	60 to 80	36" x 6"	2 ozs.	
Cabbage, Early	No. 2	Early fall and early spring	90 to 130	36" x 24"	1/4 oz.	Fall crops
Cabbage, Late	No. 2	Early fall	100 to 160	36" x 24"	1/4 oz.	
Carrot	No. 3	Late winter, early fall	75 to 110	14" x sow	1 oz.	
Cauliflower	No. 2	Same time as cabbage	100 to 130	36" x 18"	1 pkt.	Fall crops
Celery	No. 2	Early spring and fall	120 to 150	48" x 2"	1/2 oz.	
Chard	No. 3	After severe frosts	30 to 60	18" x 2"	2 ozs.	
Corn, Sweet	No. 4	After frost period	50 to 100	36" x 12-14"	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" x sow	1/2 oz.	
Cucumber	No. 4	After ground warms	60 to 80	48-60" x 24-36"	2/3 oz.	
Egg Plant	No. 5	Transplant when gr'nd warms	100 to 140	18" x 18"	1/4 oz.	
Endive	No. 2	Late winter, early spring	80 to 180	18" x 8-10"	1 oz.	
Horse-Radish	No. 3	Early spring	1-2 years	80" x 18"	70 roots	
Kale	No. 1	Late winter and fall	90 to 120	18" x 10"	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" x sow	1/2 oz.	Groups 3 and 4
Lettuce, Head	No. 2	Very early spring	60 to 90	16-18" x 12-14"	1/2 oz.	Fall crops
Muskmelon	No. 4	After frost danger	120 to 150	72-96" x 72"	1/2 oz.	
Okra	No. 4	When ground warms	98 to 140	48" x 24"	2 ozs.	
Onion, Seed	No. 3	Fall or late winter	130 to 150	18" x sow	1 oz.	
Onion, Sets	No. 3	Late winter, early spring	90 to 120	18" x 6-8"	1 lb.	
Onion, Multiplying	No. 3	Winter, spring or fall		18" x 6-8"	2 lbs.	Grow all the year
Parsley	No. 3	Very early spring	90 to 120	14-18" x sow	1 oz.	
Parsnip	No. 3	Very early spring	125 to 160	18" x sow	2 ozs.	
Peas, Round Seed	No. 1	Very late winter	40 to 80	30-36" x 2-3"	1 to 2 lbs.	Group 3 and 4
Peas, Wrinkled Seed	No. 1	Very early spring	40 to 80	30-36" x 3"	1 to 2 lbs.	Cucumbers & melons
Pepper	No. 5	Transplant when gr'nd warms	100 to 140		1/2 oz.	
Potato, Irish	No. 3	Early spring and 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" x sow	1 oz.	Group 3 and 4
Rhubarb	No. 3	Early spring or fall	1-3 years	38-48" x 24"	33 plants	
Ruta Baga	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" x 6"	1/2 oz.	
Shallots	No. 3	As multiplying onions		18" x 6-8"	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" x 48"	1/2 oz.	
Squash, Late	No. 4	When ground warms	120 to 160	120" x 120"	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" x 36"	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 6x6 or 8x8	1/2 oz.	



PEAS IN PATTIES

FERGUSON'S SELECTED GARDEN PEAS

PEAS AND CARROTS

Peas are among the first vegetables to be planted in the spring and they are quickest to mature. 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 36) — 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, wrinkle-seeded varieties. We recommend the dwarf varieties for the home garden and recommend planting rows 2½ 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.

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

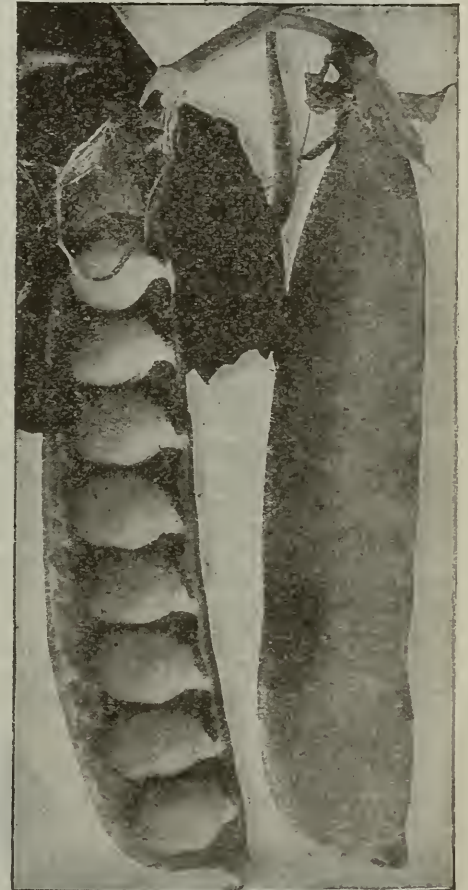
Extra Early Round Seeded Sorts for First Planting

- (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; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 65c.
- (2) **First and Best** This is a strain of Extra Earlies, and owing to their strong growth, will continue in a bearing state longer than the finer strain of Earlies. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 65c.
- (3) **Pilot** A large podded early, round-seeded variety. 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. Can be planted much earlier than the Gradus. In our trials it stood the hot dry weather remarkably well. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 80c.
- (4) **Little Marvel** Matured in 40 days on our trial grounds the past season. Vines 16 inches, stocky, well covered with dark green heavy leaves. Pods are 2½ inches long, well filled with 6 to 7 large sweet, tender peas, which remain in good edible condition a week to ten days longer than most other varieties. After testing Little Marvel on different soils we can recommend this variety to the home gardener of the South and Southwest, who want extra early sweet peas of the finest quality. Very productive on black land. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 80c.

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; 5 to 6 dark green handsome pods 2 to 2½ inches long, nearly round; well filled with dark green, sweet, tender, fine flavored peas. Productive early dwarf variety. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 75c.
- (9) **Premium Gem** Vines 12 to 14 inches; stocky; leaves and pods dark green, 4 to 5, 2 to 2½-inch round pods to the vine. Pods well filled with 5 to 7 very sweet, tender, medium-sized peas. We recommend this variety to the home gardener who wants a very sweet second early small podded pea that does not necessarily have to be staked or brushed. 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ¼ Lb., 20c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 75c.
- (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. Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c.
- (11) **Bliss Eyebearing** After making 6 tests of this splendid variety on sand, black land and sandy loam we can recommend this to our customers who want a hardy, large growing late variety of the finest quality. To get the best results from Bliss Eyebearing it should be staked. Vines of 2½ to 3 feet in height. Very productive, 8 to 10 perfect pods to the vine. Pods light green, 3 inches long, and are well filled with large, sweet, tender peas, that cook very quickly and are of the finest flavor. Splendid home garden variety. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

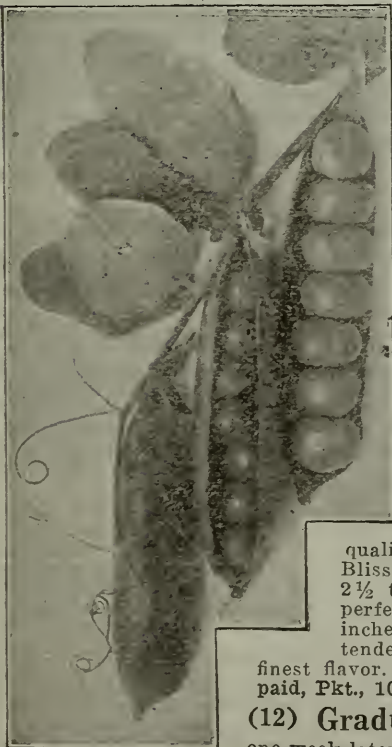
(12) **Gradus or Prosperity** An early, large podded, wrinkled pea about one week later than the small smooth-seeded varieties. Vines 2 to 2½ feet tall. Pods 3½ to 4 inches in length; well filled with large sweet, light green peas that retain their attractive appearance after being cooked. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 75c.



Laxatonian

(13) **Laxatonian** A close rival to Little Marvel. Habit of growth similar, 5 to 6 days later. Pods are larger, but not as many peas in the pods. The largest podded dwarf variety in our tests and next to Little Marvel the best variety for black land. Matured a little earlier on sand and sandy loam. The handsome pods are generally borne singly, 3½ to 4 inches long, dark green, broad and flat. Peas are not only large in size but most delicious. Vines 12 to 14 inches high; a good variety to plant when one does not care to set brush for them to run on. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., 60c; 2 Lbs., \$1.00.

(14) **Sutton's Excelsior** A fine wrinkled pea, vigorous growth and very productive. Sutton's Excelsior produces larger and broader pods than most early varieties and it matures within a few days of Nott's Excelsior. It is a desirable variety for home and market use. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 75c.



Little Marvel

Late or Main Crop Varieties

- (20) **Telephone** A tall-growing late sort, three and a half to four feet in height, having pods of very large size, containing six or seven large peas of delicious flavor. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c.
- (21) **Marrowfat** A well-known tall, late variety; productive, hardy. Vines 4 to 5 feet high and should be staked. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.
- (22) **Dwarf Gray 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, or have reached about half their full size. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 75c.
- (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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

(24) **Stratagem** Pods are of a dark green color and remain firm several days after picking. A very strong grower; very prolific, pods of good size and well filled. Vines stand upright about 2½ feet. An excellent variety. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

(25) **Champion of England** For main crop or summer use this is the standard variety. Very prolific. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

(26) **Black Eyed Peas** Largely grown throughout the South and Southwest. Postpaid, large Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

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

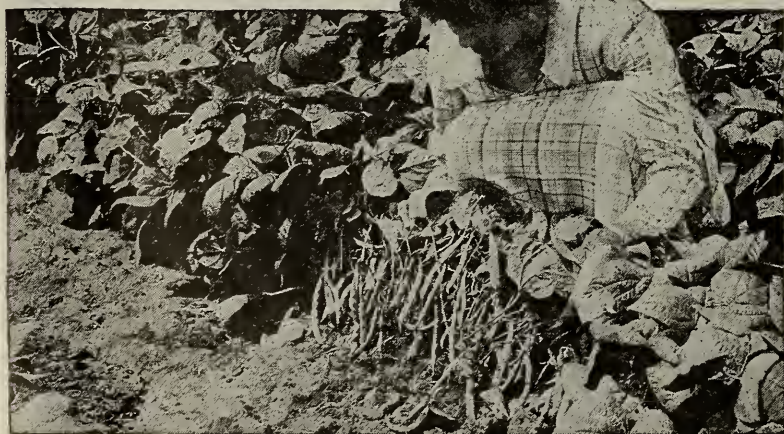
Out of 84 varieties tested, we have selected 27 that are most satisfactory for the South and Southwest. These tests removed 57 chances for you to make a mistake by selecting an unsuitable variety.

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.

OUR DESCRIPTIONS ARE RELIABLE FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, for they are based on the result of our tests made here on black land, sand and sandy loam soils. The beans are planted on ordinary soil, no fertilizer used, and given no special care. In these tests they are grown and cultivated just about the way most people cultivate their home garden.

CULTURE—One pound will plant 50 feet of drill; 90 pounds per acre. Beans are very sensitive to cold and should not be planted until weather and ground is warm. Plant in rows 18 to 36 inches apart, dropping the beans 3 inches apart in the rows, covering 2 inches deep.



NEW BOUNTIFUL 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.

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, hardiest and best quality bush bean 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 can 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; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 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 straight, 5 to 5½ 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

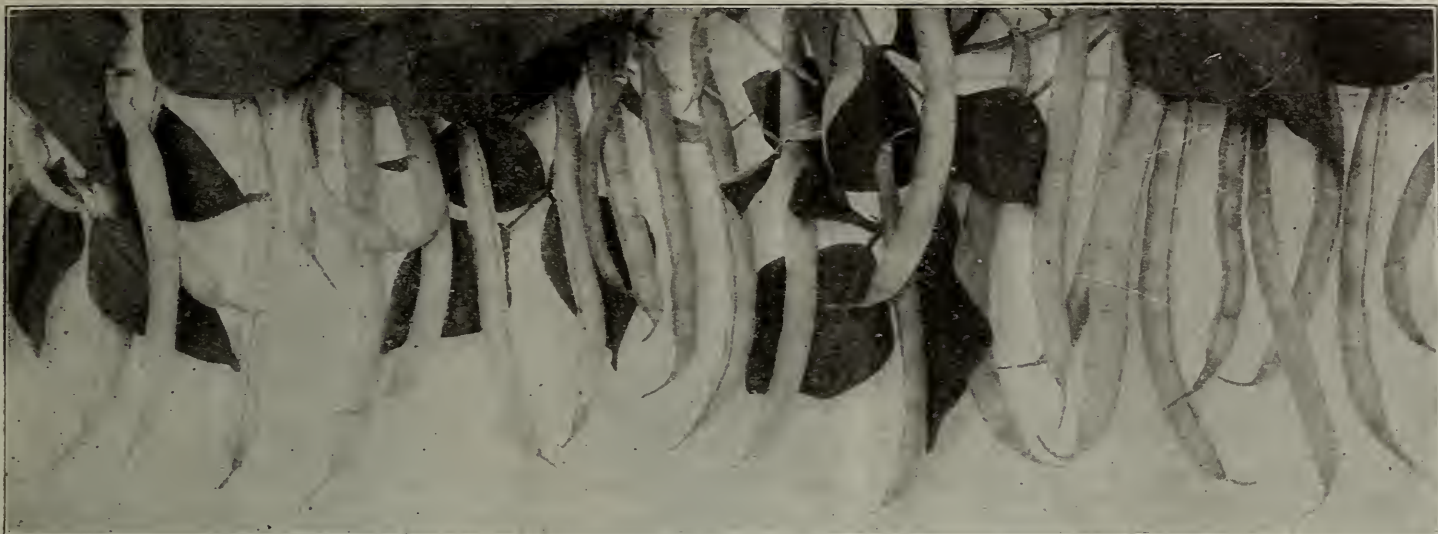
(32) **Longfellow** This extra early variety, although comparatively new, proved out in our tests to be a grand good one. It produced a fine crop of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, 6 to 6½ inches long, tender and brittle, showing no strings when broken, excepting when the pods are quite old. The pods retain their delicate green color after cooking, thus adding to their attractiveness when served. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 70c.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

(34) **Hopkin's Improved Valentine** An extra early, hardy and prolific round podded bean. A grand 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 70c.

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

Dwarf Green Podded

(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 born in clusters and are easy to gather. This bean stood the hot dry weather well in all our tests. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c.

(36) Giant Stringless Green Pod This is a distinct cross-bred variety, possessing all the merits of the Round Pod Valentine, the pods being large, 5 to 6 inches in length, unusually crisp, round, full and fleshy. A little later than Improved Stringless Green Pod. On our trial grounds this variety matured in 65 days from date of planting. An excellent variety for canning on account of its good flavor and brittleness. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c.

(37) Tennessee Green Pod A medium early, very 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c.

Dwarf or Bush, Wax Podded

(45) Webber 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 65c.

(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, 4½ to 5 inches, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow; very fleshy and wax-like. This variety cooks quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and is of superior quality used in either way. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c.

(47) Improved Prolific Black Wax An immensely productive, handsome, pencil podded wax bean. Early, vines rather dwarf, 8 inches, branch-

ing. Foliage thick, dark green. Pods are medium length, borne well up from the ground, curved, fleshy, stringless and tender. They are a clear bright, golden yellow. An excellent variety that remains in condition a long time for use as snaps. In our tests this bean withstood the hot dry weather remarkably well. At the time the first pods were gathered the plants were covered with blooms and setting a large number of small pods. The most productive wax podded variety in our tests. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 65c.

(48) Davis White Wax An old standard variety. More largely planted by canners and shippers than any other variety. Vines 8 to 10 inches, stout, stocky, showing no signs of blight or rust. Pods borne well up from the ground. The first picking 8 to 10 light yellow waxy pods to the vine. Pods flat, 5 inches, perfectly stringless and tender, when young, but apt to get stringy if left on the vines after they have reached their growth. This is an excellent variety for black land. At the time first picking was made vines were literally covered with blooms and setting small pods. This variety does not seem to be affected by the hot dry weather to any great extent. The seed of this variety is white, which makes it a very popular canning variety, as the beans do not discolor when cooked. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 70c.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 70c.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 70c.

(51) Carrier's Rust Proof Black Wax A standard market garden sort and gives excellent satisfaction in the home garden. Vine is a vigorous grower. Very hardy. Pods meaty, tender and brittle, entirely stringless, straight and oval flat. 6 inches long. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

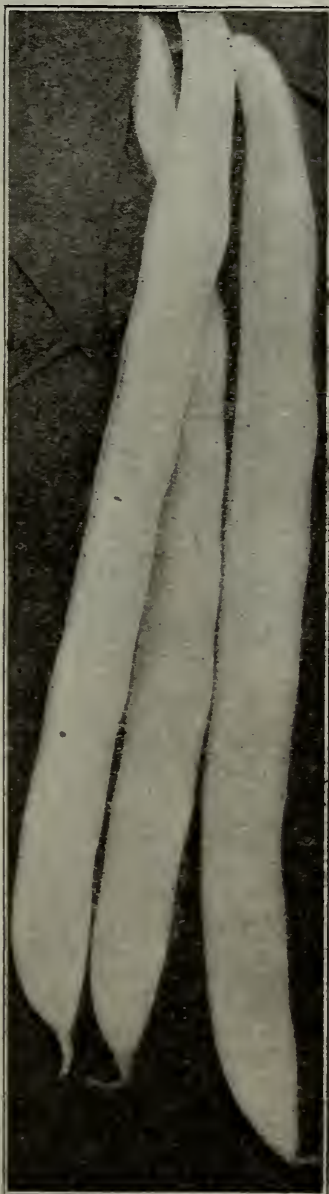
Field and Garden Beans

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 30.

(52) Tepary Bean A small white bush bean which has produced paying crops with an annual rainfall of only seven inches. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

(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; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

Write for Special Prices on Larger Quantities.



Improved Prolific Black Wax

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. Do not cultivate or hoe when the leaves are wet.

(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 droop 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 packed as butter beans they are continuous growers and fruiterers. 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 2 feet tall, well covered with dark green foliage. Pods are slightly curved and of medium length. The beans are of medium size, flat and mottled with brown spots. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 70c.

(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, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 50c; 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 much longer. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 70c.

(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, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 70c.



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. 50 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. Poles, stout brush or wire netting should be placed for them to run on.

(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 of other varieties. Postpaid, Pkt., 15c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

(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 are brown. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

(73) Red Speckled or Cut Short

This extensively cultivated green podded climbing sort is grown largely in the South and Southwest and planted among corn. It will give a good crop without the use of poles. The vines are medium sized, but vigorous, twining loosely with dark colored leaves. The snap pods are short, 2½ to 3 inches long, straight, flat to oval, fleshy and of good quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 65c.

(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 5½ to 6½ 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, Pkt., 10c; ½ 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 15c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., \$1.00.

(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, Pkt., 15c; ½ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., 45c; 2 Lbs., 75c.



White Kentucky Wonder

Family Bean Collection No. 1

Six Standard Sorts, Full 10c Packets, POSTPAID only 50c

1 Pkt. Stringless Green Pod
1 Pkt. Webber Wax
1 Pkt. Lazy Wife

1 Pkt. King of Garden Lima
1 Pkt. Kentucky Wonder
1 Pkt. Henderson Bush Lima

Sweet or Garden Corn

The following varieties of Sweet Corn are the best yielding and best heat and drouth resisting varieties selected from 58 varieties planted on our trial grounds.

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

(80) Extra Early Adams The earliest and hardiest 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 30c; 2 Lbs., 50c.

(81) Early Adams or Burlington Resembling Extra Early Adams in habit of growth. A week 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 30c; 2 Lbs., 50c.

(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 3½ 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

(83) Golden Bantam The sweetest sugar corn in cultivation. A dwarf early variety. Stalks 3½ to 4 feet, usually bearing two or more ears from 5 to 6 inches long to a stalk. These ears are compactly filled with kernels which, when ready for the table, are a cream-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. Postpaid Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb. 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

(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 the market gardener. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

Do One of Three Things

Buy high priced vegetables from the grocery, do without and go hungry, OR grow an abundance at slight cost and gather fresh from your own garden.

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.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

(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 1 to 2 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

(89) Surcropper Corn This is a very early quick-maturing variety of field corn that has

Makes Good Roasting Ears 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 ear in succession to the regular varieties of sweet corn. Planted in summer, it will mature roasting ears in 50 to 65 days. See page 20 for more detailed description and prices in large quantities. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 15c; 1 Lb., 25c; 2 Lbs., 40c.

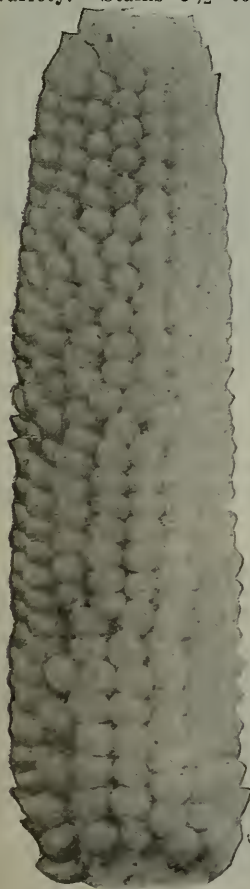
Pop Corn

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.

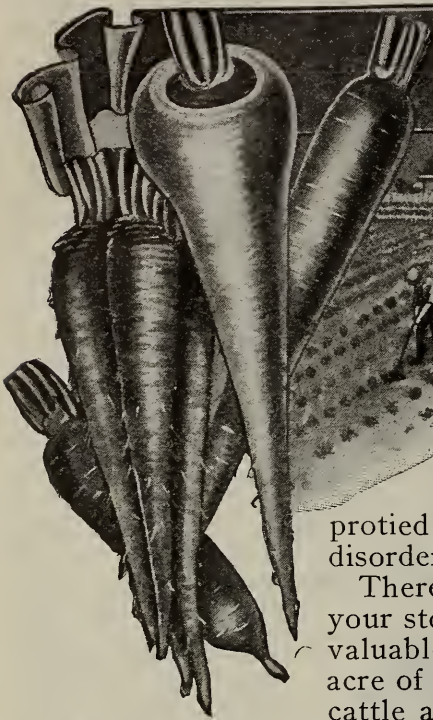
(95) White Rice Our strain is an improvement on this old and popular variety, with large ears, and the ears are more abundantly produced. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 30c; 2 Lbs., 50c.

(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 quality, fine flavor, tenderness and absence of hull and shell. Largely grown for market. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 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, 5c Lbs., 75c; 10 Lbs., \$1.35. Send for special prices on large lots by express or freight.



White Rice Pop Corn



ROOT CROPS

FOR MAN AND
HIS SERVANTS

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. Besides their flavors they supply a bulk and succulence that overcomes the effects of eating too heavily of highly protied foods, like meat, eggs, etc. They keep down intestinal troubles and nervous disorders.

Therefore 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.

The pleasure of your own appetite, your good health and your desire to live economically all suggest more root crops for your garden. The same considerations apply to your live stock.

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, Ruta Baga, 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 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 the 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., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(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., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., \$1.10.

(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., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.10.

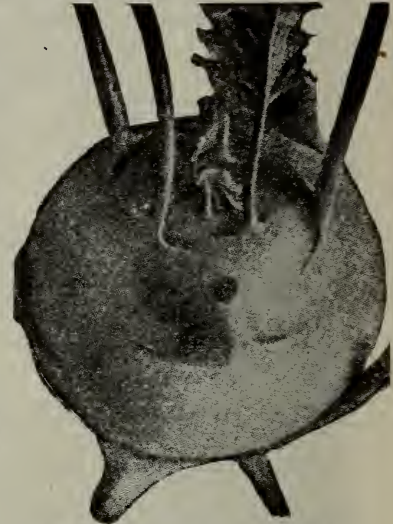
(136) Large Yellow Belgian This is the heaviest cropping carrot grown, yielding more tons to the acre than any other sort. Roots frequently measure 15 to 20 inches in circumference, and often yielding from 15 to 20 tons per acre. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(137) Large White Belgian Similar to Large Yellow Belgian except in color. Pale green above ground and white below. A good yielder and of extra fine quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

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.



Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi

(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., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 85c.

(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., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 75c.

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., 10c; 1 Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 75c.

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.

(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 color is very bright, deep rose-carmine scarlet with a distinctly white tip. 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(101) Improved Early Scarlet Globe An extra early globe-shaped variety, maturing in 20 to 25 days from date of planting. Resembling Crimson Giant in form and color. Flesh is pure white, tender, crisp and of fine flavor. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(102) French Breakfast A quick growing, sweet, tender, mild radish. Color, bright carmine with clear white on the lower portion. Half-long variety well adapted to the South and Southwest. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

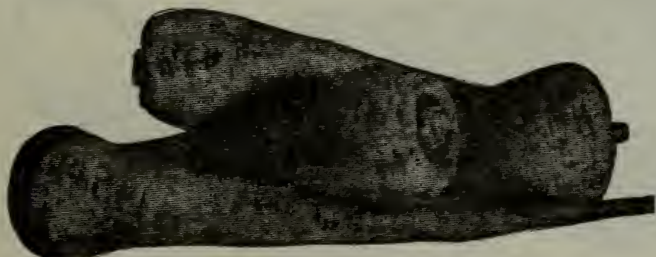
(104) Early Long Scarlet Short Top A standard, early long variety for market and home garden. The long, slender, handsomely colored roots are most attractive in appearance. They are ready in about twenty-five days; crisp, brittle and of finest quality. They reach a length of 5 to 6 inches, growing half out of the ground. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 ½ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(105) Cincinnati Market A desirable market variety with roots similar to Early Long Scarlet Short Top, but longer, deeper red in color and remaining a little longer in condition for use. The roots are slender and before becoming pithy are often 6 to 7 inches long. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

Parsnips

One of the sweetest and most wholesome vegetables in cultivation and should be more extensively grown in the



Hollow Crown Parsnips

(107) Long White Icicle On 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. The roots attain a length of 5 to 6 inches by three-quarters of an inch in diameter in the thickest part. The skin is pure white and thin. Flesh is crisp, mild and tender and retains these qualities until the roots become of large size. It will remain in edible condition longer than any other radish in cultivation. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

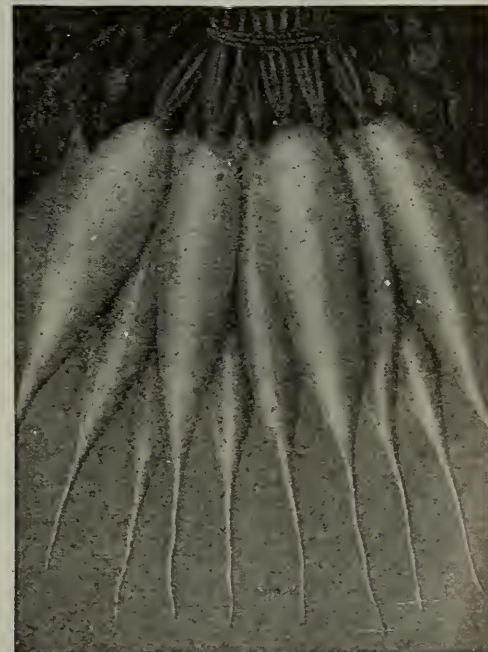
(109) White Chinese Winter A new winter radish and one of the best; grows to a great size, roots often measuring 12 to 14 inches in length. Flesh snow white, mild, crisp and tender. May be used in all stages of its growth. A splendid variety for the home garden; try it. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(110) China Rose Winter An extensively grown variety for fall and winter use; hardy, with-

stands the heat and dry weather of the Southwest remarkably well. Medium size, rose-colored flesh, mild, sweet and tender. The roots are usually 4 to 5 inches long, 2 inches in diameter when fully matured. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(111) Half-Long Black Spanish

This variety is intermediate in shape; between the Round and the Long Black Spanish and combines the good qualities of both. The roots have a grayish-black skin. Flesh is white, crisp and tender. A grand, good winter variety and should be more largely planted in the home gardens. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.



White Icicle Radish

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



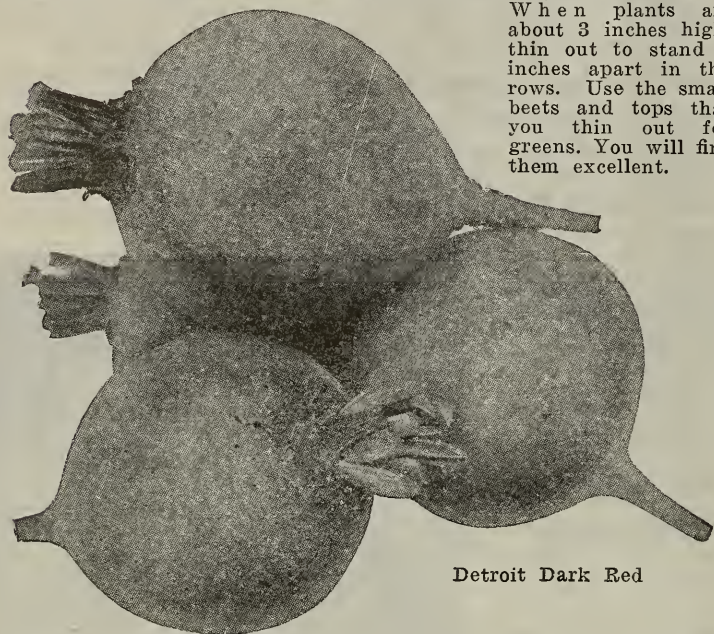
MAKE A PROFITABLE FEED FOR STOCK



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., 15s; ¼ Lb., 35c; 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., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 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 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., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 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., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(119) Crimson Globe An excellent main crop and market sort, of 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., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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., \$1.25.

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.

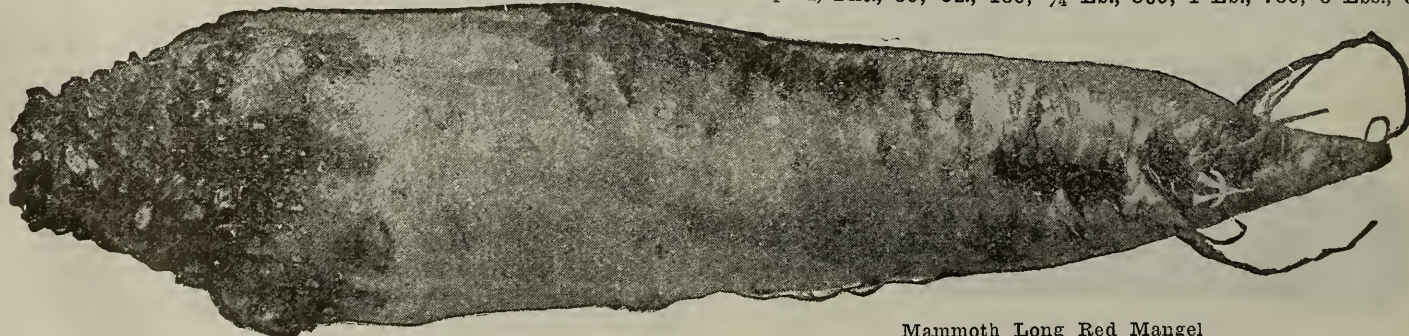
CULTURE—One ounce to 75 feet of drill. Time of planting is about the same as early cotton planting season. Plow the soil deeply and use plenty of fertilizer. Sow in rows from 2½ to 3 feet apart. Cover the seed one inch deep, firming the ground over the seed. When four inches high, thin out to stand 12 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, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., 75c; 5 Lbs., \$3.25.

(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, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 75c; 5 Lbs., \$3.25.

(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, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 75c; 5 Lbs., \$3.25.

(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, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 75c; 5 Lbs., \$3.25.



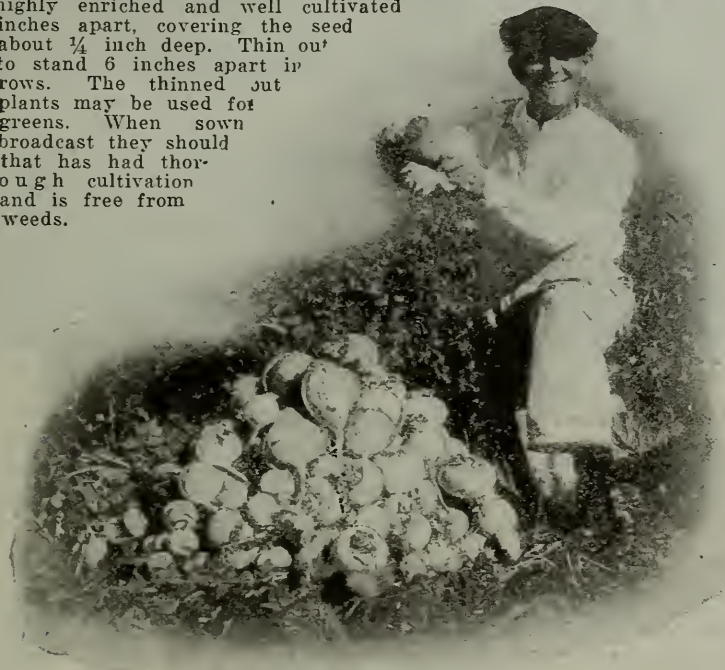
Mammoth Long Red Mangel



IN SPRING AND FALL PLANT FERGUSON'S TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

Turnips and Ruta Bagas 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 Ruta Baga 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; 2 pounds per acre in rows, 3 pounds broadcast. Turnips thrive best in a highly enriched and well cultivated inches apart, covering the seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 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. It grows quickly to large size. Roots are even and regular in form and most handsome in appearance. 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00; 5 Lbs., \$4.50.

(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; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00; 5 Lbs., \$4.50.

(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; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.10; 5 Lbs., \$4.50.

(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; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00; 5 Lbs., \$4.50.

(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., 10c; 1 Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25; 5 Lbs., \$5.00.

(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; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00; 5 Lbs., \$4.50.

(161) Cow Horn or Southern Winter Should be a staple one every farm to furnish roots and 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00; 5 Lbs., \$4.50.

(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; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

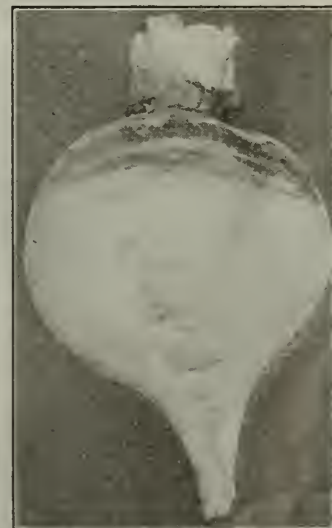
(166) Large Yellow or Amber Globe A splendid variety which grows to a large size, smooth oval roots which are thick and broad at the shoulder. Skin smooth and of a pale amber tint, firm and fine grained; rich, creamy, yellow flesh. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(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., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.10.

Ruta Bagas or Swedes

(170) Improved Purple Top Yellow 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., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(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 Ruta Baga in cultivation. This variety is more largely grown for stock feeding and is equally good for table use. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.



Improved Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga

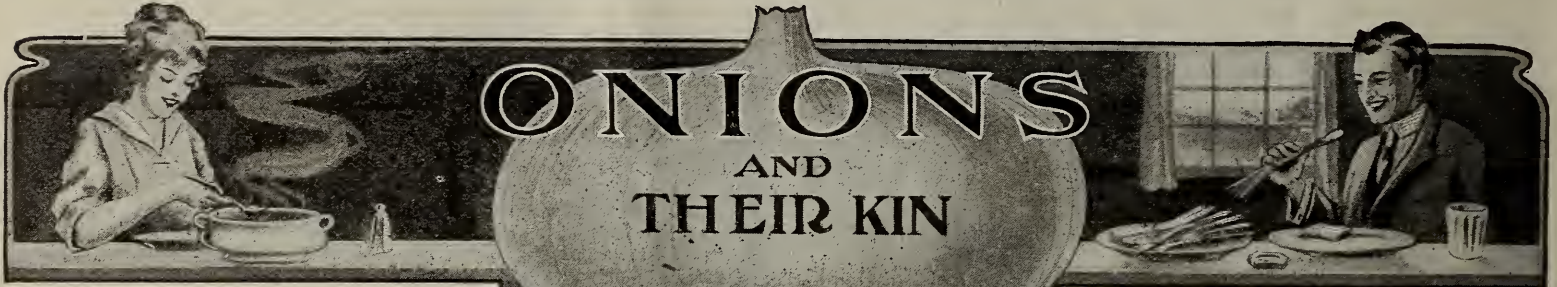
If you are using larger quantities than quoted above, send us a list of your requirements for special prices.

Grow 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 dollars 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. Collin County, Texas, farmers grew over a thousand acres last 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. White or Yellow Bermuda, Crystal White Wax and Prizetaker are the best varieties to transplant.

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.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., \$2.75.

(181) Red Bermuda Similar to the Yellow Bermuda as above, but in Red Bermuda greater favor when the stronger flavor of the red onions are desired. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 90c; 1 Lb., \$3.25.

(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., 35c; Lb., \$1.25; 1 Lb. \$4.50.

(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., 90c; 1 Lb., \$3.25.

(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. It usually matures about ten days earlier than Southport White Globe. Very popular for family use and one of the best for pickling; also for slicing or boiling. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 85c; 1 Lb., \$3.00.

(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., 30c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$3.25.

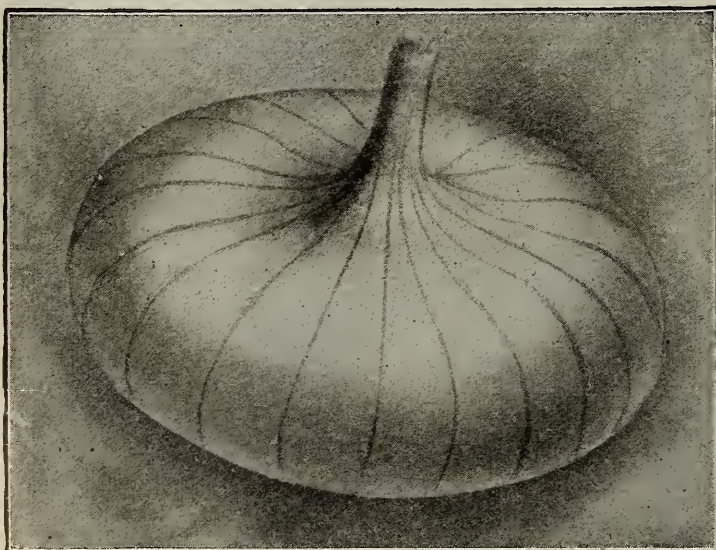
(186) Southport White Globe, Selected A true Southport strain. Of our American varieties of market onions, this usually commands the highest price. Of true globe form. The onions are 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with a thin, delicate skin of purest paper whiteness. Flesh is crisp, fine grained, snowy white and very mild in flavor. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.15; 1 Lb., \$4.00.

(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., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; 1 Lb., \$3.50.

(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. Perfect globe shape with a very smooth, glossy surface, deep purplish-red. Flesh is white tinged with purple. Fine grained and tender. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 85c; 1 Lb., \$3.00.

(189) Red Weathersfield A standard red variety. Large size, skin deep purplish-red; form round, somewhat flattened. 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., 85c; 1 Lb., \$3.00.

(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., 50c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; 1 Lb., \$4.00.



White Bermuda or Crystal White Wax

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

Some More Onions and Their Kin

(191) Texas Bottle Onion or Texas Yellow Globe

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 28 years in North Texas is a proven success for the Southwest. Such is the record for our Texas Yellow Globe Onion. Mrs. J. M. England has been growing these Texas Yellow Globe 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. That is what the Texas Yellow Globe Onion is. 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 will certainly become a popular home market garden Onion. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., 90c; Lb., \$3.50.



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, price 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.

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; 1 Lb., \$2.75.

Seed Sweet Potatoes

(207e) 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.

(207f) 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.

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

(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; 3 Lbs., 50c; 10 Lbs., \$1.50.



Ferguson's White Multipliers

(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; 3 Lbs., 50c; 10 Lbs., \$1.50.

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 in drills 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., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c; 4 Lbs. (1 gallon), \$1.00.

(205) White or Yellow Bermuda

(206) Yellow Danvers

(207) White Silverskin

Write us for special prices on larger quantities.
Onion Sets



Onion Sets

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.

(207d) Early Rose Is one of the best early varieties of Potatoes. It is too well known to need any lengthy description.

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 nor 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 vegetarians 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

Cabbage adds variety to the list of fresh vegetable food for the table nearly the whole year through. It is so easily grown, and may be kept through the winter so easily that a few heads should be grown in every garden.

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 green house, hot-bed 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.

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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., \$2.75.

(211) New Copenhagen Market The hardest, hard-heating 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, heads being produced almost on a level with the ground. Leaves are light green, rather small, saucer shaped and always tightly folded. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 60c; ¼ Lb., \$1.10; 1 Lb., \$4.00.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., \$2.75.

Early and Second Early Varieties 14-18 Weeks

(218) Early Winningstadt One of the best of the early sorts, very hardy. Very compact in habit of growth. Heads are medium size, very closely wrapped and slightly conical in shape. Very extensively used for the home garden. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., \$2.75.

(219) Early Summer A standard, sure-heading variety. Large, solid, round, flattened heads of excellent quality. Plant has a peculiar bluish tinge. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., \$2.75.

(220) All Head Early One of the best flat-headed varieties. Is the earliest of all large Cabbage, very uniform in shape and size, and sure heading habits. 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., \$2.75.

(221) All Seasons A good early and late variety of fine quality. 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., \$2.75.

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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., \$2.75.

(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., 30c; 1 Oz., 60c; ¼ Lb., \$1.10; 1 Lb., \$4.00.

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., 30c; 1 Oz., 60c; ¼ Lb., \$1.10; 1 Lb., \$4.00.

(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., 30c; 1 Oz., 60c; ¼ Lb., \$1.10.



Copenhagen Market



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 hot beds. 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.

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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

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



Big Boston Lettuce

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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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 Southwest. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.50.



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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.50.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

Pe Tsai--Chinese Cabbage

(Pe Say)



Pe Tsai, an Excellent Fall Salad

A close compact growing variety which is excellent for either home or market garden. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.10.

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 home gardens throughout the South and Southwest.

(254) Choson

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

(255) Shantung

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. Transplant and cultivate the same as Cabbage.

(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., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

Celery

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will produce 4,000 plants; ¼ 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. To blanch, draw earth around the plants from time to time, taking care not to cover the tops of the center shoots.

(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; ½ Oz., 25c; 1 Oz., 45c.

(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. Attains a good size and when blanched is a handsome golden-yellow color. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 75c; ¼ 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. It blanches with but little "earthing" up in 5 or 6 days. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 25c; 1 Oz., 45c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25.

Corn Salad

This is a hardy winter salad, the small leaves being served like Lettuce and Spinach. It is used also for garnishing in the same manner as Parsley and Cress. One ounce will sow 150 feet of row. Sow the seed in drills about one foot apart, covering with one-half inch of soil firmly pressed down. Should be sown very early in the spring.

(262) Large Seeded A quick growing salad which should be in every southern garden. It is perfectly hardy. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ 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. Under most Southern conditions will flourish right through winter months. The plant will produce continuously if only a few leaves are picked at a time. Kale makes a most valuable crop in our Southern gardens.

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Sow the seed early in the Spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering the seed ½ inch deep and firm the soil over the seed. Give frequent cultivation. Thin the plants to stand 10 inches apart in the rows.

(265) Dwarf Curled Scotch A finely curled, spreading, low growing variety, very hardy. A popular variety for the home garden. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 30c.

(266) Siberian A very vigorous growing variety of spreading habit, its foliage having a distinctive bluish tinge. Leaves are large, plain in center, but are cut and frilled at the edges. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; ½ 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.

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, while Lettuce and Spinach planted in the same plot could not stand the excessive heat and drought.



Swiss Chard from our Trial Grounds at Sherman

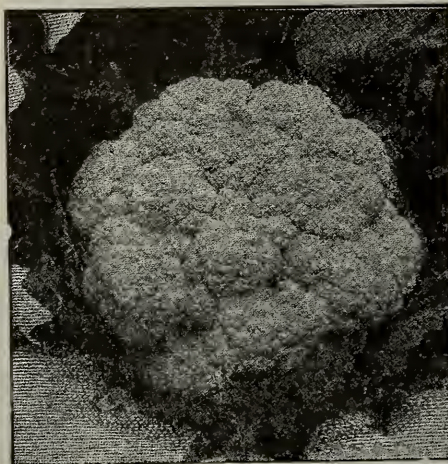
(270) Giant Lucullus The best variety of Swiss Chard. Plants grow to a height of two feet. Stalks are very large and thick, of pure white color. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

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 four inches high, transplant into the field or plot where they are to grow, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, setting the plants from 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the row. When the heads begin to form, the leaves should be drawn together and tied closely with some soft twine.

(273) Early Snowball Selected A sure-heading variety that forms snow white heads 6 to 10 inches in diameter, of good quality. Its close growing habit permits more heads to a given area than the later maturing sorts. Excellent for both early and late planting. Postpaid, Half-size Pkt., 15c; Pkt., 25c; ¼ Oz., \$1.00; Oz., \$3.00; ¼ Lb., \$8.00.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

(274) Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt A remarkably sure heading variety. Of dwarf habit, with short outside leaves. The heads when ready for market are of medium to large size, snow white, exceptionally deep and of finest quality. Postpaid, Half-size Pkt., 15c; Pkt., 25c; ¼ Oz., \$1.00; Oz., \$3.00.

(275) Autumn Giant Is large, vigorous growing and has a long stem and large dark green leaves. It produces very large, firm heads which are very white and of the best quality. The plants should be started early in the season to insure their full development. Postpaid, Pkt., 15c; ¼ Oz., 50c; ½ Oz., 75c; 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 ¼ 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., 10c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c.

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 to all who want a Spinach of fine quality. 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. The leaves are thick, smooth and of dark green color. Grows erect and is easy to clean. 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; 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 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. The seeds germinate better and more quickly if soaked in warm water over night. If you like Spinach be sure to include New Zealand in your order. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 90c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(290) Prickly Winter Should be sown in the fall and very early spring months. It's great value is in the fact that it will produce a quick-growing crop during the cold winter months. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 40c; 5 Lbs., \$1.75.

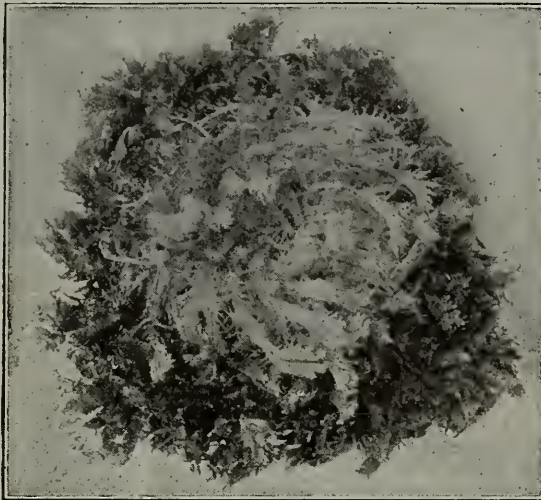
Broccoli

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; 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.



Endive, an All Season Salad Crop.

CULTURE—One pound 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 do not require as much blanching as the green varieties. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 10c; 1 Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 50c; 1 Lb., \$1.50.

(296) Broad Leaved Batavian Leaves are large and broad, having the edges slightly cut. Popular variety with the market gardeners. Blanches quickly, tender and fine flavor. Excellent for greens and flavoring soups and stews as well as for salads. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 10c; 1 Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 45c; 1 Lb., \$1.50.

Mustard

Mustard is largely used for greens throughout the entire South. A quick growing plant requiring very little care and should be planted in every garden.

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., 85c.

(301) Chinese This is a European variety which has become very popular in this country. Leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard. 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., 85c.

(302) Ostrich Plume The plants are of vigorous growth and has large plume-like leaves of finest quality. 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., 85c.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

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

Strong two-year-old roots. Price, postpaid, per dozen, 35c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50; 500, \$6.00. Write for prices on large quantities to be shipped by express at purchaser's expense.

Rhubarb

(209) **Rhubarb Roots** Giant Victoria. The largest growing and hardiest variety of excellent quality. Large field grown roots, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per dozen, Postpaid. Write for prices in larger quantities to be shipped by Express.

Horse-Radish

(208) **Horse-Radish Roots** Small roots ready for planting, postpaid, ½ Doz., 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 forms a number of small heads at the axils 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 planted 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; 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

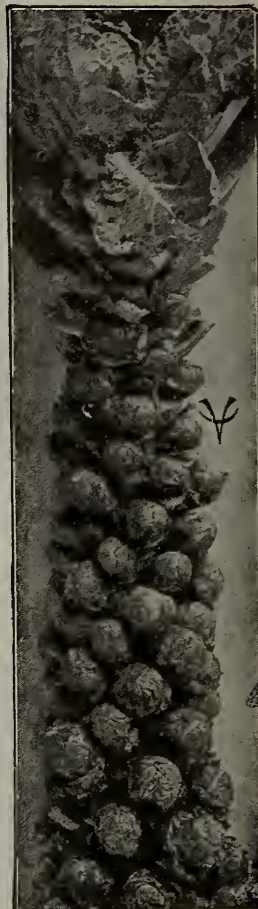
Leaves are of dark green color and very curly. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(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., 40c.

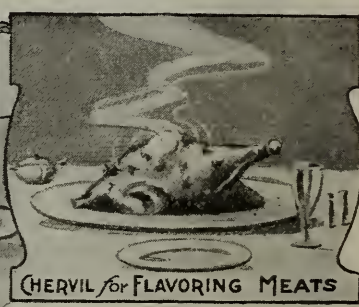
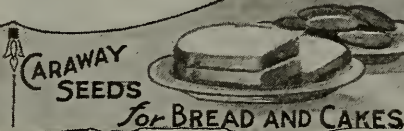
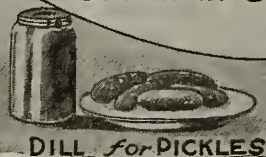


Brussels Sprouts



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) **Majoram** (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.

(331) **Pennyroyal** Used largely for medicinal 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 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.



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 sows, 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.

(350) Klondike The earliest, hardiest, 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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., \$1.25.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.00.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 45c; 1 Lb., \$1.50.

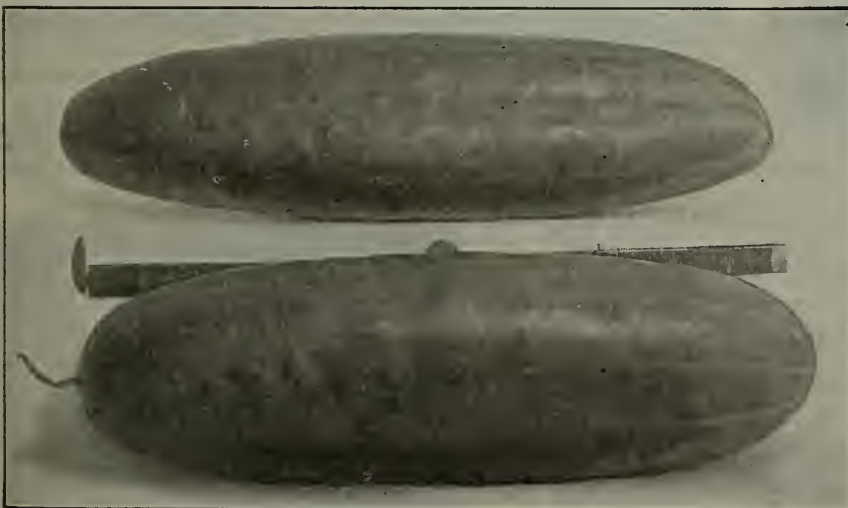
(356) Early Short Green Is a variety known also as Early Frame. Is an early bright green cucumber of medium size, very extensively used for slicing and pickling. Vines very vigorous and productive. Fruits are straight, bright green in color, shading lighter at the blossom end. Flesh is crisp and tender. A variety that is extensively used for the home garden. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(357) Everbearing 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.10.

(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., 50c; 1 Lb., \$1.50.

(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., 35c; 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.



Early Fortune Cucumber



A Nest of Pickling Cucumbers

Will You Continue To Do It

Pickles are "good for you." The craving for them is a natural expression of nature's needs. But the "store bought" kind are very expensive. The pickle factories buy cucumbers by the tons. In heavy glass bottles, crated and

passed through the hands of half a dozen jobbers before they get to you, they "cost," and the "profits" of each movement are cared for and you pay it. Don't complain if you are charged excessively for "foresight" that others

have taken against "your failure to provide," at slight cost. You can keep the money and have pickles in abundance too, if you plant Cucumbers in your own garden. Will you do it, NOW? Or next year?

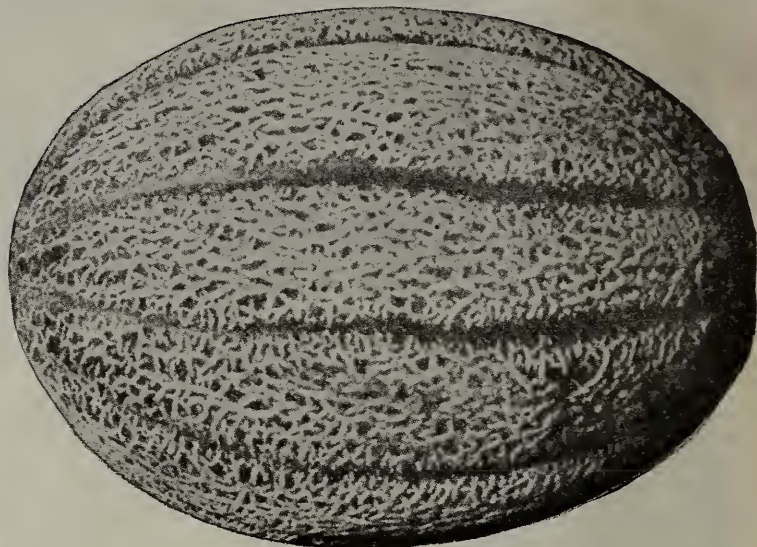
Muskmelon or Cantaloupe

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 seed 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-slack lime or powdered tobacco dust for striped beetles and other insects.

(365) Texas Cannonball A splendid melon of Texas, 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 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. 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.



(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. October 5th vines of this variety were still green, covered with bloom and setting a number of small melons. The heat, drouth and insect resisting qualities of this melon are wonderful. We recommend it to our customers who want an early, fine flavored, prolific muskmelon for black land. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.40.

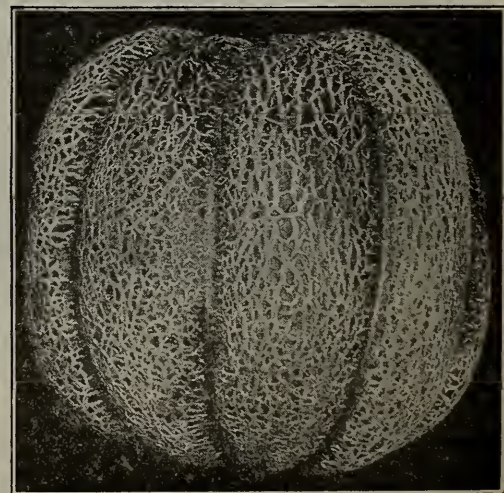
(370) Extra Early Hackensack An old standard variety climate and soils. Melons of good size, heavily ribbed and netted; thick light green flesh, fine flavor. Very productive on black land, but a little later in maturing than it was on sand and sandy loam. A hardy, prolific variety for either home or market. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(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, setting from 4 to 6 melons. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

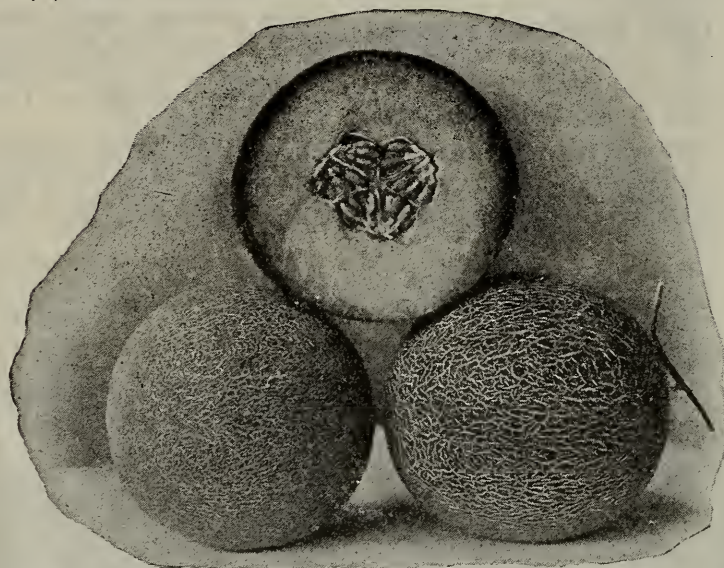
(372) Osage This variety has secured a quick and wonderful reputation from its peculiar luscious, spicy flavor and good shipping qualities. It is of egg shape, skin very thin, of dark green color and slightly netted. Flesh is of a salmon color, very sweet. Is very productive and a splendid keeper. Postpaid, Pkt., 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. Flesh is very thick; small seed cavity. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 60c; 1 Lb., \$2.00.



Montreal Market Muskmelon



Texas Cannon Ball Muskmelon. Note thick meat, thin firm rind and small cavity.

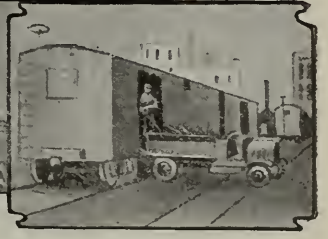
(366) Rockyford Selected One of the most popular muskmelons in cultivation. Medium early. In our tests produced ripe melons in six weeks from date of planting. Melons medium size, averaging 2 pounds each. Skin thick, very heavily netted. Flesh green, thick, juicy and of excellent flavor. A wonderful 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. 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; showed up well in all of our tests. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 50c; 1 Lb., \$1.50.

(368) Montreal Market The largest muskmelon in cultivation, nearly round in form, slightly flattened at the ends with very large, 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 28, 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.



WATERMELON

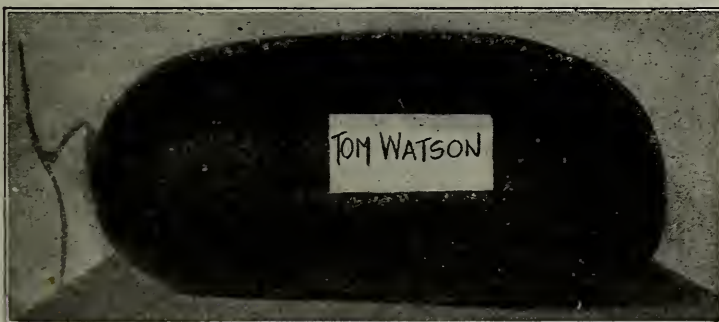


All varieties of Watermelon seed we offer you are grown by expert Watermelon seed growers; are true to name and will show strong germination. Plant Watermelons in your garden, corn field or cotton patch. Our Watermelon seed collection will give you the best varieties and enough splendid melons for your 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 all the fine qualities of a perfect variety, both in size, color, productiveness, flavor and shipping qualities. A great heat and drouth resister, growing to a large size. Medium early. 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 Watermelon in cultivation. Our Tom Watson Special seed is selected from the largest, most perfect form, 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., 90c; 5 Lbs., \$4.00.



(382) Kleckley Sweet The sweetest of all 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. Melons are large, regular in outline. Vines are of strong, vigorous growth; fruits set

freely. If planted in good location melons will average from 18 to 20 inches long. Halbert Honey is a heat and drouth resister. 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 green 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 90 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., 75c.

(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 shipping 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 One of the coming shipping melons of the South. 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 hard 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.

Southwestern Watermelon Collection No. 4

Five packages of one ounce each, that will grow some fine, large, sweet watermelons. How good they will taste this summer!

Tom Watson Special	1 oz.	} Postpaid for only 50c
Halbert Honey	1 oz.	
Kleckley Sweet	1 oz.	
Success	1 oz.	
Tuxedo	1 oz.	

Texas Cannonball Muskmelon, 1 pkt. Extra.

Dixie Watermelon Collection No. 5

Enough to plant one acre. Four varieties that are widely grown and produce fine melons all over the Southwest.

Tom Watson Special	¼ lb.	} Postpaid for only \$1.00
Halbert Honey	¼ lb.	
Angel Kiss	¼ lb.	
Kolb's Gem	¼ lb.	

Texas Cannonball Muskmelon, ½ oz. Extra.

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.

(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., 15c; 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. Fruits are oblong in form, 8 to 10 inches in length; slightly ridged. 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., 15c; 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.

(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. On our trial grounds Orange Marrow seemed to do well on all soils where planted. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; 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. It is of good quality, flesh is thick, sweet and fine grained. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., \$2.00.



Some Popular Varieties of Squash, Pumpkins and Cushaw

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 Slack 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., 15c; 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., 15c; 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. Flesh of extra fine quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c; 1 Lb., \$1.50.

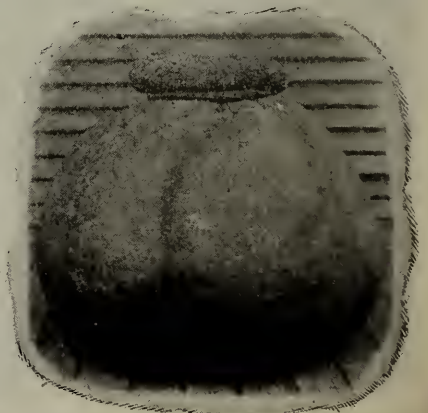
(428) Sweet or Sugar Is the noted New England pie Pumpkin. Fruits quite small, nearly round. A very prolific variety and superior for pies and table use. The skin is a deep orange yellow and an excellent keeper. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz. (15c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., \$1.25.

(429) Connecticut Field Also called Southern Field. A very prolific, hardy variety that grows to a large size; fine grained, sweet and tender flesh. Largely grown for stock feeding and equally as good for pies. 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., \$4.00.

(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.

Plant a few seeds of Mammoth Hundred Weight in one corner of your garden; you will be interested in watching these pumpkins grow. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., 60c; 1 Lb., \$2.00.



Mammoth Hundred Weight Pumpkin



Why Not Grow Pumpkins and Have Plenty of Pies. Good for Cows and Hogs Also.



Your small garden will not be complete unless you have a dozen or a dozen and one-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 ounce 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, coldframe or box in the house. When the plants begin to crowd, it is a good plan to transplant them.

(440) **Black Land** Originated in Texas on black land. Has been tried out for several years 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; ½ Oz., 25c; 1 Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25; 1 Lb., \$4.50.

(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; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 75c; ¼ Lb., \$2.40; 1 Lb., \$6.00.

(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 productiveness, 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; ½ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; 1 Lb., \$3.50.

(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; ½ Oz., 25c; 1 Oz., 40c; ¼ Lb., \$1.25; 1 Lb., \$4.50.

(444) **John Baer** A new early bright red tomato that has become quite popular in some sections of the South and Southwest. In size and shape similar to Earliana. Very solid, deep through, ripens evenly; very small seed cavities. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.15; 1 Lb., \$4.00.

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, Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 30c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; 1 Lb., \$3.50.

(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; ½ Oz., 15c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 90c; 1 Lb., \$3.00.

(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; ½ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; 1 Lb., \$3.75.

(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 3½ 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; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c; ¼ Lb., \$1.50; 1 Lb., \$5.00.

(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; ½ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.15; 1 Lb., \$4.00.

(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 and requires no support. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; 1 Lb., \$3.50.

(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; ½ Oz., 15c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 85c; 1 Lb., \$3.00.

(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. Dwarf Champion proved to be an excellent variety for all soils. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00; 1 Lb., \$3.00.

Small Fruited Tomatoes

Excellent for Pickling and Preserving

Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

(455) **Red Pear**

(456) **Yellow Pear**

(457) **Red Cherry**

(458) **Improved Husk or Ground Cherry**



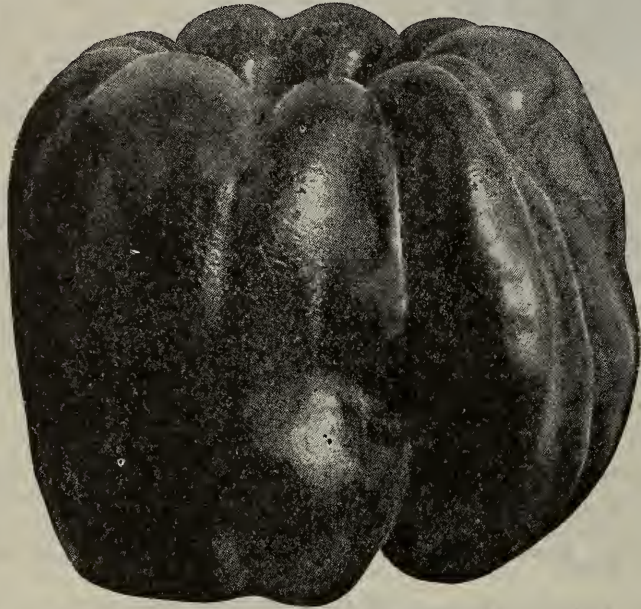
Dwarf Stone Tomato

Vegetable Fruits

Peppers

Peppers are largely grown in the truck growing sections of the Southwest. They are a very profitable crop and easily grown. No house 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 hot-bed 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.



Chinese Giant Pepper

(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 fruits are often 4 to 4½ inches long and of deep green color when young, bright red when ripe. Flesh is thick and mild flavored. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed peppers. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 35c; 1 Oz., 60c; ¼ Lb., \$2.00; 1 Lb., \$7.00.

(467) Large Bell An early variety of mild flavor except in hot, dry seasons or sections. 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., 10c; ½ Oz., 35c; 1 Oz., 60c; ¼ Lb., \$2.00; 1 Lb., \$6.50.

(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., \$1.50; 1 Lb., \$5.50.

(469) Sweet Mountain An early, productive, sweet, mild pepper of finest quality. 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., 10c; ½ Oz., 35c; 1 Oz., 60c; ¼ Lb., \$2.00; 1 Lb., \$7.00.

(470) Pimento This variety originated in California, and is more largely grown there than any other variety. It is being used exclusively by the large canneries. It should be grown largely in the family garden because it is delicious with salads or stuffed. When ripe it is as nice and as healthful as an apple. 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.

(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., \$1.35; 1 Lb., \$5.00.



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 three feet apart. Thin the plants in rows to 2 feet apart. Give frequent shallow cultivation until the plants are nearly grown.

(480) Lady Finger Plants producing long, slender pods of pale green color. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 60c.

(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; ¼ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 50c.

(482) Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod Of the green okras 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 Green Is an improved green pod okra of excellent quality, producing an abundance of long tender green pods and promises to be a favorite with market gardeners. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 50c.



White Velvet makes "a lot" of Okra on a small plant.

Egg Plant

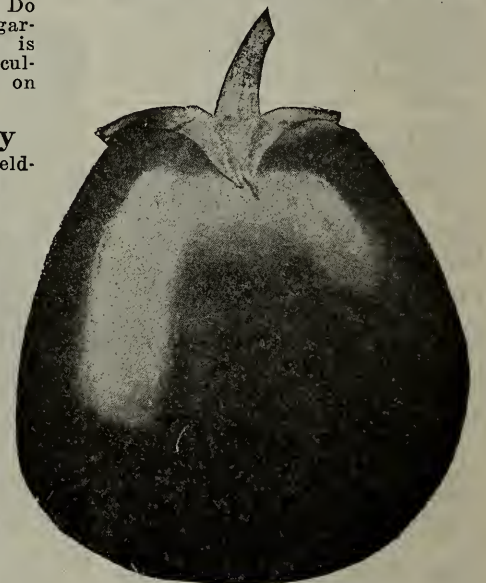
Should be planted in every home garden in the South. Requires from 4 to 5 months to mature. Yields enormously and makes a very profitable crop for the Southern trucker.

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 hot-bed. 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.

(941) 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 in a porch! How much beauty 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.

In presenting this list of flower seeds for your attention 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 cultivating 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.

General Suggestions For Selecting Flower Seed

Flowers are usually divided into three classes, Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. 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. A good flower garden should be planted with some varieties from each class to secure the best results.

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 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 directions for each variety cataloged 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. They should be planted around every home. 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.
Order this one today.

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,
tested, proven seed for 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.

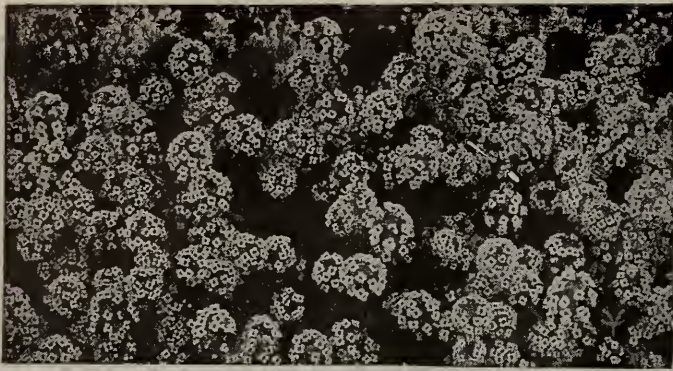
Perennial Flower Collection No. 10

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 35c,
8 large packets, tested, proven
seeds. Regular value, 55c.

Plant a Flower Garden and Beautify Your Home



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 plants bearing a profusion of large bell-shaped flowers.

(503) Royal Prize Mixed. Embracing the most beautiful colors. Pkt., 10c.

AGERATUM or FLOSS FLOWER

A hardy annual of easy culture. Especially valuable for bedding, as it is literally covered with blossoms all summer.

(505) Mexicanum. Lavender-blue; height 18 inches. Pkt., 5c.

(506) Mexicanum Albiflorum. 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.

(510) Sweet Alyssum. White. Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 30c.

(511) 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; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

AMARANTHUS

Bright colored plants from 2½ to 5 feet high. Thriving in hot sunny locations.

(515) Mixed, All Varieties and Colors. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon)

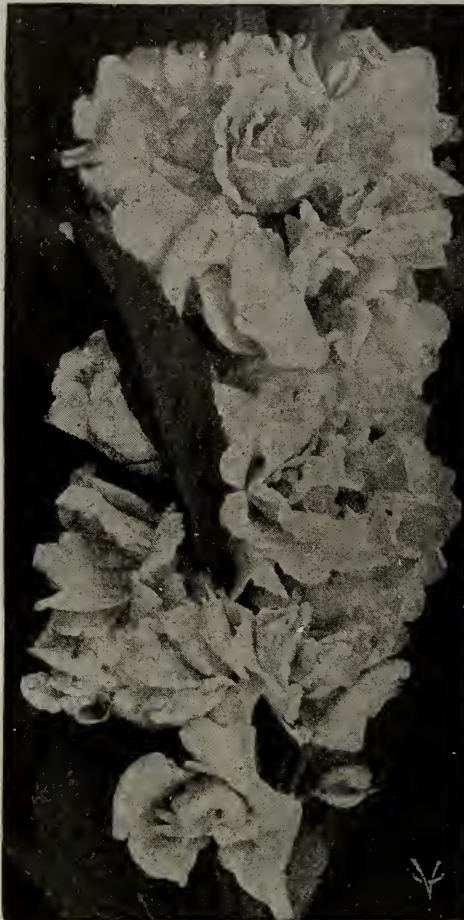
This fine old-fashioned flower is very popular and very hardy. A beautiful free-blooming plant that seems to do well everywhere. It has been greatly improved by flower seed breeders within the last few years.

(518) Tall Giant Flowering Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 55c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

(519) Semi-Tall Sorts, Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 55c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

(520) Semi-Dwarf Sorts, Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 75c.

(521) Special Mixture of Antirrhinum, including all the above and many other va-



Balsam—Lady Slipper

rieties and colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 75c.

ASTERS

A very satisfactory and handsome flower. Easy to grow, but must be started early and transplanted.

(525) Semples Branching, Finest Mixed. A large, handsome aster. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., \$1.00; 1 Oz., \$1.75.

(528) Special Mixture of American Branching, Giant Comet, Victoria and Crego Mammoth Asters in white, pink, lavender and purple. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 85c; 1 Oz., \$1.50.

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., 5c; ½ Oz., 55c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

(535) Double Camellia Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

(536) Double Tall Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

(537) Tom Thumb Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 55c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

BEGONIA

Very desirable for pot culture or for bedding out in partially shaded locations. Suitable also for window boxes.

(540) Frilled Tuberos-Rooted. Pkt., 25c.

BELLIS PERENNIS

(Double Daisy.) A low growing spring flowering plant.

(543) Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CALENDULA

Also called Pot Marigold. One of the best and showiest free-blooming hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil.

(543) Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS (Tickseed)

One of the most beautiful free-flowering annuals of easy culture, doing well in most any position.

(548) Choice Double Mixed, All Colors. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

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; ½ Oz., 55c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

(551) Queen of Italy. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

(552) Umbrella Purplea, Crimson. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; 1 Oz., 40c.

(553) Mixed, All Colors. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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 64.

(555) Giant Flowered Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)

Easily grown garden plant. Very ornamental with large bell-shaped flowers of attractive colors.

(558) Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., \$1.25; 1 Oz., \$2.00.

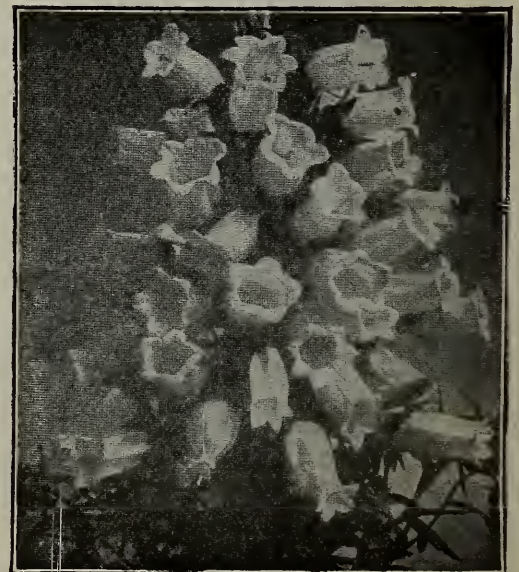
(559) Finest Single Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., \$1.25; 1 Oz., \$2.00.

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; ½ Oz., \$1.25; 1 Oz., \$2.00.

(561) Marguerite Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., \$1.25; 1 Oz., \$2.00.



Campanula

Selected Varieties of Flowers Adapted to Southwestern 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; ½ Oz., 55c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.
 (566) Feathered Cockscomb. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.
 (567) Mammoth Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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 screenings and making shade for poultry.

- (573) Zanzibariensis Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 50c.
 (574) Mixed, All Sorts. Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 35c.



Cosmos

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 until September.
 (578) Single Flowering Mixed, All Colors. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.
 (579) Double Mixed. An excellent sweet scented Centaurea producing white flowers about as large as a carnation. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.
 (580) All Varieties and Colors Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.
 (581) Dusty Miller. Foliage finely cut, silvery gray color, used for bedding. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 75c; 1 Oz., \$1.50.

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; ½ Oz., 55c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

These outdoor "Summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective for bedding or borders in the garden and desirable for cut flowers. Easily grown from seed.

- (585) Best Standard Varieties, Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 60c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

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; ½ Oz., 60c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

COSMOS

Handsome, hardy, free-flowering annual. 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.

- Giants of California. (590) Pink. (591) White. (592) Crimson. Each, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.
 (593) All Colors, Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.
 (594) Giant Lady Lenox, Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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. See photograph below.

- (600) All Varieties and Colors, Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

DAISY (Shasta)

A fine perennial plant, bearing large white single blossoms, with yellow centers; an excellent flower and admired everywhere.

- (603) Pkt., 15c.

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.

DIANTHUS or PINKS

The popular Chinese and Japanese Pinks. Few flowers can equal these in beauty and profusion of bloom. The plants bloom freely all summer until frost.

- (610) Chiensis (Double Chinese Pinks). Clusters of small double flowers of all colors, mostly edged with white. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 55c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.
 (611) Heddewigii, Finest Single Mixed. Flowers are 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 55c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.
 (612) Dwarf Snowball. Finely fringed double flowers of a pure white color. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 55c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.
 (613) A Selected Mixture of Many Double and Single of a pure white color. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 55c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTIACA

(African "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.

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., ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

A showy, free-flowering 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; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.
 (621) Golden West. Orange color, shading to yellow at edges. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.
 (622) Carmine King. Beautiful carmine rose color. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.
 (623) Dainty Queen. Pale coral pink. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.
 (624) Special Mixture. All Colors. Many shades. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

FEVERFEW

(Matricaria Capensis)

Called Double Feverfew. A plant growing 18 inches high and bearing profusely pure-white, very double flowers. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 60c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.
 (631) Pure White. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.
 (632) Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

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; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.



Dahlia

Satisfactory, Quick Growing Flowers—Easy to Cultivate

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 very 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. (646) Red. (647) White. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 75c; 1 Oz., \$1.25.
(648) Double Varieties, Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 75c; 1 Oz., \$1.25.
(650) Finest Single Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

LANTANA

A tender perennial, often becoming shrub-like; 2 to 3 feet high, bearing verbena-like clusters of flowers in orange, rose and other colors. Blooms constantly all summer, starting the first season if planted early.

(656) Dwarf Hybrids Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.
(662) Double Dwarf Rocket Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.
(663) Formosa. Hardy perennial Larkspur, bright blue flowers with white centers, tall spikes. Grows 3 feet high. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., \$1.25; 1 Oz., \$2.00.

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; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.
(669) Double Dwarf African Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.
(670) Dwarf French Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

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; ½ Oz., 15c; 1 Oz., 25c.
(676) Dwarf Mixed. Height, 12 inches. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c; 1 Oz., 25c.

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; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.
(681) Giant White. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.
(682) Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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. Velvety 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. Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c.
(701) Queen of Tom Thumbs, Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c.

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.

(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; ½ Oz., \$3.00; 1 Oz., \$5.50.

(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; ½ Oz., \$2.50; 1 Oz., \$4.50.

(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; ½ Oz., \$1.65; 1 Oz., \$3.00.

PETUNIAS

Petunias are of the most popular annuals on account of their ease of cultivation and freedom of blooming, succeeding everywhere



Nasturtiums bring delight thruout the season, everbearing, easy to grow, hardy, thrifty

(703) Dwarf Special Texas Mixture. Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 65c.

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 fences. Make a beautiful covering for steep banks or stone walls. Height, 8 to 10 feet. Will thrive better if given a poor 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, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 65c.

(730) Lobb's Mixed. All sorts.

(740) Tall Variegated-Leaved Varieties, Mixed.

and giving a constant supply of flowers from June to October. Flowers are very fragrant.

(760) Double Large-Flowering, Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

(761) Single Large-Flowering, Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

(762) Large-Flowering Fringed, Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

(763) Finest Mixed Single Bedding Varieties. Pkt., 10c.

(764) Good Mixed, Single-Flowering. Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 60c; ½ Oz., \$1.00.

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.

(770) Alba, Pure White. (771) Shell Pink.

(772) Purplish-Red. (773) Bright Scarlet. (775) Striped. Price of all the above colors: Pkt., 10c; ¼ Oz., 75c; ½ Oz., \$1.25.

(777) Grandiflora, Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 60c; ½ Oz., \$1.00.

Popular Varieties of Flowers—Free-Blooming, Easy to Grow

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.

- (785) Single Mixed. A splendid mixture, comprising all the freest-blooming and brightest colored varieties. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.
- (786) Double Mixed. Many kinds and colors. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.
- (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; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

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. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 60c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.
- (796) Single Mixed. Comprising all the above single varieties. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 60c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.
- (798) Large Flowering Double Varieties, Mixed. Flowers perfectly double of the most brilliant colors. Each bloom being a perfect rose in miniature. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., \$1.25; 1 Oz., \$2.00.

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.

- (800) Large Flowering, Special Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 60c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

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 original Scarlet Sage. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., \$1.15; 1 Oz., \$2.00.
- (804) Bonfire. The spikes grow erect and stand clear above the foliage. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., \$1.75; 1 Oz., \$3.00.
- (806) Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., \$1.75; 1 Oz., \$3.00.

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; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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. 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. Last season we grew many varieties on our trial grounds and found them to be well adapted to all soils and conditions.

- (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.

- (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; ½ Oz., 35c; 1 Oz., 60c.

- (819) Chrysanthemum Flowered Double, 6 feet tall. Golden yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c; ½ 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. Bloomed large numbers of medium sized pale, sulphur-yellow flowers are produced on short, straight stems. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

- throughout the dry, hot weather on our trial grounds. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.
- (822) Primrose Queen, Double. 5 to 6 feet tall.

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; ½ Oz., \$1.25; 1 Oz., \$2.00.
- (836) Giant Perfection Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., \$1.25; 1 Oz., \$2.00.

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; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.
- (891) Double Varieties Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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.

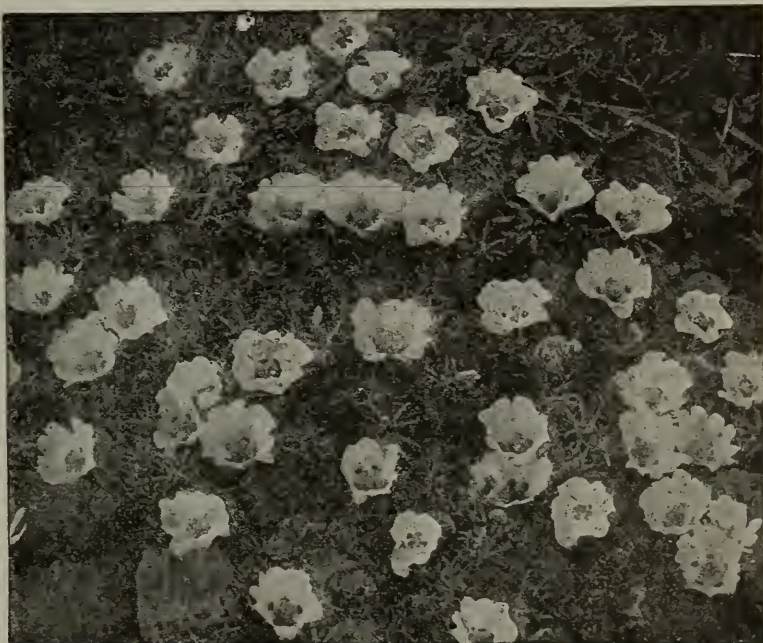
- (893) Pure White. (895) Blue Shades. (898) Pink Shades. (900) Scarlet. (903) Italian Striped. (906) Best Mixture. This embraces all the choicest, largest and best colored Verbenas in cultivation. Any of above, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 60c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

- (910) Mixed Extra Choice. This embraces a splendid collection of large, brilliant colored Verbenas. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 60c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

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



Portulaca—Single

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. Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 25c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

WALLFLOWER

A well known fragrant perennial, 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 for years.

- (940) Single Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

ZINNIA

A half-hardy annual growing from 1 to 2 feet high. Blossoms are very 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 the Southwestern soils and 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; ½ Oz., 60c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.
- (975) Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.



Sweet William (Dianthus)

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:

BALLOON VINE

Also called Love in a Puff. A rapid growing climber with pretty foliage, blossoms white.
(980) Pkt., 10c; ½ Oz., 60c; 1 Oz., \$1.00.

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.
(982) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

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.

(983) Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.

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.

(986) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

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.

(988) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

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.

(990) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

Also called Aristolochia. An ornamental climber with brownish flowers resembling a miniature pipe. Perfectly hardy.

(993) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 35c; 1 Oz., 60c.

VINES

(1035) All Varieties Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; 1 Oz., 40c.

Sweet Peas

Earliest, Hardest and Most Prolific Varieties

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 fall or early in the spring. They should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked.

SPENCER VARIETIES, LARGE FLOWERING

Price of all the following varieties: Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00.

(840) America. White ground heavily striped and flaked with bright crimson scarlet.

(841) Apple Blossom. Standard very bright rose wings. Primrose with a flush of rose.

(842) Aurora. Flowers white, flaked with bright orange pink.

(843) Captain of the Blues. Pure purple.

(846) Countess Spencer. Pure pink.

(848) Flora Norton. Pure blue.

(849) King White. Produces gigantic flowers absolutely pure white.

(855) Mrs. A. Ireland. Standard bright rose pink.

(857) Special Mixture Spencer Varieties.

This mixture includes all the above and many others of the best standard Spencers. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 35c; ¼ Lb., \$1.00.

(860) Spencer Hybrids. A splendid mixture. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c.

Price of all the following mixed shades. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 25c; ¼ Lb., 75c.

(865) Pink Shades Mixed. Light to deep pink.

(868) Red Shades Mixed. Bright rose to dark scarlet.

(870) Lavender and Blue Shades. Pale lavender to mauve.

(873) White and Primrose Shades. All the delicate tints.

(875) Best Mixed Grandiflora. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 45c.

MOON FLOWER, BLUE

Of strong, vigorous growth the plants quickly attain 12 to 15 feet in height. A dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves forms a most appropriate setting for the large sky-blue flowers, which come in late summer. The flowers measure nearly four inches across and are surpassingly beautiful; of the softest blue shading to white at the throat.
(1007) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

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; ½ Oz., 15c; 1 Oz., 25c.

MORNING GLORY, IMPERIAL JAPANESE

The exquisite beauty of the Japanese Morning Glories, with their innumerable markings and shadings of brilliant colors, commands 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; ½ Oz., 25c; 1 Oz., 40c.

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. Hardy annual, 20 to 40 feet.

(1037) Large Pkt., 15c; ½ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., 60c.



Ferguson's Seed Current

FOR THE SOUTHWEST

Issued 1st and 15th of each Month by Ferguson Seed Farms, to give current prices on Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Suitable for planting in the Southwest. Sent free on request.

Price Effective December 20, 1919. Sherman, Texas, and Oklahoma City, Okla.

Vol. 1. No. 1

To Our Friends and Customers

Here is our plan to get "up-to-date price information" to you quickly when you want it.

This is the initial and Catalog Issue of FERGUSON'S SEED CURRENT. Hereafter our "Seed Gumption" will give information on quality in seeds and planting information. "Seed Current" will keep you posted on market changes. Lack of space prevents us from quoting quantity prices on all varieties of seeds in this issue. A complete "Seed Current" will be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month giving the latest prices on all kinds of seeds worth planting in the Southwest.

We will gladly mail FERGUSON'S SEED CURRENT upon request. Please drop us a card when you want the latest prices on any kind of seeds. Please mention the kind of seeds of special interest and the quantity wanted.

Market Gardeners and other quantity buyers of garden seeds, we ask that you kindly send us lists of your requirements, stating quantities and varieties wanted. We will promptly name you our very best prices on Tested, Proven, good quality seeds. Our trial ground tests stand back of every pound of seed.

Terms: All seeds are sold FOB our station, payable in cash or satisfactory equivalent payable in either Sherman, Texas, or Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. On all Field and Garden Seeds in quantities, unless otherwise specified, purchaser pays freight, express or postage. The catalog quotes Postpaid prices on small quantities.

Our Seeds are Tested, Analyzed and Re-cleaned as soon after they reach our warehouses as possible and the results showing purity and germination per cents are given on the tags attached to the bags. You thus have the benefit of our information and tests showing the quality of our seeds. See our catalog for complete information about our SEEDS, our methods of improving, growing, testing, cleaning and grading, etc.

We Quote by the CENTAL SYSTEM, or 100 pounds and fractions thereof, except in a few instances. Will sell by bushels if you prefer, but: The bushel is not the same in all states and is troublesome to use. Freight, express and postage are counted by the pound. Some sections of the U. S. have long since discontinued the use of the bushel and find the CENTAL SYSTEM a great advantage. Bushel Measures are not used. Weighing is the actual custom of measuring. We are selling as we measure.

SEED OATS

	Price	
	Per bu.	100 lbs.
Texas Red Rust Proof—Recleaned and graded	\$1.25	\$4.00
FERGUSON No. 71 OATS—See special description in Catalog, Bred-up, Certified, Pedigreed, Re-cleaned, graded and treated to prevent smut in your crop	1.67	5.20

SEED RYE AND BARLEY

	Price	
	Per bu.	100 lbs.
Texas Winter Rye—Native grown re-cleaned	\$2.00	\$3.30
Texas Winter Barley—Nice re-cleaned seed but slightly mixed with volunteer wheat and oats; 90% to 95% purity	1.75	3.65
Bearded Spring Barley—Northern grown		Ask
Beardless Spring Barley—Native grown		Ask

SUDAN GRASS

We specialize in Sudan Grass, buying in large quantities from the most reliable sources, with assurances to us that seeds are free from Johnson Grass and other objectionable weed seeds. This is a crop that is a great money maker. It's the greatest domestic or cultivated grass for grazing or hay crops known to American farmers. All seeds re-cleaned unless otherwise stated.

	Price Per Pound		
	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each. Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.			
Sudan, Ferguson's Plumpest Certified Seed	\$2.25	\$10.00	\$20.00
Sudan, from certified inspected fields	2.00	9.50	19.00
Sudan, Fancy stock, heavy seed	2.00	9.00	18.50
Sudan, Excellent stock, heavy seed		8.50	17.00
Sudan, Choice stock, heavy seed		8.00	15.50
Sudan, Prime, stock poor but honest		Sold on sample only	
Sudan, Good country run, not re-cleaned		Sold on sample only	

GRASSES

	Price Per Pound		
	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each. Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.			
Rescue Grass—A winter growing annual	\$2.30	\$10.50	\$20.00
Bermuda Grass—Strictly fancy seed, per lb., 75c	6.50	32.00	60.00
Bermuda Grass—Fancy to choice, per lb., 65c	6.00	27.50	55.00
Johnson Grass—Fancy heavy dark seed			Ask
Johnson Grass—Excellent grade			Ask

CLOVERS

	Price Per Pound		
	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each. Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.			
Sweet Clover White Blossom—Fancy hulled	\$3.50	\$16.00	\$31.50

SWEET SORGHUMS FOR FORAGE AND SILAGE

	Price Per Pound		
	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each. Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.			
Amber—Fancy re-cleaned and graded			\$3.90
Orange—Fancy re-cleaned and graded			3.90
Red Top or Sumac—Re-cleaned and graded			3.90
Red Top or Sumac—Thresher-run			Ask
Honey or Japanese—Extra fancy			Ask
Gooseneck, or Texas Seeded Crookneck			Ask
Sapling, or Texas Seeded Straightneck			Ask

SWEET SORGHUMS FOR SYRUP

Fancy seed grown specially for syrup, as pure as it has been possible for us to secure from particular growers giving special attention to the improvement of the seed for syrup purposes.

	Price Per Pound		
	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each. Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.			
Amber—Very early fine syrup strain	\$2.50	\$12.00	\$23.00
Orange—Medium early, rank grower	2.50	12.00	23.00
Red Top, or Sumac—Produces syrup of fine quality	2.50	12.00	23.00
Honey, or Japanese—Very rank, fine flavor	2.50	12.00	23.00
Gooseneck, or Texas Seeded Crookneck—Drooping, black seeded heads	2.50	12.00	23.00
Sapling, or Texas Seeded Straightneck—Very tall, open heads	2.50	12.00	23.00

GRAIN SORGHUMS

	Price Per Pound		
	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each. Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.			
Hegari—Very early	\$1.00	\$4.75	\$9.75
Ferfita—Early	.60	2.50	4.75
Milo—Dwarf yellow	.50	1.60	3.90
Milo—Dwarf white	.60	2.50	4.75
Kaffir—Dwarf red			
Kaffir—Dwarf white			3.90
Shallu—Egyptian Wheat	.60	4.00	7.50
Darso—A new grain Sorghum	.60	2.50	4.50

BROOM CORN

	Price Per Pound		
	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each. Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.			
Oklahoma Dwarf—Seed from selected stocks		\$3.75	\$6.50
Standard Evergreen Oklahoma-Texas—Fancy seed		3.75	6.50
Standard Evergreen—Selected Illinois grown seed	\$1.25	6.50	12.50

ALFALFA

	Price Per Pound		
	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each. Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.			
Ferguson's Standard—Extra fancy, 98% germination; 99% purity	\$4.50	\$21.50	\$42.00
Southwestern Fancy—90-95% germination; 97% or better purity	4.25	21.00	40.00
Excellent—Heavy, plump seed, 90-95% germination; 95% purity	4.00	20.00	39.00

MILLETS

	Price Per Pound		
	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each. Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.			
Golden or Liberty Millet—Choice—Western seed re-cleaned			4.50
Fancy—Eastern seed, re-cleaned			Ask
Common or White Millet—Fancy seed			Ask
Western White Wonder			Ask
Proso or Hog Millet—Deserves more use	.60	2.75	5.00

FIELD PEAS AND BEANS

	Price Per Pound		
	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each. Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.			
Velvet Beans—Dwarf Early Speckled			Ask
Velvet Beans—Osceola			Ask
Soy Beans—Mammoth Yellow	\$1.00	\$4.50	\$8.75
Pinto Beans—Mexican Speckled	1.25	5.75	11.00
Tepary Beans—"Dry Land Navy Beans"	1.75	6.75	12.00

COW PEAS AND PEANUTS

If you have peas for sale send sample, state variety and quantity of each you have for sale and price wanted.

	Price Per Pound		
	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each. Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.			
Black Eye			Ask
Brown Eye			Ask
Whippoorwill—Choice seed			Ask
Mixed			Ask
Peanuts—Spanish of course			Ask

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Bring Joy to all

These roots are matured so that their flowering is certain. They often succeed when seedlings and tender plants fail to bloom.

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.

Gladioli in Separate Colors

- (1100) War (Groff Hybrid). The best red Gladiolus in existence; deep blood-red, shading to crimson-black. Postpaid, 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.
- (1103) Peace (Groff Hybrid). Immense pure white with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. Postpaid, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.
- (1105) America. A grand pink flower, spikes 2 to 3 feet long. Postpaid, 10c each; 75c per doz.
- (1108) Klondike. Clear yellow, with a maroon blotch in the throat. Postpaid, 10c each; 75c per doz.
- (1110) Panama. A grand deep pink. Flowers large and handsome; the finest pink variety. Postpaid, 10c each; 75c per doz.
- (1114) Emma Thursby. White, striped and blotched. Postpaid, 10c each; 75c per doz.

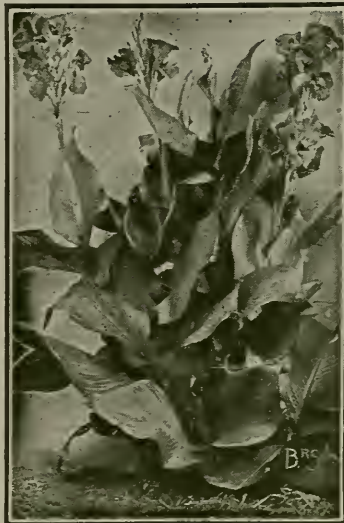
CANNAS

- Selected, standard varieties. Cannas make a splendid showing. They keep the lawns and yards ablaze with color. They grow well in any soil, but for best results set the roots in winter or early spring, in beds prepared as follows: Dig holes 12 to 15 inches deep and fill 6 inches with good mixture of compost and soil; then top with any good soil and you can enjoy a treat all the summer through and well into the fall.
- (1200) King Humbert. 4 feet. Scarlet flowers; bronze leaves.
- (1203) Yellow King Humbert. 4 feet. Yellow flowers; green foliage.
- (1205) Burbank. 5 feet. Green foliage. Flowers canary-yellow with crimson spots.
- (1208) Louisiana. 6 feet. Foliage a glossy-green; very large. Beautiful scarlet flowers.
- (1215) David Harum. 3½ feet. Bronze foliage.
- (1218) Leonard Vaughan. 4½ feet. Rich deep bronze foliage. Flowers bright scarlet.
- (1220) Florence Vaughan. 5 feet. The most famous yellow Canna. Green leaves.
- (1222) West Virginia. Intense crimson scarlet with broad yellow edge. A very beautiful, continuous blooming variety.
- (1225) Charles Henderson. 4 feet. Crimson flowers.
- Price of the above Canna bulbs: Postpaid, 15c each; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per doz.
- (1230) Mixed Cannas. Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 50c; \$1.00 per doz.

Gladioli in Color Mixture

- (1120) Blue Shades. Postpaid, 6 for 50c; \$1.00 per doz.
- (1123) Pink Shades. Postpaid, 6 for 35c; 60c per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.
- (1125) Pink and White Shades. Postpaid, 6 for 40c; 75c per doz.; \$5.50 per 100.
- (1128) Scarlet and Red Shades. Postpaid, 6 for 40c; 75c per doz.; \$5.50 per 100.
- (1130) Striped Shades. Postpaid, 6 for 40c; 75c per doz.; \$5.50 per 100.
- (1135) Standard Mixture. A splendid collection of the largest, freest-blooming, finest colored Gladioli in cultivation. Postpaid, 6 for 25c; 35c per doz.; \$2.25 per 100.

Write for special prices on large lots of mixed Gladioli.



Canna

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, to be shipped by express.

MADEIRA VINE

One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly, covered with small, white, feathery flowers.

- (1390) Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 50c; \$1.00 per doz.



Gladiolus

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) Extra Large Bulbs. 9 to 11 inches in circumference. Postpaid, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$2.00 per doz.

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, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$2.00 per doz.
- (1315) Mixed Single Dahlias. This is a collection of the most popular single Dahlias. Postpaid, Extra Strong Large Roots, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$2.00 per dozen.

TUBEROSES

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 early flowers start the bulbs in pots or in hotbeds and set outside in May.

- (1365) Excelsior Dwarf Pearl. First size bulb. Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 30c; 50c per doz.
- (1370) Mexican Tuberose. These come from the table land of Central Mexico. They have tall, stiff stems, flowers pure white, single and delightfully fragrant. They withstand all kinds of wind and weather, except hard frosts. They begin to bloom in May and are a mass of white till cut down by frost. Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 40c; 75c per doz.

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.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS COLLECTION

This is a splendid collection of free-blooming, summer flowering bulbs, easy to cultivate and sure to bloom in the South and Southwest. Every lover of beautiful flowers will surely enjoy this collection.

Set in the ground early to get best results.

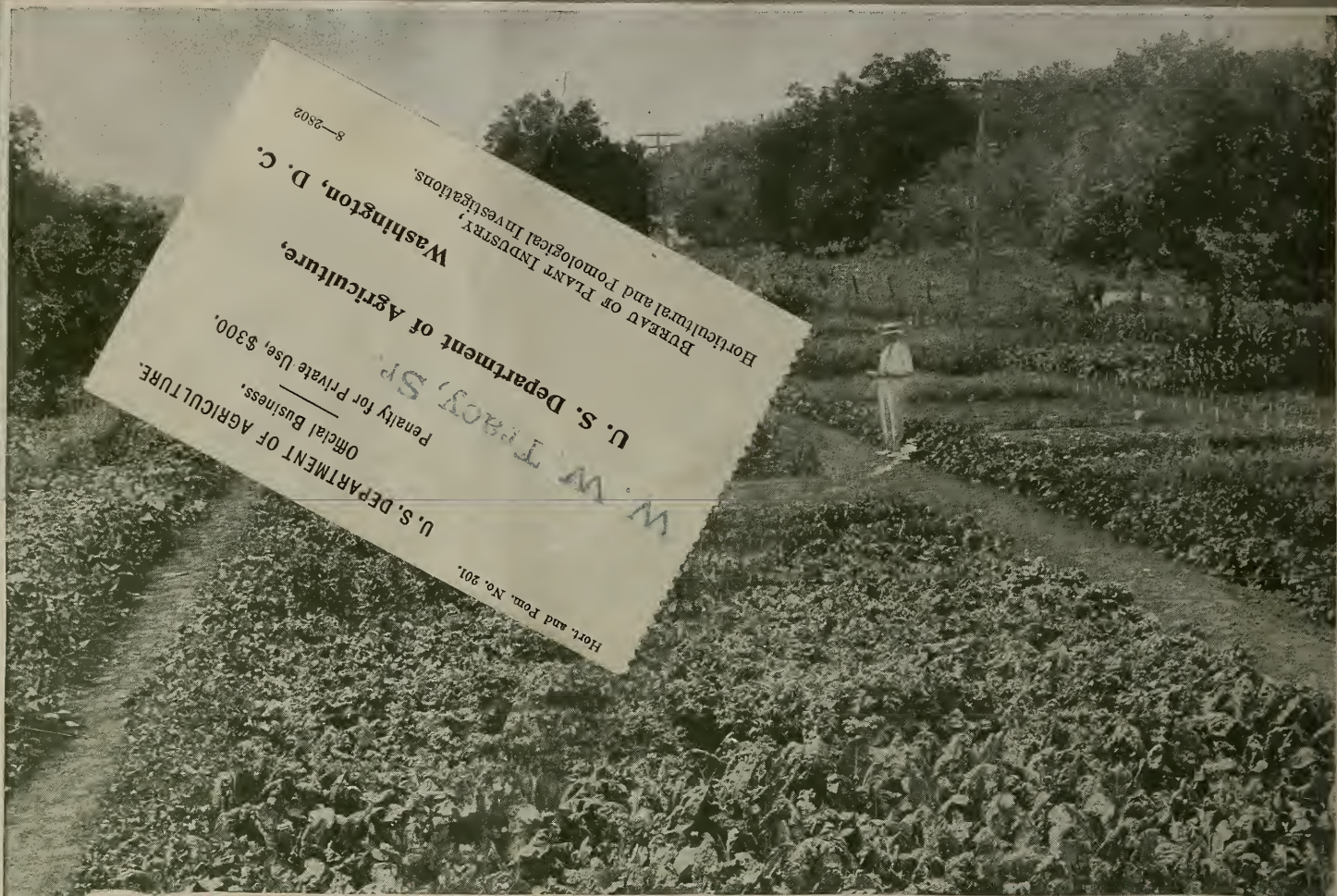
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3 Tuberoses, Excelsior Pearl | 3 Dahlias, Single and Double Mixed |
| 2 Tuberoses, Mexican | 3 Cannas, Brilliant Flowered Mixed |
| 6 Gladioli, Mixed | 1 Madeira Vine, Extra. |

These 18 large flowering bulbs postpaid to your address for \$1.00. No change will be allowed in this collection. Order one today.



Tuberose—Excelsior Pearl

THE HOW AND THE WHY OF KNOWING
WE ARE GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDSMEN FOR THE SOUTHWEST



A CORNER of FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEED TRAIL GROUNDS

We are helping you to succeed with your Vegetables & Flowers
 by offering only **TESTED** and **PROVEN GOOD** seeds

**FERGUSON
 SEED FARMS**

SHERMAN --- TEXAS
 OKLAHOMA CITY --- OKLA



A PORTION OF MELLON & BULB TESTS

OVER 2000 SAMPLES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS IN TRIAL GROUND TESTS