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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 drought 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........................................

Ferguson Seed Farms
Sherman
TEXAS
Did You Order an assortment of GARDEN SEEDS to produce a variety of vegetables for the summer and fall as well as early spring?

Please Stop Just a Moment! Think!
Did You Sign Your Name?

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

Did You Order FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS to produce a more home-like appearance for the house you live in?
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 daring 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 time the pure and hungry, 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 catasclasm 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 that are 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 provide for your income. Don’t become a victim of the world’s extravagance. Read the Home Garden suggestions on page 34 of the catalog. You not only have vegetables to keep in good health and in a good humor; both are worth more than riches. You have witnessed a fall in

2. GROW SOME SWEET PEAS for pleasure. See pages 68 to 65.

3. We Now Have a Seed Store in Oklahoma City

For the convenience of our Oklahoma customers, who are increasing rapidly, we have established a 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.
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 PEDIGREE 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 Seedsmen 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. Offutt 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 too much work, too much time and too 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 upon 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 Sadie Channon, West Texas. $10.00—Miss Hazel and Albert Umberson, St. Jo, Texas. $5.00—Mrs. M. E. England, Lamar, Texas.

We are printing a picture of the First Prize Winning Garden by Miss Sadie Channon of West, Texas. Later on we hope to show you a picture of the other two “Good Little Gardeners,” Albert L. 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 those of the States directly going in the same direction.

FERGUSON SEED FARMS is striving to comply with 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 whose these beans were and some just guessed and proved that they had something to learn about beans. I guessed myself yesterday off 25 beans and from the situation, and some are guessing and are probably right so I have paid 25% of the $100.00 to them. The numbers are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Guess</th>
<th>Prize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. H. Norris, Anna, Texas...</td>
<td>14,727</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. M. Lilly, Alva, Texas.....</td>
<td>14,300</td>
<td>177.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. B. Potts, College Station...</td>
<td>14,672</td>
<td>195.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl Volker, Abbott, Texas....</td>
<td>14,675</td>
<td>198.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We are awarding a prize of $1.00 each. We are giving 10 more prizes than was originally offered because there were 25 guesses on the same number and some are probably right. We are giving 25 prizes at $1.00 each. We are giving 25 prizes at $1.00 each.


Seedsmen may send in orders for seeds to the amount indicated above, and we will 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—"It is fine to be at home, 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 self-sufficing garden. I had one quarter of an acre. Sold $35.00 worth of Orions, raised 12 bushels Sweet Potatoes, 10 bushels of Irish Potatoes, dried corn, and canned it as well. I canned 12 gallons of canned Squashes and 5 gallons of canned Onions. I cooked 9 bushels of Onions for my family and 20 acres of lumber. I set out 3 bushels of Onions to make seed and kept plenty for the table through the winter. I had just killed 16 pigs. 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. M. E. 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.

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:

Ferguson No. 71 Oats

This seal and warranty tag are used only for seeds GROWN and PREPARED under our supervision.

Not grown or prepared by us if this tag is absent.

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 continually improving our “Seeds” but the advantage of this work is 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 is 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 practically 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.

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.
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 recleaned 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.
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 devolved 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 5.)

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.

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 won three times by our seed.

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 Shr współpr.
1919—To be announced later.
1920—MIGHT BE YOU, IF YOU TRY!
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

Direct from the Increase Fields, to our own Seed Corn Grading Plants. Hand selected ears, machine graded seed. Sacked and sealed with our certificate of good breeding on every bag.

You loose 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 de-
veloping 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 breed-
ing 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 blubs 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 slaking height.

Many Chances for Mistakes in Crib Selection

(1) 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 pro-
ducing 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 indi-
vidual ears that are known high yielders as described in chart on
page 5.
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 tested and proven high yielding quality.

Select Bulls by Their Calves—Studs 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 car 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 much 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, 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.

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 we have, we are growing only the 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 Seedsmen or farmers, or Exhibited at the Corn Shows have been put to the Utility or Field Test by putting 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 STERLING VII, CHISHOLM and FERGUSON YELLOW DENT have been among the best yields and usually the best.

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

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

Certified Pedigreed Seed from Ferguson Seed Farms

Weighing up the yields from the progeny 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.

Investigations by the Texas Experiment Stations at Denton, College Station, 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. This proves that these three varieties produce the highest yields and are the most consistent high yielders. At Denton SURCROPPER made good yields in a field nine years in succession and missed the tenth year by a few pounds.

Investigation by U. S. Department of Agriculture at San Antonio, Oklahoma City, 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 have proven to be the best 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 varieties were from our seed.

Field Test of Seed Corn, North Louisiana Experiment Station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>Bushels per Acre</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
<th>Gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHISHOLM</td>
<td>(Ferguson’s Seed)</td>
<td>86.84</td>
<td>81.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FERGUSON YELLOW DENT</td>
<td>(Ferguson’s Seed)</td>
<td>86.72</td>
<td>85.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURCROPPER</td>
<td>(Ferguson’s Seed)</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>82.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FERGUSON JUNI</td>
<td>(Ferguson’s Seed)</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>82.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozark Famous</td>
<td></td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>82.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verdaman</td>
<td></td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>82.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stentell’s White Dent</td>
<td></td>
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<td>82.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert’s White Dent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Calhoun Red Cob</td>
<td></td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>82.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Will You Make Use of This Information NOW!
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 to the results of variety tests made by the State Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There are Texas farms 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.
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 Surcopper 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.

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 tests), 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.

Troubled His Yield With Chisholm. "I had two acres of your Chisholm corn and gathered 40 bushels in all. On account of the drought all corn is very short. My corn, outside of your seed corn, barely averaged 10 bushels to the acre, and that is a big average for the neighborhood and much less than the average for the county." — Chauncey Lowry, Rusk, 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 showers 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."
Quick Maturing Like Northern Corn—Resists Drought 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, midget 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 combs when other varieties failed. 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

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,’ 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.

Put Corn in the Crib. Many farmers have written to us that Surcropper corn had filled their crib 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 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 80.)

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

 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 trait has 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 58 to 65 days, and usually requires only 105 to 120 days to mature, counting from planting to browning of the shocks. 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 yields 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 come from Arizona and California. On the lighter, sandy corn lands, in Eastern Texas, Central Oklahoma and Arkansas, it is proving very satisfactory, and is now widely grown.

Its General Use is being widely extended. There are thousands of farmers in Western Texas, in the Texas Panhandle and 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 results of varieties planted in three adjacent rows in our 1918 variety test block. We had under test 381 varieties and strains of varieties. All had an equally fair chance, having same number of stalks in the rows. They one in the middle above represents a type of corn that makes some people say: "This ain't no corn country,"' in dry years. Surcropper made better than 40 bushels on high prairie land and varieties of unacclimated Northern corn and larger late growing native varieties failed.

Grade and Prices of Surcropper 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 is not Certified Pedigree Seed. Watch for the seals. We quote subject to change.

Regular Certified Pedigree 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 SURCROPPER. 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 SURCROPPER 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 16 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 Surcropper. 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 Surcropper yielded about 30 per cent more corn:

"Referring to the respective merits of the corn, Ferguson Surcropper 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 Surcropper**
  1. row, 51 lbs.
  2. row, 50 lbs.
  3. row, 50 lbs.
  4. row, 41 lbs.
  5. row, 40 lbs.

- **Iowa Silver Mine**
  1. row, 40 lbs.
  2. row, 36 lbs.
  3. row, 36 lbs.
  4. row, 37 lbs.
  5. row, 34 lbs.

232 lbs. 183 lbs.

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

Farmers Prefer Surcropper 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 SURCROPPER CORN and are pleased with it."—Guy T. McNeill, Supt. Sub. Station, Nacogdoches County, Texas.

8 to 12 Bushels Better Than Four Other Varieties.—"The SURCROPPER 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 Surcropper grains vary with the seasons, but they are always good, vigorous grains.
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.

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 tested 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, Nacogoches, 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 magnificient 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 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. 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, or 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 is 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 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 1915.—John Hopkins, Wolfe City, 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 30c to 42c 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 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.

COMPARATIVE 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.

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 Pedigree Selections, from our plant-to-row Breeding Blocks are used to plant our Multiplying 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.

How Our Cotton

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-stick 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.

Seed is Prepared

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 bargains “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 remain to be picked from the bolls and not off 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 that the breeding blocks unpicked, showing better than 90 per cent storm-proof fields at these late dates, and marvel at unpicked breeding blocks in January and February.

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 can be sold 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. More seed growers, farmers, and merchant seedsmen do not perform these valuable services in breeding-up cotton.

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.

In buying seeds do not get confused: PRICE is what you Pay. QUALITY is what you Buy.
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 binned, good yielding variety, and years ago it came to be the leading variety in the Southwest.

Improving a GOOD Variety

The Ferguson Seed Farms is not merely a farm where standard varieties of seeds are grown. It is our business not only to keep these standard varieties bred-up, but to actually improve them. We are not content to "let well enough alone." We have good varieties and good strains of these varieties, but we are spending much effort (and incidentally a good deal of money), to have better strains of these varieties for next year, and will continue to the next, and the next, and so on. Our motto is:

It is not man's destiny to be discontented,

But to be forever uncontented—

To continually strive for something better.

But ours is a business. Ideals and ideas are important only when they are fruitful of results. The same is true of a business. Our business is to help the farmer to get greater returns for his labor. Therefore when we offer our own seeds for sale the farmer has a right to know if there are any facts that indicate that our efforts are really producing BETTER SEEDS.

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

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

In these tests it so happens that seed or 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season and Location of Stations making the tests</th>
<th>Comparison of Yield of Seed Cotton and Per Cent Lint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Year)</td>
<td>MEBANE'S SEEDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Lbs.</td>
<td>Per Cent Lint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912 San Antonio Experiment Farm</td>
<td>480.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914 N. Louisiana Experiment Station</td>
<td>971.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916 Arkansas Experiment Station—Mena</td>
<td>452.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916 Arkansas Experiment Station—Scotts</td>
<td>1747.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917 Arkansas Experiment Station—Scotts</td>
<td>738.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917 Arkansas Experiment Station—Van Buren</td>
<td>1293.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917 Arkansas Experiment Station—Wynne</td>
<td>404.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918 Arkansas Experiment Station—Scotts</td>
<td>1547.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918 Arkansas Experiment Station—Scotts</td>
<td>1819.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Yield of Nine Government Tests in Three States</td>
<td>970.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gain in Dollars by Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seeds, for each acre, counting cotton at 30c and seed at 31½e per pound —$17.23

"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.

Profits from Good Seed Reported by Arkansas Experiment Station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of Experiment Station and Date of the Tests</th>
<th>Ferguson's Triumph</th>
<th>Mebane's Triumph</th>
<th>Dollars Gained</th>
<th>Total Yield</th>
<th>Dollars Gained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scotts, Arkansas</td>
<td>$34.64</td>
<td>$20.40</td>
<td>$24.24</td>
<td>$176.34</td>
<td>$24.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mena, Arkansas</td>
<td>26.69</td>
<td>18.94</td>
<td>7.75</td>
<td>147.96</td>
<td>11.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Buren, Arkansas</td>
<td>49.93</td>
<td>53.17</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>85.34</td>
<td>11.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wynne, Arkansas</td>
<td>101.57</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>21.57</td>
<td>175.04</td>
<td>26.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotts, Arkansas</td>
<td>139.56</td>
<td>84.77</td>
<td>54.79</td>
<td>205.14</td>
<td>30.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Yield in Seven Experiments</td>
<td>$74.48</td>
<td>$53.64</td>
<td>$20.84</td>
<td>$134.73</td>
<td>$17.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 1 1/2% per cent of the bolls with missing locks. Neither do they get 'strung-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 1 to 5c a pound, but also affects a great saving in picking. You will get higher 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 middle of November 4th of two varieties of cotton. Both grew in our variety testing grounds not ten rows apart.
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 easy 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 “Everybodys 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 three years 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 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 “Everybodys 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 net 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 yield, giving turn out 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, behavior in field, and tell you how it has pleased those who bought the “introduction bushes” 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Test</th>
<th>Check Tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FERGUSON TRIUMPH NO. 406… $205.14</td>
<td>$176.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUR MEBANE TRIUMPH ………. 175.38</td>
<td>169.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gain by Ferguson Triumph No. 406… $ 29.76 | $ 16.58

Average Gain Per Acre……………………… $23.17

SOM 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 gain is 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

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 qualities 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 boll 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 heaving 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 classifiers 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 3/4c 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station and year of test</th>
<th>LONE STAR</th>
<th>ROWDEN</th>
<th>Station and year of test</th>
<th>LONE STAR</th>
<th>ROWDEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scotts ... ... 1917</td>
<td>$116.64</td>
<td>85.72</td>
<td>Jeffson Co. ... 1917</td>
<td>$89.03</td>
<td>98.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotts ... ... 1916</td>
<td>105.72</td>
<td>71.04</td>
<td>Van Buren Co. ... 1916</td>
<td>101.53</td>
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<td>Van Buren Co. ... 1916</td>
<td>150.13</td>
<td>84.05</td>
<td>Lincoln Co. ... 1916</td>
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<td>Meads ... ... 1916</td>
<td>43.32</td>
<td>49.00</td>
<td>Faulner Co. ... 1916</td>
<td>39.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meads ... ... 1915</td>
<td>14.01</td>
<td>18.02</td>
<td>Dallas Co. ... 1915</td>
<td>56.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mena ... ... 1914</td>
<td>16.47</td>
<td>18.08</td>
<td>Drew Co. ... 1914</td>
<td>131.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mena ... ... 1913</td>
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<td>85.35</td>
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<tr>
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<td>61.05</td>
<td>Drew Co. ... 1917</td>
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<td>Marrianna ... ... 1917</td>
<td>70.81</td>
<td>80.30</td>
<td>Ouachita Co. ... 1917</td>
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<td>Little River Co. ... 1917</td>
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<td>41.06</td>
<td>80.31</td>
<td>Scotts ... ... 1918</td>
<td>176.85</td>
<td>154.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 lint and seed. LIKewise, in a test at Scotts, Arkansas, in 1918 Lone Star stood first, producing $236.25 for lint and seed. It stood third in a test in Greene County in 1917, producing $112.50 per acre.

GRADERS 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:

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 PEDIGREEED 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 18¾ 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 10¢ 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 35% lint. One field of 15 acres made 17¾ 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 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 $226.56 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 $140.78 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 turn-out 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 spins is an early, rapid fruiting cotton."—R. G. Love, Prosper, Texas.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of Station</th>
<th>Yield of Dollars Per Acre for Seed and Lint</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>New Boykin</th>
<th>Cleveland</th>
<th>Rowden</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>178.76</td>
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<td>160.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Buren</td>
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<td>1917</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyne</td>
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<td>1917</td>
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<tr>
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<td>160.01</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1918</td>
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<tr>
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<td>69.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poinset County</td>
<td></td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>194.17</td>
<td>208.06</td>
<td>208.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas County</td>
<td></td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>67.14</td>
<td>51.19</td>
<td>46.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 $11.29 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 $1,112.00 on a 100-acre crop. These increases will be practically doubled if the comparison is made with 

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.

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."

The process is continued year after year until the best strain has been thoroughly tested and has unquestionably proved itself to be the best yielding 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 threshed-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-cleanings 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 3 1/2 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 $38.80
It has paid me to buy these Oats and my neighbors will be profited by planting them.”—Lee Shields, Allen, Texas.

MADE 80 1/2 BUSHELS AND SOLD ALL FOR SEED. “I bought 55 bushels, sowed on 30 acres and harvested 2,600 bushels or 88.6 bushels per acre. I sold all of them at the threshing 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. Motie, R. No. 2, Moody, Texas.

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., Enid, Oklahoma.

MADE 3/4 MORE BUSHELS; SPLENDID QUALITY. “Ferguson No. 71 Oats sown, same time and right side-by-side Common Red Oats made a decidedly remarkable contrast, worth 3/4 more. Quality was splendid.”—P. D. McConnell, R. No. 2, Box 63, Fort Worth, Texas.
Our Fulcaster Wheat and Surcropper Corn Caused This Farmer’s Crop to Excel His Neighbor’s.

**Fulcaster Wheat**

An Old and World Wide Popular Variety.

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

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**

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 1½ bushel of Surcropper Corn and made 78 bushels per acre. I am not complaining.” — J. A. Branch, Thornton, Texas.
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 84% BUSHELS; COMMON OATS 40. "Ferguson No. 71 Oats are the best on the market and I will plant nothing else, as I lost at least $21.50 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 FERGU-SON 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.
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 stocks 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 stalks. 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.

HIS OWN TEXAS RED OATS

DOUBLE RE-CLEANED SEEDS. (See illustration on page 3.) FERGUSON No. 71 OATS are double recleaned 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 stoo1 so freely and the grains are so uniform, plump and heavy that every one makes a vigorous stool. Ordinary oats stoo1 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.

Smutted 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-resistant 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-saccharine grain sorghums, introduced only a few years ago, which has "made good" as an early maturing, drouth resisting crop in the Southwest. The 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 North-west 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., $2.25.

**Kafir Corn**
**Dwarf Black-hulled 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 roughage for winter feed for stock. It grows uniform in the field, from 4 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 Black-hulled White Kafir for seed and hay. Small lots postpaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.25; 20 lbs., $2.25.

**Shallu**
Sometimes called Egyptian Wheat, "Chicken Corn" and "California Rice." It is a tall rank growing grain sorghum, which stalks 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 stalks yielding 12 to 13 per cent sugar in the juice. It has been used to make syrup, but is more satisfactory as a grain or forage 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 Postpaid prices. If seeds are to be sent by freight or express at your expense, you may deduct 5c per pound from the above prices.

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**There Is Much Variety in the Heads of the Grain Sorghums**

**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 lies in their forage producing qualities. The early varieties will mature wherever corn will ripen. All kinds of livestock are fond of the Sweet Sorghum hay 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 known variety, grown in many parts of the country. It is a good forsyth for sorghum. We do not especially recommend it for forage, 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 to the feet high. A good feed-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 123 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 Headed Seedless Ribbon Cane,” it is very liable to some enterprise 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 “Sapling” is the name they have originated it under. It is a 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; 10 Lbs., $4.25.

**Crookneek 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. “Crookneek.” 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 with 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 specialty of raising Broom Corn. Our Standard varieties 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 Illinois 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 to 12 to 15 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 Seeds.

**Dwarf Broom Corn** In Western Oklahoma and Texas we handle the Dwarf variety of Broom Corn. 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 variety and is usually 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, with a tall brush. 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.

**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 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 lies on the surface, while the stalk remains 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 Closers**

**Bermuda 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 and 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 reseed itself and get started on your place. Never becomes a pest. Always a blessing to your pasture stock in winter seasons. Postpaid: 1 Lb., $3.50; 10 Lbs., $30; 20 Lbs., $55. Write for prices on larger lots.

**Rescue Grass**

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

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 selection of the same varieties from former customers.

The figures for “Customer’s Seed” are for the varieties of the “FERGUSON MOD-SEED TROPHY” (See page 4). If the comparison were made with the seed of those who did not win the contests and would even larger profits for the use of Pedigreed Seed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season of Test</th>
<th>Ferguson Yellow Dent</th>
<th>Ferguson Seed</th>
<th>Chisholm Seed</th>
<th>Ferguson’s Seed</th>
<th>Ferguson’s Seed</th>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>9.32</td>
<td>8.74</td>
<td>11.13</td>
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<td>Gain (in bushels) by Ferguson’s Seed</td>
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<td>3.56</td>
<td>3.41</td>
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<td>Profit per acre</td>
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<td>$3.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Profits per bushel of seed</td>
<td>$16.24</td>
<td>$26.08</td>
<td>$24.88</td>
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Miscellaneous Grasses and Clovers

Rhodes Grass. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 75c; 10 Lbs., $7.00.
Pennsylvania Blue Grass. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 50c; 10 Lbs., $2.00.
Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 50c; 10 Lbs., $3.00.
White, or Lawn Clover. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 75c; 5 Lbs., $3.75.
Johnson Grass. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 40c; 10 Lbs., $5.00. Large lots see below.
Orchard Grass. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 40c; 10 Lbs., $3.00.
Rye Grass. Postpaid, 1 Lb., 50c; 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 and kidney 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 others:

Blackeye, New Era or Wild Goose, Brabhram, 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.

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—$16.24 for FERGUSON YELLOW DENT, $26.08 for CHISHOLM and $24.88 for SIR CROPPER.

It’s Not What We Say That Counts.

Impartial Government Tests

Furnish the Facts

That Prove the Good Quality of Our Bred-Up Seeds

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 stock. Very desirable 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 1574, 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 large 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 Alabama. 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.

Ocreola. Said to be an improvement of 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, 1 Lb., $1.00.

Florida Speckled or Late. This is the variety first introduced. Very vigorous and rank. Makes excellent pork 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 Drought 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 tall grasses and other grasses, etc. Therefore sow alfalfa 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 utilizing the 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 broadcast 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.

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.

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.

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 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 would 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 Bekara 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 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 hay. 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., $5.00; 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., 75¢; 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 hardness. 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 bur be treated with hot water, according to the approved method recommended by the Government Specialists. This insure quicker and fuller 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, 50¢ per Lb.; by express or freight collect, 10 Lbs., $2.00; 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 native 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 hay. 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, harder 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 drought-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 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 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 Johnsongrass, exacting ornamental grasses 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 Unexcelled as a Pasture Grass for all kinds of Live Stock."—Courtesy Colo. Expt. Sta.
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 FOR 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 refund 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 refund 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 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

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Distance from Sherman or Oklahoma City</th>
<th>First pound or fraction</th>
<th>Each additional pound or fraction</th>
<th>Weight limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Within 50 miles</td>
<td>4c</td>
<td>1c</td>
<td>70 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Within 50 to 150 miles</td>
<td>4c</td>
<td>1c</td>
<td>70 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Within 150 to 300 miles</td>
<td>6c</td>
<td>2c</td>
<td>70 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Within 300 to 600 miles</td>
<td>7c</td>
<td>4c</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Within 60 to 1,000 miles</td>
<td>8c</td>
<td>6c</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Within 1,000 to 1,400 miles</td>
<td>9c</td>
<td>8c</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For each 25c of charges add 1c as “War Tax” and allow 1 pound extra for packing and sacks, as our seeds are put up net, which means “full weight.”
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, $0.46; 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 $.18 for the miller, $.610 for the grocer and baker, and $16.06 for the lunch counter.

And merely 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.
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 the use year round scarcity 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, Turnips, Kale, Cabbage, Endive, Pea-Tea, 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, Salisify and Celery. The Parsnip and Salisify 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 United States. 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 nuclo proteins 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.
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. Fleshly 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 Summer Season 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, Muskellon, Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin, Okra. Mostly fleshly fruits and seeds.


### Planting Information Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Time to Plant</th>
<th>Days to Maturity</th>
<th>Planting Distances</th>
<th>Seed per 100 Ft. Row</th>
<th>Success on Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus Root</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Late fall or winter</td>
<td>1-2 years</td>
<td>48&quot; x 12&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Beets, Radishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus Seed</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Early winter</td>
<td>3-5 years</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Okra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Snap</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Spring and fall</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Cucumbers &amp; melons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Bush Lima</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Early spring and fall</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full turnips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Pole Lima</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>After severe frosts</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Early</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>After severe frosts</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Black</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Early fall and spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Early</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>After severe frosts</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Late</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Same as cabbage</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Early spring and fall</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>After severe frosts</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chard</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, Sweet</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, Dent</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>After severe frosts</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cress</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>After severe frosts</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg Plant</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endive</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Radish</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kale</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohl Rabi</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, Leaf</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, Head</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokumelon</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Winter, spring, or full</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Winter, spring, or full</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion, Seed</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Winter, early, spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion, Set</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Winter, early, spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion, Multiplying</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Winter, spring, or full</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Winter, spring, or full</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsnips</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Winter, spring, or full</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas, Round Seed</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas, Winkled Seed</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato, Tub</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato, Sweet</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhubarb</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rut Baga</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shallots</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Very early spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, Bush</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early in spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, Late</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early in spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato, Seed</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early in spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes, Plants</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early in spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnips</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early in spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermelon</td>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Very early in spring</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>60&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>Full crops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, waxey, and also on sandy soils.

**PLANTING AND CULTURE**—See Peas in table on page 30 — Garden Peas are not injured by light frost. The small, quick-growing, smooth-husked varieties can be very hardy and will stand considerable frost. These varieties should be followed by the larger podded, wrinkled-seeded varieties. We recommend the dwarf varieties for home garden and recommending 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.

**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., 25c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

(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; ¼ Lb., 20c; 1 Lb., 50c.

(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; ¼ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

(4) **Little Marvel** — Matured in 40 days on our trial grounds the past season. Vines 1½ to 2½ feet high. Pods 2½ to 3½ inches long, nearly round; well filled with dark green, sweet, tender peas. Productive early dwarf variety. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ¼ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

**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; 2 to 6 dark green handsome pods, 2½ to 3½ inches long, nearly round; well filled with dark green, sweet, tender, strongly flavored peas. Productive early dwarf variety. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ¼ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

(9) **Premium Gem** — Vines 12 to 14 inches: stocky; leaves and pods dark green, 4 to 6, 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 very dry weather much better than the extra early smooth-seeded varieties. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ¼ Lb., 25c; ½ Lb., 50c; ¼ Lb., 25c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

(10) **Nott's Excelsior** — A fine early dwarf, wrinkled variety very similar to American Wonder, but one-third larger, of the same earliness and delicious flavor. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ¼ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

(11) **Bliss Everbearing** — An extra large, large podded, wrinkled pea variety. 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 handy, large growing late variety of the finest quality. To get the best results from Bliss Everbearing 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; ¼ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

(12) **Gradus or Prosperity** — An extra large podded, wrinkled pea about one week later than the smooth-seeded varieties. Vines 2 to 2½ feet tall. Pods 2½ to 3 inches long; well filled with large, sweet, light green peas that retain their attractive appearance after being cooked. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ¼ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

(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; ¼ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

(14) **Sutton's Excelsior** — A fine wrinkled pea. 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; ¼ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 75c.
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., 35c; 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., 45c; 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 This is a dark green color and remains firm several days after picking. A very strong grower; very prolific, pods of good size and well filled. Vines stand up well and are a pleasure to pick. 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 best 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.

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.

Green Podded Dwarf or Bush Varieties

(30) New Bountiful An early, prolific, flat, green podded bush bean. A 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, hearty 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 productivity with handsome appearance and finest quality of pods. Absolutely stringless in all stages of growth, from the first forming up to matured 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 compared favorably to other late dates, planted proved in our tests to be a grand good one. It produced a fine crop of round, straight, solid, deshired 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., 75c.

(33) Extra Early Round Pod Valentine One of the most reliable Green Pod Beans for the South and Southwest, which 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 drought resistant. 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 drought resisting qualities. Vines 7 inches tall. Slightly inclined to be branching and spreading. We recommend this variety to the truck and home gardeners. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 40c; 2 Lbs., 75c.

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. Plants provided by 2 to 3 feet, stocky, branching, and covered with dark green leaves. The first picking was found to be 10 to 12 inches long, 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; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 65c.

(36) Giant Stringless Green Pod This is the earliest and most 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 ground this variety matured in 65 days from date of planting. An excellent variety for canning on account of its good flavor and bristle. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 65c.

(37) Tennessee Green Pod A medium productive variety for sand and sandy loam. Plants are large, spreading and prolific. Foliage thick, dark green. Pods are long, even to 6 inches, meaty, tender and brittle. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 65c.

(38) Extra Early Refugee An early, very productive variety for sand and sandy loam. Plants are large, spreading and prolific. Foliage thick, dark green. Pods are long, even to 6 inches, meaty, tender and brittle. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 65c.

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

- **Improved Golden Wax** One of the best dwarf sorts for the home market and private planter. The plants are erect, compact, and very productive. The pods are of medium length, 4" to 5 inches, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow: very fleshy and wax-like. They are harvested quickly, and the yield is exceptionally high. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 65c.

- **Improved Prolific Black Wax** An immensely productive, handsome, pencil podded bean. Early, vines rather dwarf, 8 inches, branch-
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 3 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 Specified Bush Lima or Specified Bush Butter Bean. It is especially suited to dry and cloth conditions and extreme heat. During four weeks of extremely hot weather, the plants hold up well, foliage remains green and did not wilt. During the greatest heat a large percentage of bloom may drop for a week or so, then the plant rallies and sets a full crop from the next series of blooms. It keeps right on growing and blooming until frost, through dry spells so severe that other varieties will and did. If the beans are picked as butter beans they are continuous growers and fruiters. No bean will be more satisfactory in the home garden than this variety, as the beans may be used when they are green and also dried for winter use. Vines grow 18 inches to 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 easiest 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 Bush Lima is an 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., 75c.

(63) Henderson's Bush Lima

The original bush lima bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness. Compact bush form and produces large crops. Delicious flavor. Beans are smaller than above sorts. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 70c.

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—The Pole 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 2 to 3 feet apart each way. Plant 5 to 6 beans in each hill, thinning out to four healthy plants.

Pole, 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 length, stout and leafy. Pods are borne in clusters and will average 6 to 8 inches in length. Very uniform in shape and of the dark green color and are entirely 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 is round. 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 pod 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, 3 to 4 inches long, straight, flat to oval, flabby and of good quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., 50c; 2 Lbs., 65c.

(74) Lazy Wife

One of the best of the later green podded pole beans for snap or green shell use. The medium green pods, borne in large clusters, are 4 to 6 inches long, broad, thick, flabby 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 drought resistant 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 straight 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 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., 40c; 2 Lbs., 75c.
Sweet or Garden Corn

The following varieties of Sweet Corn are the best yielding and best heat and drouth resistant 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 fill one acre. Sweet Corn should be planted on rich land and cultivated the same as field corn. Plant the seed as soon as the soil is warm in the spring, and make successive plantings every two or three weeks until late summer. The same results can be obtained by planting early, medium and late varieties. Plant the seed about 2 inches deep in drills 3 feet apart, and thin to 1 to 2 inches. The larger 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.

(80) **Extra Early Adams** — The earliest and hardesty 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 slender. Leaves. Ears of 15 to 20 ears. Well covered with coarse thick husks. Kernels are white and smooth. A hardy variety and can be planted one week earlier than other varieties. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

(81) **Golden Bantam** — 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 exceedingly hardy. It is a valuable variety for the SouthWestern, as the ears are protected by a good, thick husk. It has been found by growers who have planted this variety, that 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.

(82) **Howling Mob** — In 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, peary-white kernels. The ears are in extra sweet and tender and when combined with its extreme productivity 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.

(83) **White Rice** — 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 corn oil is made from this crop and is sold 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. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.

(84) **Stowell's Evergreen** — The standard, main crop variety and more universally planted than any other variety. Exceeds all other varieties in sweetness and productivity. For family use in the home garden, for the market gardener and for canning and dry goods purposes. Stowell's Evergreen has no equal. Ears are strong, bearing 1 to 2 large, 12-rowed ears with large, white 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.

(85) **Early White Cob** — In our tests matured fine, well filled roasting ears 60 days from date of planting seed. Ears were about 6 to 7 feet tall, leafy, productive, setting from 1 to 2 ears to the stalk and no barren stalks. This variety has 7 to 8 inches long. 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.

(86) **Surcopper** — Makes Good Roasting Ear

This is a very early and quick-maturing variety of field corn, which has come to be exceedingly popular as a roasting ear corn, because it is so hard to make. It is especially adapted to drouth conditions and is therefore very desirable for early spring and fall planting. 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 in 50 to 65 days. See page 20 for more detailed description and prices in large quantities. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 35c; 2 Lbs., 60c.
Root Crops

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 Radishes. 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 and are 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 German

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, Oxhart 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 9 to 10 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, a push of a 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 yeller end 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 20 to 26 inches apart for horse cultivation. Cover the seed \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch deep.

(145) Early White Vienna

The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are a pale whitish-green; of delicate cabbage-like flavor. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; \( \frac{1}{4} \) Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 30c; \( \frac{1}{4} \) 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; \( \frac{1}{4} \) 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 potted in the ground the same as Parsnips or left to stand in the garden until needed.

(150) Mammoth Sandwich Island

The long, white, smooth, tender roots when properly cooked are delicious. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; \( \frac{1}{4} \) Oz., 20c; \( \frac{1}{4} \) Lb., 75c.
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. Flow 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 supplied.

(100) **Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip** One of the best 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 pure white, tender, crisp and of fine flavor. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; 1/4 Lb., 30c, 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; 1/4 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; 1/4 Lb., 30c; 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, hardest, best quality, globe-shaped Radish in our tests. The most desirable variety for the home gardener and truck growers, as it will stand in the ground longer before growing pasty 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 market and home garden. The long, slender, hand-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; 1/4 Lb., 35c; 1/2 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 pitly are often 6 to 7 inches long. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 15c; 1/4 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 saler on all markets; equally as good for the home garden. On our trial grounds we found Chartier to be a good heat and drought resisting variety; makes a quick growth. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; 1/4 Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., $1.00.

**Parships**

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

![Hollow Crown Parsnips](image)

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.

(121) **Improved Guernsey** An improved strain; a large yielder of excellent quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; 1/4 Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., $1.00.

(143) **Sugar or Hollow Crown** A variety most generally grown for either table use or stock feeding. It is of uniform growth, has smooth 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; 1/4 Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., $1.00.
Garden Beets are very nutritious and contain a large amount of sugar. They are delicious boiled, and also make the best of pickles. The tops are considered superior to Mustard or Turnip greens. Home gardeners in the Southwest are growing more beets every year, as they become better acquainted with their many advantages.

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

Detroit Dark Red

(115) Extra Early Egyptian The earliest beet in cultivation. Leaves are dark green, shaded and veined with dark red. The roots are very dark red, moderately thick, a little rounded on top, distinctly flat on the bottom, and about two inches in diameter when matured. The flesh is dark purplish red, zoned lighter shade, firm, crisp and tender. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., $1.00.

(116) Detroit Dark Red 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. Its 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 for 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 one or two cows should grow sufficient quantities of either Mangel 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 grown for forcing. For more feet in length by 8 inches in diameter. Dark richly colored foliage: skin dark red; flesh white, 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., 35c; 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 3 to 4 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.
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 Bagas 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 ½ 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 a clear creamy white. Flesh white, firm and crisp, of mild flavor. It is an excellent keeper and the best Turnip in cultivation to sow for greens; is also used largely for stock feeding. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., .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; ¼ 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; ¼ Lb., .35c; 1 Lb., $1.10; 5 Lbs., $4.50.

(158) Early Purple Top Strap Leaf A standard, quick growing, early fall turnip, resembling Early Flat Dutch, except for the deep red or purple color at the top of the root. Very early, fine grained and sweet flavored flesh. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., .35c; 1 Lb., $1.00; 5 Lbs., $4.50.

(159) Early Snowball An early 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; ¼ Lb., .40c; 1 Lb., $1.25; 5 Lbs., $6.00.

(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; ¼ Lb., .35c; 1 Lb., $1.00; 5 Lbs., $4.50.

(161) Cow Horn or Southern Winter Should be a staple every year. For summer feeding of stock roots are extra fine. Has horn-like roots, 6 to 10 inches long with half green growing about 8 inches high and the lower part white. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; ¼ Lb., .35c; 1 Lb., $1.00; 5 Lbs., $4.50.

(162) Extra Early Purple Top Milan Roots are a little larger and flatter than a purple-red on the upper portion. Well adapted for feeding. All in all, the Milan turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., .40c; 1 Lb., $1.00; 5 Lbs., $4.50.

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

Yellow Fleshted Varieties

(165) Golden Ball or Orange Jelly A 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; ¼ 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 thick and of a pale amber tint, firm and fine grained; rich, creamy, yellow flesh. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ 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; ¼ 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 of the best, sweet and tender. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., .35c; 1 Lb., $1.00.

(171) Large White French A superb Perfection White. An extra early, 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 Bagas in cultivation. This variety is more largely grown for stock feeding and is equally good for table use. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., .35c; 1 Lb., $1.00.
Grow Onions and Their Kin

The Onion and their kin have world-wide popularity. This is well for they are unequalled 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 grocermyman 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 with several hundred dollars per acre at a 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 matured 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 South Texas and further north late winter plantings are most usual. White Bermuda or Crystal White Wax, Yellow Bermuda (commonly called White to distinguish from the Red Bermuda) and Red Bermuda are the principal Bermuda sorts.

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; 1/4 Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., $2.75.

Red Bermuda

Similar to the Yellow Bermuda as above, but in Red Bermuda greater flavor when the stronger flavor of the red onions are desired. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; 1/4 Lb., 90c; 1 Lb., $3.25.

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., 5c; 1 Oz., 35c; Lb., $1.25; 1 Lb. $4.50.

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 5 pounds per bulb. 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; 1/4 Lb., 90c; 1 Lb., $3.25.

White Portugal or Silverskin

The bulbs grow to fair 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; 1/4 Lb., 85c; 1 Lb., $3.00.

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; 1/4 Lb., 90c; Lb., $3.25.

Southport White Globe, Selected

A true Southport white globe, popular strain. Of our American varieties of market onions, this usually commands the highest price. Of true globe shape, the onions are medium 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., 5c; 1 Oz., 35c; 1/4 Lb., $1.15; 1 Lb., $4.00.

Australian Brown

An extra early, larger yielder, sure cropper, heat and drought resistant. 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 red-dish brown, while the flesh is always white, crisp, extremely solid and of sweet, mild flavor. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 30c; 1/4 Lb., $1.00; 1 Lb., $3.50.

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 purpulish-red. Flesh is white tinted with purple. Fine grained and tender. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; 1/4 Lb., 85c; 1 Lb., $3.00.

Red Weathersfield

A standard red variety. Large size, skin deep purpulish-red; form round, somewhat flattened. Flesh purpulish-white. One of the best keepers. Yields enormous crops. The best variety for thin light soils. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; 1/4 Lb., 85c; 1 Lb., $3.00.

White Queen

A rapid grower, very early, pure white skin, flat, medium sized, and mild flavored sort; largely grown for pickling and bunching. A variety with the home gardener as White Queen will produce the earliest onions from seed. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 50c; 1/4 Lb., $1.50; 1 Lb., $4.00.

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 Onion
Texas Bottle Onion is the hardest 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., 50c; Lb., $3.50.

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.

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 ⅛ inch deep. Set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, 4 to 6 inches deep, allowing the dirt to come almost to the leaves, earth 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., 35c; ½ Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., $2.75.

Seed Sweet Potatoes
(207a) Nancy Hall
This variety is, without doubt, one of the world’s 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 and is not putting it extravagantly. It is quite early and very prolific.

(208) FERGUSON’S WHITE MULTIPLERS
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 uniform in 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.

(209) 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.

(205) White or Yellow Bermuda
(206) Yellow Danvers
(207) White Silverskin
Write us for special prices on larger quantities.

Onion Sets

CULTURE—One pound, which is equal to one quart of the average sets, will plant 50 feet of drill. For an acre 500 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

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 large and uniform in shape, eyes slightly depressed, and a beautiful bright red color. It 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 long rows of green hothouse vegetables in the market. You cannot buy them fast enough. 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; 1/2 pound will grow enough plants to set one acre. For early Cabbage, seed should be sown 1/2 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 rows. It is 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 much as possible. Cabbage is a great feeder, and 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; 1/2 Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., $2.75.

(211) New Copenhagen Market 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; 1/2 Oz., 50c; 1 Oz., 60c; 1/2 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

Early and Second Early Varieties 14-18 Weeks

(218) Early Winningstad 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 constricted. A very extensively used for the home garden. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; 1/2 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 peculiarly bluish tinge. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; 1/2 Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., $2.75.

(220) All Head Early One of the best flat-headed varieties. The earliest of all large Cabbage, very uniform in shape and size, and very hardy. Its compactness makes it one of the best shippers to be obtained. Truckers should use this variety for the reason that 1,000 of these heads can be raised on an acre than from the large variety. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; 1/2 Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., $2.75.

(221) All Seasons A good early and late variety of fine quality and shape. The heads are extremely hard and solid, round, flattened on top. It is called All Seasons because it is good for autumn or winter as for early summer. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; 1/2 Lb., 75c; 1 Lb., $2.75.

Late Varieties—20-29 Weeks

(225) Premium Flat Dutch A low growing variety. Heads are of 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; 1/2 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 very closely and will grow on a small plot. A very vigorous and hardy variety, and an excellent keeper and shipper. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1/2 Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 60c; 1/2 Lb., $1.10; 1 Lb., $4.00.

(230) Drumhead Savoy Earliest of all Savoy Cabbages. Forms medium sized heads, with leaves finely crimped. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1/2 Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 60c; 1/2 Lb., $1.10; 1 Lb., $4.00.

(231) Mammoth Red Rock Hottest 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; 1/2 Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 60c; 1/2 Lb., $1.10.
**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., 6c; 1 Oz., 15c; ½ Lb., 30c; 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., 6c; 1 Oz., 15c; ½ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., $1.25.

(237) **Black Seeded Simpson** This variety does well in 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., 6c; 1 Oz., 15c; ½ 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., 6c; 1 Oz., 15c; ½ Lb., 30c; 1 Lb., $1.50.

**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 blanched to a creamy white when the outer leaves are removed; very fine grained and packed as close as cabbage. When the plants are thinned to 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows the heads grow to a large size, measuring from 10 to 12 inches in diameter. On our trial grounds Big Boston proved to be the head lettuce for the South and Southwest, as it was the best solid head lettuce out of 25 varieties. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ½ 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, blanched to a rich golden yellow and have a fine rich buttery flavor. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ½ 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 drought 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; ½ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., $1.50.

(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; ½ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., $1.50.

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**Other Well Known Varieties of 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; ½ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., $1.50.

(244) **Improved Early Hanson** A curled variety, forming 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; ½ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., $1.25.

(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; ½ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., $1.25.

(248) **Cos or Romaine** Is distinct in having long, narrow, espalier-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar-loaf shaped heads which blanche 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; ½ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., $1.25.

(249) **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; ½ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., $1.25.

(250) **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; ½ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., $1.25.
Pe Tsai--Chinese Cabbage

(Pe Say)

Sometimes called Celery Lettuce and Chinese Cabbage. It 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 salad. Fall directions for it's simple cultivation on every packet. It is coming to be an important trucker's crop. We recommend Pe Tsai as a summer and fall crop for salads and greens for the South and Southwest.

(254) Choson

An old and popular stand variety with it's excellent flavor. Grows up more like Cos Lettuce.

(255) Shantung

Lettuce

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will produce 4,000 plants; ½ 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 transplant, 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 mass as an early market sort. Postpaid, Pkt., 10¢; ½ Oz., 25¢; 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., 10¢; ½ Oz., 40¢; 1 Oz., 75c; ½ 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 flavors with but little "earthing" up in 5 or 6 days. Pkt., 10¢; ½ Oz., 25¢; 1 Oz., 45¢; ½ 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., 5¢; 1 Oz., 25¢; ½ Lb., 50¢; 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 kale 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 row. Sow the seed early in the Spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering the seed ⅛ inch deep and firm the soil over the seed. Give frequent cultivation. Thin the plants to stand 10 inches apart in rows.

(265) Dwarf Curled Scotch

A finely curled, spreading, low growing variety, very hardy. A popular variety for the home garden. Postpaid, Pkt., 5¢; ½ Oz., 25¢; 1 Oz., 30c.

(266) Siberian

A very vigorous growing variety of spreading habit, its foliage having a distinctive bluish fringe. Leaves are large, plain in center, but are cut and frilled at the edges. Postpaid, Pkt., 5¢; ½ Oz., 15c; 1 Oz., 25¢.

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.

(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., 5¢; Oz., 10¢; ½ Lb., 40¢; 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 plants 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 to be grown in a given area than the later maturing sorts. Excellent for both early and late planting. Postpaid, Half-size Pkt., 15¢; Pkt., 25¢; ½ Oz., 50¢; 1 Oz., $1.25. 

(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., 15¢; Pkt., 25¢; ½ Oz., $1.00; Oz., $3.00.

(275) Autumn Giant

In 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., 15¢; ½ Oz., 50¢; ½ Oz., 75¢; 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 ⅛ 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., 10¢; 1 Oz., 25¢; ½ Lb., 75¢.
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 properly and will not give the soil thorough cultivation before planting. Sow in drills, covering the seed ⅛ 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., 5¢; 1 Oz., 10c; ½ 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 drought resistor and one that we can recommend to all who want a Spinach of fine quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 5¢; 1 Oz., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 60c; 5 Lbs., $2.50.

(287) Long Standing of 12 varieties planted in our tests. The leaves are thick, smooth and of dark green color. Grow erect and 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., 5¢; Oz., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 60c.

Endive

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 appearance. 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 for the finest grade, 5c; 1 Oz., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., $1.60.

(296) Broad Leaved Batavian

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., 5¢; ½ Oz., 10c; 1 Oz., 15c; ½ Lb., 40c; 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 curved, often measure 12 to 14 inches in length. Very tender, juicy and of extra fine flavor. Postpaid, Pkt., 5¢; 1 Oz., 10c; ½ 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., 5¢; 1 Oz., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 85c.

(302) Ostrich Plume

The plants are of vigorous growth and have 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., 5¢; 1 Oz., 10c; ½ Lb., 25c; 1 Lb., 85c.

Broccoli

A vegetable closely related to Cauliflower, but far more hardy. Broccoli should be sown early in March and 4 inches apart. Cover the seed about ⅛ inch deep. When the leaves are about 3 inches broad, transplant to permanent beds, 2 feet apart each way. Cultivated 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; ½ Oz., 60c; Oz., $1.00.
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

Horse-Radish

often giving Doz., $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 hardesty variety of excellent quality. Large field grown roots, 20c each; 50 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

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, Brussel 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 1000 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

giving large compact sprouts of good quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; 1/4 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 1½ to 1½ inches apart, covering the seed ⅛ 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 parsley. Parsley requires frequent cultivation and plenty of moisture.

(313) Champion Moss Curled

Leaves are of dark green color and very early. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; 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, similar 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 edible portion of this variety. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb., 40c.

Brussels Sprouts

The root, which resembles a parsnip, is also eaten. The sprouts are used for pickling, flavoring, garnishing and as a cordial.

(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 medical purposes, and in seasoning many confections and puddings.

(332) Rosemary

Leaves used for flavoring and medicinal purposes.

(333) Rue

A medicinal plant.

(334) Saffron

Used for coloring and flavoring.

(335) Sage

An indispensable herb used for seasoning.

(336) Summer Savory

Leaves and young shoots used 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) Rougette

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 rows, thoroughly mixing it with the soil and covering with 2 inches of fresh soil, raising the hill about 3 inches above the surface of the ground. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to the hill, covering about 1 inch deep. Hills should be 5 to 6 feet apart and seeds dropped 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. 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, hardest, most productive and handiest 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; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., $1.25.

(351) Davis Perfect 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; ½ 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; ½ 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; ½ 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; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., $1.50.

(355) Early Short Green A variety known also as Early Improved Long Green. 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; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.25.

(357) Everbearing Valuable as a green picker. 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; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.10.

(359) White Spine 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; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.10.

(360) Boston Pickling This is a very productive variety that is extremely hardy and it 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; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.25.

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 are "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!

Early Fortune Cucumber

A Nest of Pickling Cucumbers
Muskmelon or Cantaloupe

We planted on our trial grounds 70 standard varieties of Muskemelons 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-drought-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 Muskemelons are grown on a fertile, well cultivated, well drained soil. If the soil is not fertile, it should be made so. A large shovel 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 abundant cultivation. Use a skim 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 Muskemelon for the South and Southwest. Equally early, productive, fine flavored, handsome in form and color, heat and drought resisting on black land, sand and sandy loam. Texas Cannonball is perfectly round, a little larger than the Rockyford, heavily netted, with a thick, green, yellow, or pink skin, the fruit being covered with a slight, firm, white down. Very delicate, 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.

(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 drought 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., 25c; ¼ Lb., 50c; 1 Lb., $1.25.

(367) Rockyford Pink Meat or Pollock's No. 25 This is a pink meat 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 1½ pounds. Vines are very hardy; on our black land test proved to be a great heat and drought resister, and a great yielder; 6 to 8 fine, large, perfect melons picked from each hill in our test. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., $1.25.

(369) Salmon Flesh Eden Gem The earliest variety in our black land tests. Medium sized, thickly netted, pink or salmon colored flesh which is very thick, sweet, juicy and of extra fine flavor. Skin when ripe is a light yellow. Melons will average about the size of the Rockyford. Vines are hardy and very prolific, bearing a large number of perfect shaped melons. October 5th vines of this variety were still green, covered with bloom and setting a number of small melons. The heat, drought 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., $1.25.

(370) Extra Early Hackensack An old standard variety and a good one for this climate and soils. Melons of good size, heavily ribbed and netted; thick light green flesh, fine flavor. 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., 30c; 1 Lb., $1.25.

(371) Fordhook A variety 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; 1 Oz., 20c; ¼ Lb., 40c; 1 Lb., $1.25. This variety has secured a quick and wonderful reputation from its peculiar juicy, 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., 30c; 1 Lb., $1.25.

(372) Osage 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., 30c; 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., 30c; 1 Lb., $1.25.

(374) Honey Dew Practically a new melon which has become very popular throughout the entire country, very prolific and every melon is a good one. Flesh is light green and as sweet as honey. The rind is 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.
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, productivity, flavor and shipping qualities. A great heat and drought resistant, growing to a large size. Medium early. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb, 35c; 1 Lb, 75c; 5 Lbs., $3.50.

(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 grown 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 drought resister. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 15c; ¼ Lb, 35c; 1 Lb, 90c; 5 Lbs., $4.00.

(384) True Georgia Rattlesnake
A standard variety, grown 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, 65c; 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 sort. 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. 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, thin and 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, ranging 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
A nice 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 compact melon, 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.
Kleckley Honey 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.
Halbert Honey ¼ lb.
Angriel Kiss ¼ lb.
Kolb’s Gem ¼ lb.
Texas Cannonball Muskmelon, ½ oz. Extra.

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

CULTURE—One ounce of the Bush varieties will plant 30 hills, or of the large-seeded winter kinds, 20 hills. There are two types of squashes, the Bush varieties and the Running varieties. The Bush varieties should be planted in hills 4 feet apart each way and the Running varieties 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Squashes are prolific, and supply for the average family will ordinarily be furnished by 5 or 6 hills of each sort. Squash seed should not be planted until after danger of frost is over and the soil is quite warm. The cultivation and care of Squashes should be the same as that given Cucumbers and Watermelons.

(410) Early White Bush This select-ed 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; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., $1.25.

(411) Mammoth White Bush White Bush Scallop ped 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; ½ lb., 40c; 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试验 grounds. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ½ 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; ½ 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; ½ 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; ½ 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; ½ 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; ½ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $2.00.

Pumpkins and Cushaw

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, Black Leaf 40, Air Slack Lime or Pulverized Tobacco Dust will keep off the Striped Beetle and other insects.

(425) Improved Green Striped Cushaw Fruit 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. An excellent 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; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.75.

(426) White Cushaw largely grown throughout the South. Skin is very hard and nearly white. Flesh very solid. A good heat and drought resister. This variety can be planted late in the season, as it is a quick growing variety. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., $1.50.

(427) Mammoth Golden Cushaw This variety we can recommend to our custom-ers to be a good one. On our trial grounds proved to be medium early, a good heat and drought resister and very prolific. Flesh of extra fine quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., $1.50.

(428) Sweet or Sugar Is the noted New England pie Pump-kin. Fruits quite small, nearly round. Very productive 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; ½ lb., 45c; 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 pie feeding and equally as good for pies. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ½ 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; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $4.00.

(431) Mammoth Hundred Weight Also called Jumbo or Pots-iron and King of the Mam-moths. 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 Mam-moth Hundred Weight in one corner of your garden; you will be interested in watching these pumpkins grow. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; ½ lb., 60c; 1 lb., $2.00.

Mammoth Hundred Weight Pumpkin

Why Not Grow Pumpkins and Have Plenty of Pie. 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 they are in some sections of the State, a good plan to transplant them.

(440) **Black Land** Originated in Texas on black land. Has been tried out for several years and stands 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 rose color, very excellent. In habit of growth it resembles Earlibell. 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., 50c; ½ Lb., $1.25; 1 Lb., $4.00.

(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; ½ Lb., $2.40; 1 Lb., $6.00.

(442) **Earlibell Special** The earlier, 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 Earlibell. Fruits are borne in clusters of 6 to 8, all of which are of good marketable size. It is a very solid meaty variety, largely grown for shipping and one of the best early tomatoes for the home garden. Postpaid Pkt., 6c; ½ Oz., 15c; 1 Oz., 30c; ½ 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., 20c; 1 Oz., 50c; ½ Lb., $1.25; 1 Lb., $4.50.

(444) **John Baer** A new early bright red tomato that has become quite popular in the Middle West and Southwest. In size and shape similar to Earlibell. Very solid, deep through, ripens evenly; very small seed cavities. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 50c; ½ Lb., $1.15; 1 Lb., $4.00.

(445) **June Pink** This splendid extra early pink tomato is sometimes called the Pink Earlibell, resembling that variety in many ways, except the color which is pink, making it more suitable for the trucker who ships to markets that demand a pink tomato. It is a good heat and drouth resister very prolific and will bear throughout the entire season. The fruits grow in clusters, ripen early and will average 3 inches in diameter. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 20c; 1 Oz., 50c; ½ Lb., $1.10; 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 Earlibell. A heavy crop. Fruits are literally covered with large size, fine flavored tomatoes which are very solid and deep through; ripens right up to the season. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c; 1 Oz., 25c; ½ 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., 50c; ½ 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 or clustered, often weighing as 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; ½ Lb., $1.50; 1 Lb., $6.00.

(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 superb flavor. An excellent variety. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 15c; 1 Oz., 30c; ½ 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., 50c; ½ 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., 30c; ½ Lb., $1.00; 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 canner. 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., 50c; ½ 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 Pearl**

(457) **Red Cherry**

(458) **Improved Husk or Ground Cherry**
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 hotbed or in a box in the house about two months before time to set in the open; as the young plants are very tender. Do not transplant them until the ground is warm and all danger of frost is past in your section. Set the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart. Cultivation should be thorough.

Chinese Giant Pepper

The largest, mild or Sweet Pepper in cultivation. The best and hardest 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; 1/2 Oz., 25c; 1/2 Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 65c; 1/4 lb., $2.50; 1 lb., $7.00.

(465) Chinese Giant Pepper

Ruby King

An improved American variety, large and attractive. The plants are about 2 1/2 feet high, vigorous, compact and productive. The fruits are often 4 to 6 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 mangeos or stuffed peppers. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., $2.00; 1 lb., $7.00.

(466) Ruby King Pepper

Large Bell

An early variety of mild flavor except in hot, dry season 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; 1/2 oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., $2.00; 1 lb., $6.50.

(467) Large Bell Pepper

Neapolitan

This is the earliest of the large mild red peppers, growing about 2 feet high and is completely laden with fine peppers about 4 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. Postpaid, Pkt., 6c; 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.50.

(468) Neapolitan Pepper

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; 1/2 oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., $2.00; 1 lb., $7.00.

(469) Sweet Mountain Pepper

Pimento

This variety originated in California, and is a large, very well grown more 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; 1/2 oz., 20c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., $1.00; 1 lb., $2.50.

(470) Pimento Pepper

Red Cayenne

A very prolific pepper, bearing which are generally borne in clusters. They are a beautiful bright red when ripe. Flesh very hot and pungent. Postpaid, Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.00.

(471) Red Cayenne Pepper

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; 1/2 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.00.

(472) Red Chili Pepper

Okra

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 pickling 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

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., 6c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

(481) White Velvet Pepper

Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod

Of the green okra variety. The fine, perfect shaped pods average 6 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; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

(482) Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod Pepper

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., 6c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

(483) Dwarf Green Pepper

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; 1/4 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 Egg Plant

Black Beauty Egg Plant

The earliest, largest yielding, best heat and drought 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; 1/2 oz., 35c; 1 oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.00.

(491) Improved Spineless

This is an entirely new, spineless strain of the Large purple-fruited type. The plants are large and well covered. The fruits are most productive, fruits large and well colored. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.00.

(492) Early Long Purple Egg Plant

This is the earliest variety; very hardy and productive; fruits long and of superior quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., $1.50; 1 lb., $5.00.
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 long 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 Field**

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 1/4 to 1/8 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 interested in selecting varieties suited to our Southwestern conditions. For such persons we call special 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 varieties, but there are few things that will suit 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Pkt. Balsam, Double Mixed</th>
<th>1 Pkt. Carnation, Marguerite Mixed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Cockscomb, Mixed</td>
<td>1 Pkt. Cosmos, Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Cosmos, Fine Mixed</td>
<td>1 Pkt. Larkspur, Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Petunia, Mixed</td>
<td>1 Pkt. Foxglove, Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Phlox, Drummondii</td>
<td>1 Pkt. Four O’Clock, Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Vinca, Mixed</td>
<td>1 Pkt. Portulaca, Single Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Zinnia, Mixed</td>
<td>1 Pkt. Hollyhock, Single Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Pkt. Snapdragons, Mixed All Colors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Postpaid, 14 large packets, tested, proven seed for 50c.

Order postpaid, 7 large packets 25c.

### Old-Fashioned Flower Garden Collection No. 7

For a large garden in the city, town or country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Pkt. Amaranthus, Mixed</th>
<th>1 Pkt. Bellis Perennis (Double Daisy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Balsam, Double Mixed</td>
<td>1 Pkt. Campanula, Single Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Canterbury Bells, Mixed</td>
<td>1 Pkt. Dianthus or Pinks, Mixed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Collection No. 10

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Pkt. Bellis Perennis (Double Daisy)</th>
<th>1 Pkt. Campanula, Single Mixed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Dianthus or Pinks, Mixed</td>
<td>1 Pkt. Delphinium or Larkspur, Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Digitalis, Mixed</td>
<td>1 Pkt. Hollyhock, Double Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Sweet William</td>
<td>1 Pkt. Gaillardia Grandiflora</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Collection No. 9

**Fragrant, Hardy Annuals**

**Easy to Grow**

Be sure to plant this collection in your garden. It will surely please you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum</th>
<th>Postpaid to any address for 25c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Mignonette</td>
<td>8 large packets, tested, proven seeds. Regular value, 55c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Nicotiana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Petunia, Mixed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Heliotrope</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Carnation, Mixed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pkt. Marvel of Peru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Postpaid, 7 large packets for 25c.
Plant a Flower Garden and Beautify Your Home

BEGONIA
Very desirable for pot culture or for bedding out in partially shaded locations. Suitable also for window boxes.
(640) Frilled Tuberous-Rooted... Pkt., 50c.

BELLIS PERENNIS
(Double Daisy) A low growing spring flowering plant.
(643) 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.
(648) 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 Furruprea. Crimson. Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 25c; Oz., 40c.
(553) Mixed. All Colors. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 40c; 1 Oz., 75c.

CANDYtuFT
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; 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., $1.50; 1 Oz., $2.00.

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 when 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) Mexicoanum. Lavender-blue; height 18 inches. Pkt., 5c.
(506) Mexicanum Albidorum. 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., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.
(521) Special Mixture of Antirrhinum, including all the above and many other varieties.

BALSAM
(Leader 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.
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 sown early it will furnish a profusion of white, blue, purple, or pink single flowers from June until September. (576) Single Flowersing Mixed, All Colors. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 45c; 1 lb., 75c. (577) Double Mixed. An excellent sweet scented Centaurea producing white flowers about as large as a button. Pkt., 1 oz., 45c; 1 oz., 75c. (580) All Varieties and Colors Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c.

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; 1/2 oz., 55c; 1 oz., $1.00. (566) Feathered Cockcomb. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 45c; 1 oz., 75c. (567) Mammoth Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 45c; 1 oz., 75c.

COLEUS

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) Zanzibarica Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; 1/2 lb., 50c. (574) Mixed, All Sorts. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/2 lb., 35c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)
A showy, tree-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; 1/2 oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c. (621) Golden West. Orange color, shading to yellow at edges. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c. (622) Carmine King. Beautiful carmine rose color. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 30c; 1 oz., 75c. (623) Dainty Queen. Pale coral pink. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c; 1 oz., 75c. (624) Special Mixture. All Colors. Many shades. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 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; 1/2 oz., 45c; 1 oz., 75c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

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 inches to 2 feet high and is covered with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow shades. (635) Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 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)
Satisfactory, Quick Growing Flowers—Easy to Cultivate

HELIOPTROE
These delightful fragrant blue flowers are easily grown from seed and will bloom throughout the summer. Pkt., 10c.

(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 flower bed in any location, but are easily grown in any soil.

(643) Pink. (644) Red. (645) White. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 Oz., 75c; 1 Oz., $1.50.

(646) Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 75c. (647) Giant Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1 Oz., 75c; 1/2 Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

(650) Finest Single Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

KOCIA TRICOPHYLLA
(Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush)
This hardy 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 resemble balls of fire. Easily grown in all parts, the South and Southwest.

(654) Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

LANTANA
A tender perennial, 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 Hybrid Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

LARKSPUR (Delphinium)
They are quick-growing, free-blooming annuals, producing stiltly erect spikes of beautiful flowers in profusion. Of easy culture, doing well in hot sunny locations.

(660) Tall Rocket, Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

(662) Double Dwarf Rocket Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

(700) Dwarf French Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

LOBELIA
Popular edging or border plant; also suitable for pots or hanging baskets. Flowers shade of white and blue mixed.

(665) Mixed Color Varieties. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 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; 1/2 Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

(669) Double Dwarf African Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

(703) Dwarf French Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 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 long summer season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Very hardy and will do well on most any soil.

(676) All Colors. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 15c; 1 Oz., 25c.

(786) Dwarf Mixed. Height, 12 inches. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 15c; 1 Oz., 25c.

MIGNONETTE
(Primrose, Home—is Not-Only-One) A quick growing annual highly esteemed for its delicate fragrance. A well known favorite in all old-fashioned gardens.

(689) Tall Queen. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

(690) Tall White. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

(692) Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

NICOTIANA
(Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant)
One of the earliest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The faintly-scented flowers are tube-shaped and of brilliant showy colors.

(685) Afinis Hybrids. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 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 bright display for three months than almost any other plant. Price of each of the following dwarf varieties: Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; 1/2 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, crimson foliage.

(694) Pearl, Creamy White.

(695) Empress of India. Very dark leaves, crimson flowers.

(696) Scarlet. Dark scarlet.

(697) Yellow.

(700) Try-Leaved. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; 1/2 Lb., 75c.

(701) Queen of Thom. Thumbs. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 25c; 1/2 Lb., 75c.

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., 10c; 1/2 Oz., $3.00; 1 Oz., $5.00.

(752) French Giant Flowering Mixture. This will please the most critical grower of Pansies. Comprises the choicest of the standard, large-flowering sorts. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 Oz., $2.50; 1 Oz., $4.50.

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; 1/2 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 throughout the season, overbearing, easy to grow, hardy, thrifty

(703) Dwarf Special Texas Mixture. Pkt., 5c; 1 Oz., 30c; 1/2 Lb., 65c.

TALL VARIETIES—These are of strong, vigorous growth throwing out running shoots that may be trained upon wire, stakes or wires, or can be easily made to climb ordinary fences. Make a beautiful covering for steep banks or stone walls. Height, 3 to 10 feet. Will thrive better if given a poor dry soil.

Price of the following tall varieties. Pkt., 6c; 1 Oz., 25c; 1/2 Lb., 75c.


(718) Firefly. Foliage rich and dark, flowers rosy salmon, underlaid with bright purple inside.

(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; 1/2 Lb., 65c.

(730) Lobb’s Mixed. All sorts.

(740) Tall Variegated-Leafed Varieties, Mixed.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI
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.

(779) Alba, Pure White. (771) Shell Pink. (772) Purple-Red. (773) Bright Scarlet. (775) Striped. Price of all the above colors. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 Oz., 75c; 1 Oz., $1.25.

(777) Grandiflora. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 Oz., 60c; 1 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., 60c.

(788) 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., 50c; 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., 30c; 1 Oz., $2.00.

SALPIGHLISSIS (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.

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

SALVIA SPLENDES (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.

(863) Splendens. The original Scarlet Sage. Pkt, 10c; ½ Oz., $1.15; 1 Oz., $2.00.

(864) Bonfire. The spikes grow erect and stand clear above the foliage. Pkt, 10c; ½ Oz., $1.75; 1 Oz., $3.00.

(866) Mixed. Pkt, 10c; ½ Oz., 35c; 1 Oz., $1.00.

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 blooms keep well in water. The soft shades predominate. The 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.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)
Red and Yellow Ornamental Varieties. These hardy annuals comprise plants of majestic growth and immense showy flowers, suitable for shrubbery, flower borders, gardens and screens. The dwarfed 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. Pkt, 5c; 1 Oz., 5c; 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. The finest of all Yellow flowers. Pkt, 5c; ½ Oz., 60c; 1 Oz., 50c.

(820) Argyrophyllum. 4 feet tall. Handsome silvery foliage. Single Sunflowers. Single flowers attain the shape of a Christmas tree, flowers giving the effect of candles. The hardest 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.

(822) Primrose Queen, Double. 5 to 6 feet tall.

Sweet William (Dianthus)

STOCKS
(10-Weeks Stocks or Giftflowers)
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 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. (906) Scarlet. (903) Italian Striped. (904) Best Mixture. This embraces all the choicest, largest and best colored Verbens in cultivation. Any of above, Pkt, 5c; ½ Oz., 90c; 1 Oz., $1.00.

(910) Mixed Extra Choice. This embraces all new collections of different and brilliant colored Verbens. 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 drouths do not seem to affect it. Blooms profusely through the hottest and driest seasons. Easy
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.
(890) 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. (885) Pkt., 10c; 2 for 25c.

**CANYAN 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. (886) 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.
(890) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

**DUTCHMAN’S PIPE**
Also called Aristolochia. An ornamental climber with brownish flowers resembling a miniature pea. Perfectly hardy. (893) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

**FLORAL CLIMBER**
With handsome, variegated foliage. Sown itself after first year. Will attain a height of 20 to 30 feet in a single season from seed.
(995) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 30c; 1 Oz., 50c.

**HUMULUS (Japanese Hop)**
A rapid growing climber of easy culture; leaves variegated. Sows itself after first year. Will attain a height of 60 to 70 feet during a single summer, and will bear immense fragrant flowers of glistening white 7 to 8 inches across. Flowers open at sunset and close the next morning.
(897) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 35c; 1 Oz., 75c.

**KUDZU VINE**
Or Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth. Roots perennial, south of Red River, hardy everywhere. Vines grow 20 to 50 feet, sometimes growing 12 inches in a day.
(1030) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

**MOON FLOWER, WHITE**
( Ipomoea Nectastoria )
The Ipomeas are climbers of rapid growth. If planted in rich soil in a sunny location and given plenty of water, will grow to a height of 60 to 70 feet during a single summer, and will bear immense fragrant flowers of glistening white 7 to 8 inches across. Flowers open at sunset and close the next morning.
(1097) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 35c; 1 Oz., 75c.

**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. (1097) Pkt., 5c; ½ Oz., 45c; 1 Oz., 75c.

**MORNING GLORY**
(Convulvus)
The ever-popular old-fashioned climbing Morning Glory. It has long been a favorite for shading fences, 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., 10c; 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.
(1067) Large Pkt., 15c; ½ Lb., 35c; 1 Lb., 60c.

Sweet Peas

Earliest, Hardiest 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; ½ Lb., $1.00.
(840) America. White ground heavily striped and flushed with bright crimson scarlet.
(841) Apple Blossom. Standard very bright rose wings. Primrose with a flush of bright scarlet on the outer edges.
(842) Aurora. Flowers white, flushed with bright orange pink.
(845) Captain of the Blues. Pure purple.
(848) Flora Morton. Pure blue.
(848) King White. Produces gigantic flowers absolutely pure white.
(855) Mrs. A. Ireland. Standard bright rose pink.
(857) Special Mixture Spencer Varieties.
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, "Seed Current" will give information on seeds and planting information. "Seed Current" will keep you up to date on the latest developments. We will quote 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 best 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 best price 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 our seeds.

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 payable in full at time of purchase. The catalog quotes Postpaid on small quantities.

Our Seeds are Tested, Annually, and re-cleaned as soon after they reach us as possible. All the seeds available and the results showing purity and germination are listed 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 our seeds.

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

**SEED OATS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Per bu. 100 lbs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas Red Rust Proof—Re-cleaned and graded</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FERGUSON 71 OATS—See special description in Catalog. Bred-up, Certified, Pedigreed, Re-cleaned, graded and treated to prevent smut in your crop.</td>
<td>60</td>
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**SEED RYE AND BARLEY**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Per bu. 100 lbs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas Winter Rye—Native grown re-cleaned</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas Winter Barley—Native grown mixed with volunteer wheat and oats; 90% to 95% purity</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearded Spring Barley—Native grown</td>
<td>60</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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 weeds. 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.

**Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price Per Pound</th>
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<tr>
<td>Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 lb. 50 lb. 100 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>75c</td>
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<tr>
<td>50c</td>
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<td>25c</td>
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<td>10c</td>
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**SWEET SORGHUMS FOR FORAGE AND SILAGE**

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<th>Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each.</th>
<th>Price Per Pound</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.</td>
<td>10 lb. 50 lb. 100 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amber—Fancy re-cleaned and graded</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange—Medium early, rank grower</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top or Sumac—Re-cleaned and graded</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Top or Sumac—Thrasher-run</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden—Dwarf white</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosenck, or Texas Seeded Crookneck</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapling, or Texas Seeded Straightneck</td>
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**GRAIN SORGHUMS**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.</td>
<td>10 lb. 50 lb. 100 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma Dwarf—Seed from selected stocks</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Evergreen Oklahoma—Texas Fancy seed</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Evergreen—Selected Illinois growth</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ALFALFA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each.</th>
<th>Price Per Pound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.</td>
<td>10 lb. 50 lb. 100 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson's Standard—Extra fancy, 98% germination, 90% purity</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern Fancy—90-95% germination; 90% to 95% purity</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent—Hefty, plum seed, 90-95% germination; 95% purity</td>
<td>60</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**MILLETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each.</th>
<th>Price Per Pound</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.</td>
<td>10 lb. 50 lb. 100 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden or Liberty Millet</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fancy—Western seed re-cleaned</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common White Millet—Fancy seed</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western White Wonder</td>
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**FIELD PEAS AND BEANS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cotton Seamless Bags Extra at Value, 75c each.</th>
<th>Price Per Pound</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.</td>
<td>10 lb. 50 lb. 100 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvet Beans—Dwarf Early Speckled</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Velvet Beans—Onclea</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soy Beans—Mammoth Yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinto Beans—Mexican Seed</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COW PEAS AND PEANUTS**

If you have peas for sale send sample, state variety and kind of each you have for sale and price wanted. Price Per Pound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burlap Bags Free and Weighed in.</th>
<th>10 lb. 50 lb. 100 lbs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Eye</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Eye</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitemoor—Choice seed</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts—Spanish of course</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quicker Handling Is Possible
If You Use This ORDER SHEET
Write Letters on Separate Sheet.
Fill in All Blanks

Ferguson Seed Farms
SEEDSMEN TO THE SOUTHWEST

Sherman, Texas Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mail to our station nearest you but garden seed orders preferably to Sherman, Texas.

Your Name ..................................................

P. O. ..................................................

County ............................................. State.............

R. F.D.............Box No.............Street.............

Ship to ............ If a prepay station send enuf to prepay freight or express, unless ordered at postpaid prices. Garden seed orders may be made out by merely giving the Catalog Number in front of the variety name.

Please do not write here
Order No. .............

Received ..................
Prices O.K ............
Booked ..................
Gathered ..................
Checked ..................
Copied ..................

Zone  Weight
Sacks  Postage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Field Seeds Wanted</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Amount Dollars Cents</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Catalog Number of Vegetable Seeds Wanted</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Amount Dollars Cents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SURCROPPER CORN</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHISHOLM CORN</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FERGUSON YELLOW DENT CORN</td>
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<td>LONE STAR COTTON</td>
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<td>MEBANE TRIUMPH COTTON</td>
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<td>FERGUSON TRIUMPH No. 406</td>
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<td>NEW BOYKIN COTTON</td>
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<td>FERGUSON No. 71 SEED OATS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Amount of Field Seeds

Amount of Order
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 Gladiolus bulbs early and plant them just as soon as danger of frost is past.

Gladioli in Separate Colors

- **War (Groot Hybrid)** The best red Gladiolus in existence; deep blood-red, shading to crimson-black. Postpaid, 30c each; $3.00 per doz.
- **Peace (Groot Hybrid)** Immense pure white with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. Postpaid, 20c each; $2.00 per doz.
- **America.** A grand pink flower, spikes 2 to 3 feet long. Postpaid, 10c each; 75c per doz.
- **Kleinde.** Clear yellow, with a maroon blotch in the throat. Postpaid, 10c each; 75c per doz.
- **Panama.** A grand deep pink. Flowers large and handsome; the finest pink variety. Postpaid, 10c each; 75c per doz.
- **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.

- **King Humbert.** 4 feet. Scarlet flowers; bronze leaves.
- **Yellow King Humbert.** 4 feet. Yellow flowers; green foliage.
- **Burbank.** 5 feet. Green foliage. Flowers canary-yellow with crimson spots.
- **Louisiana.** 6 feet. Foliage a glossy-green; very large. Beautiful scarlet flowers.
- **David Harum.** 3½ feet. Bronze foliage.
- **Florence Vaughan.** 5 feet. The most famous yellow Canna. Green leaves.
- **West Virginia.** Intense crimson scarlet with broad yellow edge. A very beautiful, continuous blooming variety.
- **Charles Henderson.** 4 feet. Crimson flowers. Price of the above Canna bulbs: Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 75c; $1.25 per doz.
- **Mixed Cannas.** Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 50c; $1.00 per doz.

**OXALIS**

**SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS BRING joy to all.**

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.

- **White.** (1420) Postpaid, either color, 20c per doz.; $1.25 per 100.
- **Red.** (1420) Red. When bulbs are wanted in large quantities, please write for special quotations, to be shipped by express.

**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.

- **Tuberoses, Excelsior Pearl**
- **Tuberoses, Mexican**
- **Gladioli, Mixed**

These 18 large flowering bulbs postpaid to your address for $1.00. No change will be allowed in this collection. Order one today.

**SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS**
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 MELON & BULB TESTS

OVER 2000 SAMPLES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS IN TRAIL GROUND TESTS