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Ferguson Seed Farms

Breed and Grow Pedigreed
Field Seeds

Sherman

Texas

RECEIVED
 ☆ FEB 8 1916 ☆
 Farmers' Cooperative Development
 NORTHERN AND WESTERN STATES



DECEMBER! NO COTTON PICKED,
NONE ON THE GROUND



A. M. Ferguson, General Manager
In Charge of Seed Breeding.

Prices and Guarantees

The Ferguson Seed Farms make a business of breeding-up good varieties of field seeds in order to get better and higher yielding strains. These better strains are then propagated for seed.

This work continues from year to year. And it is obvious that our supply of these special seeds is limited. Our prices for bred-up seeds must necessarily be greater than is asked for just carefully selected seeds.

When a man buys *cheap seeds* he feels good when he pays for them; however, when harvest time comes he feels rotten and thinks unpleasantly about the seller and the price.

We make every effort to satisfy the reasonable expectations of our customers. We do not promise perfect seeds nor absolutely pure-bred seeds, but they are good, well-bred seeds. We want to satisfy you that your money is wisely invested. Of our sincerity in this, we ask you to judge after reading:

Our Stringless Guarantee

Seeds priced herein are sold for cash with order, sacked and delivered f. o. b. Sherman, but subject to examination and acceptance on arrival at your station. We want every customer to feel that he is entitled to, and will receive, the same fair treatment just as though he were right here on our farm or in our warehouse at Sherman.

If Seeds Are Not Satisfactory: We want to be as liberal as could reasonably be expected. All that we ask is that you carefully examine the seeds on arrival; if they are not satisfactory, or if you do not "feel just right" about your investment, then all we ask is that you have the seeds promptly re-shipped to us by freight. (NOTE that your satisfaction is the ONLY condition.) On return of the seeds we will refund your money without "ifs" or "ands" or questions asked. YOUR judgment will be final and your WORD sufficient.

While we exercise great care to have all our seeds pure, true to name and reliable in every way, for obvious reasons we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, about the character of the crop.

We Guarantee Safe Arrival of the seeds, but do not assume responsibility for delays, shortage, losses or damage caused by carriers.

OUR PURPOSE IS

—to have top-notch seeds worth a dozen times their cost; to send out neat and attractive advertising matter with truthful illustrations and descriptions free from exaggeration; to be prompt; to be courteous; to be satisfied with fair profits; to be honored because we are honorable in our dealings; to give every customer such a measure of satisfaction that he will order again and think enough of us to mention our service and our seeds to his friends.

ABILITY, RELIABILITY, RESPONSIBILITY

We are proud of our standing in each particular. We have been in business for many years. Our reputation and standing for ability and reliability as seedsmen and for responsibility in business is well known.

The best assurance that we CAN and WILL give you reliable seed service is the reputation made by what we have done for others.

Strangers may learn about us by writing any business man in Sherman, or to the mercantile agencies.

How Seeds Get a Good Pedigree

Seeds get a pedigree by being grown from individual plants of tested yielding quality. It will be a **good** pedigree if the test shows up better than others grown under like conditions.

To prove good yielding quality, selections must be grown one ear, one head, etc., to a row. The best yielding rows indicate the Champion Strains.

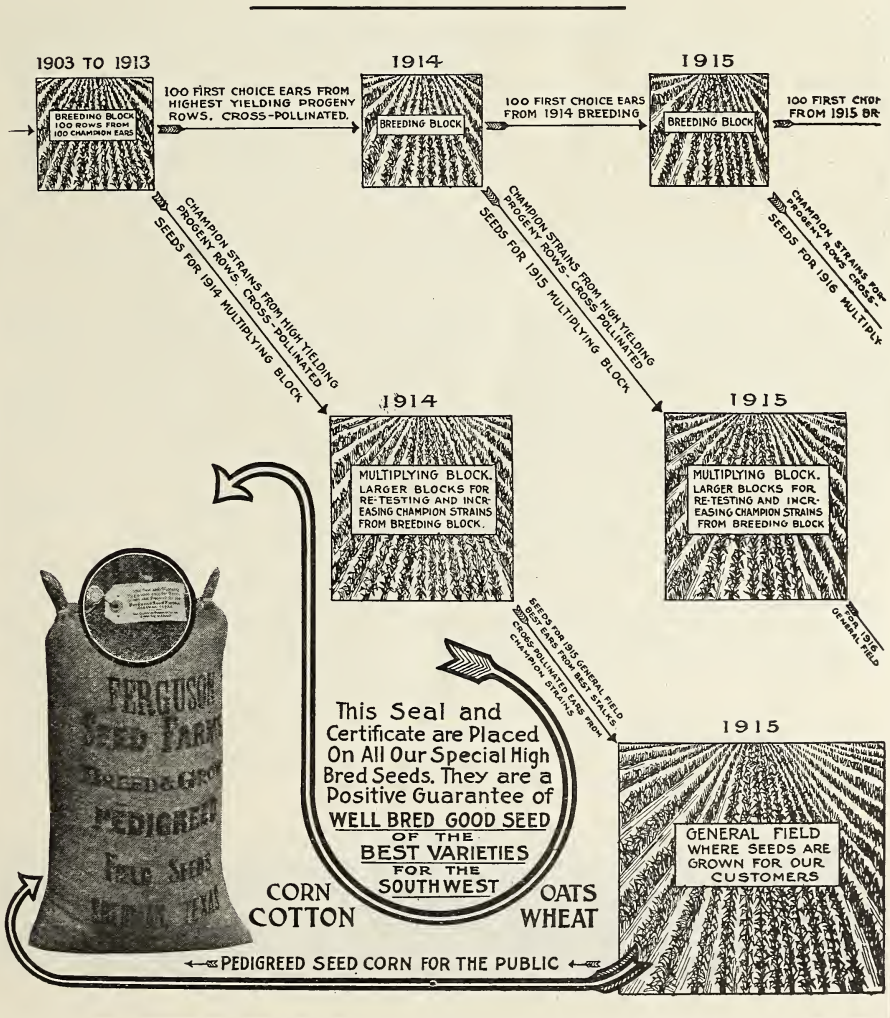
Champion quality must be proven by tests of results measured by scales and tapes—not by whims about the “looks” of fancy points.

We maintain “Champion Strains” in our breeding blocks. All commercial seeds descend from these pedigreed Champion Strains.

No other Southwestern seed dealer or seed grower even pretends to be breeding seeds with the same care, nor to have produced seeds showing such uniformly high yields in experiment station tests.

The explanation of these results is found in our methods.

Here is a chart showing the life history of our Pedigreed Seed Corn.



**SEED
BREEDERS**

**Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.**

**SEED
GROWERS**

Good Comes to the Whole Country Through the Production of Better Field Seeds.

With the above as my text I want to relate *Why* and *How* the Ferguson Seed Farms came to exist.

Only within the last decade has it been generally recognized that native grown, native bred, Southwestern seeds of Standard Southwestern Varieties produce from five to thirty dollars per acre more than foreign bred, foreign grown, foreign varieties. Heretofore we were content to use varieties developed in cooler and more humid climates than ours. We are wiser now!

The North, the East and the West have had many men who put years of time, trained intelligence and ripe experience, and all the necessary funds into developing seeds for their great field crops, suited to their own climatic conditions. In this particular the South and Southwest have not been equally as fortunate.

Our cotton crop amounts to many hundred millions of dollars every year; yet one can count on the fingers of one hand the men whose works have gone very far toward getting our farmers away from growing "just cotton" or unacclimated varieties brought from the Old South. In the last half century, Jeff Welborn, Boykin, Rowden, Edson, Mebane and Saunders have added untold millions to the Southwest by their work on cotton.

For corn, the development of high-bred native varieties has been more recent, and also more rapid. Something more than a decade ago, when I began my seed breeding work in a systematic way, there was not a single named variety of native seed corn recognized by Texas seed houses. They listed native seed corn merely by color, as "white," "yellow," "red," etc. In their catalogs they "played-up" Northern grown seed corn and our most progressive farmers used this seed, deluded into thinking that it "was better because it was early and escaped the drouth." I accepted this false idea myself because it was then generally conceded.

However, as a result of practical field experiments I found out better. I later got a number of Agricultural Experiment Stations to test out my theory about the acclimatization of seed corn. With all the vigor of an enthusiast and with the co-operation of the press, I pleaded for the development of native varieties. I went to work on the problem myself.

It was not a mere scientific theory that moved me. I saw an opportunity to bring about a great reform; a worthy task for a life-time work; an opportunity to add to our prosperity by developing better yielding native varieties and improving them from year to year.



Carrying An Idea To Realization

I had an idea but little money. To complicate matters I found that men with money—even seedsmen—are slow to co-operate with discoverers, scientists or professors. Unfortunately I was all three.

I need not recount the difficulties. It is not these, but the RESULTS that make the story worth while.

Sufficient to say that time has brought its reward and I am proud of the seeds that I have produced. I have developed and introduced to our farmers a number of varieties of seed corn, cotton seed, and oats, that the Experiment Stations in several States have, after testing them out, found good enough to be recommended. Some of them have been recognized as "Standard Good Yielding Varieties" by the crop associations, and are sufficiently popular to be "good sellers" and now generally listed by the seed houses. These varieties are widely recognized and regularly planted on millions of acres in the Southwest.

This is certainly not a bad showing for twelve years work of only one man. The *idea* and the *results* have benefited thousands of homes.

* * * * *

This work of developing and improving the seeds for so many millions of acres of field crops is still in progress. I am yet only a middle-aged man, but I am planning for the work to continue during the remainder of my lifetime and thereafter, under the name of the "Ferguson Seed Farms."

The business has been enlarged and reorganized on a stock-holding, profit-sharing plan. The permanent employees who have helped me to build up a substantial and useful enterprise are now partners in the business. They will share in its welfare and take pride in its good works.

To you Mr. Farmer of the Southwest, this new arrangement will mean this: That your orders will always be directly handled by persons who are interested in seeing that you get just what you have a right to expect when you send us an order for any of our specially bred-up seeds—GOOD YIELDING SEEDS.

There is neither mystery nor magic about breeding-up *common* field seeds into *good* ones. All the secrets are found in natural science, common farm sense, and a realization that it takes many years of time and investigation to get worth-while results.

A. M. FERGUSON, Manager.

In Charge of Seed Breeding.





Chisholm Corn Breeding Block.

Breeding-Up Seeds. Methods and Results

We want farmers of the Southwest to understand that the extra value of our seeds is wholly due to the *methods* we use in producing them.

Seeds multiply themselves five-hundred to a thousand fold. To improve them you must risk a season's labor, a season's time, and much money,—hazarding that some good result will follow.

In the making of a crop *the smallest element of cost* is the seeds. However, other conditions being equal, seeds may vary the harvest from ten to thirty-five bushels per acre. (See chart on the opposite page.)

Some Things To Be Sure Of

Ability, Reliability and Responsibility count heavily in Seed Service. If you use our seeds you are sure of getting—

- a.—Seed of recognized standard high-yielding varieties. We are farmers ourselves and cannot afford to grow any others.
- b.—Freshly bred-up seed of these best varieties—seeds that have been really improved—and we tell you just what we have done to make them “improved.”
- c.—Seeds that have been bred and grown for many generations for seed purposes by recognized seed growers.
- d.—Seed corn produced as described above and prepared under the direction of a seed corn specialist in a seed corn plant equipped specially for getting the best seeds out of a crop of corn. Similarly for cotton and oats.
- e.—Seed corn where the *breeding, growing, preparing and selling* are under one control. If they are not good, the blame is on us.

Test vs. Guess

Results vs. Opinions

Guess-work scarcely ever pays its user a profit. Mere opinions don't put dollars in your pocket.

You wouldn't saw your boards "by guess" if you were building a house; no, that—you say—would be foolish.

It is even more wasteful to plant seeds that haven't been "measured with taping and scales."—"Ridiculous," you say? Then—

Read the table of figures below—study them until you get their full meaning and significance. This table was prepared by Prof. D. A. Saunders, who supervised the testing of 66 varieties of corn at Greenville, Troup and Temple made by Texas Experiment Stations and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The highest yielding varieties at each place were originated or developed, improved, named and introduced by A. M. Ferguson. And it was HIS SEEDS that made the highest yields.

Corn Growers Chart of Yields

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

Tests Were Made—	At Greenville	At Troup	At Temple
Highest yielding variety	Ferguson Yellow 43.5	Chisholm 17.2	Surcropper 33.7
Lowest yielding variety	Leaming 11.4	Blow 4.2	Blow 7.6
Difference in bushels	32.1	13.0	26.1
Corn at 70 cents a bushel	\$.70	\$.70	\$.70
Call the difference "gain from good seeds"	\$22.47	\$9.10	\$18.27

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

Tests Were Made—	At Greenville	At Troup	At Temple
Average five highest yielders	40.6 bu.	16.9 bu.	29.2 bu.
Average five lowest yielders	15.9 bu.	5.9 bu.	11.8 bu.
Gain in bus. from good seed	24.7 bu.	11.0 bu.	17.4 bu.
Corn at 70 cents a bushel	\$.70	\$.70	\$.70
Average gain in dollars from good seed	\$17.29	\$7.70	\$12.18

These figures would be practically the same if the crop were cotton, oats or wheat. Be honest, frank and intelligent with yourself. Are you using freshly improved and scientifically bred seeds for your own crops? Figure your losses if you are not.

The Above Tables Represent The Results of Tests--
Not Guesses or Opinions

How Our Seed Corn is Bred-up

Looking at our seed business as a farmer should, here is a statement of the important advantages which our seeds possess:

You Are Sure of the Right Choice of Varieties. There are nearly a hundred varieties of seed corn used by Southwestern farmers. During the last eight years the Texas Field Crops Association, co-operating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations, has repeatedly tested all of them. They now recommend only seven as "Standard High Yielders." We recommend only three of the seven for general planting, and follow our own advice by growing only these three.

Improved Seeds of Good Varieties. You are sure of getting the best and most recently bred-up seed of these three Standard Varieties if you order direct from the originator. But, Listen! "Improved" is the most abused word known to the seed trade. Every man or firm who wants to sell seeds to farmers knows that the farmer wants something better than he now has. Do a little thinking and questioning before buying.

Here are some proper questions to ask of us or anyone else who offers you improved seeds of any variety. Satisfy yourself that the answers "ring true."

Who improved the seed? How was the improving done? What was the method used to produce really "improved seeds?" When did he improve them and is the work still going on? Where were the seeds grown? Was it in your climatic belt—within 500 miles of you?

In this booklet you will find OUR answers to these and many other questions that intelligent, discriminating seed buyers should ask.



Ear and Man
both "grinning"

Improving the Stalk Characters. We do not grow corn for stalks, yet selecting and breeding-up for **good stalk character** is a feature of our work. Seeds are selected in the field to get the following advantages:

- a.—*Stalks that stand up in the row.*
For many seasons we have saved seed only from stalks that stood up; never from stalks that are down. This makes our seed produce crops that show less weather damage.
- b.—*Stalks that have the ears at medium height when grown on ordinary land.*
- c.—*Stalks with the ears hanging down when mature, reducing weather damage.* This character varies with seasons, but our persistent selecting must help matters some.
- d.—*Ears with shucks closed at the tip to keep out insects.*



"A Monster Ear
standing out
bold and bad."

Improving for Good Ear Characters:

Our seed corn produces winners at the corn shows. We still believe in the use of the score card, not only at the corn shows, but also on the farms where good corn should be grown. No better proof of our attention to developing good ear characters

can be offered than the frequent premiums given to parties who grow our varieties. Corn grown from our seeds has captured most of the sweepstakes and first prizes in the local and State corn shows.

SEED
BREEDERS

Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

SEED
GROWERS

Developing High Yielding Qualities

This is our special work. For you, it is the "Big Money" end of practical corn breeding. We make ear-to-row tests to get high-yielding strains for each variety every year.

This is the secret of much of our success in developing high-yielding varieties and HIGHER YIELDING STRAINS of these same varieties. (See diagram on page 1, for explanation of this work.)

PONDER OVER THESE RECORDS OF HIGH YIELDS. Make your own explanation of significant results like these: "There's a reason."

During the last eight years the Texas Field Crops Association has annually made yield or utility tests of about one hundred samples of seed corn in various parts of the state. In *every* test and in *every* part of the state our varieties have been in the list of "Best Yields;" they have usually been **THE BEST.** (See table on page 5.)

In the 1914 tests, the first and second best yielders were our varieties. We won the Corn Growers "Utility Cup" and Ham Fleming won the "Ferguson Good Seed Trophy."

At the State Experiment Station tests at Denton, College Station and Troup, our seed corn made the highest average yields in 1912, 1913 and 1914. Similar records have been made in Experiment Station tests at Temple and Nacogdoches.

Also "good luck" (?) has won the same honors for our seeds during the past eight years in the tests made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at San Antonio, Tyler, Greenville, Sherman, Waco and other places.

Preparing Seed Corn:

The corn is gathered and brought from the fields to our seed corn plant. Here we have every practical piece of machinery for preparing seed corn. We have machines for nubbing the ears, specially arranged soft spring shellers, and several specially designed seed corn graders. But all these machines are merely aids to the most careful "double hand picking" of all seed ears. Every ear is carefully hand picked, inspected and groomed. On its way to the sheller it must pass an inspector who is trained for that work.

Will Our Seed Corn Please You?

With all this care we cannot breed seed corn absolutely pure, nor prepare stocks without an occasional faulty grain. However, we are so sure that our seed corn will satisfy any reasonable man that we send it out on our "Stringless Guarantee"—Satisfactory Seeds or Your Money Back—as explained on inside front cover page.

Better Than Ordinary Success. "FERGUSON YELLOW DENT CORN made 51½ bushels to the acre on five-foot rows. Mebane Triumph Cotton made 4 bales on 4 acres."

—D. N. Davis, Franklin County, Texas.



"A Good Ear in the Right Attitude."

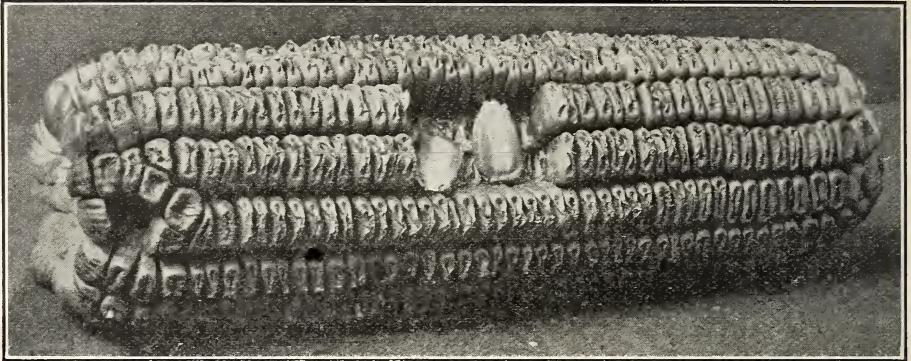


Ear Shoulder High. One of the "Higher-Ups."

SEED
BREEDERS

Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

SEED
GROWERS



"The Ears of Ferguson Yellow Dent are 7 to 10 inches long, with large, broad, deep, golden-yellow grains."

Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn

Of the thirty or more varieties of yellow corn grown in the Southwest, FERGUSON YELLOW DENT is undoubtedly the best. This statement need not be accepted on our "say so." Judge the record and name another variety that can reasonably compare with it.

It is recognized and recommended for general planting by the Texas Field Crops Association. This recommendation is based on eight years' field tests in competition with all other varieties. These tests have been made at Greenville, Waco, Sherman, Temple, Marshall, Troup, Tyler, College Station, Austin, New Braunfels, San Antonio, Kerrville, Victoria and other points.

The Arkansas Crop Improvement Association has similarly recognized this variety. Their recommendation is based on the numerous variety-tests made by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, covering many years and all parts of the state.

It has won position in the variety tests in Northern and Central Louisiana several years in succession. No authoritative tests have been reported for Oklahoma, but the breeding blocks in which we have developed this variety have been situated in North Texas and Southern Oklahoma. The seed we send you will be abundant evidence that it does as well here as it does elsewhere.

The Corn Growers Utility Cup for 1914, awarded for "Best Yielding Seed

Corn," was given to us over 65 other contestants. This magnificent trophy was awarded in practical field tests, conducted by The Texas Field Crops Association in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Texas Experiment Stations, at San Antonio, Temple, Troup and Greenville.

At the Ellis County Fair (Waxahachie), the Red River Valley Fair (Sherman) and at many other local and district fairs, corn grown from our seed of FERGUSON YELLOW DENT won first, second, and sweepstakes prizes. It has probably won more corn show prizes than all other Southwestern yellow varieties combined.

It is a medium-early variety, usually maturing in 120-130 days from planting. The shiny golden grains are large, broad and deep,—and sure to please. See illustration.

The ears are blocky and well shaped, usually 7 to 10 inches long and about the same in circumference. The ears of this variety shell out well, usually making 84 to 88 per cent grain. The legal standard calls for only 80 per cent grain.

It has proven its adaptability to a wide range of climates, soils and seasons. It is a high-yielder on uplands and produces magnificent results on bottom lands.

With a long list of first and sweepstakes prizes from the *Corn Shows*, and

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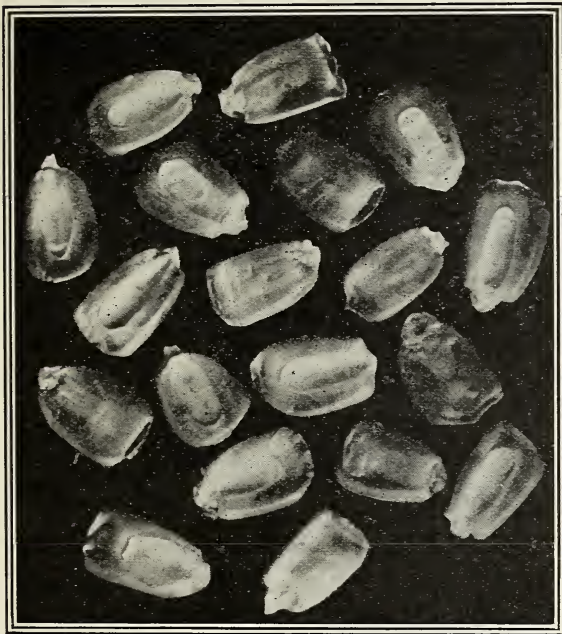
such consistent records for *highest field yields*, there is abundant justification for the assertion—"It is the Best Yellow

Corn for the Southwest." Nothing equals it for producing *quality, bushels or dollars*.

Price—Per peck, \$1.00; 1 to 5 bu., \$3.25 per bu.; 6 to 12 bu. in sack lots' \$3.00 per bu.; 14 to 25 bu., \$2.85 per bu.

Pedigreed Seed—From special seed blocks, shelled, \$5.00 per bushel.

Corn on Cob—Extra Select Ears. Not show ears, nor ears of extra size or finish, but extra good seed, \$5.00 per bushel.



**These
Grains of
Ferguson
Yellow Dent
Are Actual
Size
Large Grains
With
Large Germs**

Says Our Descriptions are Not Exaggerated. "FERGUSON YELLOW DENT CORN purchased from you this Spring made about 30 bushels per acre where the corn I have been planting for years made about 5 and 10 bushels to the acre.

"I think your LONE STAR COTTON is fine. Will plant my entire crop to it next year. It is all and more than you recommend it to be. I want some more cotton seed and corn in the Spring."

—W. M. Ashley, Lamar County, Texas.

Short, But to the Point. "Ferguson's Yellow Dent Corn is fine. It is a heavy yielder and stands drouth well."

—T. P. Palmer, Upshur County, Texas.

A Bad Luck Story, But Satisfied. "I planted 14 acres of your FERGUSON YELLOW DENT corn in the River Bottom this

Spring. It got up to roasting ear period. A perfect stand, and was estimated at 75 bushels per acre, then the floods came and washed it away. What I saw of this corn I am sure it would have surpassed any other seed I have ever planted in the River Bottom fields."

—G. H. Amery, Victoria County, Texas.

Ferguson Yellow Dent a Prize Winner. Won first prize in 1913 at the Parker County Fair on my FERGUSON YELLOW DENT CORN, seed purchased of you. My daughter won second prize (\$10.00) at the Dallas Fair this year, 1914, and a free trip to the Fair. Sold 15 bushels for seed last Spring at \$2.00 per bushel. I think it is the corn for this country. I may try some of your SURCROPPER next year."

—L. E. Neal, Parker County, Texas.

You Would Hurry to Put Your Money in a Strong Bank if They Gave Security and Promised to Double Your Money In a Single Year. Increased Yields Will Multiply Every Dollar That You Spend for Our Seeds Ten to Twenty Times Over.

**SEED
BREEDERS**

**Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHEPHERD, TEXAS.**

**SEED
GROWERS**



“Field Selected Ears From De-tasseled Stalks in a Chisholm Corn Breeding Block.”

Chisholm Corn

Experiment Station tests show this to be the Best White Medium Early Corn for the Southwest. One of the two varieties of White Corn recognized as a Standard High-yielding Variety by the Texas Field Crops Associations

This most popular high-yielding native white variety of corn was named and introduced by A. M. Ferguson. It has been bred up to a high degree of excellence since it was first introduced. It resembles a type of red-cob white corn that is widely distributed. The present high-bred, high-yielding strain which he 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 fraudulently sold for Chisholm. This statement may be verified by reference to the results of variety-tests made by the State Experiment Stations and the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Stations in the Southwest.

It is needless to stop and detail the records of superior yields made by this attractive variety of white corn. It is as widely and popularly known as FERGUSON YELLOW DENT and is an equally good yielder. It is probably

a few days earlier, stands drouth as well or possibly better. We recommend it to anyone wanting a white corn.

As a milling corn it has no equal. CHISHOLM is a very attractive, strictly native-bred variety. It is attractive because of its large, sound, 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 coarse shucks that give an excellent protection against weevils.

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

We Need A Seed Law. Attention has previously been called to the fraudulent actions of a neighboring seed firm in Grayson County that sold thousands of bushels of St. Charles White Corn, grown in Missouri, for native Texas grown Chisholm Corn. The yield was only about one-half that of the real Chisholm. See the results reported by the San Antonio Experiment Farm. The farmers who planted this corn, fraudulently sold for CHISHOLM, were robbed out of half a corn crop.

We mention the above fact to caution intending purchasers to be careful to get seed corn that corresponds with the label. And to call attention to the fact that neither Texas, Oklahoma, nor Arkansas has a law that will put those who perpetrate such frauds in the penitentiary where they belong.

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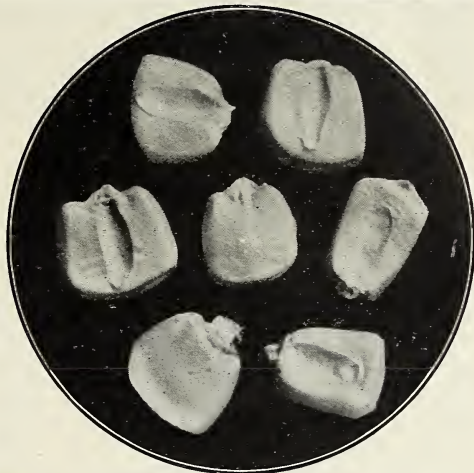
We have good seeds, prepared carefully and giving good germination tests. They "Look Good;" they ARE good, and they will give GOOD RESULTS at harvest time. **Prices:**—Same as for Ferguson Yellow Dent given on page 8.

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.

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.)



Ham Fleming, Mayor of Victoria, Texas, is also a progressive farmer, growing a large acreage of corn for feed.

He has been buying Ferguson's Seeds for many years and has already placed his order for seed corn, at \$6.00 a bushel, for 1916 planting, notwithstanding the fact that seed from his fields won the FERGUSON GOODSEED TROPHY for 1914.

He knows us and the yielding quality of our seeds. Mr. Fleming is just like hundreds of others who come back to us every year or so to get our most recently improved strains of seeds.



The Ferguson Good Seed Trophy

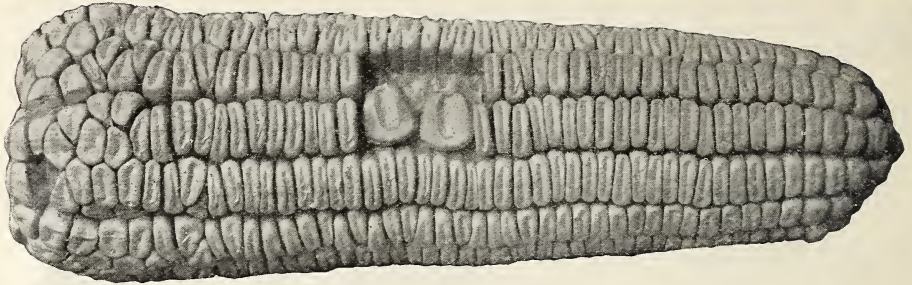
is a magnificent punch bowl of about ten gallons capacity. It is awarded annually by the Texas Field Crops Association to the farmer growing

the best selection of seed corn from either SURCROPPER, CHISHOLM, or FERGUSON YELLOW WENT.

For information about contests for this Trophy see the catalog

of the Texas Field Crops Association issued annually. Write to Prof. D. A. Saunders, Secretary, Texas Field Crops Association, Greenville, Texas.

Ham Fleming, Winner of the Ferguson Good Seed Trophy for Season of 1914.



Surcropper Corn

“All Seasons.”

Surcropper is a stand-by corn and we are proud of the good reputation it enjoys. For several seasons it has been the best yielding variety in the government tests at the Experiment Stations at Denton, San Antonio, Temple and College Station. **SURCROPPER** is a distinct type of field corn which was developed, improved and introduced by A. M. Ferguson. In its original mongrel form it attracted his attention in 1901. The spring was so dry that many fields of corn utterly failed. **SURCROPPER** did not. It made corn when all other varieties in the neighborhood failed. **SURCROPPER CORN** is peculiarly well-suited to the Southwest—especially to Oklahoma and Texas.

When first introduced it was recommended merely as an early-maturing corn for Spring planting; also, as a quick-maturing and drouth-resisting corn for Summer planting on stubble land in Central Texas. However, its many good qualities have made it popular far beyond expectations. It has proven to be a really superior yielding variety in Central and Northern Louisiana; also, the very best corn for the up-lands of East Texas and Central Oklahoma.

Its general use is being widely extended. There are thousands of farmers in West Texas, even away up on the plains and into New Mexico, who advise us that its early-maturing and drouth-resisting qualities makes it their best yielding corn. It long ago established a record for good yields in Southwest Texas. Several times it made the highest yields among the many varieties included in the tests made at the San Antonio Experiment Station.

Surcropper is really a sure-cropper. No matter where you live, if you would insure a reasonable crop in dry seasons and a good crop in favorable seasons, then plant some **SURCROPPER**.

If you are in a section where the corn suffers from dry spells in the Spring, and you want a corn sure to make, plant **SURCROPPER**. Also, if you want a corn for planting on stubble or potato land, you will find **SURCROPPER** far better than late maturing types of June Corn. Many farmers are growing it exclusively as a standard sure-crop field corn for both Spring and Summer plantings. Remember, it is on the list of “Standard Best Yielders” recognized by the Texas Field Crops Association.

It is three to five weeks earlier than most varieties of Mexican or June Corn and, therefore, can be planted much later and still escape early frost. It is two weeks earlier than ordinary native corn and in this respect it is equal to Northern corn, but has a great advantage in its drouth-resisting quality. It usually yields more than twice as much as Northern varieties. It matures in 110 to 120 days from day of planting.

While this corn has all the advantages of a drouth resister, tiding over hot dry weather like June Corn, its stalk is no larger than that of ordinary corn. The ears are all good sized, stocky and well-formed. They have about 14 rows of large white grains, of good depth and very attractive form.

Thousands of farmers have come to believe in us, our methods and our varieties, because they followed our recommendation to plant **SURCROPPER CORN**.

Prices: Same as for Ferguson Yellow Dent given on page 8.

A PROBLEM IN PERCENTAGE: If Our Pedigreed Seed Corn Increases Your Cost Twenty Cents an Acre and Increases Your Yields 20 Bushels, What Per Cent Do You Make on Your Money?

Surcropper Corn Suits Him. "I have been 'trying' your SURCROPPER CORN for the last two years and find it an excellent corn for dry farming in this part of the State. It made corn last year when all other varieties failed."

—G. R. Mosley, Stephens County, Texas.

Profit By This Man's Experience. "I planted SURCROPPER CORN purchased of you in 1913 with good results. It made within a few pounds of 60 bushels per acre, and this is not considered a corn country."

J. D. King, Nueces County, Texas.

Surcropper Corn in Oklahoma. "I am delighted with the SURCROPPER seed corn I got from you last year. It is the only corn that will make on upland in a dry season that I know of, and I have experimented with corn here for several years. I planted April 15th and July 4th we had roasting ears, and July 15th corn was made. (3 months.) We had no rain from May 29th for sixty days. I am going to plant one hundred acres of it next season. All of my farmer acquaintances who examined my corn will buy seed of me."

Thos. B. Biggers, Oklahoma.

Hogs Down Surcropper Corn. "Referring to your SURCROPPER CORN, I

find it very quick in maturing. Some did very well planted July 17th. I think this corn may fill an important place in our agriculture—planted with soy beans after removal of oat crop, or other early crop to hog down or make a silage, making a balanced feed."

—R. K. Boney, Madison Parish, Louisiana.

Holds On to a Good Thing for East Texas. "I read your folder carefully. Will say I got some of your SURCROPPER CORN some five or six years ago and I still have it. I don't plant any other, as it is good enough for me. It is just the surest corn, either late or early."

—J. H. Long, Wood County, Texas.

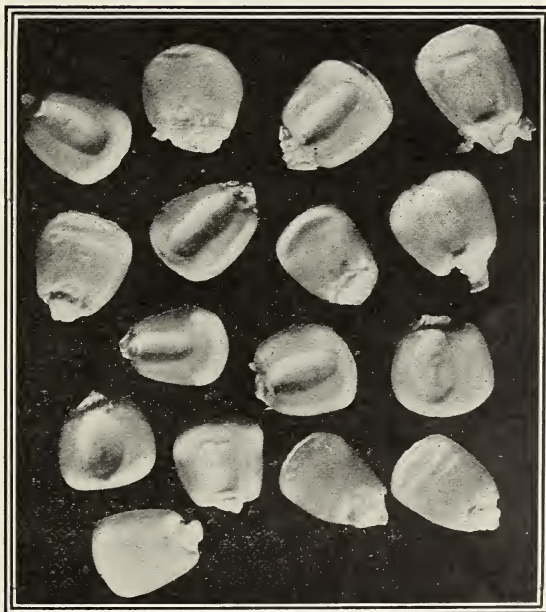
Farmers Prefer Surcropper After Seeing It Grow In Test With Many Others. "As a result of the corn variety test at this Station last season, several of our farmers are planting your SURCROPPER CORN and are pleased with it."

—Guy T. McNess, Supt. Sub Station, Nacogdoches County, Texas.

Surcropper is a Fine Corn. "I have made a good crop of Surcropper Corn this year. I got the seed from you last year."

J. W. Thomas, Tarrant County, Texas.

The Size of
The Grains in
Surcropper
Varies With
The Seasons,
But They Are
Always Good,
Vigorous
Grains. Those
in the Picture
Are Actual
Size.



Who Has The Best

High-yielding Cotton Seeds?

This is the most pointed way of presenting the "Better Cotton Seed" question. We grow cotton on a large scale ourselves. We are NOT mere "Dealers," nor "Jobbers," nor "Selling Agents." It is a part of our regular business to know whatever is to be known, about getting the best yields out of a cotton crop.

Getting the Best Varieties.

If for a number of years you yourself had been getting seeds of all the wonderful new things in cotton—if you had been growing and testing them out on your own fields, before your own eyes and with your own scales—if you had been spending large sums of money in this way, do you believe that you would know what varieties were the best yielders?

That is just what we have been doing. Because our business is seed-testing, seed-breeding and seed-growing we tested a number of "promising new things" last season. We want the best seeds of the best varieties for our use as well as yours. Should we find something more valuable than our high-bred strains of LONE STAR, MEBANE TRIUMPH, and FERGUSON ROUNDNOSE, we will at once begin to grow it.

Cotton Problems of the Southwest.

We of the South must study to make cotton our monopoly—not our master; to make cotton a means to prosperity—not to ignorance and poverty. To this end every farmer should strive to reduce the cost of production, and not make cotton the bearer of all our financial burdens.

The cost of production and the acreage can both be reduced, and **PROFITS INCREASED** by the use of better methods and **BETTER SEEDS**.

The economic status of cotton is this: When the price is above 12c, acreage and production will increase. That is the point where living wages exist for cotton growers. When the price falls lower, our labor and acres will be utilized on other crops.

To maintain a living price for cotton, free from wide fluctuations, we must do two things:

1. Grow enough feed-stuffs, fruits and vegetables to keep our domestic needs supplied. It's a shortage here that puts our cotton in "distress" in seasons of large crops, and drives the price below the cost of production.
2. Make more **NET PROFITS**



out of cotton by using better yielding seeds, and by using cultural methods that take into account the habits of the cotton plant.

Where Will Better Seeds Come From?

Any variety of cotton will run down unless it is improved every year. Any practical farmer knows that if a variety of seed is GOOD someone has made them so; he knows that if they are *made better*, someone must do something to make them better; and he knows that if they *remain better*, someone must keep on selecting and breeding-up the seed every year.

Breeding-up field seeds is our special business.

Nothing succeeds like making a business of some ONE thing. Ours is—Field Seeds. Here are a few notes about how we proceed to get "good quality" into our cotton seed.

Good Stalk Characters.

Early, rapid, continuous fruiting are characteristics of all good yielding varieties. Page 21 shows a good type of stalk. We cannot get seeds that make all as good as this one, but our work is directed to that end. Early fruiting is not the same as early opening or early maturing. EARLY FRUITING refers to the time of first blooms, and the "rapidity of fruiting" refers to the speed with which new blooms are formed as the plant grows. These qualities are associated with the certainty of large yields. They are necessary if good yields are to be secured in spite of boll-weevils in humid sections, or before early frost in the northern part of the cotton belt.

Breeding-up Good Strains: How do we get better strains of MEBANE TRIUMPH or LONE STAR cotton? How may we know "for sure" when a better yielding strain has been secured?

For the answer to these questions, study the photograph on page 22. While you may note some difference in these rows, it should be remembered that a photograph does not bring out striking contrasts such as are easy to recognize in the field, or that may be definitely established by weighing the seed cotton produced on each row.

An Example of the Method and the Result: This good row was planted from selection No. A-711, seed of MEBANE TRIUMPH. It proved to be a very prolific, heavy-yielding, large-bolled, storm-proof selection. In the field it appeared to be a superior yielder. When harvested and the crop weighed, the scales established that it was the heaviest yielding selection (progeny row) in the plot. This row has stalks exactly



"Daddy! Who has the Best Stalk?"

24 inches apart, just like the selections in the rows adjacent to it. Such uniform conditions are necessary to make truly scientific and practical selections in seed-breeding work.

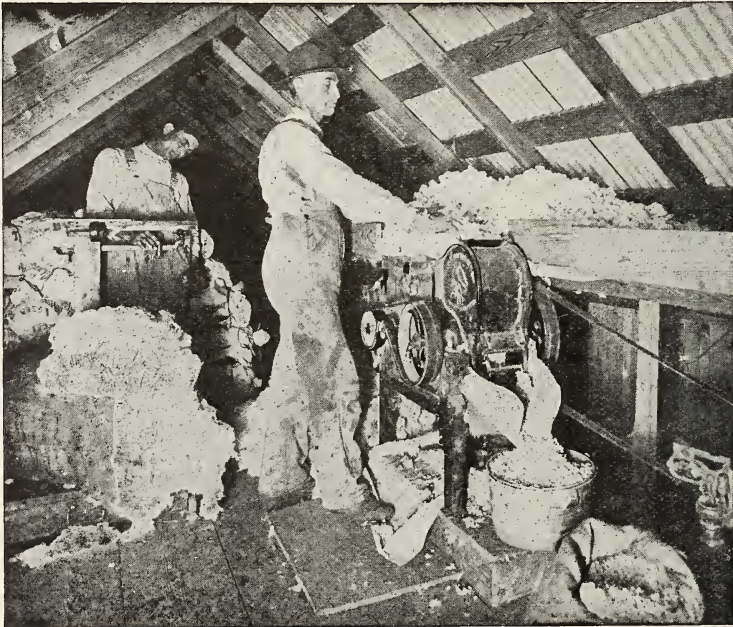
The Logic of a Test: In the next season these best selections are planted in separate rows (progeny rows in breeding blocks) under uniform conditions of soil, cultivation and stand. In other words, all conditions that affect yield are made as nearly uniform as possible. Therefore, any differences in yield are plainly due to differences in the yielding power of the seeds.

That is the plan we use to MAKE SURE of getting the best yielding selections in the variety. We have separate breeding blocks for each variety each year.

The average result of a number of Experiment Station tests of MEBANE TRIUMPH seed show unmistakably that our strains of this variety give noticeably larger yields over others. The explanation is found in the care with which we have followed up our breeding block work as described above.

High Linting Quality.

The per cent of lint is an important factor in determining the NET YIELD of lint cotton per acre. Reducing the per cent of seed and increasing the per cent of lint is a double advantage. Ordinary cotton yields 28 to 34 per cent lint. Our improved varieties yield from 34 to 42 per cent lint under similar conditions, an advantage of about 3 to 7 per cent lint.



Laboratory Gin—10 saws.—Used in ginning individual stalk selections and in making accurate determinations of the per cent of lint in the harvest from progeny rows, multiplying blocks, and to keep our stock seeds free from any mixing.

Increased linting means more profit per acre. Every 1 per cent gain in lint means a gain of 15 pounds of lint per bale, or the equivalent of about 45 pounds or more of seed cotton. Likewise, a gain of 5 per cent means 75 pounds more of lint per bale, equal to about 225 pounds of seed cotton.

Saves Cost of Picking: Cotton making 30 per cent lint requires 1,666 pounds of seed cotton to make a 500-pound bale, while cotton making 38 per cent lint requires only 1,316 pounds of seed cotton to make a standard 500-pound bale. Thus, in such case there is a further gain amounting to the cost of picking about 350 pounds of cotton for every bale harvested.

Lint Cotton Per Acre: High yield of lint cotton per acre is what everyone wants. We are sparing no reasonable effort to secure high-linting quality in our seeds. However, we sometimes discard a selection giving a very satisfactory per cent of lint, because other selections growing under same conditions are making more lint per acre, due to the fact that they yield more seed cotton.

Storm-proof Qualities

The illustration on the outside front cover page is from a picture made in one of our breeding blocks. Note, first, that the cotton has never been picked. The picture was made in early winter, but the cotton was still in the boll. Even near the middle of January when this cotton was picked these rows were noticeably free from storm damage. Our plan of testing the storm-resistance, or damage by rain, is to leave the cotton in the field. We save seed for our breeding blocks only from plants that pass this test.

The Money Value of Storm-resistance: By making tests of this kind, we are able to develop strains of seeds having superior storm-resistance. In the making and saving of a crop, good storm-proof quality may save you a third or more of your crop. The superior storm-proof quality in our seeds will many times pay for their cost. For example: You gain by preventing waste and loss; you gain in ease of picking; you gain from a quarter of a cent to two cents per pound because of the better grade made by storm-proof cotton.

Against these gains one needs to count only the cost of a peck or a half bushel of seed necessary to plant an acre. When kept out of our fields by bad weather, or when pickers are hard to get, we all pray for storm-proof cotton.

Think of these things in the Spring before selecting seed for your crop.



“Planting a Seed-Breeding Block.”

SEED
BREEDERS

Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

SEED
GROWERS



“Testing Storm-proof Quality by December Weather.”

Mebane Triumph Cotton

A Standard Variety for More Than 15 Years.

For many years we have been breeding-up seeds of this standard variety, giving particular attention to developing high-yielding strains with large storm-proof bolls and high per cent of lint.

It is not necessary to describe the characters of this well-known variety. Its large yield, large storm-proof bolls, high per cent of lint, and the high quality of its fiber have made it the leading variety of cotton grown in the Southwest. For every man who has planted WELL-BRED TRIUMPH seed it has made from \$5 to \$25 per acre more than any other common variety.

However, some caution should be used in buying MEBANE TRIUMPH seed. Cotton seed run out rapidly, and of course not much can be expected from seeds that have not been carefully and continually bred and propagated each year from freshly improved stocks.

Note the Results of These Accurate Tests: A test conducted in 1912 by the U. S. Experiment Farm at San Antonio showed a difference of 156 pounds of cotton per acre between the best and poorest yielding lots of well-bred MEBANE TRIUMPH seed. Similar differences were noted in the per-

cent of lint, varying from 35.4 per cent to 38.2 per cent.

With such differences in even well-bred seed it is evident that the quality of your seed will make a large difference in the value of your crop. In this test the highest yielding selection from regular seedsmen was from OUR commercial seeds.

In 1914 The North Louisiana Experiment Station at Calhoun, Louisiana, made a test of many varieties of cotton. In this test our MEBANE TRIUMPH cotton made 243 pounds per acre more than seed from the originator.

We mention these results to call attention to the fact that the production of really superior yielding seeds is a question of not only PURE BREEDING, but also of breeding for HIGH YIELDING quality.

In all the years that we have been at this breeding work more stress has been given to “high yields of lint cotton per acre” than to any other quality. All of our MEBANE TRIUMPH seeds are grown from pedigreed strains distinguished for superior yields of seed cotton, high per cent of lint and large storm-proof bolls.

SEED
BREEDERS

Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

SEED
GROWERS

In the Panhandle of Texas our **MEBANE TRIUMPH** has made a wonderful record for high yields, good linting and storm-proof qualities. Early rapid fruiting and good storm-proof qualities are especially desirable in West Texas and Oklahoma. Our strains of **MEBANE TRIUMPH** have proven to be superior in these sections, as well as in South Texas and in Louisiana.

If you plant **MEBANE TRIUMPH** cotton, you naturally want the best yielding strain of this variety that is to be had. It will pay you to get it regardless of price.

At the present high prices of cotton seed and normal prices for cotton, no farmer can afford to plant anything but the best seed obtainable. The extra

cost of the better seed will be only 20c to 30c an acre,—just about the value of 3 pounds of cotton. Certainly our pedigreed seeds will increase your yields more than this. See the records given above.

Prices: Re-cleaned seeds, put up in sealed 4-bushel bags, per peck, 75c; per bushel, as follows: 1 to 12 bu., \$1.75 per bu.; 14 to 24 bu., \$1.65 per bu.; 26 to 50 bu., \$1.60 per bu.; 54 to 76 bu., \$1.55 per bu.; 80 to 100 bu. or more, \$1.50 per bu. Special prices on larger orders.

We also quote: 10 bushels, \$17.50; 24 bushels, \$39.60; 50 bushels, \$80.00.

Special Pedigreed Seed: Select seed from special high yielding strains, \$2.50 per bushel; supply limited.

A Regular Old Time Customer. "I have been planting your seeds since 1908 and have always got good results."
—Van Wisdom, Hamilton County, Texas.

Big Bolled Mebane Triumph. "I planted your **MEBANE TRIUMPH** cotton seed last year and this year with good results. I had the largest bolls this year I ever had."
—S. W. Chaney, Collin County, Texas.

Satisfied With Mebane Triumph. "I take pleasure in telling you of my good luck with the **MEBANE TRIUMPH** cotton seed I got from you this Spring. On one measured

acre of rocky hill land I made 1388 pounds of seed cotton. I can say that your **MEBANE TRIUMPH COTTON** is a good cotton for this part of the country. It opens early, large boll, easy to pick, all comes out of the lock, will stand a lot of wind and rain and still stay in the boll."
—Bruce Rush, Clark County, Arkansas.

Mebane Triumph Fine in Oklahoma. "I ordered 20 bushels of Mebane Triumph cotton seed and liked them fine. Made better than the average. I also ordered 5 bushels of selected seed in 1911. Liked them fine."
—J. O. McRae, Washita County, Oklahoma.

THE CONFIDENCE OF AN OLD CUSTOMER. "What are your prices this year? Several of my neighbors have said they would buy if they could see samples. Would this be asking too much or do you sell by catalog. As for myself, I know your seeds are just as guaranteed and do not want sample." **H. M. SMITH, Lamar County, Texas.**



"Cotton Breeding Block in Early Summer Season."

Lone Star Cotton

Larger Bolls, More Storm-proof, and a Better Quality of Lint than any Variety Heretofore Known.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture would never have authorized the introduction and distribution of Lone Star Cotton if it had not been better than existing varieties. The plant breeding experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture worked to get a variety that would be better than **MEBANE TRIUMPH**. The result is **LONE STAR** cotton.

If our own approval can add anything to that given to this variety by the Cotton Experts of the United States Government, then we say to every farmer who wants to grow the best there is, "you will never regret planting your entire cotton crop in **LONE STAR Cotton**."

We have never yet met a farmer who has tried **LONE STAR** who does not speak favorably and plan to grow more of it. It is a money-maker for cotton growers.

It is not our business to exploit "new things," but to improve the varieties already known to be among the best. We weigh our words and refuse to recommend or propagate any variety not thoroughly tested and tried out under general field conditions.

This variety has these advantages over **MEBANE TRIUMPH**:

1. **LARGER BOLLS**; hence much easier to pick.
2. **MORE STORM-PROOF**: When cotton is so storm-proof that it can be left in the field until November and December and the entire crop gathered at one picking without serious loss from winds or rain or sprouting in the bolls, it would certainly seem that perfection is not far off. When labor is hard to get or bad weather keeps you out of the field, this quality may be worth half a crop. It also means that your entire crop may be gathered at one picking, if need be, without being in danger of serious storm damage.

3. **FIELD YIELDS** are as good, if not noticeably better, than **MEBANE TRIUMPH**. This is the general opinion of practically every farmer who grows it.
4. **HIGH PER CENT OF LINT** in seed cotton ranging with **MEBANE TRIUMPH** from 35 per cent to 41 per cent, depending on seasonal conditions.
5. **EXTRA LONG STRONG LINT**: It has an advantage in that the lint is longer and has more "drag," a quality greatly esteemed by spinners. Under favorable conditions **LONE STAR** lint brings a premium of 1c. to 3c. per pound in markets where quality of staple is considered. In 1915 it sold for 15c. per pound in Clarksville, Texas, when other cotton brought only 12c.

This magnificent variety was originally a sport out of a mixed lot of Jackson Cotton, which was selected and fixed by Prof. D. A. Saunders of the Cotton Breeding Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

We were profoundly impressed with **LONE STAR COTTON** when we first tested it out six years ago. We gave it a most searching try-out. In addition, we established breeding blocks of this variety, and we now have seeds grown from pedigreed strains distinguished for high average yields, high per cent of lint ranging from 1 1-8 to 1 3-16 in length of staple, and 99 per cent **STORM-PROOF** up to the first of November.

Many of our customers who bought Lone Star advise us that their neighbors buy their surplus seed at good prices.

With the exception of the U. S. Government, we have the only Pedigreed Seeds of **LONE STAR** developed in regularly scientifically-managed breeding blocks.

Prices: Same as for **MEBANE TRIUMPH**. See page 18.

**SEED
BREEDERS**

**Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.**

**SEED
GROWERS**



"A Typical Stalk of Lone Star Cotton. Note the Large Size and the Storm-proof Quality of even the late Bolls. Also that the limbing shows early, rapid, continuous fruiting habits. This stalk was removed from the field in November."

FROM A PROGRESSIVE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Greenville, Texas.

"Replying to your inquiry concerning the success our farmers have had with the Ferguson seed, beg to state that a good number of my demonstrators have planted FERGUSON YELLOW DENT, CHISHOLM and SURCROPPER CORN as well as LONE STAR COTTON. In every instance reported the results have been highly satisfactory.

"Last season our Chamber of Commerce handled some 2,500 bushels of FERGUSON LONE STAR COTTON. The yield was considerably above other varieties, and the cotton buyers paid from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c per pound above the market for this cotton.

"LONE STAR was tried out on all sorts of soils and made good everywhere. I am always glad to recommend FERGUSON'S seeds to the farmers in my county. FERGUSON YELLOW DENT and CHISHOLM CORN and LONE STAR COTTON are unquestionably the best for this section. They are all good drouth resisters, which counts for much in this country."

Very truly,

**GREENVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Per John H. Erickson, Demonstration Agent.**

SEED
BREEDERS

Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

SEED
GROWERS

Ferguson Roundnose Cotton

Well Suited to Uplands and "Best Yet" on
Rich Bottoms.

We are proud of the reputation of this splendid variety, which was originated and introduced several years ago by A. M. Ferguson. It came from a high-yielding, early, rapid, continuous fruiting selection out of Jackson Cotton. The name refers to its habit of producing *roundnose* bolls. The points of the burrs are very short and the stickers do not injure the fingers when picking. This character, however, is not absolutely fixed in the variety. It shows about 95 per cent roundnose bolls, and sometimes less if the seasonal conditions are unfavorable.

Ferguson Roundnose Cotton has large bolls, is an early and rapid fruiter, storm-proof, and is very desirable for bottom lands where the tendency of ordinary cotton to produce too much stalk reduces the yield of lint. We have produced over a bale to the acre on high prairie land, from stalks slightly above knee-high. It produces cotton—not weed. On bottom land the stalks will be higher, but equally as fruitful. This variety has made a wonderful record in river bottom lands throughout Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Prices: 1 to 20 bushels, \$2.00 per bu.; supply limited.



Do You Believe There's Anything in Seed Breeding?

All rows were planted from seed of the same variety, but each row was planted from the seed of a single stalk. All rows were planted alike—same number of stalks. Any differences in the rows were therefore due to the differences in the reproductive powers of the seeds of individual stalks that were "full brothers."

**SEED
BREEDERS**

**Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.**

**SEED
GROWERS**

PROFIT BY THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS.

We Have the Pleasure of Knowing That We Have Helped Many Southwestern Farmers to Increase Their Crop Yields. They Say So. We Can Also Help YOU!

Thinks Ferguson Roundnose Cotton Best. "I have been a customer of yours since 1911. This year I planted one acre of FERGUSON ROUNDNOSE COTTON to try it, and found it to be a fine cotton. I am partial to Mebane, but believe ROUNDNOSE is the best all around cotton there is."

—E. T. Walker, Hunt County, Texas.

We are Grateful for a Cheering Word. "I think you are engaged in a noble work. Last year my nephew sent me some FERGUSON ROUNDNOSE COTTON seed with the request that I plant some with my Mebane to see how it would try out. I did it. The results are so good that I must have some pure seed from you for another year. I think it is the best cotton I have ever seen for this dry western county. The yield is much better than the Mebane. It picks and it shows up at the gin just as well."

—Z. D. Bonner, Taylor County, Texas.

This Man Keeps Books On His Farm. "Just placed balance of my cotton in ware-

house. In summing up total of 34½ acres, find there was 9642 pounds of lint cotton, making 19 bales 'of commercial size' 500 pound and 142 pounds over. If any farmers did better this year they did well. Cotton in this section made from 1/3 to 1/7 of a bale per acre. We planted all FERGUSON ROUNDNOSE and sure made good by doing so."

—M. C. Abrams, Travis County, Texas.

Three-Fourths of a Bale from Ferguson Roundnose Cotton. "I made a half bale to the acre last year from your FERGUSON ROUNDNOSE COTTON and will make three-fourths of a bale this year."

—Albert H. Flusche, Wichita County, Tex.

Blooming In Four Weeks. "The cotton seed I got from you last spring was good. All of my farm was planted in FERGUSON ROUNDNOSE COTTON. I planted these seeds the 28th of May, and in four weeks time from planting it was blooming."

—F. G. Bryant, Navarro County, Texas.

Our Ambition is not to sell the most but only the best varieties for the Southwest. We do not promise perfect samples, but we can satisfy reasonable men.

"Your letter of the 25th received and contents noted. We received quite a few bushels of your "LONE STAR" seed last season, selling them to the farmers of this section, and have found that they are rapidly gaining favor in this section, and are replacing "Rowden" seed in this section, also. Especially have they been praised by those farmers who planted with your seed upon bottom lands, finding that they do not grow rank, and shade the plant as in other cottons. We feel that your seeds are worthy of much praise.

Yours very truly,

THE COMMERCE OIL MILL,

(Signed) By O. P. Marshall, Mgr.

A Good Turn Out In Spite of Boll Worms. "I ginned 1480 pounds of LONE STAR cotton from seed purchased of you this Spring. Bale weighed 566 pounds and was damaged by the boll worms. (38.2% lint)."

—D. W. Murphree, Hardeman County, Tex.

Good Results With Chisholm Corn in East Texas. "Chisholm Corn is very satisfactory. The yield was excellent. Best corn I have raised in a long time. Planted 4 by 4 rows checked. It averaged 2 large ears to the stalk on sandy soil."

—P. T. Shamburger, Smith County, Texas.

Good Results in Eastern Oklahoma. "I find the LONE STAR cotton a good cotton here. It is the best I have ever planted, and I have planted some of all. FERGUSON ROUNDNOSE cotton is next. I couldn't make a crop without your cotton and corn seed and no one else could after they tried your seed."

—W. L. Lane, McCurtain County, Okla.

Another Banker Says Our Seeds are Satisfactory—Always Satisfactory. "Enclosed find my check for \$59.50 in payment of the shipment of 70 bushels of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. They have arrived in good order. I know they will be all right. I have been buying seed of you for several years and they have always proved very satisfactory."

J. P. Maxwell (Banker), Roxton, Texas.

Has Continued Growing Chisholm Corn. "I planted 25 acres with your CHISHOLM corn late in April and made an average of nearly 41 bushels, slip-shucked corn, 75 pounds to the bushel, to the acre, which because of the season is the poorest yield I have ever made, but still about 10 bushels ahead of what any other corn in the neighborhood did."

—Gates Thomas, Fayette County, Texas.

Chisholm Doubled His Yield. "In the spring I purchased of you the CHISHOLM CORN and am sending you herewith photo of corn grown from the seed purchased of you. This corn measured 9 and 10 inches. I am boosting this corn. It was grown on ordinary upland without fertilizer and was only about one-half cultivated. Party cultivating the land did not have sufficient team to cultivate his crop as it should have been. I did not have seed of this corn to plant entire crop and this corn outstripped the other variety almost two to one. I shall plant no other next year, and then buy new seed from you."

C. B. Moore, Houston County, Texas.

Good Results Near New Mexico. "Your LONE STAR COTTON did splendidly for me. Can recommend it for this country."

—A. P. Duggan, Lamb County, Texas.

Good Seeds Alone Will Not Do Such Very Wonderful Things—But Even On Poor Land With Poor Cultivation They Make More Than Ordinary Seeds.



Ferguson No. 71 Oats

An Improved, Pedigreed, Pure-bred, High-yielding, Free-stooling Red Oat, Developed by Head-to-Row-Testing.

Every farmer heard from who grew these oats last year says he will plant them again. Is that a fair measure of the satisfaction you can get from using FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS? Do you want something better than you have been growing? Here are some good reasons why you should plant this improved, pure-bred, strain of red oats:

- 1. Yields 10 to 40 Bushels More Than Common Oats:** Eighteen farmers who planted this oats last year reported that it yielded from 10 to 40 bushels more than the common oats. See a few of their letters printed here; copies of others will be sent on request.
- 2. Produces a Better Quality of Oats:** Most of the letters quoted the threshermen's observation that the oats were of a better quality than any they had threshed. Tests ranged from 33 to 39 pounds per bushel. Tests as high as 42 pounds have been made in recent years.
- 3. Resists Rust Better** than the common so-called rust-proof oats.
- 4. Takes Less Seed Per Acre:** because they are free-stooling, 1½ to 2 bushels will give a better stand than 3 bushels of common oats.
- 5. You Can Make Extra Money** selling your crop to your neighbors for seed. Practically every grower reports that they have sold their entire crop for seed at 75c to \$1.00 per bushel. People who watched these oats grow and helped to thresh them wanted some for seed.

Our Description of just what we have done to produce FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS follows: We have been breeding and testing selections of Red Oats for twelve years, seeking to get a pure-bred, high-yielding, hardy, drouth-resisting, free-stooling oat that would produce good heavy grains—and hardy enough to be safe for Fall planting or early Spring planting in North Texas. Out of over 500 original selections, No. 71 seemed to have those qualities in highest degree. We called it FERGUSON NO. 71 OAT, and it has proven to be a great success.

SEED
BREEDERS

Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

SEED
GROWERS

Not until three years ago did we feel justified in placing No. 71 on the market. The results, however, have been even more encouraging than we expected. Until this year our supply has been limited. Last season we only had enough to fill the orders of 26 customers. Twenty of those have written us about their crop, and only two report unfavorable results; 90 per cent of them are enthusiastic over this FERGUSON NO. 71 OAT.

Prices: Recleaned seeds grown in fields free of Johnson grass, put up in new branded bags with our seal, 5 bushels to the bag; 5 to 50 bu., \$1.00 per bu.; 60 to 100 bu., 95c per bu.; 110 or more bushels, 90c per bushel.

We Can Offer No Stronger Arguments In Favor of This Oat Than the Actual Results Reported in These Letters From Men Who Grew Them Last Season. Read What They Say.

Special Oat Circular Sent
On Request

80 Bushels vs. 40 Bushels. "The oats are all right. They turned out well. They threshed 80 bushels per acre, and the common oats 40. My neighbors all want them for seed. The thresherman and my grain dealers advise me not to sell them on the market at all, but to save them for this community. They all think they are fine. I am well satisfied with my investment."

—A. M. Morrison, Collin Co.

Large Yield from Spring Planting. "I found them satisfactory. They were planted between February 10th and 20th. They made very little straw, but yielded something like 60 bushels per acre. I intend to give them a better chance by sowing next year's crop this fall. My neighbors have been wanting a few seed, but I do not expect to sell all, as I do not want to be out of the variety."

—M. M. Payne, Ellis County.

Large Yield from One Bushel Per Acre. "I sowed them the middle of February and threshed 71½ bushels per acre or 715 bushels for the 10 bushels I bought and sowed. I have sold the most of them already. The following will say how well pleased I am: Enclosed find check for 55 bushels of your FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. The best you have. Success to you in the oat business."

—T. J. Welch, Brown County.



Larger Yields. "The FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS bought from you last fall were planted January 20th, and made satisfactory growth from the start. We threshed a few days ago, and the yield from the FERGUSON NO. 71 OAT was one-third more per acre than any other oat on the same farm. Several have asked me to reserve them seed for planting this fall."

—J. F. Dulaney, McLennan Co.

Another Report From Mr. Clark. "The oats matured earlier than anything in this country, standing up extremely well, seemingly perfectly free from rust, the straw being green when they were harvested. They threshed 55 bushels per acre, which is far above the average around here. I had other oats on my farm that would not have threshed more than 25 bushels per acre had they been threshed. Quite a number of people have spoken for seed oats, but as I expect to plant quite extensively this fall, I will have very few for sale."

H. D. Clark, 8-29-15.

Increased His Yield 17 Bushels Per Acre.—In answer to your request will say your No. 71 Oats made 50 bushels per acre, while other oats made 33. Will plant the ones I raised. Your oats did not fall down like the other oats. These oats were planted the last of January."

—W. A. Shippey, Maypearl, Texas.

Seed Wheat

Heretofore our Work in Seed Testing, Breeding, and Growing, has been largely with Corn, Cotton, Oats and Barley. Our Work on Wheat is Now Well Under Way.

For many years we have realized that we Southwestern farmers have not been "looking around" as we should have been to see what could be done to assure better strains of seed wheat. However, we are at work on this problem. It is our hope that work in this field will be as productive of good results as our work on cotton, corn and oats has been.

Seed Treated for Smut: We treat all seed grains grown on our farms with formalin solution to reduce smut in the crop. The good effects of this treatment last for several years. Those who have suffered losses from smut in their crops will do well to start anew with treated seeds of good varieties. Many farmers lose 5 per cent to 15 per cent of their yields from smut and scarcely notice it. This loss amounts to more than the cost of enough good seeds for planting their entire crop.

Preparation and Cleaning of Seed Grains: All of our seeds of wheat, oats and barley are thoroughly cleaned as they are brought in from the farms. We have special machinery for this work. It not only removes all chaff and straw, but also the light and immature grains. Nothing is shipped out that is not in good condition for planting. It will take less seed if you use our double recleaned and graded stocks, because only the most vigorous grains are saved for seed.

Prices on Seed Wheat: The price of wheat varies so widely that standing quotations cannot safely be made. We have secured dependable seeds of the varieties described herein, and have them growing. Write to us for special prices, naming the quantity and variety desired.

Mediterranean:



(Red Chaff; Red Berry.) This soft, bearded variety is generally regarded as the best 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 red. 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 a strain of Mediterranean, while not pure, is probably the best that is to be had for the Southwest. It is thoroughly acclimated, having been grown for more than twenty years in one family that grows wheat extensively

and they have always been wide-awake to the safeguards that produce good seed wheat.

Please remember that seed for all of our plantings have been treated to prevent smut. This insures seed for your crop that are reasonably clear of smut.

FULCASTER WHEAT:

(Bearded; White Chaff; Red Berry.)

Another of the widely grown wheats in the Southwest. It is a great stand-by wheat. It is a bearded, early-ripening, white chaff wheat; its dark red berries are large, hard and plump. It adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. Because of this it is considered "a safe variety" and is popular in every wheat growing country. It is largely grown in Denton and Grayson counties, the two leading grain growing counties of the Southwest.

POOLE WHEAT:

(Beardless; Brown Chaff; Red Berry.)

This variety has made a splendid showing at the Denton Experiment Station, and should be more widely planted. POOLE is a very popular wheat in many states because of its heavy yielding habits. Seed dealers who do "seed improving in city warehouses" now and then come out with the glowing description of an old and good variety under a "New Variety" name. Poole Wheat has been sold under many names in this way. It is, of course, a good wheat and was selected because it is good. If you want a good smooth-head wheat, remember that POOLE is no experiment.

FULTZ WHEAT:

(Beardless; White Chaff; Red Berry.)

This is one of the oldest, widest grown and most popular of the beardless wheats. We of the Southwest have usually been growing bearded varieties, but mere "habit" can be changed. The beardless wheats, as a class, are heavy yielders; they have plump, round berries and are very attractive. Even when weather conditions shorten the crops, the kernels are usually plump, and for this reason the market value is increased. FULTZ has a stiff straw which reduces the tendency to lodge; it has a compact, well-protected head which reduces shattering in handling, and prevents sprouting in wet weather. It is a good yielder. This, with other good qualities shown, makes it a very desirable variety to plant.

FOUR-ROWED-FULTZ:

(Beardless; White Chaff; Red Berry.)

In general appearance and general qualities this variety is similar to the well known FULTZ. The heads are more compact and frequently have more grains to the mesh. It is very desirable for rich land where lodging is frequent and serious. It stands up.

FULTZO-MEDITERRANEAN:

(Beardless; White Chaff; Red Berry.)

This is said to be a cross between two varieties that are recognized as standards the world over—Fultz, beardless; and Mediterranean, which is bearded. It possesses hardiness like both parents. It has medium sized, compact heads and very stiff stems.

PENNSYLVANIA BLUESTEM:

(Beardless; Red Chaff; Dark Red Grain.)

"Blue Stem" almost means "wheat," because Blue Stem Wheat is grown everywhere. PENNSYLVANIA BLUE STEM is an improved strain of Blue Stem: A variety remarkable for its vigor and hardiness against cold in winter and against wind and drouth in spring. It is a free-stooling variety and altogether a desirable stock for any good wheat land. It resembles Fultz in the shape, size and color of its grain; also, the head is similar, except that the chaff is red instead of white as in Fultz. The grains are well enclosed and protected.

KHARKOF WHEAT:

(Hard; Bearded; Red Chaff; Red Berry.)

The hard wheats are reliable yielders. The best average yields at the Denton Experiment Station have been made by varieties of hard wheat, including Kharkof. In seasons of drouth it is more dependable than the soft wheat types. Kharkof is not recommended for planting east of Sherman. In the grain regions of Central and West Texas, in Western Oklahoma, and the heavy grain growing sections of Kansas, KHARKOF is claiming a larger acreage every year. It is overcoming the prejudices against hard wheats. The Kansas Experiment Station has proven to the satisfaction of Kansas farmers that KHARKOF is the best yielder for the strictly grain growing area of their state.

Winter Barley

Barley is the surest of our pasture and grain crops. It grows freely in warm winter days, provides an excellent pasture during the winter months, and matures its crop of grain 10 to 15 days ahead of wheat. Barley usually yields from 20 to 50 bushels to the acre; and, besides its better winter grazing qualities, it is often more profitable than wheat as a grain crop. It weighs 48 pounds to the bushel and its feeding value is only a little less than corn. As a winter grazing for hogs it is unequalled. Sow early on well-drained land at the rate of 5 to 8 pecks per acre, depending upon condition of the seed bed and the time of seeding. Early seeding on a good seed bed should not require over 6 pecks.

TENNESSEE WINTER BARLEY, NO. 257: We were fortunate in securing from the Experiment Station a few bushels of improved pedigreed Tennessee Winter Barley, known by number as U. S. P. B., No. 257. It has proven to be "the best all 'round barley grown on the Station for four years," and the surest and best yielder among the many varieties tested. It is uniform in quality, type, and ripening; it winters well and is practically free from smut.

Price: \$1.25 per bushel. Please write for special prices on large orders.

TEXAS WINTER BARLEY: We also have this variety which is scarcely distinguishable from the pedigreed variety described above. This is the barley most generally grown in Texas and Oklahoma. We offer re-cleaned seed of TEXAS WINTER BARLEY grown 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.

Price: \$1.00 per bu. Write for current prices.

Seed Exchange Service Department

Free to Producers and Buyers; Willie French, In Charge.

As is well known, our business is primarily that of improving, growing and preparing seeds of Standard Varieties of staple field crops only, and as such it will remain.

However, we receive many letters from farmers having various kinds of field seeds for sale; and we also have letters from many persons asking where they can buy certain classes or varieties of seeds.

In both cases these parties are often friends and customers of ours. Therefore, we have organized a Seed Exchange Service to bring producers and buyers together.

OUR PLAN: Parties having any kind of Field Seeds for which they do not find a satisfactory market are invited to send us information as indicated below. This will be put on index cards, and as requests from buyers come in, we will advise them as circumstances suggest. In writing us please describe

your offerings on one sheet of paper, giving:

- (1). Class and variety name, and variety purity.
- (2). Soundness and quality of seeds or plants.
- (3). Quantity of stock for sale.
- (4). Subject to market change, quote the lowest price you expect to get (not what you want).
- (5). Name of two or more reliable business men who can vouch for the reliability of the seller.

WANT TO BUY SEEDS? Parties wishing to buy seeds direct from producers may write us of their needs and we will in return advise them by letter of what has been offered.

Services of this department will be free to producers and buyers. While we are in no wise responsible for transactions originating from the services of this department, we would be glad to be advised of any unsatisfactory dealings.

SEED
BREEDERS

Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

SEED
GROWERS

Commercial Seed Department

B. C. Pittuck, In Charge.

Many of those who buy our special high-bred seeds of corn, cotton, oats, wheat and barley frequently ask us to use our knowledge and facilities as seedsmen to assist them in getting dependable seeds of other kinds.

Therefore, to meet these requests, we will try to keep in stock at our Sherman warehouse supplies of the kinds of seeds listed below. These are seeds just as pure, as good, and as reliable as conditions make possible. They are shipped out on our "Stringless Guarantee." At the same time *please do not confuse seeds quoted herein with our specially bred-up strains* of recognized Standard Varieties of corn, cotton, oats, wheat and barley.

We are working to develop improved strains of some of the seeds quoted in this department, but at present have for sale only seeds secured from reliable outside sources. This department will spare no reasonable effort to get just as good seeds as can be had.

SUDAN GRASS has suffered the great misfortune of having been "boomed."

No grass heretofore known shows such wonderful hay producing qualities. We recommend that Sudan Grass be planted on every farm where hay is needed or where hay is grown as a market crop. It can be grown very cheaply, and under ordinary conditions it will produce from two to four tons per acre.

Sudan Grass has driven millet out of the list of farm crops. It is easier to grow, hardier and not so difficult to start, and grows faster, makes two to four times more to the acre and is a better hay than millet. In every place where millet would ordinarily be planted, Sudan Grass can be grown to better advantage. Plant Sudan Grass if you have a need for hay on your farm. If you are growing hay for the market plant Sudan Grass.

Sow broadcast or with grain drill 10 to 15 pounds per acre soon after danger of frost is past. On account of the sorghum midge it is not safe to count on a seed crop east of a line through Central Texas and Oklahoma.

NO BOOM PRICES: We can supply good Sudan Grass seed grown for us under conditions that remove fear of Johnson Grass. Sudan Grass is here to stay and the price will vary no more than cane seed. Subject to market changes we quote 10 lbs., \$1.00 (postage extra); 50 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$6.00. Write for special prices on large orders.

RESCUE GRASS. A winter growing pasture grass for the South. Always desirable. Never becomes a pest because it grows only in the winter season and seeds in early spring.

If not grazed it will re-seed itself, dying down in the summer, but coming again in early fall if the season is favorable. Seed should be sown in August or September for best results. Get this grass started. It will strengthen your winter pasture. Subject to change we quote per pound by mail 25c; 10 lbs., by express, \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.00.

COLORADO GRASS. This is a native Texas grass, growing in great abundance in the fields along the Colorado River in Central and Southern Texas. It comes up in the corn fields after the late plowings and converts them into veritable hay meadows, yielding two to three tons per acre, which may be cut, pastured or plowed under. It is not a pest because it grows mostly in late summer and is very easily killed by cultivation. It is a desirable grass for alluvial river bottom lands in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and throughout the South. Sow in corn before last cultivation ten pounds per acre. Price per lb. by mail 50c.; 10 lbs. by express, \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

BERMUDA GRASS. The standard summer grass for lawns and pastures all over the South. It is a hardy perennial in Texas and Louisiana and above the middle line of Oklahoma and Texas. It may be started from roots or from seed. Seed should be sown about late cotton planting time in a well prepared seed bed free from weed seed that has been well settled and firmed by rains. Sow 5 to 10 pounds per acre covering not over one-half inch deep. Price per pound by mail postpaid, 60c.; by express, 10 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$25.00; 100 lbs., special prices.

Alfalfa, KING OF THE CLOVERS.

Alfalfa is a success in all parts of the Southwest. It is the only clover-like legume that is successfully grown in the Southwest. It makes a fine hay crop, yielding one to four tons per acre each season. It is a valuable feed for all kinds of stock when used in connection with grains and cheaper hays. Alfalfa is rich in protein, a muscle-forming nutrient that is not abundant in ordinary hays and in the grains. After a field is a year old it is the best hog pasture known.

Alfalfa can be profitably grown in any well-drained, rich to medium-rich soil. Ground should be free from weed seeds and quite

mellow, but firm, level and friable before seeding. Plow the field at least a month or two before planting. Seed may be drilled in or sown broadcast, at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds per acre, at any time in late summer or early fall, or in early spring near the end of the frost season. Fall seeding is better, as it will save half a year. Young alfalfa will usually resist light frosts.

PRICES of Alfalfa seed varies: We handle only the best grades of tested seeds. **PRICES:** 10 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$9.75. Extra Fancy Alfalfa, per 100 lbs., \$20.00 f. o. b. Fancy Alfalfa Seeds, per 100 lbs., \$18.00 f. o. b.

SPOTTED BURR CLOVER is a winter growing annual, growing naturally in many portions of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. It is subject to winterkilling in North Texas and Oklahoma. The seed may be sown early in summer on waste lands, on Bermuda sod, or in cotton fields before the last plowing. In this way they will serve to enrich the winter grazing and fertilize the soil as well, just like all other clovers. Burr Clover will re-seed itself before dying down in the spring if not grazed too closely. It is a de-

sirable crop to get started on any farm. PRICE: Re-cleaned hulled seed per pound, by mail, 50c.; 10 lbs., by express, \$3.50. Seed in hull preferred by some, by mail, 30c. per pound; 10 pounds, by express, \$2.50.

CALIFORNIA BURR CLOVER is similar to the Southern or Spotted kind and is usually mixed with it. It is not so hardy or so vigorous. However, extensively grown in California. Prices same as above.

Cow Peas, EVERYBODY'S CLOVER EVERYBODY SHOULD GROW SOME CLOVER.

After ages of practical experience, and according to scientific analysis, no fact is better established than that Cow Peas should be grown on every farm. It is well to grow them as a "side crop" or "catch crop" on fallow land; but by all means a number of acres should be grown as a regular hay crop, and to renew and enrich the soil. We know of a prosperous black-land German farmer who regularly plants one-fifth of his fields to Cow Peas every year.

Land is getting high, and if you can, grow two crops a year on yours. Oats or Irish potato fields may be planted in Cow Peas, and thus be made to produce three crops—one in the Spring, one in the Summer for feed, and one of nitrogen left to enrich the soil.

We have grown a number of kinds in variety-test fields. Some are better than others for certain purposes. The bushy varieties are best for peas, but the vine-producing kinds make more hay for feeding or turning under.

Weevils may be kept out of Peas by putting them in tight, dry bins or barrels, and treating them with carbon-bisulphide ("high life"). Treat twice, two weeks apart. Use two ounces of carbon-bisulphide to each vinegar-barrel of peas. If the barrel is not full of peas that does not matter. Repeat in two weeks if the weevils are not killed.

The cow pea is tender and should not be seeded until danger of frost is past. The nights should be warm and soil in good condition for the seed to push out of the ground. When drilled, four to eight quarts plant an acre. If broadcasted on stubble or potato land for hay, soiling or manure crop, use 1 to 2 bushels.

Prices quoted herein are subject to change without notice. Small orders will be filled at current prices, regardless of quotations.

BLACKEYE: A great favorite as a table pea. Early, grows a great abundance of peas on erect, bunch-like vines. Does well on most any soil. An unlimited demand will take all you cannot use at home. Per peck, 75c.; bushel, \$3.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

WHIP-POOR-WILL, or "Speckled Cow Peas," is the standard field pea and is more widely grown than any other. It is an early bunch-growing variety. The seed is mottled chocolate on a buff or reddish ground color. Per peck, 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bushel, \$2.00. Write for special prices on large orders.

NEW ERA. Another popular, very early, upright growing sort and a very free fruiting variety. Matures pods in 60 to 80

days. Peas are grey with blue specks. Sometimes incorrectly called small blue goose. The Texas Experiment Station says New Era and the Groit are the two best cow peas. Peck, \$1.00.

BLUE GOOSE. Peas blue speckled over a grey body, color like New Era, but larger. Scarce. Peck, 75c.

RED RIPPER. A vigorous half trailing sort with large leaves. A valuable variety and does well planted in corn. Matures late. Seed dark red. Prices: peck, 85c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.60; 1 bushel, \$3.00. Send for prices on large orders.

UNKNOWN or WONDERFUL. A very free, strong growing sort. Matures late. Seed large sized. Color light clay. Scarce. Peck, 85c.; one bu., \$3.00.

CLAY. The most popular vine-forming cow pea because the plants are semi-erect, medium late ripening. Pods large yellowish, peas kidney shaped, medium size, cream or clay color. Write for prices.

WHITE SUGAR CROWDER. An excellent pea for field and garden. Does not have the strong taste of the colored varieties. Fruits freely on black lands. Grows upright, bushy vines. Peas large cream white. Scarce.

SPECKLED CROWDER. A vigorous trailing or climbing variety. Has very large, long pods filled with large speckled peas. Excellent for table. Fine soil improver. Peck, 85c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$3.00.

BLACK COW PEAS. Vines trailing. Seed black, maturing early. Write for prices.

GROIT. Said to be a cross between New Era and Whip-poor-will. The seed is quite similar to the New Era, but has chocolate mottlings in addition to the blue specks. Very drought resistant. Medium early, very highly recommended.

BRABHAM. Cross between Iron and Whip-poor-will. Resists wilt. Medium square ended, mottled brown-and-white seeds.

IRON. The original wilt or root gall resistant cow pea, buff color.

MIXED COW PEAS. We sometimes have stocks of cow peas that are mixed. These are usually largely Whip-poor-will. Send for special low prices, stating quantity wanted.

Miscellaneous Field Seeds.

PEANUTS.

This crop serves both the stock and the land to good advantage. As a legume, its vine and nut contain a high percentage of protein, making it an especially valuable feed for hogs. It is unequaled as a pasture for hogs. When properly cured, the vines make a most valuable hay. When plowed under as green manure, the vines add nitrogen to the soil and improve its physical condition. The Spanish nut is most generally planted for hay and pasture. Write for prices.

EARLY SPECKLED VELVET BEAN.

This is different from the Mammoth Velvet Bean. We have grown the Early Speckled variety and recommend it as a superior velvet bean. Its running growth is remarkable, and even when planted late it matures seed. When planted in corn even after laying-by-time, this velvet bean will cover the stalks in a short time. Try this legume on our suggestion. Price, postage paid,

1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; Price f. o. b., Sherman, 10 lbs., \$1.50.

JUNE CORN. A native grown, acclimated, dwarf strain. The ears have been carefully hand-selected, tipped and butted before shelling, and prepared so that it is really "seed corn." Prices, \$2.25 per bu. Write for current quotations on larger orders.

MOSBY PROLIFIC CORN. We formerly had a Texas strain of Mosby Prolific Corn which we grew and bred by ear-to-row method in Texas for many years. We discontinued growing it, but a neighbor of ours continues on. It is a good variety for heavy bottom lands in Central and East Texas. Our neighbor's seed quoted at \$2.25 a bushel.

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS.

We are in the heart of the most intensive small grain section of the Southwest. When you want oats in car lots for feed, or specially selected lots for seed, please write us for prices.

Sorghums

The grain producing sorghums (Hegari, Feterita, Milo, Kafir, and Shalu), the sweet sorghums producing sirup and forage (Red Top, and other sweet sorghums) and the hay sorghums (Sudan Grass and Johnson Grass), are a new class of crops which have been introduced from Africa during the last half century. Because of their drouth resistance and endurance the sorghums have proven to be of great value in regions having a limited or irregular rainfall. They are the main dependence for "feed crops" for the Western portions of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

GRAIN SORGHUMS.

The grain sorghums have a feeding value practically equal to that of corn. On the uplands in Western Texas and Oklahoma the grain sorghums will usually make more feed to the acre than corn and often more than twice as much. As a catch crop on stubble land the grain sorghums are profitable, especially in dry summers when other feed crops are scarce. Their use as catch crops in the semi-humid sections of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana is generally profitable though sometimes accompanied with disappointments.

Seeds will germinate under less favorable conditions than corn. Seed should be drilled at the rate of 2 to 6 seeds to the foot, varying somewhat according to the land and its condition. This requires four to six pounds of seed per acre. It is usual to leave the plants from 4 to 12 inches apart when in 3½-foot rows. Feterita matures usually in 50 to 75 days; Milos, 90 to 105 days; Kafir, 100 to 120 days, and Shalu in 135 days.

HEGARI. A promising new grain sorghum closely resembling the Kafir, though it matures earlier. Price per pound 15c.; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 1 bu., \$3.00.

FETERITA. This new sorghum is rapidly proving its worth because of its early maturity and drouth resisting qualities. These same qualities make it very desirable

as a catch crop after grain in Central East Texas and Oklahoma. It is a good yielder. The grains are white and large. Price: Special stock grown for seed purposes, peck, 50c.; 1 bu., \$1.25.

MILO. There are dwarf and stand-ard strains of red, yellow and white milo. The red dwarf Milo is preferred. It grows to a height of about 4 feet under average conditions, the majority of the heads being erect. Thick seeding gives fewer pendant heads. The grains are the largest of the sorghums, and are brittle and easily crushed. The white Milo differs from the red Milo in that the seeds are not quite so large; heads are not so large, and the heads are not so attractive as the bright color of the red Milo. The stalks, or roughage of the Milos have very little feeding value.

RED DWARF MILO. This is the Milo most generally grown. Special seeds from farmers who grow seed stock. Per peck, 50c.; per bu., \$1.25. A bushel will plant 12 to 16 acres.

KAFIR. The Kafirs, owing to the longer time required for maturity, are hardly as sure a crop as Feterita or Milo. A fair crop of Indian Corn may be produced under conditions that will give good results with the Kafirs. The foliage of the Kafirs is darker in

**SEED
BREEDERS**

**Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.**

**SEED
GROWERS**

color than Milo, the stalks larger and more erect, the leaves standing at a sharper angle with the stalk. Kafirs are largely used as roughage because the stalk is saccharin, but this varies with the different varieties. The Black-Hull Kafir and Red Kafir are most generally preferred, especially the former for silage.

YELLOW DWARF MILO. Similar to other varieties of Milo but having a yellowish color. Price per peck, 50c.; per bu., \$1.25.

WHITE BLACK-HULL KAFIR. This is the standard variety of Kafir grown for grain. We can usually supply good, well-grown, carefully threshed seed of either dwarf or standard strains. Price per peck, 50c.; per bu., \$1.25.

RED KAFIR. Grows taller stalks, but has heads that are smaller but longer and more slender than the white Kafir. Price per peck, 50c.; per bu., \$1.25.

SHALLU OR EGYPTIAN WHEAT. Is a late strong-growing crop producing large open heads of grain. It is largely grown for chicken feed in all parts of the South. Claim is often made that it suffers less from the Sorghum Midge than other kinds. Price per peck, 50c.; per bu., \$1.25.

SWEET SORGHUMS

For Hay and for Sirup.

The sweet sorghums are distinguishable from the grain sorghums by the fact that the juices are very sweet and sugary and the substance of the stems is very digestible. The juices are used in making sirups. They are also largely planted for forage, hay and for filling silos. Of the many varieties of sweet sorghums, Red Top or Sumac Cane is the variety most generally grown. It is more vigorous, has more foliage, stands drouth better and makes a greater tonnage of forage than any of the sweet sorghums grown, often

yielding from two to six tons per acre. Every Texas cotton farmer who buys hay with "cotton money" should plant a few acres in Red Top Cane. Experience has demonstrated that on any kind of land a farmer can grow more rich, nutritious forage from one acre of Red Top Cane than he can buy with the crop off of two to three acres of cotton.

Red Top Cane sown for sirup purposes should be planted very thin, about 3 to 4 pounds to the acre. When grown for forage it is best to broadcast it or drill it in with a grain seeder on well prepared ground at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre. Plant shortly after corn planting time. It often yields two to three cuttings of hay a year.

We do not quote any other variety of sweet sorghum for forage purposes, because it is generally recognized that this variety is better than any other that is grown. It is a good crop for filling silos.

Red Top or Sumac Cane. Seed red to pale orange yellow. Prices very variable. We quote re-cleaned seeds subject to change without notice per bushel, 75c. Send for special current quotations stating quantity wanted.

HONEY SORGHUM. This is a variety that has been widely sold as Japanese Cane. It has long, slender, reddish heads and is a very desirable cane for sirup purposes. Our Honey Cane seed is grown by a large sorghum grower who is very particular about his seed. Price, per pound postpaid, 25c; by freight or express, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$4.75.

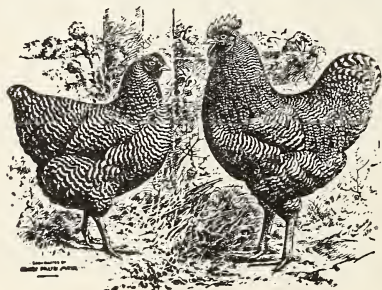
TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE.

This is another sorghum that has been incorrectly sold as sugar cane. It is a very rank vigorous growing sorghum and makes a very heavy stalk, which is exceedingly juicy and gives a large yield of sirup in seasons that are favorable. It is a late maturing variety. This variety is often grown for silage. Prices, per pound, by mail, 15c.; per 10 lbs., \$1.20; per bu., \$4.75. Subject to change.

Utility Poultry

The Ferguson Seed Farms exist for a purpose. As an incident to its work of breeding and growing better field seeds, a number of families make their homes on grounds under their charge.

These families live a real rural life



and therefore are properly interested in poultry, such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas and pea fowls. They also live in the atmosphere of a farm where the thought is to not only produce better crops, but to produce better kind of crops—as, for example, a better strain of cotton, corn, etc.

The same trend of thought that directs their work with crops also leads these families to breed poultry for **UTILITY QUALITIES**—for eggs and meat; not merely for showy feathers.

If you are interested in better poultry for the farm, address

**POULTRY DEPARTMENT
FERGUSON SEED FARMS
Sherman, Texas**

ORDER BLANK

Ferguson Seed Farms

BREED AND GROW FIELD SEEDS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

ORDER EARLY and it will enable us to fill your order before the rush season comes. Where cash accompanies order we will fill the order and set it aside and hold until date you wish shipment made.

Our Stringless Guarantee

All our seeds are sold for cash with order, sacked and delivered f. o. b. Sherman, but subject to examination and acceptance on arrival at your station. We want every customer to feel that he is entitled to, and will receive, the same fair treatment just as though he were right here on our farm or in our warehouse at Sherman.

If Seeds Are Not Satisfactory—We want to be as liberal as could reasonably be expected. All that we ask is that you carefully examine the seeds on arrival; if they are not satisfactory, or if you do not "feel just right" about your investment, then all we ask is that you have the seeds promptly reshipped to us by **freight**. (Note that "your satisfaction" is the **ONLY** condition.) On return of the seeds we will refund your money without "ifs" or "ands" or questions asked. **YOUR** judgment will be final and your **WORD** sufficient. We make no promise of perfect or absolutely pure seed, but you are the judge of your own satisfaction.

While we exercise great care to have all our seeds pure, true to name and reliable in every way, for obvious reasons we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, about the character of the crop.

We Guarantee Safe Arrival of the seeds, but do not assume responsibility for delays, shortage, losses or damage caused by carriers.

Errors. We make them sometimes. We will correct them promptly if you will write us fully, giving the facts. Write good naturedly, if you can; if you can't then write anyway and we will do our part.

Orders Filled Promptly. We make every effort to fill orders the same day received, unless instructed to hold for later shipment.

Substitutions. If you should desire substitutions made in your order in case we should be out of the varieties ordered, please indicate what substitutions you desire. We make no substitutions except upon your order. Order early before stock is broken.

Shipping Instructions. Unless directions are given seeds will be shipped the cheapest way—usually by freight. If goods are to be delivered to stations where there is no agent, freight must be prepaid. Include enough in your remittance to pay the freight to such a station. Any excess will be promptly refunded.

Parcel Post. Where seeds are ordered sent by parcel post add enough to cover postage. Seeds sent by mail are at purchaser's risk.

Order Early Before Stock is Broken

(SEE INSIDE)

Please give below the names of a few progressive farmers, bankers or others whom you believe would be interested in securing genuine freshly improved seeds of good varieties of corn, cotton, oats, barley and wheat.

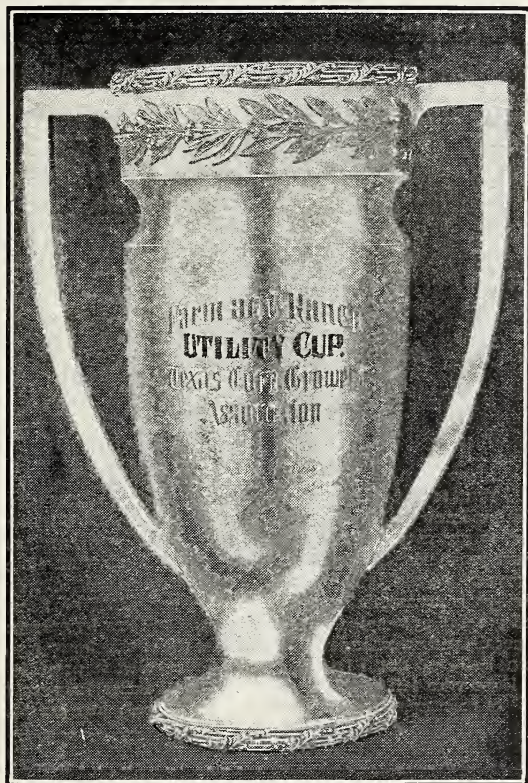
NAME	POSTOFFICE	R. F. D.	STATE	OCCUPATION
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**SEED
BREEDERS**

**Ferguson Seed Farms.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.**

**SEED
GROWERS**

**Utility
Stands
For
Bigger
Crops**



Pounds and Bushels Per Acre Plus Good "Show" Quality

Ferguson's Seed Corn not only wins the "Corn Show" prizes, but it also won the UTILITY CUP for 1914 where the contest was based on the ability to produce more pounds and bushels per acre.

The CORN GROWERS UTILITY CUP was awarded for 1914 as the result of field tests of 66 varieties of corn, made under all Texas conditions, by the Texas Corn Growers Association which has been succeeded by the Texas Field Crops Association.

These tests were made in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations at Temple, Troup, San Antonio and Greenville. The award for 1914 was made to

**A. M. Ferguson, of the Ferguson Seed Farms, for Producing
THE MOST CONSISTENT, HIGHEST YIELDING SEED CORN**

Turn to page 5 and study the table showing partial results of this test. FERGUSON'S PEDIGREED SEED CORN yielded from \$9 to \$22 per acre more than the low yielding varieties.

Are you growing UTILITY CORN that is also "Show Corn?" You will be if you plant Surcropper, Chisholm, or Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn.



I Want To Be A Useful Man

I want to succeed as worldly men succeed. I also want my children to know that I loved truth and admired steadfast industry; that I tried to put more joy and contentment, more intelligence and confidence and more prosperity and welfare into the world. I also want them to know that I found myself a good job at a worthy task, and that in the face of difficulties and delays I accomplished some part of my ideal of human achievement toward promoting happiness, prosperity and welfare by earnestly, intelligently and persistently working at my task; that those who knew me and knew my work believed that I had had a part in making it possible for the millions who toil in the open fields to literally harvest two ears of corn or two locks of cotton where only one grew before.

—A. M. FERGUSON

