Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
SUGGESTIONS FOR ORDERING

OUR RESPONSIBILITY As this book will probably reach hundreds and thousands of people who are not acquainted with us, but who may be interested in our seeds, and who would like to know as to our responsibility in regard to our seeds, we take this opportunity to refer you to the National Bank, Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, or any Wholesale House here. We will be glad to have you look us up.

HOW TO ORDER In ordering be sure to write the name and postoffice address in full, with explicit instructions, that there may be no error or delay in executing the order. Goods are received in the order of the signature or postoffice address. These are placed in the "Hold File," awaiting inquiry or instructions, which, of course, causes a delay in filling the order. It will be a great convenience to us and ourselves, if orders are sent in early as our stocks are then complete, and shipments can be made before the rush of the busy season.

TERMS Our terms are cash with order. Remittances should be made by Draft, Post-office, or Express Money Order. Coins should not be sent by mail. They often weigh where or how they were lost. Amounts of less than $1.00 may be sent in postage stamps. We do not ship seeds C. O. D., unless one-third of the amount of the purchase price accompanies the order.

RETURNING MONEY Should we not have in stock, and be unable to secure any article you may order, we will at once return the money sent for same.

SEEDS BY PARCEL POST The prices quoted in this catalog include the prepayment by us of postages on parcels, and charges for the packet, ounce, ¼ pound, ½ pound and pound, except on grass and field seeds, such as field corn, oats, grain, alfalfa, etc., or as otherwise noted. Some of our customers desire larger quantities of seeds by Parcel Post on account of the convenience it gives to them. R. F. D. carriers deliver them at their door. As there are eight different zones under the Parcel Post system, and as each zone has different rates on different weights, it is practically impossible to quote in this catalog (which goes to customers in each zone) Parcel Post rates on these larger quantities. Upon request, we will gladly quote delivered prices by Parcel Post, Express or Freight, on any quantity of seeds you may want. Regular seed prices and articles by Parcel Post not quoted prepaid or delivered by us, we print on page 1 a Parcel Post Table, showing Parcel Post rates from Denver to each zone on parcels weighing from 1 ounce to 70 pounds each. In computing Parcel Post charges to cover the cost of seeds, we do not include postage for one pound more than the weight of the seeds you order, say 10 pounds of seeds, as added to the weight of the seeds would be the weight of the sack or container in which they were enclosed, which would make the gross weight more than 10 pounds, requiring postage on 11 pounds, as any fraction of a pound requires a whole pound. On parcels weighing eight ounces or less, the rate to any postoffice in the United States, regardless of the distance, is one cent for each two ounces or fraction of an ounce. On every parcel or package transported by the Parcel Post, where postage is 25¢ or more, there is a War Tax of one cent for each one hundred cents.

To avoid delay, be sure to order early, so as to cover all charges. At the end of the season, we may not have any seeds left, and must pass the cost of seeds, postage and War Tax, any excess so remitted will be returned to you promptly. We wish to assure you of our desire to co-operate with you in making every saving possible under the Parcel Post Law.

SEEDS BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS press depot in Denver. In figuring the cost of seeds by express or freight, be sure the Government now collects a tax of 5 per cent on each express bill, and 3 per cent of the amount on each freight bill. The tax is collected directly from the person who pays the bill.

SATISFACTORY SEEDS OR MONEY REFUNDED If upon arrival of goods, and finding them unsatisfactory, it is mutually agreed and understood they may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt of same and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot in any way warrant the stand the crop as they depend upon so many conditions beyond our control.

NON-WARRANTY We carefully test with a Standard Seed Tester, or on our Seed Farm, every lot of seed that comes into our house. Every lot must show a strong germination and standard test before sending them out, but there are so many causes for the best results which are not under our control, that we make no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the yield or fitness for any other product as, or of any other plants or trees they send out, and will be in no way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, in the original unbroken package, when the purchase price paid for them will be returned.
ORDER SHEET FOR
"BURTON'S QUALITY SEEDS"

THE BURTON SEED COMPANY
15th and Market Sts., Denver, Colorado

Order No. ..........................

Date ...................................... 1921

Gentlemen:
Please send us the following Seeds by .....
State on this line if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight.

NAME ...................................(Mr., Miss) or Mrs.)

POSTOFFICE .....................................

ST. NO. or R. F. D ...................... STATE

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT OFFICE ...........................................

AMOUNT ENCLOSED
Cash ...................................... $.
P. O. Order ........................... $
Express Order ..................... $.
Draft ..................................... $
Stamps ..................................... $
Check ..................................... $
Total ...................................... $

Do Not Use This Space

Revised by ....................................
Shipped via ..................................
Zone ...........................................
Date ...........................................
Filled by .....................................
Checked by ..................................
Packed by ....................................
Number packages ..........................
Postage ......................................

QUANTITY

NAME OF ARTICLE ORDERED

PRICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>NAME OF ARTICLE ORDERED</th>
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<td>Amount Brought Forward,</td>
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**NOTICE**—Should you receive more than one copy of this Catalog, please hand it to a neighbor or friend whom you know sends away for seed. If you have any neighbors or friends whom you think would be interested in our Catalog if you will send us their names and addresses, in the specially prepared spaces below, we will send them a copy of this Catalog and place their names on our mailing list for future issues of same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMES</th>
<th>POSTOFFICE</th>
<th>Rural Route No.</th>
<th>STATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>


### Parcel Post Rules and Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
<th>Denver Local Zone</th>
<th>1st Zone (50 miles) to Denver</th>
<th>2nd Zone (100 miles) to Denver</th>
<th>3rd Zone (500 miles) to Denver</th>
<th>4th Zone (1000 miles) to Denver</th>
<th>5th Zone (1500 miles) to Denver</th>
<th>6th Zone (1800 miles) to Denver</th>
<th>7th Zone (2000 miles) to Denver</th>
<th>8th Zone (2300 miles) to Denver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 8 oz, up to 1 lb.</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
<td>$0.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 1 lb, up to 2 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.66</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 2 lbs, up to 4 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.72</td>
<td>$0.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 4 lbs, up to 8 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.78</td>
<td>$0.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 8 lbs, up to 10 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.84</td>
<td>$0.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 10 lbs, up to 11 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
<td>$0.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 11 lbs, up to 12 lbs.</td>
<td>$0.96</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 12 lbs, up to 14 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.02</td>
<td>$1.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 14 lbs, up to 16 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.08</td>
<td>$1.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 16 lbs, up to 18 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.14</td>
<td>$1.18</td>
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<td>Over 18 lbs, up to 20 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
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<td>Over 20 lbs, up to 25 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.26</td>
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<td>Over 25 lbs, up to 30 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.32</td>
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<td>Over 30 lbs, up to 35 lbs.</td>
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<td>Over 35 lbs, up to 40 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.44</td>
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<td>Over 40 lbs, up to 50 lbs.</td>
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<td>Over 50 lbs, up to 60 lbs.</td>
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<td>Over 60 lbs, up to 70 lbs.</td>
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<td>Over 70 lbs, up to 80 lbs.</td>
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<td>Over 80 lbs, up to 90 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 90 lbs, up to 100 lbs.</td>
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### War Tax

One cent for each 25c postage, or fractional part thereof is required.

Seventy-pound packages may be sent to points in the Local Zone, and in Zones One, Two and Three. The weight limit for all other Zones is 50 pounds. Packages may not be insured against loss, rifling, and irreparable damage upon payment of a fee of 3 cents for value not exceeding $5.00, or 5 cents for value not exceeding $25.00. Packages may be insurable for $25.00, or 10 cents for value not exceeding $50.00, or 25 cents for value not exceeding $100.00, but each package is subject to additional charge for the postage. For a fee of 1 cent a receipt will be issued, but the receipt does not insure the package.

### Safety First

is demanded by the grower from his Seedsman, and this has made it necessary that every reliable, safeguarding Seedsman should thoroughly test and send them out. The simple moisture test for germination is of no longer sufficient. It is now necessary for the Seedsman to retain an extensive trial ground under his personal supervision, the most extensive trial grounds in the Middle West, and are safeguarding our customers with every facility and precaution at our command. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in better Seeds, and the practical way of testing them, to visit our Seed and Vegetable Farm, and see for themselves what we are doing for our customers, as well as for ourselves.

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**FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE OF BACK COVER**
To Purchasers and Planters of Seeds

Father Time has plowed another furrow in the "Field of Life," and the Planting Season is with us again. In placing before you our 1921 Seed Book, we first want to thank our many friends and customers who, by their loyalty and support, have made it possible for us to build up the largest "Mail Order Seed House" in the West. To those who have not yet become our customers, we ask their perusal and careful consideration of this "Book," which they will find a real encyclopaedia of seeds and farming, compiled from our thirty odd years of actual experience.

Our life has been devoted to Seeds, Vegetables, and Farming. We are the largest growers of vegetables in the West. They have been our "Hobby" for years. Our induction into the Seed Business was through a knowledge of, and interest in, vegetables; therefore, believe we know the growers' needs better than those who are familiar with seeds in name only.

The peak of high prices and general unrest throughout the country seems to have been reached during 1920, and a gradual readjustment of prices and economic conditions has developed and may reasonably be expected to continue during 1921. The United States emerged from the World's Great Conflict with her garners filled to overflowing with grain and food products; with more hogs, sheep, and cattle in the country than before the war began, or ever in the history of the country before. Good times invariably follow good crops, and while some commodities may temporarily decline below cost of production, yet, on the whole, the average American Farmer is more prosperous today than ever in the history of farming.

With readjustments will come easier money, cheaper material, and lower labor that will offset any reduction in prices that may result, and with easier money, all Europe short and clamoring for food stuffs, such products should suffer less reduction than other less essential commodities. Therefore farmers may continue to grow maximum crops with a reasonable assurance of at least fair prices for their products.

High wages and shorter working hours during the war lured millions of boys and girls from the farms to the cities. It is estimated that before the War 60 per cent of the people of the country were producers and 40 per cent non-producers. The War completely reversed this ratio, and it is now estimated that only 40 per cent of the people are producers and 60 per cent non-producers.

There are great opportunities open today for intensive farming of small tracts. Statistics show that tracts of forty acres and less pay, on an average, better returns on the capital invested and labor expended than larger tracts. The men who will be attracted to the farms now will be men of small means, desirous of establishing permanent homes. Farms are the safest and best investments today, and farming offers the greatest inducements and financial reward to the man willing to work, thereby making farming the "King" of all occupations.

In sympathy with general conditions, seed prices this year are lower than last year, although growing costs were never higher. Our stocks are complete with seeds grown by us, or especially for us, by experienced growers, in localities best suited to the proper growth and maturity of such seed. Therefore, when you buy from us you may be sure of receiving pure, fresh seed, true to name and description, and of good germination. No order is too large for us to handle; none too small to receive our careful attention.

We are satisfactorily serving thousands of successful farmers and gardeners. May we have the pleasure of supplying you?

Wishing you a pleasant and prosperous year, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE BURTON SEED COMPANY.
Asparagus

1 ounce of seed will plant 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8,000 plants will set an acre.

CULTURE

If you wish to grow plants from seed, sow in drills in the Spring 12 to 15 inches apart, in a light, retentive soil, planting 15 to 20 seeds to each foot of row. The quickest and easiest way to obtain an Asparagus bed is to set out the roots. It takes three years to produce a bearing bed. Use good strong yearling roots (such as we grow on our Seed Farm and supply to our customers) a bearing bed can be prepared in two years.

U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends the use of year old plants, claiming the shock to older plants in transplanting sets them back too much or kills them outright, and we think they are right. As we find the beds grown from yearling plants are better at three years old than those from older plants. We grow all of our Asparagus roots on our Seed Farm, and when ordering from us you can count on our yearling roots. The variety you order, as we grow all the varieties we list.

Asparagus thrives best in rich, retentive, porous sandy soil, supplied with a liberal amount of manure. An easy and simple way to cultivate is to plow furrows 7 to 8 inches deep, 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the richness of the soil, then set the plants (which should be at least one year old) in the trench 12 to 18 inches apart, according to the crowns of the plants are covered to a depth of 6 inches. Cultivate shallow and frequently the first season, and as soon as the stalks are dead in the fall remove them and cultivate the entire surface of the bed to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, then very early in the Spring cultivate again about 3 or 4 inches deep. After the first season, this is a liberal supply of well rotted manure. Should the soil be very light it should be made porous and light by working in sufficient sand or manure to make it so, as we loose porous soil is necessary to its successful growth. During the Spring all the shoots should be cut as fast as they reach the surface. Later in the season all the shoots should be allowed to develop longer, and all the tops should be cut off and burned, the land thoroughly cleaned up, and a good dressing of horse or cow manure, ashes and sand should be worked into the soil. With this method the yield is a large, thick stalks with large, tender leaves, and the roots will be large, very clean and strong. This white variety is one of the earliest and most delicious of Spring vegetables, and would be grown most extensively were it not for the fact that it is difficult to grow. In reality it can be grown very easily and cheaply. A bed 20x50 feet, requiring about 125 plants, should produce an abundant yield for the family only having available space should put out a bed for their own use. We list and carry in stock all of the standard varieties. Some prefer the green tipped; some the white; some the small; some the large; some for home use, some for canning, and some for commercial purposes. They are all good. For the best result for the family buy the one best suited to your climate, soil and use.

Barr's Mammoth

A favorite with the commercial grower. Shoots white; very large, tender, quick growing, and thick to the top. This is the large, white variety generally used in canning. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 50c. Roots, per dozen, 35c.; per 100, $1.50; per 1,000, $10.00.

Palmetto

A very early maturing and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, deep green shoots of best quality. Its uniformly large stalks remain tender longer than any other variety, being in prime condition for several days after coming through the fall. Inclined to rust-resistant; a heavy and sure cropper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; 1/4-lb., 30c.; lb., 50c. Roots, per dozen, 35c.; per 100, $1.50; per 1,000, $10.00.

Giant Argenteuil

A large and most extensively grown variety, shoots bright green, sometimes tinged to purple, the outer scales being russet colored, giving it a striking and out-and-out beauty and a quality that has made it the favorite for the chef. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; 1/4-lb., 30c.; lb., 50c. Roots, per dozen, 35c.; per 100, $1.50; per 1,000, $10.00.

Columbian Mammoth White

A superior variety of recent introduction, surpassing all others in size, color and yield, and commanding the highest prices in all markets. Its large, white, thick stalks are uniform in size, shape, and quality, producing a flavor that is more delicious than any other variety. Its yield is very large, and it is easily grown. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; 1/4-lb., 30c.; lb., 50c. Roots, per dozen, 35c.; per 100, $1.50; per 1,000, $10.00.

Conover's Colossal

A popular French Asparagus of great merit. It is very early, vigorous and prolific, growing large, delicious stalks, large, dark green or purple tips, making it one of the best and most attractive asparagus grown. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; 1/4-lb., 30c.; lb., 50c. Roots, per dozen, 35c.; per 100, $1.50; per 1,000, $10.00.

Bonvallet's Giant

An improved Palmetto variety, producing stronger, more vigorous shoots. Extremely strong and hardy, coming into bearing sooner and bears longer in the season than any other variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; 1/4-lb., 30c.; lb., 50c. Roots, per dozen, 35c.; per 100, $1.50; per 1,000, $10.00.

Martha Washington

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., have been developing the Washington strain of Asparagus until they have developed the most highly rust-resistant strain of Asparagus yet found, which they have named Martha Washington. Its shoots are large, tender, and green, growing with a heavy purple tinge with a tight pointed bud, and not branching out until long after the fall, giving the same height, with a clean, straight growth of the largest market type. This strain is very hardy, and bears much longer in the fall than any other variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; 1/4-lb., 30c.; lb., 50c. Roots, per dozen, 35c.; per 100, $1.50; per 1,000, $10.00.
Artichoke

One ounce of Green Globe Seed will produce about 500 plants.

Green Globe A favorite French Vegetable grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like Asparagus, and make a very tender and most delicious Vegetable. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. It is particularly adapted to the South and warm climates where it is profitably grown for the Northern markets. Like Asparagus, when once planted, it lasts for several years. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; 1/2-oz., 35c oz., 60c.

Jerusalem or Artichoke Root

400 to 500 pounds will plant an acre.

CULTURE Cut and cultivate the same as potatoes. Planting, cultivation and harvesting follow the same rules as for potatoes. The Jerusalem Artichoke is a very hardy root, a good food for hog feed. Every Hog Raiser should grow them extensively, as they are the cheapest and best hog food. We advise all the land once plowed and on which they will not be necessary to dig and re-seed them, for if ever given an opportunity the hogs will help themselves, always leaving enough roots in the ground to re-seed it the next year. Not only are they valuable for hogs, but an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses. Fed to milk cows, they are for the production of milk, equal, if not superior to bran. We will be able to supply strictly fresh stock in any quantity after March 15th, when the ground thaws so they can be dug. The Jerusalem Artichoke is very tender and should be planted as soon as it is dry and warm and soon begins to decay after being harvested. Therefore, for long distance shipments, they should be sent by express and planted immediately upon arrival. By express or freight at purchaser's expense: 1 lb., 15c; 2 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage. Special prices on larger quantities.

GARDEN BEANS

One pound will plant 100 feet of drill; 60 pounds an acre.

CULTURE Early beans mature earlier and succeed best in a light, warm, sandy soil, enriched with well rotted manure. Later varieties may be successfully grown in a darker, heavier soil, if rich and mellow. Dwarf beans are earlier and harder than the pole, and can be planted earlier, but should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger from frost past. Plant shallow early, 2 to 3 inches deep, and deeper later, say 4 to 6 inches deep. For the home garden, where all cultivation is to be by hand, plant in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, and 2 to 3 inches apart in the row, covering from 2 to 5 inches deep, according to the season. For field planting, plant in drills or rows 2 to 3 feet apart, 2 to 4 inches apart in the row. In field planting we usually furrow out our rows 30 inches apart, and 5 to 6 inches deep. We immediately follow the furrowing plow, while the furrow is yet moist, with our Garden Seed Drill and drill from 50 to 60 pounds of seed per acre in the bottom of the furrow, and as the beans grow work the soil to them until the furrow is filled level with the land. In this way the plant is deeply rooted, requiring less water, and will endure more drought. Proper moisture is dry and irrigation necessary to sprout the beans, irrigate the ground first, planting the seed as soon as the ground is dry enough to prepare for the seed. Never irrigate immediately after planting, as it will crust the ground, preventing the beans from coming through, and often cause them to rot. Be sure to give them little or no mulch. After irrigation or rain mulch the soil as soon as it is in good working condition. This will conserve the moisture and reduce the labor of cultivation. Cultivate frequently and shallow, but never when the vines are wet. Pole and Lima beans are more tender and susceptible to cold and climatic conditions than the dwarf varieties; therefore should not be planted until later in the season when the ground is warm. If planted in cold, damp weather, they are liable to rot. Plant 4 to 6 beans to the hill, 2 to 3 inches deep, and 3 to 4 feet apart in the row, cultivating same as the dwarf varieties.

Colorado now ranks first in quantity and quality of seed beans produced in the U. S. Our soil and climate seem especially adapted to the proper growth and development of them. Our irrigating system enables us to water them when needed, resulting in a quick, strong, vigorous growth, producing large, plump, hardy seed, of strong germination. Our Dry Summers and Falls are ideal for harvesting and threshing them. We grow all of our seed beans (except some of the pole varieties) right under our personal supervision, and challenge anyone to supply any better.

The bean is one of the most tender of the vegetable family; therefore is naturally a warm weather plant, and is easily and quickly affected by climatic conditions. It sprouts quickly and, under favorable conditions, is up and through the ground in less than a week after being planted. The seed should not be planted until danger from frost has passed, unless you intend covering or protecting them in some way in case of frost. To be best, beans should have a quick, unchecked growth; otherwise the best varieties will be tough and stringy. The rounder and straighter the bean pod, the more tender and luscious. A curved bean is invariably more or less tough and stringy. The string or tough fibre in the back causes the pod to curve. Therefore, if you want the best, get a bean without a spinal cord. We are at a loss to know why flat pole beans are grown when, 3 inches, tender, meaty, round podded variety, much superior in every way, can be had for the same trouble and expense.

There are but few varieties of beans that combine earliness, hardiness and productivity. The extra early varieties are generally light yielding, as the cold soil or cool weather prevents them setting heavily. The second early varieties, which are only a few days later than the early, are generally more prolific and produce a better, more
Wax Potted Varieties

The Round Pod Kidney, or Brittle Wax, as it is often called, is one of the earliest varieties. It is the hardest, hardiest, and most productive of all the varieties. A variety, it is entirely stringless, and is a decided favorite with the market gardener. A deciduous favorite for cooking, the Round Pod is a very productive, and is great for canning. It is one of the best varieties for pickling, as it matures early and is ready for pickling in about 6 weeks.

Green Potted Varieties

The green pods of these varieties are more popular than the wax pods. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod is one of the most popular varieties, grown extensively throughout the South. It is a very hardy variety, and is excellent for growing in the southern states. A decidedfavorite for the market gardener, it is a very productive variety, and is excellent for canning purposes.

Pole Beans

The first record we have of beans were of the Pole, or climbing varieties. They are the most popular varieties, and are grown extensively throughout the South. They are very hardy, and are excellent for growing in the southern states. They are very productive, and are excellent for canning purposes. They are also excellent for pickling, as they mature early and are ready for pickling in about 6 weeks.

Lima Beans

The Extra Early Jersey Lima Bean is the old fashioned Butter Bean under a new name. It is an old variety, better adapted itself to all soils, and under conditions than any of the Lima family. It is very hardy, and is adapted to all parts of the United States. It is a very productive variety, and is excellent for canning purposes.

Bush Beans

Yellow Potted Varieties

Pencil Pod Wax

This is the most popular variety of the wax beans, and is grown extensively throughout the South. It is a very hardy variety, and is excellent for growing in the southern states. It is a very productive variety, and is excellent for canning purposes. It is also excellent for pickling, as it matures early and is ready for pickling in about 6 weeks.
Round Pod Kidney Wax Bean

less. The plants grow about 15 inches high and are very productive. We cannot recommend them too highly to the market gardeners and those desiring a wax variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Prolific Early Black Wax A well known popular variety. The most striking feature of this variety is its habit of ripening a larger proportion of the crop earlier than other varieties. This fact is of great value to the market gardeners and all who depend on being first in the market. Dwarf, bushy growth, and very prolific. This is one of the earliest. Pods 4 to 5 inches in length, usually curved, quite round, meaty, brittle and stringless; deep golden yellow, of excellent flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Round Pod Kidney Wax (or Brittle Wax) This is the most popular and best all-purpose wax-podded bean grown. Growth: Dwarf spreading; very early and productive. Pods: 5½ to 6 inches long, round, yellow, brittle, stringless and of the very best quality. We persuaded a number of our largest canners to try them. They claim they are best yielding, best canning variety of wax beans they ever grew, and they are now growing them exclusively for their wax requirements. We cannot recommend them too highly to those desiring a wax bean. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Sure Crop Wax This new bean is an improved strain of Currie’s Rust Proof Wax, and is far superior in quality, productivity and rust-resisting. The plant is very hardy, strong and vigorous, producing large quantities of long, rich, yellow pods, about 6 inches long, somewhat flat, but thick, tender and absolutely stringless. We consider Sure Crop Wax the best flat wax podded variety on the market, and can highly recommend it as one of the very best for the home garden or market gardener. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 1/2-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Refugee Wax

Pods long, slender, round, light golden yellow; very meaty and brittle. A splendid early variety; very popular with gardeners on account of its earliness and hardiness. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Improved Golden Wax A medium early variety, and a heavy cropper. Vines of vigorous, bushy growth, with good rust-resisting nature. The pods are golden yellow, fleshy and solid, brittle, waxy texture, and have an exquisitely rich butter flavor. Excellent for home and market gardeners. May be sown any time to late summer with assurance of a good crop. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

FOR FLOWERING PLANTS SEE PAGE 87
Wardwell's Kidney Wax

Immensely productive; one of the handsomest wax podded beans. Pods long, broad, nearly straight, brittle, stringless, and a very delicate waxy yellow: very attractive. A favorite, not only for shipping, but for the home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Davis' White Wax

A very hardy and productive variety of wax podded beans. It is very early and produces a perfect straight pod, even maturity and its uniformly large, straight, clear yellow, symmetrical and attractive pods. The beans are white and make an excellent stock for winter use. Valuable for home use and market gardens. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Bush Beans

Green Podd ed Varieties

Extra Early

An extremely early, green podded sort; round, flannel, pods, slightly curved, of modern size and fine quality. A most excellent bean for the early markets, and stands shipping well. Flowers late. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Burpee's Stringless

Green Podd ed. One of the finest early strains, combining flavor, hardiness, and finest quality. Pods of handsome appearance and fine texture. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Dwarf Horticultural (Italian Beans)

A vigorous grower, with large green pods, splashed with carmine. Excellent either as snaps in the green state, shelled green or dry. They become very large and shelled beans very early, and in this condition the beans are very large and easily shelled. Our stock is entirely shelled beans, and should prove very satisfactory to gardeners. It brings the top prices in the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Fordhook Favorite or Burpee's White Seeded Green Pod

This new Seeded, Green Podd ed Bean is more prolific than the famous Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. The bushes grow 18 to 20 inches high, are very vigorous, and are noted for their yielding qualities. The handsome green pods measure from 5 1/2 to 6 inches long, one-half inch wide and one-half inch thick, and are so full and fleshy they are almost perfectly round. They are brittle, juicy, free from tough fiber, and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The seed being white, they make excellent dried beans for winter use. Fordhook Favorite White Seeded Podded Bean is considered the most productive and best green podded bean on the market today, and should assure a complete green garden this season. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Giant Stringless

Green Podd ed. An exceptionally fine bean for either home use or market. It ranks among the earliest, yet produces in quality and size no superior. The vines are strong; the pods are long, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 inches and round. Very meaty, perfectly stringless, and retain their color for weeks. It is a few days later than Burpee's Stringless Green Pod, and makes an excellent substitute or supplement for home, market, or shelled. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Full Measure

A new main crop variety of great merit and productive ness. It is medium early. Pods long, round, and meats; stringless, and of excellent quality. Full Measure equals Burpee Stringless Green Pod in every way, and surpasses it in color, shipping and canning qualities. It is a better keeper than any; canned retains its deep green color, which is so desirable to the canners. We cannot recommend Full Measure too highly for home, market or shelled gardeners, shipping or canning. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Hopkins' Earliest Red Valentine

One of the earliest and most prolific, round, green podded beans. Comes into bearing earlier than the old stock valentines. It is a wonderful producer, and a perfect shipper, and will remain in perfect condition nearly a week after harvest. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Black Valentine

The Black Valentine is a new and compact variety that can be grown on the market. It is extremely hardy and early. The pods are a rich, dark green, nearly round or slightly flattened; are much longer and straighter than the Red Valentine. It is a very productive and exceptionally stringless. On account of its hardiness, productivity and shipping qualities, it has become very popular throughout the country, where it is grown for shipping to Northern Markets. It is a very handsome bean in appearance, and meets with ready sale on all markets where offered. Mr. Green Bean Shipper, try Black Valentine. For a shipper it can't be beat. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.
Early Yellow Six Weeks Green Pod, Early: very hardy; pods are long, straight and handsome. A fine shipper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Pole Beans Kentucky Wonder (Green Pod) An old favorite, with long, fleshy, deep, saddle-backed pods. Very prolific, producing an abundance of fine, crisp, stringless beans until late in the season. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Lazy Wife Pole Bean The finest flavored of all the pole beans. The pods are of medium dark green color, broad and thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and at all stages are peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from 6 to 8 round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Burger's Green Podded Pole or White Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean A new pole variety of great merit. Bears long, large stringless pods, very meaty, and of excellent quality and flavor. Matures early and bears handsome, long, green pods. Excellent for beans, or as a green shell bean. The seeds, when ripe, are pure white, and make splendid dry beans for baking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

White Creaseback One of the earliest, and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy, green pods in large clusters. Bears a large amount of white and make an excellent shell bean for winter use. Especially adapted to the South. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Kentucky Wonder White Bean A very early Wax Pole Bean. Fine quality; very prolific, and continues to bear until frost. Pods are 6 to 8 inches long, a beautiful golden yellow, borne in clusters, stringless, and tender. An excellent shipper, and good both for snap and shelling. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

White Dutch Case Knife Early, very productive, fine flavor, good as a snap bean, or shelled for winter use. A cornfield variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole A very early Wax Pole Bean. Fine quality; very prolific, and continues to bear until frost. Pods are 6 to 8 inches long, a beautiful golden yellow, borne in clusters, stringless, and tender. An excellent shipper, and good both for snap and shelling. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

Lima Beans Burpee's Bush Lima A dwarf or bush form of a large climbing Lima. The bush grows 18 to 20 inches high, of stout and early bearing. It is an immense yielder, and of luscious flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima The earliest of all bush Limas. It is small in size, but of high table merit and favor with housekeepers. It bears until frost, and a small patch will supply a family. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Broad Windsor Stalk erect, strong and bushy. The bean is large, broad and flat. Should be planted early, and is best green shelled. An English variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Colorado Butter Beans This is strictly a Western bean of the Lima family. The bean is round and oblong, similar in shape to the Dwarf Horticultural, only three or four times as large, with the peculiar flavor and cooking qualities of the Lima, may be cooked either as a green bean, or saved mostly shelled. It is a pole bean, the vines often running 10 to 12 feet in length, and is very prolific. We can cheerfully recommend it as being decidedly the best Lima bean for the West. Give it a trial. You will be more than pleased. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS SEE PAGES 65-66
THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST

BEETS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of row; 5 to 6 pounds per acre.

CULTURE

The soil best suited for beets is a rich sandy loam thoroughly mixed with well rotted manure. If wanted very early, sow in hot beds and transplant to the field when danger of frost has passed. Better early planting being for immediate use, the later planting for storing, pitting or later use. Prepare the soil well, making a well pulverized seed bed. If all work is to be by hand, sow in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, 1 to 2 inches deep. When plants are 2 to 3 inches high, thin them out, saving the thinnest, as it will retard their growth, resulting in small, inferior stock. We grow large quantities of beets and cultivate with a horse, planting the seed in rows 12 to 10 inches apart, using the 20-inch row for irrigating and for the horse to walk in while cultivating. By planting and working them in this way, they can be grown much more cheaply than by hand work and gather well and often, the oftener and better cultivated, the better the crop.

Table Beets are one of the healthiest and most easily grown of the vegetable crops, and for several years past has been one of the most profitable for the commercial grower. The flat varieties are the earliest, but are grown only for the early markets, as the round or globe shaped varieties are more popular and more productive. The Extra Early Flat Egyptian is the earliest of the early flat varieties; it is the best variety for starting in hot beds and later transplanting for extra early use; it is a flat beet and matures very early. Crosby's Egyptian is an improved strain of the Extra Early Flat Egyptian, not quite so early, but of better shape, color and quality. It is more oval in shape, smoother, deeper red in color, only slightly zonated; an excellent variety to follow the Extra Early Flat. The Early Wonder is the earlies of all size, round and distinctly flat, shaped, with very small, dark red tops. One of the very best for bunching. The Eclipse is a second early smooth, blood red beet, oval in shape; an ideal beet for the home garden and for bunching. Improved Early Blood Turnip is the most popular of the second early varieties. It is an apricot shaped, rather large, by the Commercial gardeners here for bunching. It is an ideal globe shaped, smooth and free from side or fibrous roots. A rich dark red color; does not bleed as freely when cut as other red varieties. Edmond's Early Blood Turnip is the most even, perfect on the market, its being compacted; tops small, roots dark red crimson color. A great favorite with market gardeners. Detroit Dark Red is the most largely grown of the main crop varieties. It is globe shaped, dark red color, fine for pickling and one of the best for winter storage.

Edmond's Early Blood Turnip

This variety originated with a market gardener of Boston, and is a perfectly formed variety, each root having the appearance of being moulded. Tops small and dark red, dense firm grained, and of rich crimson color. Crisp, tender and a good keeper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.00.

Crosby's Egyptian

An improvement on Extra Early Egyptian, being as early, but a more desirable shape, color and quality. It is very sweet and tender, and a most valuable sort for early market, as it is ready before any other beet of equal quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.00.

Early Wonder

This is the latest introduction in beets, and is the earliest of the table varieties. It is globe shaped, with small tap roots. Flesh is a very dark red, making it one of the very best for pickling and canning. Tops small, very solid, of a dark red color, permitting of closer planting than some of the older varieties. It is fine flavored, tender and crisp through the season, a very valuable variety for the home or market garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.00.

Extra Early Egyptian Flat

The very best variety for forcing, and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with small tops, making it a very desirable bunching sort. The round, large and flat root, and slight curl at the bottom. Flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; crisp and tender. Our stock of seed of this variety is large, and we have a very large quantity of this variety, for the home or market garden. Some of our best and most particular customers claim this is the best and most perfect beet seed. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.00.

Swiss Chard, Grant Lucullus

The largest and best variety of Swiss Chard. Seed sown early in spring will produce plants quickly, from which the light colored, thick, mid-ribs of the leaf are produced. By following the above directions, new growth will quickly succeed it, which may be in turn transplanted. If the plants are allowed to grow on, an abundance of large, curly leaves may be obtained, which make an exceedingly fine garden. Swiss Chard is complete without Swiss Chard, and the grower will be amply rewarded by giving it at least a small space in the garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 50c; ½-lb., 85c; lb., $1.50.

Detroit Dark Red

This is the best beet for the market and home garden on account of its uniform shape and rich color, making it the most desirable for table use. Tops small, erect in growth, roots medium size globular, and nearly round, smooth, and a dark red color. Flesh is deep vermilion red, zoned with a lighter shade of the same color. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.10.

Early Eclipse

Extra early, smooth, blood-red roots; popular both for market and home garden; grown extensively for bunching. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.00.

Swiss Chard, Grant Lucullus

T. E. Adams, Columbine Farm, South Fork, Colo.: I must take pleasure in saying the several plants purchased from you are all that could be desired, and for this altitude I think there is none better. I grew purple top turnips sown July 1st, harvested Oct. 1st, weighing twelve pounds; solid seed crop; elevation, 8,400 feet.
**Improved Early Blood Turnip**

This splendid beet nearly as early as Extra Early Egyptian and greatly surpasses that variety in flavor. The color is a rich dark red, shape globular. It is free from side or fibrous roots, which is always smooth. It is excellent for forcing as a main spring or summer crop, or for use in winter. It is also a good keep. It always cooks and cuts a rich, dark red blood. It is tender, crisp and sweet, and is in every way one of the best varieties for the school and home gardener. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼ lb., 35¢; ½ lb., 60¢; lb., $1.00.

**Improved Blood Turnip Beet**

**Sugar and Mangel Wurzel Beets**

Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

**CULTURE**

Mangels require a deep soil in order to do well. Sow from April until June, in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and then thin to 8 to 10 inches apart. If you prefer larger Mangels, thin to 12 inches apart; if medium size is wanted, thin to about 8 inches apart, and cultivate same as sugar beets. Sow 5 to 15 pounds to the acre, according to width of rows.

As the feeding value of Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzels become better known the acreage devoted to them is increased. They are the cheapest, most important, and profitable root crop for stock feeding purposes as has been proven by many State Experimental Stations and by thousands of prosperous dairymen and stock growers, who feed them largely. The value of these for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are wonderful, as is clearly shown in the improved health and condition of the animals to which they are fed, the increased yield of milk in the cows, and the fattening of hay.

It has been proven by repeated tests that, when fed with alfalfa, their feeding value equals that of alfalfa of equal weight, or more clearly speaking, a ton of Mangel Wurzel feeding value is equal to 2.25 tons of alfalfa. It is rich in sugar content, and when fed in this manner permits the farmer to keep his stock on a normal ration of alfalfa hay at a small expense, and are equal to alfalfa hay in feeding qualities. Moreover, every wonder is that every farmer does not grow them. The owner of even one or two cows should grow them in sufficient quantities to provide fresh food in winter, when green food is not obtainable. They are good for the horse, cow, hog, sheep, and even the fowl, on the farm. They are of great importance to the nurseryman, for they are a favorite article as a spring crop.

The sugar factories furnish seed for planting the acreage covered by their contracts. They also have agents, or field men, in every district in the country, and it is to see that the beet ground is properly prepared and seeded; also that the crop is properly worked and harvested. Very much credit is due the sugar companies for educating and assisting their growers in the use of the most modern labor-saving machinery and methods of growing and handling the crop, which has enabled the farmers to grow maximum crops at a minimum cost. If one State Agricultural College and County Agent manifest the interest, and give the same assistance to the Mangel growers, that the sugar companies give to their beet growers, it would greatly increase the present stock feeding capacity of the country, as there is no crop grown that will produce as much feed, as cheaply, as will Mangels and Sugar Beets.

**Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar Beet** is very rich in sugar contents, and is especially adapted to new land, and is a good keeper. White Red Top is a very early half-long variety containing from 10 to 12 per cent of sugar; is a heavy yielder, and the most popular root for feeding purposes. Giant Red Eckendorff is a very large, long, cylindrical, heavy yielding Mangel. It has been the favorite Mangel in Germany for many years, and is grown almost exclusively for sugar factories for making sugar. It is a large, fine-grained, sweet beet, especially good for feeding purposes.

Beets, Mangel, and Sugar Beets are the essential crops of the American growers. It does not grow as large as the sugar beet or other large Mangels, but is richer in sugar contents. The beet weighs from 3 to 12½ pounds to the root; $1.00 is postpaid. Post; Pkt., 5¢; ½ lb., 35¢; 1 lb., 60¢. The largest root is the longest, and gives the heaviest tonnage of any of the Mangels, but is not so rich in sugar contents as some of the smaller varieties of ideal Mangel for growing and wintering purposes.

**Vilmorin's Improved White**

One of the richest in sugar contents. It thrives in all soils, much better than any other. Suffers less from excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. Top of medium size, with very sweet, bright flesh. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; ½ lb., 35¢; 1 lb., 60¢. $1.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, $1.50.

Special prices on large quantities.

FOR FREE GLADIOLI BULBS SEE PAGE 96
White Red Top
French. This is one of the earliest and best of the feeding sugar beets of the half-long variety; it grows a little out of the ground; is a very large cropper, producing about 20 tons to the acre, containing from 10 to 12½ per cent of sugar. On this account it is preferable for feeding purposes to the Mangels, as it contains from 2 to 4 per cent more saccharine. Give it a trial. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt. 5c; ½-lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c; 10 lbs., $8.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 45c; 1 lb., 80c; 10 lbs., $7.50. Special prices on large quantities.

Klein Wanzleben
This is the beet grown largely throughout the West for the sugar factories; it is also one of the greatest milk producing roots known. In shape it is conical, straight, even, quite large at the head, and readily tapering. While this is not equal to the largest Mangel, yet every stock raiser should plant liberally of this fine sort. Contains the greatest amount of sugar of any. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c; 10 lbs., $8.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 45c; 1 lb., 80c; 10 lbs., $7.50. Special prices on large quantities.

Lane’s Imperial
Especially good for stock feeding. Smooth, finely grained and very sweet. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 40c; 1 lb., 80c; 10 lbs., $7.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 45c; 1 lb., 80c; 10 lbs., $6.50. Special prices on large quantities.

Danish Sludstrup
This most wonderful Mangel has been awarded a first-class certificate several times by the Danish government, the highest honor in Denmark, where Mangels are as important to the farmer as corn is here. Sludstrup is considered the best of all Mangels. It produces the heaviest tonnage, contains the highest percentage of sugar of any Mangel on the market today. In color it is reddish yellow, and of a distinct type. It is very hardy, grows well above ground and is easily harvested. Our seed is imported direct from one of the best Danish growers. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 55c; 10 lbs., $5.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.50. Special prices on large quantities.

Mammoth Long Red
Roots are very straight, and well formed, considerably thicker and deeper colored than the common sort, with smaller top. Dark foliage, with no blighting, light red flesh, white, veined with rose pink. Roots solid, attaining a large size. Produces an enormous bulk and tonnage. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 55c; 10 lbs., $5.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.50. Special prices on large quantities.

Giant Feeding Half Sugar Beet and Mangel
By careful breeding there has been developed a Half Sugar Beet and Mangel, which is highly valuable for feeding purposes than the old sorts. This magnificent Mangel Wurzel Beet, while producing nearly as large a yield of roots as the most prolific Mangel, supplies a much higher nutritious value, the roots for feeding purposes being more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the best strains of sugar beets, and the yield, under favorable conditions, being more than double. The roots grow partly out of the ground, and because of this, their shape, the crop can be easily harvested. We can recommend this as one of the very best for feeding purposes, and are certain those who grow it will be more than pleased with the results. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c; 10 lbs., $5.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.50. Special prices on large quantities.

Improved Golden Tankard
A smooth, yellow-fleshed Mangel. The roots are of large diameter, tapering quickly at the bottom, which is quite broad, with only a small tap root. It grows largely above the soil, and is easily harvested. It yields an immense crop on good land. This is one of the best of all Mangels for stock feeding. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 55c; 10 lbs., $5.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.50. Special prices on large quantities.

Giant Red Eckendorff
A very popular variety, grown extensively in Germany, in which country root crops are grown. It has also proved most satisfactory in the United States where it has been tried. The roots are smooth, long and cylindrical in shape, very much like the Tankard Mangels. They are very heavy, weighing up to 15 and 20 pounds each. The flesh is firm, crisp and solid, white in color, and of high feeding quality. It is easily harvested and a large portion growing above the ground. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 55c; 10 lbs., $5.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.50. Special prices on large quantities.

FOR ROSES SEE PAGE 88
CABBAGE

For Cabbage Seed, Cabbage Plants and Cabbage Information
We Are Headquarters

The West is fast superseding the East in the production of Cabbage. Colorado now ranks as one of the largest cabbage growing states of the Country, with New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah and other Western States showing a gradual increased acreage each year. In addition to the large tonnage grown each year for Kraut purposes, Colorado alone grows and ships thousands of carloads annually to Southern and Eastern markets, where our crisp irrigated grown stock commands a premium over stock from non-irrigated districts. Our cool nights, rich soil and irrigating system enables us to grow a superior and better quality and larger tonnage per acre than can be grown in the non-irrigated sections of the South or East. The mere fact that Cabbage was cheap last year should not be the cause of a light acreage being planted this year. Last year was an off year for Cabbage, and this year should be just the opposite as we invariably go from one extreme to the other, and the man who grows it year in and year out is the man who wins in the end.

Cabbage is one of the most profitable and inexpensive crops the Western farmer can grow, and on an average is more profitable and less expensive than Sugar Beets. By planting both early and late varieties, the entire crop can be easily and cheaply handled without additional help at harvest time, as is necessary with beets. For the past thirteen years we have planted and grown on an average of 50 acres of cabbage each year on our Seed and Vegetable Farm, and have kept an itemized account of what we received for it each year; and for the thirteen years it has averaged us $75 cents per cwt., which, by comparison, will be readily seen is much better than would have been realized from sugar beets, as the tonnage of each per acre is about the same. Therefore, we can from actual experience advise Farmers who have suitable soil not too far from loading stations to grow what cabbage they can reasonably well handle each season, and continue it for ten years, they will then find it has been one of their most profitable money crops, as it comes in ahead of the heavy fall work, and at a time when ready cash is scarce and needed. We are the largest growers and shippers of cabbage in the West, shipping hundreds of cars of it annually. We have tested and tried out on our Vegetable Farm every standard type of cabbage grown in this and foreign countries, and the varieties listed herein are the ones found best adapted to the Western climate and territory. We have also found that seed grown in Denmark and Holland have given better results and satisfaction than seed grown in this Country. We believe, however, that with proper care and attention just as good cabbage seed could be grown in America as anywhere. The trouble with the American grower is he tries to grow his seed too cheaply. Most American growers start their plants in the fall, carry them through the winter in cold frames and set them in the field in the spring just as early as weather conditions will permit, and let all the heads, good, bad and indifferent, go to seed, while in Denmark and Holland the heads are grown to maturity as if for market; then are harvested and stored in a cool, frost-proof place until spring, when the perfect true to type heads are selected for seed purposes and the others marketed for consumption. Therefore, it can be readily seen why European grown seed is superior to American grown.

There is no seed grown that requires more care and attention to produce true to type than cabbage, as all the standard varieties now being grown were originated by crossing two or more varieties; and these crosses all have a tendency to revert back to one of the original strains, and for this reason it is absolutely necessary to select the seed heads each season, using only perfect true to type heads, or it will soon revert back to one of its parent strains. Cabbage is a hardy, cool-weather plant. Yet
there is perhaps no vegetable grown more susceptible to soil and climatic conditions. The types and varieties suited to the North or South, to the rich or the poor, to the amateur or inexperienced in selecting a type and variety suited to their purpose, locality and conditions, we will here state some of the principal characteristics of each variety we list:

**CULTURE**

To grow cabbage successfully first secure good seed, as the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance. Much can be done, however, where poor seed is planted. A heavy moist rich soil is most suitable. The ground should be well hoed or cultivated, and then sprinkled with frequent and thorough cultivation. For early use sow seeds of the early varieties in hot beds the last week of March for tender young plants or second early, sow in hot bed or out of doors if climate permits, in March and April. For late varieties sow outside in April and May. The seed should be planted 1 inch deep and transplanted to the field in 6 to 8 weeks from time of sowing. The late outside sowings should be ready to transplanted to the field in 6 to 8 weeks from time of sowing. Plants grown in hot beds should be given plenty of fresh air, and as they advance in growth harden them off by leaving them exposed at nights when weather will permit. In transplanting to the field it is important that plants be set down to the proper depth, and firm them in with our fingers. It is a most important precaution against the occurrence of frost. Press the dirt down tightly around the stem, but be careful not to cover the heart of the plant. In transplanting they should be set 1 to 3 feet apart and from 12 to 18 inches apart in the row, according to the richness of the soil—the poorer the soil the more the plants must be spaced. When transplanting, thoroughly fertilize our soil heavily, make our rows 30 inches apart, and set the plants about 12 inches apart in the row. The best method of growth of medium sized heads. Where irrigation is used we recommend setting the plants first and then water down the rows. In this way the water sets the dirt around the roots better and they make quicker and better growth. Cabbage requires but little water until they begin to head, just enough to keep them growing is all that is necessary; when they begin to head then the water should be increased. The more frequent and thorough the watering the larger heads will result. The cabbage worm and Aphis are the most common cabbage pests. Paris Green, Salt, Ashes, Slacked Lime, or a mixture of salt and slaked lime, spread around the head of cabbage will often destroy the cabbage worm. The Aphis, however, is more difficult to control. It attacks the late outside leaves, where it is almost impossible to reach them. A solution of Kerosene Emulsion at the rate of 1 ounce of Kerosene to 1 gallon of water is as effective a remedy as we ever tried, but if your soil is rich and you will keep your cabbage well watered, the heads will grow under any condition you will be troubled but little with pests.

**Enkhuizen Glory**

After several years' test in the farm garden, the Enkhuizen has proved to be the best summer cabbage grown for the West. We have planted it along with Early Jersey Wakefield and a few days later, but yields much more, and on this account is growing in favor each season. The Enkhuizen varieties are adapted both to the Northern and Southern climates. The Enkhuizen Glory, which is about as early as the Copenhagen, and fully as productive, has a round, solid head, ideal for shipping, and is a variety of the type that we grow for our first early, as we have the heaviest yielders of any of the cabbage, often producing 20 to 25 tons per acre. These are grown but little in the West, but grown largely East and South for Kraut purposes.

We are indebted to the Pennsylvania State School of Agriculture, State College, Pa., for their variety Test of Cabbages. Their Bulletin, No. 154, is the most comprehensive and complete treatise on Cabbage we have ever seen. It gives the actual results and experiences covering several years' tests of the varieties, also the growing conditions, also the results that have been obtained. The tests shows the strains from which every variety originated, the hardiness, time of maturity and average yield. This Bulletin should be in the hands of every Cabbage grower.

**Early Winnigstadt**

This is one of the most popular varieties with market gardeners and for the early shipping trade. There is no early variety that heads with greater certainty, more solid, or stands

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**FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE OF BACK COVER**
**DANISH ROUND HEAD HOLLANDER CABBAGES**

The above are actual photographs taken from the three different types of Danish Round Head Cabbages grown on The Burton Seed and Vegetable Farm from seed of our Specially Selected Danish Seed shipping better than our Early Winnigstadt. The heads are good sized, cone shaped, broad at the base, with twisted top. Unlike other early varieties, Winnigstadt is a sure and heavy cropper, even when planted late. Many who grow for the shipping trade plant it for their main crop, as it usually commands a premium over the larger, loose headed varieties. If growing for the shipping trade, and your soil is very rich, this variety should be grown. It can be planted closer together than the larger varieties, thereby growing as large a tonnage per acre. Growers of this variety are always able to dispose of it without trouble, while those who grow the larger, loose-headed varieties sometimes have trouble in disposing of it. Our Winnigstadt seed is grown under contract for us in Denmark, and the seed we are offering is the same that we plant on our Vegetable Farm. We cannot recommend it too highly, and urge growers to grow it more largely. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., $1.00; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

**Danish Round Head or Short Stemmed Hollander**  
**Burton's Selected Stock.** This is the most popular of all late varieties for fall and winter use. The seed we offer was grown on Amager Island, Denmark, and is not only genuine, but also of the highest standard of quality. It is an earlier shorter stemmed improved strain of the Danish Ball Head. The heads are the right market size—not too large, very solid and heavy, weighing fully a fourth more than other varieties of equal size. The inner leaves bleach almost white, are sweet flavored, crisp and tender. It is less liable to blight, and makes vigorous growth, even in hot weather. We grow it as a second early crop, as we can secure a heavier tonnage and better quality than from any other cabbage, as it is harder and troubled less by insects than other varieties. When planted in April it is ready to harvest in August. We do not recommend setting this after June 20th, as it seldom heads up solidly when set after that date. From May 20th to June 10th is the best time for setting for late use or winter storage. For the best quality, best yielding, best

The Sketches Below Show Comparative Sizes and Shapes of the Principal Cabbages Grown Here.
keeping, best shipping, best selling cabbage, grow Burton's selected strain of Danish Round Head. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.00; ½-lb., $2.00; lb., $3.00.

Danish Ball Head or Tall Stemmed Hollander Direct from Denmark. Burton's genuine Denmark Grown Danish Ball Head Cabbage is without a superior as a heavy, solid, long-keeping variety. It is the best shipping cabbage grown; has very few outer leaves, which admits of close planting. It is medium size, fine grain, crisp and tender, with but little waste. It grows well on all soils, is particularly adapted to wet, heavy soil, as it is less liable to blight, rot and black heart on such soil than the short stemmed varieties. In popularity it is next to BURTON'S SELECTED STRAIN OF DANISH ROUND HEAD. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.00; ½-lb., $2.00; lb., $3.00.

Danish Round Head or Middle Stemmed Hollander The Danish Round Head. Middle Stem, is a cross between the Danish Round Head, short stem, and the Danish Ball Head, long stem, being more nearly the shape and size of the short stem. For several years we have had calls for this cabbage, and are more than pleased to be able to supply it this season. It is much more easily cultivated and harvested than the short stem, and does not have the ungainly long stalk that often appears on the long stem. It is a few days later than the short stem, and yields about the same tonnage. Our seed of middle stem was grown in Denmark by the same specialist who grows our short and tall stem varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.00; ½-lb., $2.00; lb., $3.00.

Green Hollander, Short Stem

Green Hollander (Short Stemmed) This strain of cabbage was originated by an expert cabbage grower of Rochester, N. Y. (The largest cabbage growing district in America.) By selecting from the old strain of Short Stemmed Hollander cabbage, the greenest, most perfect short stemmed heads, and by carefully selecting and growing these for a number of years, he developed a strain of greener cabbage than the older types. This type is known as "Green Hollander," Short Stemmed Cabbage, and in some sections is preferred to other types. It has been grown in the West for several years with good results, but is not as hardy, and does not grow as true to type, or yield as heavily as our famous Danish Round Head. Green Hollander has become so well established that European growers are now growing the seed. Our seed was grown by a Danish cabbage seed specialist in Denmark, from seed from the originator, and you can depend upon it being genuine. If you want an extra green cabbage, try our Green Hollander. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.25; ½-lb., $2.25; lb., $4.00.

Copenhagen Market A new early variety, producing large, round heads very early in the season, about as early as Jersey Wakefield. It is short stemmed, producing heads almost on the ground; leaves light green, medium size, and always tightly folded over the head. The plants, therefore, may be set closer together than most other early varieties. This new large round head extra early cabbage was originated in Denmark by an old cabbage specialist, where nearly all of our best varieties of cabbage originated. It has become a great favorite with market gardeners wherever grown, as it combines earliness, hardiness, size, shape, quality, and even maturity. All of which are ideal qualities for the market gardener or those wanting a large extra early variety. The heads mature so early that it can nearly all be harvested at one cutting. We can recommend Copenhagen Market as one of the best early varieties for those with less space, or to be grown on rich, heavy soils. It grows so large that shippers will not buy it when smaller, more compact stock is obtainable. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; ¼-lb., $1.50; ½-lb., $2.50; lb., $4.00.

European Market Same as Copenhagen Market. Sub-named

Drumhead Savoy

Drumhead Savoy A large and firm variety of very fine quality, leaves very much crinkled. One of the very best of the Savoy type. The flavor is very much improved by a light frost. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.00; ½-lb., $1.75; lb., $3.00.

Early Spring variety, which has become popular on account of its earliness. The heads are very solid and shapely, and as it makes quickly may be marketed very early, enabling the grower to realize fancy prices. The quality is excellent, tender and of fine flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.
Early Summer

This is a very popular variety with market gardeners throughout the country. It forms large, solid, round, flattened heads of excellent quality, tender, and sweet. The heads average double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, and matures only ten or twelve days later. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 90¢; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield

This is the earliest of all the early cabbages, and the variety most largely grown for extra early marketing. Its exceeding hardness, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, make it the surest and best variety for extra early planting. It is conical in shape, good size, sure header, with but few outside leaves. The favorite early cabbage with market gardeners.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 90¢; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

Charleston Wakefield

A strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, the heads being fully as solid, but less pointed, and considerably larger. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 90¢; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

Henderson’s Succession

A splendid sort, no matter whether grown for medium early, midsummer, or late crops. The heads are large, hard, solid, and of fine quality. A fine variety for summer or winter use. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions, and does well in all seasons, no matter when planted. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 90¢; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch

An excellent early variety, producing large, solid, round heads, flattened on top, tender and fine grained. Highly valued for its quality and ability to resist heat. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 90¢; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

Large Late Drumhead

A favorite winter cabbage, recommended for its fine, large, deep, solid, heavy and long-heading quality. Has few outer leaves. Especially good for winter storage or shipping long distance. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 90¢; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

Surehead

Heads are large, round, flattened, uniform, very hard, firm, and sweet, and average from 19 to 15 pounds each. Certain to head; a good shipper and a fine keeper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 90¢; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

Premium Late Flat Dutch

Of the flat headed varieties, this large headed sort is the most popular. No low growing cabbage of this class is so universally planted. It is a very good, large, bluish green, round headed, broad and flat on top. A sure grower and a good keeper. Most popular cabbage for kraut purposes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 90¢; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

Large Red Drumhead

The NEW RED DANISH ROUND HEAD. This new red cabbage originated in Denmark. It is considered one of the best and handsomest varieties introduced. Plants are strong and compact in growth, producing dark red, round, solid heads of large size, and equally as good as the famous Danish Ball Head. The red color extends to the center of each head, making it a valuable cabbagc for market or pickling. Best imported Danish grown seeds.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 40¢; ¼-lb., $1.25; ½-lb., $2.25; lb., $4.00.

Mammoth Red Rock

Heads large, deep; red to the center; highly recommended; hard as a rock. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 40¢; ¼-lb., $1.25; ½-lb., $2.25; lb., $4.00.

Brussels Sprouts

A species of the Cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are generally of the same size and shape, and develop in the same way as cauliflower. The seed should be sown in seed beds, ready for use in the autumn after the frost. Brussels Sprouts are highly valued in all European countries, but are not generally known here. The hardiness of native Americans have never tried them, and do not know what a palatable and nutritious vegetables they are. They should be in every garden.

Improved Dwarf

The most useful variety. Plants grow 1½ to 2 feet high, very hardy, and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 40¢; ¼-lb., $1.25; ½-lb., $2.25; lb., $4.00.

Collards

CULTURE Collards are a species of the Cabbage family. The plant produces a large mass of leaves on the top of a stout stalk. It bears all throughout the winter and throughout the South for cabbage greens. Leaves are green tinged with purple. Seed should be sown in greenhouses, or hotbeds in the early spring, and the young plants transplanted to the open later in the season, setting the plants 1½ to 2 inches apart.

True Georgia

Grows about 4 feet high and forms a very good head. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20¢; ¼-lb., 60¢; lb., $2.00.

CELEBRO CABBAGE or CELEBRO LETTUCE

This novelty is a combination of celery, lettuce and cabbage, and is called Celery Cabbage; although it is a cabbage, it is larger than cabbage and tastes more like lettuce than cabbage. This new novelty has created quite a sensation in the East, where it is said to be better than cabbage. Celery Cabbage may be cut while young and used as greens, or like lettuce, used as a salad, but the most popular method is to tie the leaves as you do endive and cauliflower. The inner leaves are as tender as the outer and serve as do celery. In this way it is most delicious and appetizing. It is very hardy, and a strong grower, resembling lettuce in appearance and shape. It is a very popular vegetable and is grown in hotbeds and transplanted as cabbage. It should not be grown as thick as lettuce, as it grows larger than celery. Every gardener should try this new novelty; it is easy to grow and is very flavorizing and attractive, and we predict success for it.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-oz., 15¢; oz., 25¢; ¼-lb., 90¢; ½-lb., $1.50.

FOR FREE GLADIOLI BULBS SEE PAGE 96
CARROTS

One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill, three to four pounds an acre.

CULTURE

Like other root crops it flourishes best in a well enriched sandy loam deeply tilled, and if plowed the fall before so much the better. For early carrots sow as early in the spring as you can after the ground thaws out. Later plantings can be made up to June 1st and a good crop produced. For the Home Garden, and where all cultivation is to be by hand, sow in rows about 12 inches apart and from 15 to 20 seed to the foot, and when up thin to about 12 plants to the foot. The thicker they are on the ground the smaller the roots will be and later maturing. For Field planting, where cultivation is to be by horse power, the rows should be made 15 and 20 inches apart. The horse can easily walk in the 20-inch row, and it can also be used for the irrigating ditch in case irrigation is used. Carrots are deep rooted, and require very little water when irrigated. If too much water is used and the ground kept too wet any length of time they will crack open and rot. Carrots seldom need water over once or twice in a season, and that only before the roots are large enough to crack open.

Carrots are not appreciated as they should be. Their tabb qualities are excellent, and as they become better known are used more largely. As a food for stock they are the best of the root crops. The larger varieties produce enormous crops and are relished by all kinds of stock. Sheep do better on Carrots than on Corn, and when the stockmen thoroughly understand and appreciate the Carrot, as they should, they will be grown more largely, as they will yield from 20 to 30 tons per acre with very little trouble and expense. They are good for the horse, the cow, the sheep, the hog, and even the fowls. Wake up, Mr. Farmer, and if you are not growing carrots for your stock, try them this season. You will find them the cheapest, best stock food you can grow.

The Early Carentan is the earliest of the Carrots, and the variety most used for forcing in hot beds. Early Scarlet Horn, Coreless and Naute Half Long are all early stump rooted varieties, but not as prolific as some of the larger, later varieties. Danvers Half Long is the favorite main crop variety, and at the same time the largest yiealder of the table varieties. It is stump rooted and easily harvested. The Chantenay is very similar in shape and size to the Danver’s Half Long, but is a little more tapering at point of root, is very productive and a very fine Carrot. The Oxheart or Guerande is much thicker and shorter than the Danver’s or Chantenay. It is especially adapted to heavy soils, as it is short and can be easily harvested. It is the sweetest, best flavored of any of the Carrots. In feeding them with other Carrots, the stock invariably eat the Oxheart first. The Improved Orange is a very popular variety. In shape it is like a parsnip, and grows deep in the ground like the parsnip. It is a very heavy yielder, and is grown largely for stock feeding. The White and Yellow Belgian are the same, only in color. They are both grown exclusively for stock feeding. They grow from 12 to 14 inches in length, large size and about one-third out of the ground, resembling the Mangol Wurzel in growth and appearance, often yielding from 30 to 40 tons per acre, and are of high feeding value.

Danver’s Half Long The best for general crop. Will yield most per acre, and most profitable for market gardeners. It is grown largely everywhere on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium size, roots deep orange, tapering uniformly to a blunt point, stump rooted, smooth and handsome; flesh sweet, crisp and tender. Although of medium length, it gives the largest yield of any carrot. It is second to none. Postpaid: Pkt., 37c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; ½-lb., 65c; lb., $1.00.

Coreless A fine, half-long, early carrot; medium sized, even shaped and very productive. Blunt base and small tap root. The flesh is a rich orange red, finely grained and very free from the woody yellow heart or core usually found in most red-fleshed carrots. Postpaid: Pkt., 37c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; ½-lb., 45c; lb., $1.00.
Nante's Half Long is one of the finest in quality and handsome in shape of the medium sized sorts; sweet, fine flavored, almost without a core; very fine grained. Excellent for home and market garden and bunching purposes.

Chantenay: Very productive, medium early, and of excellent quality. Tops medium size, neck small, roots thick, ¾ to 6 inches, of firm and long, but stump rooted, and tapers slightly; smooth deep orange red in color. Flesh very crisp and tender. One of the very best for the market and the home garden. Its great productivity and ease with which it can be harvested make it very desirable as a fall crop.

Oxheart or Guerande: This fine and very popular carrot is intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties (such as Danvers and the Scarlet Horn carrots), but is much thicker than the latter, being at the top 3 inches in diameter. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is very fine quality for table use, and equally good for stock. Stock are particularly fond of Oxheart Carrots, as when fed with other carrots they always eat the Oxheart first. Where other sorts require digging, Oxheart can be easily pulled, making it a particularly desirable sort for soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well.

Improved Long Orange: The Standard late variety; very handsome and uniform in shape. Roots are deep orange colored, good flavor, yields very heavily. Requires a deep soil. The roots are smooth, fine grained and very large, often growing 5 to 6 inches in length.

Early Carentan: The earliest variety of all. Especially adapted for forcing in hot beds and cold frames. The tops of this early forcing carrot are very small and seed may be sown thinner than other varieties. The roots are of medium size, slender, with remarkably small tops; handsome, dense orange and coreless. They are usually ¾ to 1 inch long, but often grow considerably longer.

Early Scarlet Horn: One of the most popular varieties grown. Color deep orange; flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor; tops small; has a short, stump-shaped root. Grows well in small soil. One of the best for forcing outdoors and for table use.

White Belgian: Grows one-third out of the ground; root white, green above ground, with small top. It grows to a large size, making a very heavy yield. Grown exclusively for stock feeding.

Yellow Belgian: Same as White Belgian except color is yellow.

Chicory

CULTURE: Chicory is grown quite largely for the large, thick roots, which are dried, roasted and ground as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. The leaves are also much used as a salad during the early spring months. To secure large, smooth roots, the soil should be light, rich, and deeply worked, and the plants should be thinned out to 6 inches apart in the row.

Common use. The culture and demand, however, are limited.

Witloof Chicory (“French Endive”): This European delicacy has in the past few years, sold at about 2½ to 6 inches apart, being used in nearly all of the best American hotels and restaurants. It is easy of cultivation, and should be grown by every gardener. Sow in May and June in rows 4 inches apart. After they are well started, thin or transplant to 6 or 8 inches apart and treat as endive. Late in summer or fall it should be gradually banked over to prevent it from setting like celery. Where the winters are severe the roots may be taken up in November, cut off tops to about ¼ inch from neck and shorten lower ends to a uniform length of 8 to 10 inches. Prepare a trench 15 to 18 inches deep and place roots upright ¼ inches apart in fill in level with good light soil. Any portion may be forced by covering with manure. In four or five weeks the heads should be ready for use. The blanched head is the edible portion, and is generally eaten in a salad.

CAULIFLOWER

For Cauliflower Seeds, Cauliflower Plants and Cauliflower Information We Are Headquarters

CULTURE: Cauliflower can be grown in the Mountains and cool climate districts from early May to October, and in moist soil, to which it is especially adapted. For early planting sow the seeds in hotbeds during January and February, as the same as cabbage plants are grown. Postpaid: 5c; oz., 10¢; ¼-lb., $1.00; ½-lb., $3.50; 1-lb., $7.50.

Yellow Belgian

Every purchaser likes to know just what their seeds will cost them delivered, if you will send us the weights of the various quantities desired, we will gladly quote you special delivered prices. Write today giving full particulars.
Early Snowball Cauliflower

y plants, grow tall and spindling. Such plants are worthless, and invariably shoot and sprangle out without heading. A good stocky plant from 4 to 6 inches tall is best. We have set smaller plants with good results. We would prefer them smaller rather than larger. Cauliflower is a rank grower, and requires more space than cabbage. We set our plants in rows 2½ feet apart and 15 inches apart in the rows; setting our early plants about the first of April and our late plants the latter part of June. After plants are set in the field cultivate same as cabbage, the more often and

Cauliflower is particularly a cool weather crop. Our cool nights and irrigating system are ideal for its growth, and enables us to produce a fine quality of flowers at a season of the year when it is too hot to produce it in other sections of the country. The Southern and Eastern demand has increased until now we are shipping hundreds of cars annually. When our growers more thoroughly understand the characteristics of the plant, the best varieties to grow, the best methods of culture and the proper way to prepare and pack it for shipment so it will carry in good condition to the various market centers of the country—shipments will soon equal, if not surpass, that of celery from this territory, as no state in the Union has yet produced cauliflower equal to that grown in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain Districts. We are the largest growers and shippers of cauliflower between New York and California, and if there is one vegetable that we are more interested in and like better than another, it is cauliflower. We like to grow it, we like to ship it, and we like to eat it. And what we say here about cauliflower is from actual experience and not from books or hearsay. Cauliflower is an interesting crop to grow. When properly understood and handled it is an easy and comparatively inexpensive and profitable crop to grow. It requires close attention at the proper time; to let it get too dry or go too long without tying will greatly injure or perhaps totally destroy the crop in a few days. To those contemplating growing, will say unless you are situated so you can give it attention at the proper time, don't attempt to grow it, as it will be a waste of time and energy. On another page we show one of our Cradle crates packed ready for shipment, except we have left the top off to show just how it is packed. This is the most popular crate for shipping it—contains 12 heads of cauliflower packed four heads in a row, the first row is packed in the center of the crate, with the heads down, and the outer two rows with the heads up. By using this crate there is no danger of the flowers heating or bruising during shipping, and as it contains only 12 heads any dealer, even the smallest grocer, can use at least a crate at a time, relieving the dealer from having to break crates to accommodate their customers, and when once broken the buyer will insist on selecting only the best heads, leaving the poorer ones to be sold at a loss.

The growing of cauliflower seed requires more care and is subject to more failures than that of any other vegetable, and on that account is the highest priced of any vegetable seed grown. We do not handle American grown Cauliflower Seed, as conditions in America do not seem conducive to the proper production of it. We have our Seed grown for us under contract in Denmark by the Cauliflower specialist who propagated and introduced Henderson's Famous Snowball and our Self-Protecting Snowball, the two most famous and best strains on the market today. Therefore, the seeds we are offering are the purest and best that have yet been introduced, and the same that we plant on our Seed and Vegetable Farm, where we grow carloads of it annually. If you want the best seeds of the best strain of cauliflower yet introduced, something true to name, type and description, and something you can depend upon, send us your order and you will get it.

Henderson's Strain of Snowball

thorough the cultivation the better the crop will be. Cauliflower requires a good deal of water, especially when heading. The plants should be kept constantly growing, as the crop may be injured if the growth is checked any time before maturity. When it begins to head, watch the stalks closely and when a head develops to about the size of a 1½ dollar draw the leaves over the head and tie them together to protect the head from the sun and light and make it white and solid. It matures very rapidly after it begins to head, and is usually ready to cut in 6 to 8 days after being tied.

THE EARLY SNOWBALL and DWARF ERFURT are practically the same. The seeds are grown by different growers, one calling his the Early Snowball and the others the Dwarf Erfurt. Were you to plant the two side by side you could not distinguish any difference. HENDERSON'S STRAIN

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE OF BACK COVER
OF SNOWBALL is an improved strain of the Early Snowball and Erfurt, and is the earliest, surest, and, we believe, heaviest yielder of any strain on the market today, and the one we recommend for early planting. THE IMPROVED SELF-PROTECTING SNOWBALL is a cross between Henderson's strain of Snowball and Danish Dry Weather, combining the good qualities of both. The heads are large, white, compact, like the Henderson strain. The foliage is heavier, leaves longer, growing in a whorl over the head, protecting it from the sun and light and frost, without tying as is necessary with the other strains, and is a little longer maturing. This is decidedly the best strain for late planting. The Danish Dry Weather is a late, vigorous variety, growing very large, solid heads, and is very popular in certain localities. The Danish Perfection is a new extra early strain, resembling our Improved Self-Protecting Snowball, in heavy foliage and self-protecting qualities. It is also noted for unusual evenness in heading, enabling the grower to cut most of the crop at the first cutting.

**Snowball (Henderson's Strain)**

This superior strain of cauliflower seed is grown for us by a Danish cauliflower specialist of Denmark, who grows for Peter Henderson & Co., Henderson's famous strain of Snowball cauliflower seed. We have sold the seed of this special strain for a number of years and have received only praise and commendation from its users, who claim it grows the finest, whitest, most compact and perfect flower they ever saw produced from any strain or variety of cauliflower. This strain is so well known to gardeners that it is almost a waste of time to attempt to describe it. Its superiority lies in its close growing, compact habits, causing it to invariably form a perfect, solid, white head, under conditions where other strains would fail. It is not only the very best early variety grown, but its heat-resisting qualities and sureness to head have made it a very popular variety for late planting. If you have ever grown this special strain you will want to grow it again, and we feel more than fortunate in being able to supply you with exactly the same strain and quality of seed you would receive from Henderson, were you to order from him. If the seed you have been planting has not been entirely satisfactory, give us an order for some of this superb strain. You will be more than satisfied with results. A trial will make you a permanent customer. **Postpaid**: Pkt., 25c; 1/2-oz., 75c; oz., $2.75; 1/2-lb., $10.00; 1 lb., $35.00.

**Early Snowball** This type seems especially adapted to our climate and soil. Suitable for either early or late planting. Under favorable conditions nearly every plant will make a fine, solid head of good size. The seed we are offering of this variety was imported by us direct from Denmark. We have grown this variety on our farm for several years, often harvesting 25,000 pounds per acre of exceptionally fine stock. **Postpaid**: Pkt., 25c; 1/2-oz., 75c; oz., $2.50; 1/2-lb., $9.00; 1 lb., $17.50; 2 lb., $30.00.
strain, and in addition thereto has a heavier foliage, longer leaves, that stand up perfectly straight, and so close together and so crowded that the inner leaves are unable to grow out thereby forcing them to grow in a whorl over the head, covering it in a natural way, shutting out the sun and light, making it self-protecting (or self-bleaching). This strain we have called Self-Protecting Snowball, as that is really what it is. It is simply Henderson's strain improved, so that it protects itself naturally, which is quite an object in saving to the grower. We have grown this strain exclusively on our vegetable farm for our late cauliflower. We have found this strain suitable for early or late planting, of very hard growth, a sure header, forming large, white, compact heads that could not be distinguished from its parent stock—Henderson's Snowball. We consider this the best and most perfect cauliflower on the market today, and, being self-protecting, is decidedly the best and least expensive to harvest. We can cheerfully recommend it to those wanting the best that has yet been produced. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ¼-oz., 75c; oz., $2.75; ¼-lb., $10.00; ½-lb., $18.00; lb., $35.00.

**Dwarf Erfurt**

An early market variety; very productive, with large, white, compact heads of good quality. Some prefer it to early Snowball, as it is remarkable for its reliability in heading. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ¼-oz., 75c; oz., $2.50; ¼-lb., $9.00; ½-lb., $17.50; lb., $30.00.

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**Cress**

One ounce to 100 feet of row.

**Fine Triple Curl**

A well-known pungent salad. Can be used alone or with lettuce. Should be thickly sown at frequent intervals to keep up succession, as it soon needs. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

**Watercress**

Highly esteemed as a salad; also for garnishing purposes. Watercress grows best in a very moist soil, or on the edge of shallow running streams. Sow the seed thinly in shallow drills in moist ground. When the seedling is crowded, transplant the young plants to the borders of the stream, or moist land, where it is to grow. The plants will spread rapidly and soon afford a good supply for cutting, and can be cut repeatedly throughout the season. Postpaid: Pkt., 20c; ¼-oz., 35c; oz., 65c; ¼-lb., $2.00; lb., $7.00.

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**Corn Salad**

This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce. It is also cooked like spinach. Sow the seed on the approach of cool, moist weather in the fall to produce leaves for winter and early spring use. Mulch with straw to protect from cold. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., $2.25.

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**Kohl-Rabi**

Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

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**Danish Perfection Cauliflower**

This new strain was introduced about 5 years ago by a cauliflower specialist of Denmark. It possesses all the good qualities of the best Early Snowball strains. The leaves are longer than the Snowball varieties, and enfold closely over the heads, giving a particularly attractive appearance when displayed for sale. The inner leaves almost cover the snow white heads, bleaching them nicely, thus avoiding the necessity of early tying up the leaves, as is necessary with the other early sorts. Another noted trait of distinction is its uniformity in maturing, enabling the grower to harvest practically all at the crop at one cutting. The heads are large, solid and extremely early, being the earliest of the Snowball types; and is recommended for early planting and marketing. During the past 3 or 4 years we have had numerous calls for this strain, but refrained from featuring it until we could try it out on our farm. We have grown it for two years now and find it possesses all the good qualities claimed for it by the originator. It is very similar to our Improved Snowball, possibly a little earlier in maturing, and we can recommend it to those wanting an extra early, hardy, heavy yielding sort. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ¼-oz., 75c; oz., $2.75; ¼-lb., $10.00; ½-lb., $18.00.

**Danish Dry Weather**

This is a fine, large, heavy variety that matures later than the early sorts of Erfurt. It is especially adapted for growing in dry localities on account of its large leaves, which furnish a great protection for the heads. The ideal variety for the dry farmer or parties having scarcity of water. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ¼-oz., 75c; oz., $2.75; ¼-lb., $10.00; ½-lb., $18.00; lb., $35.00.

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**CULTURE**

The edible part is the bulb, which grows on a stalk a few inches above the ground. Sow seeds in rows 16 to 18 inches apart, and when thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. First sowing may be made as soon as ground can be worked in spring, and successive ones repeated later.

**EARLY WHITE VIENNA**

Flesh white and tender. A standard sort for market and table use. Good for forcing. This variety has a very short top, and forms the bulb quickly, thus making it a particularly desirable sort on account of its earliness. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.
CELEERY

One ounce of seed will produce 15,000 plants.

For Celery Seed, Celery Plants and Celery Information We Are Headquarters

CULTURE Golden Self-Blanching seed should be sown in hot beds about the 1st of March, covering the seed very lightly. We have had splendid success by marking off the beds in rows with the tines of a pitchfork, sowing the seeds in rows made by the tines, and instead of covering with dirt, wet an old gunny'sack and spread it over the bed. Keep this sack damp until the seed sprouts begins to grow through the sack; then remove the sack, at the same time as soon as the plants are strong enough to stand the sun on them. Keep the seed bed moist, giving it plenty of air. Keep the tops of the plants sheared off, which will cause them to grow stockier with better roots. The plants should be ready for planting in the field by May 10th or 15th, and all should be out by June 15th. When ready for the field, set the plants in double rows 3 or 4 feet apart, and about 8 inches apart in the rows. Care should be taken to press the soil firmly around the roots of the plants. If the roots are very long they should be trimmed off to about 3 inches in length. This will facilitate handling them, and cause the plants to be set in the ground in much better condition. Keep the soil well stirred between the rows and around the plants. A good rule is to plow or work the ground every time it is watered. Great care should be used in watering, or the ground will sour and cause the celery to blight or rust. Celery requires water often, but not a great deal at a time. It should be planted on ground with sufficient fall to permit the water running off quickly. When about ready to harvest, it may be blanched with boards or dirt, boards being preferable in warm weather, and dirt in cool weather. When desired for winter use, it should not be blanched in the field, as it will bleach sufficiently in the cellar, or pit, after being put away.

Giant Pascal seed should be sown from the 1st to 15th of April in hot beds, same as the Golden Self-Blanching. Plants should be set in the field from June 10th to July 1st, in single rows, about 8 inches apart in the row, cultivating same as the Golden Self-Blanching. Keep the seed bed moist, giving it plenty of air.

No vegetable has grown in demand and popularity so rapidly as has Colorado-grown Golden Self-Blanching Celery. It is one of the most profitable vegetable crop that our gardeners grow. A few years ago it was shipped only in mixed car lots; now there are hundreds of cars shipped annually. The Golden Self-Blanching and Giant Pascal are the principal varieties grown here. The Golden Self-Blanching is especially adapted for summer and fall, and the Giant Pascal for winter use. Golden Self-Blanching is most largely grown; seems especially adapted to our altitude, climate and soil, and comes in at a season of the year when other sections are out. Our proximity to the mountains, and cool nights, enable us to grow a superior quality of this variety. It stands shipping and storing well, hundreds of cars being shipped to Southern and Eastern markets, where it commands a premium over that grown in lower, warmer sections.

Giant Pascal is our best winter variety, it being grown exclusively for the local trade, as it is too tender and crisp to stand shipping any distance.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery This is the best celeriac for main crop, and is the most popular with growers. The roots are large, almost globe shaped, smooth, and with only a few roots at the bottom. The flavor and quality are excellent. After the roots have attained a diamater of 2 inches or over they are fit for use. To keep through the winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar, or leave out of doors, and cover with earth and straw like beets and carrots. Culture the same as celery. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 25¢; 1/4-lb., 75¢; lb., $2.50.

Golden Self-Blanching This variety should be planted for marketing during summer and early fall. It is by far the most profitable variety of celery for this locality, as it is self-blanching, and harvested before cold weather. There is no vegetable crop grown where the crop depends so much upon the quality of the seed. The best and only dependable seeds of this variety are grown in France. Several attempts have been made to grow them in California, with unsatisfactory results, as the plants either go to seed or become soft before maturing. Our seeds were grown in France by...
Giant Pascal

This is by far the best variety for late fall and winter. In fact, it is the only late variety that has succeeded here. Its crisp, delicious flavor has made it a favorite with the local trade. Every home garden should grow enough for home use. Our seeds of this variety are blanching grown by Vilmorin - Andrieux & Co., the world famed celery specialists. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

White Plume

A handsome, very early variety, much in demand as a market sort on account of its attractive appearance, and requiring a very short time for blanching. This variety has met with but little success in the vicinity of Denver, but is quite popular in the vicinity of Pueblo, Canon City, Florence and the warmer climates. Seed from the same French specialists as the Golden Self-Blanching and Giant Pascal. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.10; ½-lb., $2.00; lb., $3.50.

Chervil

Curled

Greatly superior to the old plain variety, being earlier, more handsome, and having fully as fine a fragrance and flavor, it is used for garnishing and flavoring dishes of meats and vegetables. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Chives

A small, hardy, perennial plant, resembling the onion in appearance, and growing in clusters. They are grown for the young leaves, which are produced freely from early spring until late fall, and give a mild onion flavor to meats, salads and various dishes. The tops appear early in the spring and can be cut off close to the ground when needed. They can also be grown in pots in a sunny window during the winter. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Per bunch, sprouted, 25c each; 2 for 45c. By express at purchaser's expense: 20c each; per dozen, $1.50.

Bird Seed

Recleaned Canary Seed .................. 30c per lb.
Recleaned Hemp Seed .................. 30c per lb.
Recleaned Bird Rape .................. 30c per lb.
Recleaned Mixed Seed .................. 30c per lb.
Mammoth Russian Sunflower .......... 30c per lb.

If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., the world famed celery specialists. The seeds come in their sealed packages, which itself is a guarantee of purity and excellence. We use these seeds exclusively on our farm, and know there are none better. Every lot of seed of this variety that comes into our house is thoroughly tested by us on our Seed and Vegetable Farm before sending out, and we know it is true to name and description and first-class in every respect. Postpaid: Pkt., 20c; ¼-oz., 35c; oz., $1.00; ¼-lb., $3.50; ½-lb., $6.50; lb., $12.00.

FOR ROSES SEE PAGE 88
CUCUMBERS

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills; 3 pounds an acre

CULTURE Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Earliness is one of the prime requisites of cucumber growing, and no grower of importance, whether for home or commercial use, can afford to plant any but hardy, quick-growing, Colorado-grown seed. Plant as soon as danger of frost has passed, in rows 4 feet apart and about 18 inches apart in the row. If the ground is not good and rich, prepare the hills by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil. Plant the seed about 1 inch deep and 10 to 12 seeds to the hill. When all danger from frost and insect attack is over, thin to 3 or 4 plants to the hill. Do not allow any fruit to ripen as it will cause them to stop bearing.

Cucumbers are one of the vegetables usually found in every home and commercial garden. They are of easy cultivation and can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few yards of reasonably good soil that is exposed to the sun. Every family should be supplied from its own garden, as the fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines, than if it is more or less wilted when found on the market. It is estimated that at least 75 per cent of the cucumber seed produced in the United States are grown in Colorado; Rocky Ford being the center of the cucumber seed district. Every ounce of cucumber seed we have in stock was grown at or near Rocky Ford; therefore, all of it is accelerated to the west and adapted to western condition. Early maturing cucumbers like most other early vegetables do not produce as large or as many fruits as the main and later crop varieties.

EARLIEST OF ALL is just what its name implies. The earliest of the white spine and slicing varieties and the hardest and most prolific of the early maturing; fruits 6 to 7 inches long; very dark green with pale green stripes about one-third way from the blossom end; straight, square ended. One of the best of the White Spine family. Early Russian is another very early small fruited variety grown very largely in the mountains and short-season districts. Fruits 3 to 5 inches long. An excellent combination slicing and pickling variety. Early Frame or Short Green is another extra early cucumber producing deep green fruits slightly tapering at each end. A favorite home garden variety for both slicing and pickling. Thornburn's Everbearing seems especially adapted to the mountains and cool districts. The fruits are from 4 to 5 inches in length with a rich, dark green color, and if kept closely gathered, vines will continue to bear profusely until killed by frost. Early Fortune, Cool and Crisp and Klondike are all of the White Spine family and very similar in every way. All these white green fruits from 7 to 8 inches long, very mealy, solid, good slicers and splendid shippers.

The Early Fortune is perhaps the most popular with growers for long-distance shipping. Klondike with market gardener, and Cool and Crisp for the home garden. Arlington White Spine is similar to the Early Fortune, Klondike, Cool and Crisp, and is the earliest and most productive of the White Spine family; fruits 7 to 8 inches long, rounded at both ends and of a bright green color. The favorite home garden and pickling variety. The Fordhook Famous, Improved Long Green and the Long Evergreen White Spine are mid-season varieties and produce the largest and best fruits of the cucumber family. Fruits often 12 to 14 inches long and of best quality. Fordhook Famous leads in popularity, Long Green second, and Extra Long Green White Spine next, on account of their size and productiveness all are popular both for hot-house and outdoor planting. Davis Perfect is the most popular and largely grown variety in the West. It is early, good size and color; producing fruits grown outdoors that cannot be distinguished from hot-house grown stock. Boston Pickling, Chicago Pickling and Snow's Pickling are all three strictly pickling varieties and are so nearly alike that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. They are all very hardy and productive. Just right for pickling. The Japanese Climbing is grown more as an ornament, but produces nice long green fruits of good flavors. Lemon Cucumber is a novelty, in shape and color it resembles a lemon, but has a distinct flavor.
superior to and not found in any other cucumber. Can be eaten out of the hand as an apple without fear of harmful results.

**Earliest of All**

As an extra early White Spine cucumber, it has no equal. Fruits are perfectly shaped, 6 to 7 inches long, very dark green, square ended with lighter stripes running from blossom end. It is smooth, tender and crisp. Vines hardy, robust and free from disease. Market gardeners and large growers who value earliness will find Earliest of All a most profitable cucumber. Ready for use in 55 to 60 days. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

**Fordhook Famous**

The largest of the White Spine family. Produces handsome long White Spine cucumbers, perfectly smooth. Very dark green straight fruit, often measuring 12 to 14 inches long, thick and tapering to both ends. Fruits are large, full of flesh with but few seeds. Ready for use in 55 to 70 days from planting. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

**Extra Long Evergreen White Spine**

A very fine strain bearing long green fruit, often measuring 12 to 14 inches in length, smooth, round, always straight and never turns yellow. The flesh is white, firm, unusually thick with small seeded cavity. Color dark rich green. Vines are of vigorous growth, with large, heavy foliage; thus resisting attacks of insects and ready for market in 70 days from planting. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

**Arlington White Spine**

The earliest and most productive of the White Spine type. Fruits 7 to 10 inches long, rich green color throughout its entire length. Very straight and symmetrical, round at both ends with a very slight tapering at blossom end. Flesh white, crisp and solid, with but few seeds. Ready for table use in 60 to 65 days. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

**Early Russian**

The earliest variety; fruits are small, about 3 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter. Plants produce fruit of excellent quality. Ready for use in 50 to 55 days. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

**Klondike**

A medium early cucumber of the White Spine family. Fruits 7 to 8 inches long, dark green color, uniform size and shape. The dark green color is retained longer and affected less by the hot sun than any other variety. Its uniform size, shape, color and wonderful keeping qualities place it a decided favorite with market gardeners. Ready for use in 60 days. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

**Cool and Crisp**

A strain of White Spine similar to the Arlington but larger. Fruits 7 to 9 inches long, cylindrical, slightly tapering with dark green skin, crisp with small black spines. Fine for slicing and pickling. The home-garden favorite. Ready for use in 60 days. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

**Early Frame or Short Green**

A very productive variety; plants strong and vigorous; fruits medium in size and earliness, straight and smaller at the ends than in the middle; bright green color, crisp and tender; an excellent cucumber for slicing or pickles. Ready for use in 55 to 60 days. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

**Improved Long Green**

Is a standard main crop variety. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are very long to 15 inches when mature. They are uniformly slender and of a beautiful dark green color. The large warts and spines are well distributed over the entire surface of the fruit instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. It is a standard variety for slicing and is very largely used for pickles. This is probably the most extensively used cucumber for the home garden and market. Ready for use in 70 days. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

**Thorburn’s Everbearing**

This is not only an extra early variety, but very prolific. The fruits are 4 to 8 inches long with a rich dark green color, and if kept closely gathered will continue bearing in great quantities until killed by frost. Owing to its great productiveness and size is excellent for pickles. Ready for use in 60 to 65 days. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

**Boston Pickling**

This is a very prolific and exceedingly popular variety. The fruits are short, smooth, bright green and of excellent quality. For producing medium sized pickles this variety is highly esteemed. Ready for use in 50 days. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

**Snow’s Pickling Cucumber**

An early maturing, very small, dark green cucumber; symmetrical square ended and very popular with growers wanting an ideal pickle. Ready for use in 50 days. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.
The Imperial A perfect type of the Fordhook. Famous, only sold under another name. Ready for use in 65 to 70 days.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; 1/2-lb., 75c; 1 lb., $1.25.

Livingston Emerald This is strictly an evergreen cucumber. The plants are vigorous and fruits set on early. The fruits are long, straight and slender, almost spineless. Color is a rich, dark, glossy green. As a slicer the flesh is perfectly crisp and tender and the flavor most pleasing. Retains its rich green color from time of setting until full maturity. Suitable for pickling at any stage. It is not excelled for beauty in color, slicing and pickling qualities. An excellent shipper. Ready for use in 60 days.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; 1/2-lb., 75c; 1 lb., $1.25.

Chicago Pickling A very productive variety, combining all the qualities desired by those who grow cucumbers for commercial pickles. Fruits are of uniform size and good color; used extensively by most of the large pickling houses. Ready for market in 55 days.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; 1/2-lb., 75c; 1 lb., $1.25.

Early Fortune The finest type of the White Spine yet produced. Early, very productive and disease resistant. Fruits 8 to 9 inches long, slightly tapering. Flesh white, very firm and crisp, with but few seeds. Color rich dark green, which does not fade when shipped long distance. A great favorite with growers for long-distance shipping. Ready for table use in 60 days.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; 1/2-lb., 75c; 1 lb., $1.25.

Japanese Climbing A distinct, useful and ornamental variety for growing on a trellis, wire or other support. The fruits are 10 to 12 inches long, of a dark green color; flesh pure white and tender; especially good for slicing and salads; a great drouth resister. Ready for table use in 65 to 70 days.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; 1/2-lb., 75c; 1 lb., $1.25.

Lemon Cucumber This dainty little cucumber resembles a lemon, both in form and color, having a distinctive flavor superior to and not found in any other cucumber. The crispness, tenderness and sweetness are all that could be desired. It has a thin skin and can be eaten without fear of harmful results that some experience from eating cucumbers. Ready for table use in 65 to 70 days.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4-lb., 50c; 1/2-lb., 80c; 1 lb., $1.50.

West India Gherkin A small fruited variety; very prolific and used only for pickling. Fruits are thick and rounded in shape, ranging from 2 to 3 inches long and covered with sharp spines.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4-lb., 50c; 1/2-lb., 90c; 1 lb., $1.75.

Davis' Perfect A carefully selected strain of extra early White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, 10 to 12 inches long, splendid quality and fine color; almost spineless one-third of its length from the stem. Most important of all is it does not lose its dark, rich color when grown out of doors. The shape is ideal, and by using this variety gardeners can produce outdoor cucumbers that will sell on the market for hot-house forcing varieties. Ready for market in 60 days.
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 50c; 1/2-lb., 80c; 1 lb., $1.50.
Sweet Corn

Cultivation

Sweet corn should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger from frost is past. Usually it cannot be safely planted in this altitude much before the first of May. The small, early varieties may be planted in the garden in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart in hills 15 to 18 inches high, thinning to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill. The larger and later varieties require more room, and may be planted 2 to 3 feet apart in hills 2 to 2½ feet high, thinning to 3 to 4 stalks in the hill. Corn thrives best on warm, rich soil, and succeeds only when given frequent but shallow cultivation. For a continuous supply, begin planting as early as the season will permit, and plant every 2 days or until done.

Sweet corn is perhaps the largest, easiest and most generally grown of any of the garden crops. By planting the early extra varieties early in the season, following them with second early and late varieties, a continuous supply of corn may be had from early until the first killing frost of the year. The variety best suited to your taste, soil and climatic conditions is the best for you, and as these vary we cannot here recommend the varieties best suited to you. We handle all of the standard varieties, and will try and describe such that even an amateur can easily select the varieties of the very best second and third qualities, the most of which are in Colorado; therefore, it is hardly and acclimated to Western conditions, and is the best for Western Growers, and equally as good for the South and East, as it is all vigorous and of strong vitality. If you have never tried our Western grown seed, try it this season. You will be more than pleased with it.

Adams Extra Early is the earliest of all, but is not a Sugar corn. Is ready for table use in 6 to 7 weeks after planting. Peep O'Day is the earliest of the Sweet varieties. Stalk's Dwarf with small ears of white extra tenderer's corn, maturing in 60 to 70 days after planting. Golden Bantam is the decided favorite of the early varieties, more than double the yield of any other variety. It is early, hardy, prolific, sweet, and when once used no other variety will be accepted as a substitute. White Cob is an improved type of White Cob Cory. Ears are large and ripen earlier. One of the very best of the large, early maturing varieties. Early Mayflower is a new and very popular variety, maturing about the same time as Mammoth Cory; ears about 7 inches long filled with large, sweet kernels. Early Evergreen is an improved strain of Stowell's Evergreen. It is earlier, ears not quite so large with very deep, pure white, tender kernels. White Evergreen is an improvement on Early Evergreen. Grains pure white, tender, after being canned, making it the popular canning variety. Bantam Evergreen is a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. It retains the golden color and sweetness of Golden Bantam, and the large ears and broad, tender grains of Stowell's. It is a little earlier maturing than Stowell's and later than Golden Bantam. An ideal corn for the market gardener. Golden Cream is a cross between Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman. In appearance like the Gentleman, with narrow pointed or shoe peg shaped kernels, cream colored when ready for eating, turning to a golden yellow when the very best of the home varieties. Early Minnesota is an old standard home garden favorite with very broad, sweet, tender kernels. A popular drying sort. Howling Mob is a cross between the best of the same sort, or home use. Matures 5 to 7 days later than White Cob Cory. Grows to a height of 4½ to 5 feet, producing two fine ears to the stalk. The ears are 7 to 9 inches long, with 12 or 14 rows of white corn. The husk is heavy and extending from the ear protects the grains from worms. A very fine main crop variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 10 lbs., $2.00.

Stell Kinkade, 3012 W. Plce's Peak Ave., Colorado Springs—[A long address with many X marks, indicating a large number of details and possibly an inquiry or complaint about something.]

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 67-70
Extra Early Adams

Very early and hardy. It is not a sugar corn, but is grown for early use. Ears short, kernels white. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb. 15¢; lb. 25¢; 10 lbs. $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb. 15¢; lb. 20¢; 10 lbs. $1.50.

Golden Bantam

This is the most popular and largely grown variety of Sweet Corn on the market. For sweetness and richness of flavor it has no equal. It is a hardy, early maturing variety of dwarf growth, and can therefore be planted closer than other sorts and thus a longer range of season. The cob is small, but fills out nicely with large, deep, cream colored kernels, which turn to a beautiful golden yellow when entirely ripe. Because of its extreme hardness and ability to withstand unfavorable weather, it can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn, consequently producing the earliest supply of ears for early table use. It is especially adapted for planting in high altitudes and short seasons where other kinds would not mature on account of cold nights and early frosts. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb. 20¢; lb. 30¢; 10 lbs. $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb. 15¢; lb. 25¢; 10 lbs. $2.00.

Stowell's Evergreen

This is the old standard main crop variety. Much used for the home garden. This corn is distinguished by the large ears of long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor, and its long keeping qualities. Noted for its sweetness, productiveness and size. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb. 20¢; lb. 30¢; 10 lbs. $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb. 15¢; lb. 25¢; 10 lbs. $2.00.

Early Evergreen

This is an improvement over Stowell's Evergreen. It is earlier and produces almost as large ears. Grains are pure white, very deep, tender and sweet. A good variety for second early or main crop. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb. 20¢; lb. 30¢; 10 lbs. $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb. 15¢; lb. 25¢; 10 lbs. $2.00.

Black Mexican

This variety has for a number of years had the reputation of being the sweetest of all sweet corn. When cooked the ear is white, with a blue tinge toward the base of the kernel. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. For family use it is considered by many the most desirable of many of the late sorts. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb. 20¢; lb. 30¢; 10 lbs. $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb. 15¢; lb. 25¢; 10 lbs. $2.00.

Every purchaser likes to know just what their seeds will cost them delivered. If you will send us a list of the varieties and quantities desired, we will gladly quote you special delivered prices. Write today giving full particulars.
Early Mayflower
Corn is slightly earlier than Golden Bantam, but not so well known. In size and shape of ear it is very similar to Mammoth White Cory, but is much sweeter, and about a week earlier. The stalks are about 4 feet high, but the ears are exceptionally long and well filled for such an early corn. The ears average about 7 inches in length and grow very close to the stalk. The grains are tender and sweet, and the eating quality excellent. This corn resembles the Golden Bantam so closely in size, quality and earliness that it should be called the White Bantam. It comes highly recommended to us, and can be recommended to those wanting the Golden Bantam qualities in an early corn. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-lb, 20c; lb, 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Bantam Evergreen
This new variety is a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, the two most popular varieties grown. It has the beautiful golden color and sweetness of the Golden Bantam and the large ears and broad, deep, tender grains of Stowell's. It is a little later than Golden Bantam and earlier than Stowell's. Just the combination most desirable for the market gardener, and wherever grown has proven a decided favorite, and when sold to a customer is called for again. If you want the best all-purpose Sweet Corn, try Bantam Evergreen. Our seed of this variety was grown for us right here in Colorado, and is thoroughly acclimated to the West and arid conditions. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-lb., 20c; lb, 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-lb., 15c; lb, 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

White Cob Cory
A standard early variety. Stalks about 4 1/2 feet high, bearing 2 or 3 ears, which are 6 to 7 inches long, 8-rowed, and with large, but very sweet and tender grains. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-lb, 20c; lb, 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-lb., 15c; lb, 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Early Minnesota
An old and popular variety. One of the best early sorts for market and private garden. Stalks about 6 feet high, 8-rowed kernels, very broad, sweet and tender; not shrinking much in drying. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-lb., 20c; lb, 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/2-lb., 15c; lb, 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Herbs

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<td>Sweet Marjoram</td>
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<td>Thyme</td>
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Cecil Thompson, Ontario, Oregon—I bought 19 bulbs of the Gladioli variety last spring; 17 of these grew. The other two rotted before sprouting. These two were the May white and the Mayflower. But with consideration these bulbs did very well. All Gladioli here didn't do well this year, but your bulbs even ran beyond my hopes, for when I dug them up there were three with just one bulb, seven with two bulbs, two with four bulbs and one with five. The rest had three bulbs. Others we had from other places didn't even have two or three bulbs.

For Roses see page 88

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CULTURE Lettuce is a hardy plant and will stand without apparent injury a low degree of temperature. Under this condition, however, the growth of the plant stops. Therefore, a moderate temperature is desirable while the plant is growing. Lettuce stands cold much better than heat, making it impossible to produce lettuce of good quality during the hot summer months, in the hot, dry sections of the country. When the weather is very hot and dry the plants will go to seed instead of heading. Lettuce requires considerable soil moisture throughout its entire growing period, making irrigation necessary except during rainy seasons. It is, however, easily ruined by an excess of water, which often causes stem rot on the plants. A rich, light, loamy soil and a quick unchecked growth are essential to the successful growth of lettuce. It should never be planted on poor, thin soils, for although the plants will grow, the heads will be small and leaves tough. If the soil is poor it should be made rich by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. For winter sow under glass in hotbeds or hot houses from November to February and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding; keep a moderate heat, giving plenty of light and air. As soon as the ground can be satisfactorily worked, sow in drills 15 to 20 inches apart, thin the plants 8 to 15 inches apart in the row. The small headed varieties can be successfully grown 8 to 10 inches apart, while such varieties as New York or Iceberg should be planted at least 15 inches apart. Where irrigation is necessary the irrigating furrows should be made first and the seed sown or plants set on each side of the furrow; the water should be confined to the irrigating furrow and not permitted to flow over the plants and cover them up. It will be found much more satisfactory to use a small stream of water, allowing it to run between the rows slowly, thoroughly soaking into them, than a larger stream flowing more rapidly. The number of irrigations required can only be determined by the condition of the soil and plants. It is sometimes necessary to irrigate every week throughout the season, while under other conditions, one or two irrigations would be sufficient. There should always be an adequate amount of moisture in the soil, from the time the plant commences to head until it matures, as the character and size of the head depends to a great extent upon the amount of soil moisture present.

It is often difficult, especially during hot, dry weather, to secure a satisfactory stand, either when planting directly in the field or when sowing in the seed beds. Aside from the climatic influences, and germinating power of the seed, over-irrigation or insufficient moisture are often responsible for the condition. To control this trouble the grower should determine the cause and remedy if possible. Stem rot is a common disease, more prevalent on heavy soils where the drainage is poor. It is a fungus disease which thrives best under excessive moisture conditions. Good drainage is the best remedy. Severe losses are sometimes occasioned by sunburn, especially in the crop maturing during late spring or early summer. This is characterized by a blackening of the edges of the leaves inside the heads. The cause is usually a period of excessive hot weather from the time the plants are half grown until matured. It is often impossible to know that this condition exists without cutting into the head. If the weather is very hot and dry frequent irrigations should be applied.

Failure to Produce Solid Heads is caused either by poor quality of seed, an insufficient supply of moisture or unfavorable climatic conditions, such as excessive hot weather while the plants are maturing. This may be largely overcome by using only well-selected seed and applying sufficient moisture at the time the heads are maturing. During the late spring or early summer when the weather is hot the crop should be harvested immediately after the heads mature. During warm weather the lettuce should be cut early in the morning, but never when the heads are wet, as in that condition they will heat and quickly rot. The time required to produce a crop of lettuce varies with the season, the character of the soil and the care. The leaf or loose
Head of Cabbage Varieties

**Prize Head** A large clustering lettuce, most excellent for home garden, and the most easily grown variety in cultivation. It forms a large, tender, crisp, loose head. With bright green crimped leaves, tinged with brownish red, of superior flavor, long remaining sweet, and slow to run to seed. It is very attractive, well adapted to open-air culture, being quite hardy.

**May King** Its solid, round, medium sized heads will bear shipping better than most varieties. For canning, pickling, or under glass, it is unequalled. It is hardy, as well as very early, and is a quick grower. Leaves are bright green, the outer leaves slightly tinged with brown, inner a bright yellow. Flavor is rich and buttery.

**California Cream Butter** A fine, large, heading variety, with a rich buttery flavor; tender, sweet and crisp. A popular market variety, medium early. The heads are very broad, often measuring 8 inches across, and continue to grow for some time after they are ready for use, and very slow to go to seed.
New York Wonderful or Los Angeles Market

This lettuce is fast superseding Big Boston, especially for late planting, as it grows so much larger, and is the leading fall and winter lettuce on all the markets. Our gardeners are just beginning to understand and appreciate its qualities and characteristics. It is the largest, most attractive, and best lettuce on the market today, and we can highly recommend it to those desiring the best yet introduced. This is the mammoth head lettuce that is grown so largely in California, and shipped to all important markets of the country, where it commands a premium over any other lettuce grown. The immense heads are solid, heavy, beautifully blanched to a creamy white, with bright green outer leaves. The quality is unsurpassed, being tender, crisp and sweet. It is a hardy, rapid grower, deep rooted, and resistant to drought and heat; a slow seeder and sure to head. There are two distinct types of this lettuce: One that grows a round, flattened head similar in shape to a roundheaded cabbage. The other grows an upright elongated head similar to the pointed-headed cabbage, such as Wakefield and Winningstadt. For the West, the round, flat-headed type is the best, and our seed is of that type. Neither of these types have been developed to such a degree yet that they can be depended upon to all come true to description, as invariably some pointed heads will show up in the round-head type and some round heads show up in the pointed type. These types, however, are being improved each year, and these irregularities will soon be overcome. Seed of the Wonderful Type very scarce and high this season. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

Selected Big Boston (Trocadero)

North, South, East, West, wherever grown, Selected Big Boston lettuce has proven its superiority over all other varieties in its adaptability to different climates and growing conditions, as it will grow anywhere and under any conditions any other variety of lettuce will grow. Plants are large, very hardy, and vigorous. Leaves broad, comparatively smooth, wavy at edge, rather thin, color light green, slightly tinged with reddish brown. Its extra large, round, crisp, cabbage-like heads make it the most attractive and best seller on the market. It is suitable for early or late planting; resistant to both heat and cold, and is slow to go to seed. We have seen it go through severe freezes practically without damage. It surpasses all other varieties in shipping qualities to distant markets. Our seed of Selected Big Boston was grown for us under contract by a large, expert lettuce grower. In placing your order for this wonderful lettuce you can rest assured you are getting the best the world produces. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

Iceberg

This is a strain of the New York Wonderful or Los Angeles Market lettuce, and is its counterpart in habit, size and quality. It is lighter green in color, and not quite so solid, but equally as tender and crisp and of excellent flavor. It is a leading variety for the Southwest during the summer months, as it seems to endure the heat and drought better than the Wonderful and other large varieties. Iceberg lettuce planted during the summer months should be planted on dark soil; when grown on light, sandy soil, the heat of the sun reflected from the sand on the under side of the leaves causes them to burn and turn brown. It is very large; grows and heads like a cabbage. Should not be planted closer than 14 inches in the row. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., $2.00.
Red Edged Victoria A standard variety for early and late planting. Has the habits and appearance of Big Boston, only not quite as large, but much earlier. 
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball One of the best for forcing or early out-of-door planting. Plants medium size, having thick, dark green leaves, and when grown form solid heads, which are crisp and tender. 
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

Shippers’ Favorite A wonderful heat resistant. Splendid for summer planting. One of the most popular for withstanding heat. In size and shape it is a counterpart of Big Boston, except in the brown edge, which, on the Shipper’s Favorite is green. It makes a fine, hard head, with a rich, buttery flavor; of fine quality, bleaches to a fine, creamy white color. The best, the surest, the finest lettuce on the market. Our Favorite seed was imported by us direct from France. Give this wonderful strain a trial. 
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; ½-lb., 55c; lb., $1.50.

Grand Rapids This is the favorite loose-leaved forcing lettuce grown so largely in hot-houses during the winter. It is also the main summer crop variety for the home garden. This superior lettuce is of rapid upright growth, which permits of close planting. The leaves are a beautiful green, daintily curled and crinkled, tender and crisp. It may remain standing several days after being ready to cut without injury; retains its freshness sometime after being cut, hence is much sought by dealers and commercial growers. It is a most handsome and attractive lettuce of fine quality, the very best for garnishing. There are more seeds of this variety sown than any other two varieties. No home garden is complete without this old-time tested home favorite. 
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $1.00.

Paris White Cos Lettuce

Curly or Leaf

Denver Market A combination leaf and head lettuce. Grown here as a leaf lettuce, both under glass and out-of-doors. When grown out-of-doors, and permitted to grow long enough, forms a nice, large, conical head. Leaves light golden green, beautifully curled, which, with its crisp, tender leaves and delicious flavor, make it a favorite with many growers. 
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 65c; lb., $1.00.

Improved Hanson This standard variety is a well-known and well-tried sort. Characteristic for its wonderful heat and drought resisting qualities. Its large, broad leaves are beautifully curled and crinkled. Very sweet and tender. Desirable for the market or home garden. 
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 65c; lb., $1.00.

Black Seeded Simpson One of the best of the non-heading varieties. An old and popular sort; forms large, loose heads, with large, curled, thin leaves of excellent quality. Resists heat, and remains tender longer than most other varieties. Suitable for glass or out-of-door growth. 
Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 65c; lb., $1.00.

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 67-70
MUSKMELON or CANTALOUE

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills; 3 pounds an acre

CULTURE Rich, sandy soil, pure true to type seed and good cultivation are absolutely necessary to the production of a good crop of luscious melons. The seed should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger from frost is past. Plant in hills about 6 feet apart each way; if soil is thin, old, well-rotted manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil in each hill. Plant 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning down to the heaviest and strongest seedling in each hill. This method insures a good stand of plants in spite of the bugs. If the plants grow very rank the tips of the vines should be pinched off when about 3 feet long. Cultivate well, but not deep.

There is no Fruit or Vegetable grown that is so easily, quickly and inexpensive to grow as the Muskmelon or Cantaloupe, nor any more universally used and relished. Each season brings out new and improved strains which will grow in any soil and produce a melon adapted to every soil, climate and taste. But few people, even those of our own state, are aware of the fact that Colorado produces a number or more melon and vine seeds than any other state in the Union. Nearly every seed house of any importance in the country has all or a good portion of their Cantaloupe, Melon, Cucumber and such seed grown in Colorado. Rocky Ford, Colorado, is the home of the famous Rocky Ford Cantaloupe and Harvest Melon which, fully a half century ago, the new and standard varieties being grown today were introduced and perfected there. Rocky Ford has a rich, sandy soil, dry, warm climate, and ample water. The seeds are sown early and the first fruit was grown. Many were quick to take advantage of the special requisites and are now producing the best melons and seeds that have ever been produced anywhere. The Rocky Ford grown varieties being shipped into the Rocky Ford district each season. We have our cantaloupe and vine seed grown in the Rocky Ford district under contract by specialists, who grow only vine seeds for Seedsmen. If you have never tried our Colorado-grown seed, give them a trial. You will find them earlier, harder and more prolific than those grown in the southern districts.

There are two distinct types of Muskmelons or Cantaloupes. The Green Fleshed Melon and the Pin is the green flesh Melon of the standard varieties and it's only a question of taste as to which is the best; some prefer one and some the other. The demand for each variety is about the same. The two varieties have been crossed until we have several varieties that show distinct characteristics of both.

Green Fleshed Varieties The Rocky Ford Rust Resisting is the melon that made Rocky Ford famous and perhaps entitled our district to the reputation of being the home garden and shipping. The Early Warmers is the earliest of the green fleshed varieties; the seed cavity is larger than the standard varieties. It is a very early cropper and has fine flavor. It is a very good shipper. A favorite throughout the East. The Long Island Beauty is an improved strain of the Early Hackensack, more roughly netted, delicious flavor. Noted for its shipping qualities. Netted Gem is an old standard variety and is preferred by many of the older growers. It is an ideal sized melon. It is firm and has a delicious flavor. It is a heavy cropper and will remain in perfect condition a week or more after picking. Acme or Baltimore is oval in shape, solid, dense fleshed, quite firm and heavy netted; skin turns to a gold tint when ripe; very productive and a sure cropper. Flesh deep green. Eden Gem is an improved strain of the old Rocky Ford Rust Resisting and is preferred by the shipping associations. They are uniform in size, averaging more standard size melons than any other strain. It is very firm and has a quite solid flesh; skin turns a good red when ripe. Acme or Baltimore, but bears longer and is more productive. It Rust Resisting, solid netting, nearly ball shaped, with green flesh; a most ideal shipper.

Salmon Flesheed Varieties Emerald Beauty, one of the earliest of the salmon fleshed cantaloupes and a great favorite for the home garden and local markets. The skin is a deep emerald green; fruits are heavily ribbed. Flesh salmon colored, very thick, with a small seed cavity and thin rind. If fruits are picked as soon as ripe the vine will continue bearing throughout the season. Burrell's Gem is one of the finest melons grown, firm and heavy netted, skin turns a good red when ripe. The fruits are regularly ribbed, covered with a fine grayish netting, skin dark green; flesh deep salmon colored, extending close to the rind. An excellent seller and shipper. Paul Rose or Improved Rose Melon, is a round, salmon fleshed melon, slightly thinner skinned, and is a good seller and shipper. Ford Gem is a famous salmon fleshed melon, thick skin, good flavored flesh. The melon is a heavy netted, firm and good shipper. It is a large melon and is produced near Rocky Ford. The Acme or Baltimore Salmon, is similar in ripening time to the earlier mentioned melons, has a salmon colored flesh and a very good quality. A heavy netted, large sized melon. If the fruit is allowed to ripen on the vine it becomes rather large. It is a very good shipper and has a firm, slightly ribbed, salmon colored flesh that is very good. The melon is a large melon and is produced near Rocky Ford.

Combined Green and Salmon Fleshed Varieties Rocky Ford Pomelo or Pollock's Pink Rust Resistant No. 25. This melon, the most famous cantaloupe that is grown largely in California and Arizona for marketing early in the season. This type is the highest development yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. The melons are uniform in size; heavily netted, fleshy, and interlaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green, shanding to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small; meat solid, firm, and of a very fine flavor. This melon, Rocky Ford is a special type developed by one of Rocky Ford's most progressive growers. From the description is similar to the Pollock No. 25. It is a large melon. The muskmelon is oval in shape, with a salmon colored flesh, thickly netted over its entire surface. The melon is thick fleshy, firm end to end, fine grained and very sweet; color green with salmon tint. The Honey Dew Melon is the heaviest netted melon yet produced from the Rocky Ford type. It produces uniform, standard size melons which are completely covered with a gray lace-like netting. The flesh is green tinged with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest in any strain of the Rocky Ford type; the flesh is sweet, luscious and of superb flavor. The Emerald Green Honey Dew Melon still maintains its popularity and gives satisfaction where used. The Honey Dew Melon is a cross between the original Honey-Dew and Emerald Gem Cantaloupe, and is claimed to be an improvement over the original. The Golden Beauty Winter Pineapple and the Cassaban are the only Cassabans we catalog, and the Honey Dew is so superior to these that there is but little demand for them, but there are few seedsmen who prefer them and for that reason we carry them.

Acme or Baltimore A good sized melon, oval in shape, slightly pointed at the stem, well ribbed and heavily netted, skin turning to a golden tint when ripened. This variety is very productive and makes a good quality. One of the most desirable green-fleshed melons. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2-lb., 35c; 1 lb., $1.10.

FOR FREE GLADIOLI BULBS SEE PAGE 96
Osage or Miller's Cream  A favorite salmon-fleshed variety; large, oval, slightly ribbed and netted. Skin very dark green; flesh very thick and sweet flavored; most delicious to the rind. It is a very heavy cropper, with uniform fruits. Owing to the fine quality and thickness of the flesh it is a great favorite for both market and home use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $1.10.

Early Watters  The earliest of all Rocky Ford cantaloupes. It is prolific, and usually the first setting of the fruit is very heavy, mostly ripening at the same time. It is of fine shape and size, and inclined to run to solid quality. Where early melons are an object, or for dry localities, or under irrigation, this is the most valuable cantaloupe. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $1.10.

Paul Rose or Petrosky  This melon combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem and Osage, the varieties from which it originated, possessing the sweetness of the latter with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. The fruit is oval, about 5 inches in diameter; in shape it is similar to the Netted Gem. The flesh is firm, a rich orange red, like the Osage, but is even sweeter and higher flavored. It ripens close down to the rind, with a small seed cavity. It is a good shipper, and just the size for hotel and table use, as a market melon for professional growers, and one of the best for home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $1.10.

Burrell's Gem  This is one of the oldest and most popular of the standard varieties. Fruits are well ribbed, covered with a fine grayish netting. The skin is a dark green. Flesh salmon colored, sweet and tender. The flesh extends close to the rind, and retains its color and quality close to the skin, which leaves only a thin rind. A most excellent seller and shipper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $1.10.

Netted Gem  Is a firm, medium-sized, green-fleshed melon; will carry in perfect condition for a week or more after its removal from the vine. The skin is green, regularly ribbed, and thickly netted. It is a heavy cropper, and with its delicious flavor and shipping qualities, is a favorite wherever grown. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $1.10.

Emerald Gem  An early, salmon fleshed variety; unequaled for home use and nearby markets. If fruits are gathered as soon as they are ripened the vine will continue bearing throughout the season. The skin is a rich, deep emerald green. The fruits are heavily ribbed with narrow bands of light green between the ribs. Flesh very thick, with a thin rind, and small seed cavity. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $1.10.

Netted Rock  This strain is undoubtedly the heaviest meated melon yet produced from the Rocky Ford type. It produces melons of uniform standard size, which are completely covered with gray lace-like netting, which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential keeping qualities of a cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of the Rocky Ford type. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy. Sweet, luscious, and of superb flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $1.10.

Long Island Beauty  This is considered one of the best shipping varieties; is very early, good size, green flesh, roughly netted and delicious flavor. It is a selection from the Early Hackensack, but a great improvement on that variety, and is regarded as one of the finest varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $1.10.

Bay View  One of the largest, most prolific, finest flavored cantaloupe in cultivation. Flesh green, luscious, sweet, and very hardy. Picked green it will ripen up finely and carry safely for a long distance. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $1.10.

Tip Top  Righly named, for it is one of the most delicious grown. The fruits are large, round, well ribbed, with light green skin, which becomes netted when ripening. The flesh is thick, bright salmon colored, of luscious, melting flavor, but sufficiently firm for shipping. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $1.10.
Cassaba or Winter Muskmelon

The Cassaba has come to stay. To some extent, the Cassaba flavor is an acquired taste, but, judging from the increased demand for the seeds of the varieties we list, an immense population has acquired the taste. Cassabas can now be found on all the principal markets of the country, as well as on the bills of fare of the best restaurants and hotels. They are good keepers, being plentiful as late as February, when all other fruits are rare. The Cassaba will grow on most any kind of land, but, like other melons, thrives best on sandy soil.

Eastern or Summer Cassaba

This is the variety grown for summer and early fall use. It is an excellent melon, and much sought after; large, rather oblong, well ribbed, skin thin, and of greenish yellow color; flesh 2 to 3 inches thick, delicious and melting. None better; keeps well. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

Honey Dew Melon

Honey Dew Melon This is the famous melon that has created such a sensation in all the markets to which it has been shipped. The average size of the melon is 6 inches in diameter, and 7 to 8 inches in length, weighing from 5 to 6 pounds each. The skin is smooth, with an occasional net. Is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is an emerald green, very thick, melting, and very fine grained; can be eaten to the extreme rind. It has the spiciness of the cantaloupe, the juiciness of the Improved Cassaba, and the peculiar quality of retaining all the nourishment in its leathery rind. The melon is very nutritious, as it runs as high as 10 per cent sugar. This amount of sugar helps preserve it, and, in connection with its self-hermetically sealed rind, makes it a very long keeper. The seed cavity is very small, and the rind impervious to water. It is very prolific, yields at the rate of 8,000 to 10,000 melons per acre. The melon slips from the vine when ripe, and will keep for several weeks. The late maturing melons will keep until Christmas. No garden will be complete without this melon, as there has not yet been a melon produced that equals it in yield, flavor, shipping and keeping qualities. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

Pink Fleshed Honey Dew Melon

This new melon is similar to Green Fleshed Honey Dew Melon only the flesh is pink instead of green. This was accomplished by crossing the green melon Honey Dew with the Emerald Gem Cantaloupe, giving the new Melon the pink flesh, which is so admired in all varieties. It differs from the
**THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST**

Green-Meated Honey Dew in that the Melons slip from the vine more easily when ready to pick. They are good keepers and will hold up 3 or 4 weeks after fully matured. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 5c; 1/2-lb., 8.50; lb., 15.50.

**Golden Beauty** This is one we recommend as the best of the autumn varieties. It begins to ripen in August, and continues bearing and ripening all summer and fall until frost comes. The later fruits can be stored in a cool house or cellar, and will ripen slowly, so they can be marketed from time to time until late January or early February. Golden Beauty is bright yellow, about globular in shape, with wrinkled skin, slightly pointed at the stem end. The fruits are from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Flesh thick, white, and sweet. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 75c; lb., 2.00.

**Winter Pineapple** This is one of the best of the late ripening winter varieties. As it ripens on the vines, it can be kept for a longer period in the cellar. The fruits are very solid and heavy, about 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and about 2 pounds in weight. The color is deep sea green, with mottled white and green at the bottom. Flesh pineapple color and flavor. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 75c; lb., 2.00.

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**WATERMELONS**

One ounce of seed will plant 30 hills, 4 pounds an acre

**CULTURE** A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is best suited to Watermelons. The ground should be prepared deeply. The seed should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger of frost is past. Plant 5 hills about 6 feet apart each way. If soil is thin, well rotted manure should be thoroughly worked into the soil in each hill in liberal quantity. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, and when danger from insects has passed leave three or four of the strongest plants; this insures a good stand of plants in spite of the bugs. Should the vines grow very rank, the tips should be pinched off to check the growth. While the melon consists principally of water, it requires only a limited amount of moisture to produce a good crop. Cultivate often and well, but not deep, as the roots should not be disturbed.

No farm or garden, especially where there are children, is complete without a watermelon patch, as every child, as soon as they are old or large enough to know what a melon is, craves them, and the boys at least should be permitted and encouraged to grow a patch for themselves. There is nothing in farming or gardening that will so interest them, and the experience and pleasure derived theerfrom will doubly pay them for their time and trouble. Watermelons are an easy and inexpensive crop to grow, and are a good substitute for fruit and vegetables, when they are usually high priced and difficult to secure. There are hundreds of different named varieties of melons on the market, but 12 to 15 different types cover the entire list, as the others are the same, only listed under other names. We list all of the strains we believe superior, and we hope that we can, by selecting any variety they choose. The early melons are never so large and good as the later varieties. Cole's Early is the earliest variety of all, coming in a week or two earlier than any other. Fruits are oval and striped, with light and dark green. We recommend it only for earliness and short seasons. Early Fordhook is the largest and best early melon grown. It is next to Cole's in earliness, but much larger, fruit round, color dark green; flesh bright red and very sweet. An extraordinarily good early, and very good. Phiney's Early is an early and hardy melon; a medium sized long melon, with a thin, smooth rind; flesh pink and tender. Florida Favorite is a splendid early melon, only a few days later than the earlist. It is an oblong melon; skin dark green, slightly mottled with darker green; flesh deep crimson red, fine flavor and quality. Kiecklely's Sweet, Rocky Ford, Halber's, May Queen, and Topeka are all of the same strain and type; long, with green skin and deep red flesh and fine quality. Kiecklely's Sweet and Rocky Ford have been grown commercially at Rocky Ford for years, and when these are obtainable other varieties are not wanted. Halbert Honey and Tom Watson are considered a little larger and later melon here than Kiecklely's and the Rocky Ford. Alabama Sweet is considered the best shipping melon on the market. It grows very large; it is an oblong striped melon; flesh bright red, with a tough rind. Ice Cream is an old standby, has been on the market for years, and but few melons surpass it in quality and productiveness. It has a thin rind, and is recommended only for the home garden and local market. Cuban Queen is one of the largest melons grown here; it is medium early and very productive; color green; striped, flesh red, crisp and sweet. Black Diamond is a large symmetrical melon, dark green, color almost black. An excellent shipping melon. Georgia Rattlesnake is one of the largest, oldest and most popular melons, especially in the South; melons oblong, light green color, distinctly striped and blotched. Flesh bright scarlet, crisp and sweet. Kolb's Gem is another old standby. The melons are large, oval, skin dark and light striped. Flesh bright red, sugary flavor. Melver's Sugar resembles the Rattlesnake, and no doubt is from the same strain. It striped like the Rattlesnake; flesh pale pink, thick and sweet. Our seeds of these varieties were grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado; are acclimated to our western climate and conditions, and will grown a hardier plant and produce earlier melons in the South and East than seed grown in lower, warmer climates.

**Kolb's Gem** The melons are large, of a thick, oval, blocky form. The skin is dark and light stripes. The flesh is bright red, of a rich, sugary flavor. Time for ripening 80 days; average weight 25 pounds. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 30c; 1lb., 80.

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE OF BACK COVER
Kleckley’s

Sweet  This splendid watermelon has become popular wherever grown. The melons are very large, oblong in form, and with dark green skin, thin rind, which is very brittle, too brittle to attempt to ship a very great distance. Flesh bright scarlet, with solid heart, delicious, crisp, sugary and splendid in every way. Handsome in appearance; ripens early, and is especially desirable for home garden. Time for ripening 85 days; average weight 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Black Diamond One of the best of the large melons grown in this territory. Color rich, dark green, almost black, symmetrical in shape. Very large, and an excellent shipper. Possesses all the good eating qualities. Time for ripening 90 days; average weight 30 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Harris Earliest An extra early melon of excellent quality. Fruits larger than any other extra early melon. Shape slightly oval with broad bands of mottled stripes, light and dark green. Flesh bright red and very tender; ripens quickly and productive. Seeds black. Time for ripening, 85 days. Average weight, 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Ice Cream This is an old standby; has been on the market many years, and but few, if any, varieties surpass it for quality and productiveness. It has a thin rind and will not stand shipping any distance. It is an excellent melon for the local and home market. Average weight 20 pounds; time for ripening 30 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

McIver’s Sugar An oblong fruited, large variety melon, averaging about 20 inches in length. Skin marked with broad stripings of light green on a dark ground. Flesh pale pink; very crisp, thick and sweet. An excellent shipper. Time for ripening 100 days; average weight 30 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Irish Grey A distinct and very valuable melon; wonderfully productive; will produce more good melons under the same conditions than any other variety; long, thick, uniform. Color of rind yellowish gray interwoven with thread-like veins; smooth, marble-like surface almost as hard as the citron. Flesh sparkling bright red, sweet and entirely free from hard centers or stringiness. Yet the flesh is very firm and compact. Will not break when sliced. One of the best shippers; average size, 30 pounds. Time for ripening, 85 days. Seeds white. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Halbert Honey The introducer of this melon describes it as being equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley’s Sweet, and much more productive. A very sweet, long, dark green melon, averaging from 18 to 20 inches in length. Has a thin rind and deep red meat of delightfully delicious flavor. Entirely free from stringiness. An early variety. Will ripen in the Northern states if planted in a good location. Time for ripening 85 days. Average size 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Citron, Red Seeded Most desirable for preserves; flesh solid and white. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Tom Watson Watermelon

An extra long melon of striking appearance, uniform in shape and quality. Its luscious, crimson flesh is as sweet as honey, melting and superb flavor. Tom Watson is a long, green melon, covered with a fine netting, giving it a most attractive appearance. The average melon weighs 40 to 50 pounds, and measures about 28 inches long, and about 12 inches in diameter. The flesh is of most superb quality, and is of intensely red color. The rind is thin, but hard and tough, so that it is unequalled as a market and shipping sort. Time for ripening 90 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.
Georgia Rattlesnake Melon

**Georgia Rattlesnake** One of the largest, oldest and most popular melons, particularly in the South. Melons oblong of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with dark shade. Flesh bright scarlet, crisp and sweet. Time for ripening 85 days; average weight 25 pounds. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., 80¢.

Rocky Ford

**Rocky Ford** The oldest and for years the most prominent melon in the Rocky Ford district. It is oblong and a little inclined to be pointed; the rind is thin and a deep green color. It retains its notoriety for sweetness, and is grown largely in every section of the state. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., 80¢.

Cuban Queen

**Cuban Queen** It is an enormous yielder, oval in shape, skin striped light and dark green, flesh bright red, solid. Seeds black. Time for ripening 90 days. A good shipper. Average weight 50 pounds. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., 80¢.

Early Fordhook

**Early Fordhook** The largest and best early melons grown. Next to Cole's Early in time of ripening, but much larger in size. Fruit round, color dark green, with an occasional stripe of lighter green. The bright red flesh is extremely attractive, and deliciously sweet. It is well adapted to heavy as well as light soils. A good shipper. Time for ripening 85 days; average weight 25 pounds. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., 85¢.

Alabama Sweet

**Alabama Sweet** The rind is dark green, marked with deeper green mottled stripes, medium thin and very tough rind, making themelon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, finely granulated, sweet, firm and entirely stringless. Seeds white, slightly sown with brown. Time for ripening 85 days; average weight 20 pounds. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., 80¢.

Phinney's Early

**Phinney's Early** A very sure cropper; vines vigorous and fruiting quite heavy. Fruit oblong and striped with two shades of green; rind thin, flesh pink and tender; not a good shipper; seeds white with black tips. Time for ripening 85 days; average weight 15 pounds. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., 80¢.

Florida Favorite

**Florida Favorite** A splendid oblong melon, only a few days later than the early varieties. Skin dark green, slightly mottled with still deeper green shade. Flesh deep crimson red, of finest flavor and quality. Time for ripening 80 days; average weight 20 pounds. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., 80¢.

Endive

**CULTURE** For spring use, sow the seeds in April; for fall and winter use sow in June and July. The seed may be sown in rows 12 inches apart, and the plants thinned to about 1 foot apart in the rows. Cultivate same as for lettuce. The bleaching of endive is best done by drawing the leaves together and tying them, as you do cauliflower. This should be done about a month before it is wanted for the table use.

This plant furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for fall and winter use, and, by repeated sowing, a supply may be had nearly all the year around. Useful in flavoring soups, stews, etc.

**Green Curled** Hardesty variety and the most desirable for home use and market garden. Deep green leaves beautifully cut and curled. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 35¢; 1 lb., $1.25.

**Broad Leaved Batavian** Heads of leaves, which can be blanched as a salad, or made excellent cooked greens. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 35¢; 1 lb., $1.25.

Kale-Borecole

**German Greens** One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 plants

**CULTURE** For late fall or early winter use sow early in June and transplant about the middle of July, in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, setting the plants 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows. For spring use, sow in August, and transplant a month or six weeks later. Protect during the winter with a covering of hay or coarse litter. All kales are best when touched by frost.

Dwarf Curled Scotch

**A** finely curled spreading variety. The plant is very hardy. The leaves are long, and of an attractive bright green color. It is used for garnishing or cooked as greens. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20¢; ½-lb., 70¢; 1 lb., $1.25.

Mustard

**One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill**

**CULTURE** When used for salads sow thickly in shallow drills, 6 inches apart. Successive sowings may be made every week or two. When grown to produce seed for use in pickles, pepper sauce, etc., sow early in rows about a foot apart and 3 inches apart in the row.

White English

Leaves comparatively small and smooth, deeply cut or divided and of medium dark color. Plant upright, of rapid growth, and soon bolts to seed. "Leaves when young are mild and tender; seed light yellow and larger than other varieties. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ½-lb., 25¢; 1 lb., 75¢.

Southern Giant, Curled

Leaves bright green, crimped and frilled edges. Highly esteemed for its vigorous growth, hardiness and good qualities. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ½-lb., 30¢; 1 lb., $1.00.

Mr. Market Gardener:

We are the largest growers of Vegetables west of Chicago, therefore, specialize in Garden Seeds. No Western grower is in a better position for seeds when they can secure from us Western-grown acclimated seeds that have been thoroughly tested and tried, and found specially adapted to western conditions. "Plant BURTON'S QUALITY SEEDS" and you will have the "BEST FOR THE WEST."
ONIONS

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 4 pounds an acre

CULTURE

Onions do best on a rich loam, which has been heavily manured and well cultivated for several years previous. There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential. It should be of the best quality and well rotted before applying, as fresh manure invariably results in heavy tops, soft bulbs and many scallions. The land should be plowed deeply in the fall, disked, harrowed and smoothed ready for seeding in the spring. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and ground in condition to work, the land should be re-disked and harrowed and smoothed, when it will be ready for seeding. In the vicinity of Denver there is usually a thaw in February which will permit the seeding of onions then. Otherwise sow as soon as can after the frost is out of the ground, and the earlier in the season the better the crop. Onion seed are slow to germinate, and when sown early it takes four to five weeks to get them up. They are a hardy plant and a heavy frost or light freeze will not kill them. Where all cultivation is to be by hand, drill the seed in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, using from 8 to 4 pounds of seed to the acre. Where cultivation is to be by horse, make the rows 12 and 18 inches apart, the 18-inch row is for the horse to walk in and for the irrigating ditch where irrigation is used. We use the latter method entirely on our farm and find we can grow the crop much more cheaply and satisfactorily than with all hand work. When the onions sprouts begin to come through the ground hoe them very lightly to prevent the weeds and grass getting a start with the onions. Continue to wheel hoe or cultivate them regularly during the season. With good soil and proper cultivation 400 to 500 sacks per acre is not an uncommon yield.

The onion belongs to the class of crops which gives best results under very intensive culture, and the greatest yields are secured where a moderate acreage is planted and the work conducted in a most thorough manner. There is nothing technical or difficult about the growing of onions, but close attention and frequent cultivation are essential. Once the weeds get a start, the cost of production will be greatly increased, or the crop may be lost altogether. The cultural requirements of the onion are frequent shallow stirring of the soil and freedom from weeds. The feeding roots of the onion run close to the surface of the soil, and should not be disturbed by deep cultivation. Sometimes a heavy rain immediately after seeding will so pack the surface that the seedlings cannot break through. Under such circumstances it will be necessary to slightly break the surface by means of a steel rake or a rake-like attachment on a cultivator. As soon as the plants are up and the rows can be followed the wheel hoe or cultivator should be started to loosen the soil, which is always more or less compacted during seeding.

Onions were plentiful and cheap last season, which with the scarcity and high cost of labor will cause a correspondingly decreased acreage to be grown this season, resulting in high prices again this fall; and for those having suitable soil and sufficient labor this should be the year for onions. The price of seeds are back to pre-war levels, and to those having suitable soil and sufficient labor we would recommend the growing of at least an average acreage. Onions are an expensive crop to produce and good seed is the first requisite. We would like to call growers attention to our stock of seeds, which is the largest and best assortment carried in the West, all western grown and acclimated, and whether or not you buy your seed from us, be sure and buy seeds that were grown in the West at as high an altitude as they can be grown, as we know from years of actual experience that the higher the altitude in which they are grown the harder and earlier maturing the bulb, and the earlier they mature the less liable to disease and pests.

Thripp, Blight and Root Maggot are the three worst enemies or elements to contend with in the production of onions. Thripp is usually the result of poor soil, poor cultivation or drought—either of which will cause them, and for this reason a rich, moist soil is best suited to onions. Upon the first appearance of Thripp, cultivate the ground well, if it needs it, then spray the onions thoroughly, every few days if necessary, with a solution containing 5 gallons of kerosene emulsion, 1 pint of Black Leaf 40, or 1 pint of Nicotin to 50 gallons of water, and if the kerosene emulsion is made
with whale oil soap so much the better, as it is also a good insecticide. We always use it in making our emulsion. Blight is a fungus disease and gets its name from the blight or rot to which it usually follows excessive rains or too much irrigation. This disease is difficult to control, good and frequent spraying will permit, with thorough and repeated spraying with a strong solution of Bordeaux Mixture are absolutely essential and effective. By planting on ground well drained, with sufficient slope for the water from excessive rains to run off quickly, blight may be prevented. The sprays will be more effective if the element to contend with. After the soil once becomes infested with them they are hard to control, and the crop, which began life in the fall, is usually infested during the fall or winter, and several years after being infested. Our observations and experience have been that the eggs or larva from which the Maggots are hatched, are deposited on the seed before they are harvested or are deposited on the onions just before harvesting, hatching out the next season after the seed or onions are for one hundred and the weather and ground warm enough to hatch them. We have seen during the hot summer months onion seed in sacks and bins literally alive with these root Maggots, which had hatched out during the hot weather, and which is conclusive evidence the egg is deposited on the seed prior to harvesting. After we dried and winnowed we found the Blue Vitrol before seeding, the same as you treat wheat for smut, and since we began this have not had good crops. Maggart infested soil is infested the best remedy is to rotate the crops which will eventually eradicate them.

The onion holds third place among the truck crops. The climate of the United States and the production of onions was confined to the alluvial river valleys, but the improvement and adaptation of this crop under widely diverse conditions, and there is not a state in the United States but where some variety or varieties can be successfully grown. The market for onions is entirely for the commercial world, and the demand for a good article continues throughout the entire year. In the United States the top demand is for the soil, climate and market requirements should be considered. Certain of our markets show a decided preference for the flattened and large, each particular type. It should be the aim of every grower to select the varieties best suited to his soil and climate, and at the same time find ready sale on his market. Onions are grown in the east and west of us prefer yellow onions—while the markets south and east of us prefer a red onion, with white outer and green or yellow color, leading us to grow the variety best suited to our soil and climate. There is also a large local and shipping demand here for the white bunching onion. The Flat and the Globe-shaped. The flat varieties usually mature earlier than the globe-shaped, but do not keep so well. The flats are grown more largely in early climates and where they have short seasons. They are not so well suited to sections subject to excessive rains or moisture, as the water collects in the flat crown around the neck of the onion and often causes decay. The globe-shaped is by far the best all-purpose onion, and are in best demand in all markets. The varieties are different at early as the flat type, but are better yielders, they are oblong or globe-shaped and can be sown thicker and produce more onions. The globe-shaped onions are growing most exclusively to where they grow to perfection. For years the Yellow Globe Danvers was the leading yellow onion grown in this country. The counties of the district is still the leader, but in recent years a more oblong type of yellow globe, such as the Ohio Yellow Globe and Michigan Yellow Globe, have in many districts became the standard type by which we call the MOUNTAIN GLOBE. The seed and the seed bulbs were grown by us under our patents and were found to be the finest, and each year the first bulbs to mature of the most perfectly shaped types, with rich bronze colored skin and small necks, we have produced the earliest maturing, most perfect globe-shaped, best colored, best yielding and best keeping onion on the market to-day. This type is now being grown in one pound for this seed than to plant the common types as a gift. We pride ourselves on this particular strain as we believe we have in this onion the hardest, earliest, most prolific and most perfect Globe onion yet produced and will be the Globe onion on the market. This onion is not only adapted to the mountains, but produces equally as well in lower altitudes. In fact, is an ideal onion for the Southern and Western markets. The hardiness protects it against excessive moisture. We also have a distinct strain of the flat type Danvers, which is the best of the old strain. This strain is grown on the Western Slope of Colorado at an altitude of over 7,500 feet by an old expert onion grower, who has been growing onions over there for 25 years, and who has developed a strain that outyields any other strain or type yet tried in the mountains, and which is perhaps being more largely grown in the mountain districts and short season localities than any other onion on the market. It is very hardy, thoroughly acclimated to the mountains and Western conditions, in shape it is semi-globe, being more flat than globe. It has a beautiful brown skin, matures very early, and for the mountains, short seasons or extra early markets; is practically the one to use. The Australian Brown is the earliest of any of the yellow varieties; it is also the hardest. In shape it is slightly globe shaped, with a flat yellow skin, and an excellent keeper. The Yellow Strasbourg is very similar to the Danver. It is perhaps more flattened in shape, with a darker yellow skin and softer flesh than the Danver, and is used for set purposes. The Prizetaker and Giant Gibraltar are very similar in shape, color and habit. The bulb is very hardy, and is one of the very best of all onions. The Globe-shaped onions are raised in the anxious and transferred to the field as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. They are enormous yielders, of striking appearance, and command a higher price than any other variety.

The red onion is preferred in nearly all Southern and Eastern markets; it is also more popular with the hotel and restaurant trade, as the reds do not discolor when fried, as do other varieties. The Southport Red Globe is by far the most popular for commercial purposes. It is a heavy yielder and a good keeper. The onions are large, and more largely in the home garden, as it is very early, very mild and specially adapted to home use. The Red Wethersfield is an old standby, and there are none who would recommend it for the very hardy and will adapt itself to soil and climatic conditions better than any other onion. It grows very freely in the flat, is of a flat shape, is dark purple red color. Its hardness, shape, color and keeping qualities make it ideal for set purposes, and practically all of the red sets produced are of this variety. The White Onion is not so hardy, prolific or as good keeper as the reds or yellos, but is milder and not so pungent. Therefore is best for boiling, slicing and eating raw. The Mammoth Silver King grows the largest and is more striking in appearance than any of the whites. It is improved with a white flower, and is very mild and will adapt itself to soil and climatic conditions better than any other onion. It grows very freely in the flat. It is an excellent onion for gardens for boiling purposes. The White Globe is also an excellent white that is grown for boiling purposes. It is considered harder and more prolific than the Silver King, and will keep long. The White Portugal is the most universally grown of the whites, as it is good for boiling, good for baking, as well as for the table, is fine for gardens for boiling purposes. We have for many years supplied the best white globe sets grown so largely in Texas and the South, where they can be started early in the fall and mature in April, before other onions are ready for harvest. They are hardy, but will not keep long after harvesting. The New Queen is a beautiful, small onion, grown for both pickling and for the table, is of a very mild and flavored. The White Barletta is the earliest white onion grown. It is very small and grown almost
exclusively for pickling purposes. The White Lisbon is the favorite white for bunching purposes. Acres of them are grown here by the gardeners for bunching for the local and shipping trade. It is very hardy, can be sown in late summer or early fall for the early spring trade.

Southport Red Globe In all markets, onions are in best demand, the Southport Red Globe being the most popular and best seller in Southern and Eastern markets. Should be grown more largely here, as it commands 5 to 10 cents per cwt. more from the shipping trade than the yellows. The bulbs are ideally globe-shaped, with small neck, and deep red color. A very heavy cropper and good keeper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ½-lb., 75¢; 1-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50.

Australian Brown This remarkable onion is medium in size, hard and solid, most attractive in shape and appearance for the market, it having a beautiful amber brown color. It is one of the earliest of the globe-shaped yellows, but not so large or as heavy a cropper as some. Noted for its keeping qualities. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 25¢; ½-lb., 75¢; 1-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.00.

Large Red Wethersfield A very popular standard variety. One of the best yielders as well as keepers. Shape well flattened, but thick through, large and heavy, skin purplish red, smooth and glossy. An excellent onion for winter markets. It grows well on poor soils, and in the South. Is not well adapted to muck lands. This is the onion from which our Red Bottom sets are grown. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 25¢; ½-lb., 75¢; 1-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50.

Extra Early Red Flat A medium size flat variety. Yields well, and is ready for use two weeks earlier than the large Red Wethersfield, and very desirable for early market and where seasons are short. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 25¢; ½-lb., 75¢; 1-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50.

White Barletta Onion

White Barletta The earliest onion grown here. One of the best for pickling, being small, pure white, mild, and delicate. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 40¢; ½-lb., $1.25; 1-lb., $2.00; lb., $3.75.

New Queen, Small Noted for its early readiness and mildness of flavor. For early bunching and pickling. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 40¢; ½-lb., $1.25; 1-lb., $2.00; lb., $3.75.

Yellow Dutch or Strasburg A splendid variety for sets. The bulbs are very similar to Yellow Danvers, excepting they are a little more flattened, and have a darker yellow skin. Ripens early, and is a splendid keeper. This is the onion from which our fancy yellow bottom sets are grown. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 25¢; ½-lb., 75¢; 1-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers This is perhaps the best all-purpose and most largely grown of the Yellow Onions. Bulbs are uniformly globe shaped, small neck and an enormous yilder and fine keeper. It adapts itself well to all kinds of soils and is a prime favorite for the home garden and market gardeners where it is sure to grow in any soil and under any conditions any other onion will grow. We have used the utmost care in selecting our seed of this variety, and can recommend it to the most critical growers. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 25¢; ½-lb., 75¢; 1-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.25.
White Lisbon
This is the best and most profitable variety of the bunching sort; a great many of them being grown here by the gardeners for bunching for local and shipping trade. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.00.

Giant Gibraltar
This is the largest of yellow onions, often called “Spanish Onions.” The bulbs are as round as an orange, often much larger, and of a light yellow straw color. The flavor is mild. The onion will keep all winter if thoroughly matured, well cured, and stored in a cool, dry place. The seed of this onion should be sown in January or February, in hotbeds or greenhouses, and transplanted to the open ground when weather permits. We grow plants of this variety which we can supply in any quantity after April 1st as quoted below. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., $1.00; ½-lb., $2.00; lb., $3.00.

White Globe
White onions are the mildest flavored and command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our strain of White Globe onions meet these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, bulbs should be stored in a cool, darkened shed or dry cellar. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.25; ½-lb., $1.75; lb., $3.00.

White Portugal or Silverskin Onion

White Portugal or Silverskin
A universal favorite with gardeners. It is early; bulbs flat, but thick through, with thin, white skin. Mild flavored, and of good quality. They are grown for sets, for green onions, or for bunching, and for fall or early winter use. This is the onion from which our Fancy White Bottom sets are grown. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., $1.00; ½-lb., $1.75; lb., $3.00.

Mountain Danvers Onion
Mountain Danvers This is a distinct strain and type of Yellow Globe onions; developed in the mountain valleys of the Western Slope of Colorado, where hundreds of carloads of them are grown yearly. This onion has the appearance of being a cross between the Early Flat Danvers and the Giant Gibraltar, producing a large, semi-globe shaped onion, especially adapted to, high altitudes; the seed we are offering being grown by the originator at an altitude of over 7,500 feet, and from bulbs he could have sold at time of planting, for $6.00 per 100 pounds. California is growing and offering this variety of seed now, but owing to the long growing season there (which is from December to August while the Colorado growing season is from April to August) the California seed are longer maturing and soon lose that beautiful brown color and earliness so characteristic of the onion. Therefore, growers should be sure they secure Colorado-grown seed guaranteed grown by the originator. It is the earliest and most prolific onion grown in the Middle West, 600 bags per acre being a common yield among the best growers. The bulbs are large, slightly flattened, with a beautiful brown or bronze color, and a good keeper. You could not induce a Western Slope onion grower to grow any other strain when Mountain Danvers are obtainable. If you are growing onions anywhere in the mountain districts, by all means grow Mountain Danvers, the earliest, most prolific, and surest cropper for the Western grower. We grow plants of this variety, which we can supply in any quantity after April 1st as quoted below. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., $1.00; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50. Plants, per doz., 20c; per 100, 60c; per 1,000, $5.00.

Mammoth Silver King
In appearance the most striking onion grown. Its large size, symmetrical appearance, and beautiful silvery flesh, with its mild, sweet flavor, make it the most popular onion of its kind on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.25; ½-lb., $1.75; lb., $5.00.

J. P. Holladay, Garland, Wyo.—“I only get Onion Seed—Mountain Danver variety—and can say it is all that your catalog claims it to be. It is the earliest onion, the most handsome onion, that I ever grew. Out of 1/2 lb. of seed I didn’t get one thick neck. Seed planted April 25th and the crop harvested August 15th. They are fully a month earlier than any of the other Danver varieties. I have grown them all. This year’s crop of onions was complimented by all our customers. Success to the Burton Seed Co.”

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE OF BACK COVER
**Ohio Yellow Globe** (Burton's Strain.)—We have made a specialty of Ohio Yellow Globes on our vegetable farm for the past thirteen years, and consider this strain by far the best onion for this territory. We grow our own seed of this variety, and for thirteen years have improved the stock yearly. Our Mr. Burton, personally, superintends the selecting of bulbs for seed purposes, and only perfect types, with small necks, thick layers of outside skin, of rich orange yellow color are selected; and after thirteen years of selecting carefully the most perfect bulbs each year, we have succeeded in producing the best strain and quality of Yellow Globe onions on the market today. They not only yield from 30 to 50 per cent more than the common strains, but mature from two to three weeks earlier. A grower can better afford to pay $10.00 per pound for this seed than to accept the common stock as a gift and plant it. If you want the best yielder, best quality, and earliest onion on the market, plant Burton-grown seed of the Ohio Yellow Globe type, and you will have it. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50.

**Crystal White Wax (Bermuda)**
The most attractive onion in the world. It is a waxy white, of the finest flavor and quality. It is the onion that is grown so largely in the South and commands a premium over any other onion in the leading markets. The seed crop of Crystal Wax Onions last year was almost a failure, consequently they are scarce and high. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., $1.50; ½-lb., $2.75; lb., $5.00.

**Prizetaker** A very handsome, large onion, nearly globular in shape. Skin yellowish straw color. Flesh white, mild and tender. When seeds are started early in hotbeds and transplanted, they make an enormous yield, and command fancy prices from the restaurant and hotel trade. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., $1.00; ½-lb., $1.75; lb., $2.50.

**Mountain Globe Onion**
For the past 13 years we have made a specialty of growing Yellow Globe Onions on our Seed and Vegetable Farm, and the Mountain Globe Onion is a distinct strain of our own production. We do not hesitate in saying it is the best, most perfect globe-shaped Yellow Onion yet brought out for the mountains, high altitudes and short season districts. The seeds were grown by us at an elevation of over 5,000 feet from specially selected bulbs that in shape, habit and productiveness, appear to be a cross between the Yellow Globe Danver and Ohio Yellow Globe. In shape, being more oblong than the Danver, and not quite so much so as the Ohio. It has the earliness of the Danver and the large size of the Ohio, with a thick, heavy, beautiful bronze or amber skin, small neck, curing down very close, bulbs almost perfect globe-shaped, large, solid; splendid keepers. This strain is thoroughly acclimated to the mountains and Western districts, hardy and vigorous, producing enormous yields of the finest size, finest shape, finest color and finest keeping qualities of any onion we have ever grown or known. If you want a strictly Western grown, acclimated, hardy Yellow Globe Onion, try Burton's Mountain Globe; it is all we claim for it. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; ½-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50.

**Yellow Bermuda** This is the standard variety grown so largely in Texas. It is the most hardy of all sorts, very prolific, less affected by disease, and will yield more than any other variety. It is identical with the White Bermuda, only it produces an onion somewhat yellow in appearance. The seed crop of this variety was very short last season, and we can accept orders only as long as our present stock lasts, as we cannot replace them. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., $1.50; ½-lb., $2.75; lb., $5.00.

**Okra**
One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row

**CULTURE** Okra is a warm weather plant, and a rich, warm soil is best suited to its proper growth. Throughout the Northern states planting should be done as soon as the soil is warm and danger from frost has passed. In the Southern states plantings may be made as early in the spring as the ground is warm enough for the planting of general garden seed, and if a
Egg Plant

One ounce will produce 1,000 to 2,000 plants

CULTURE Egg plant should be sown in hot beds in March and April, and planted during June in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Cultivation same as for cabbage.

Dwarf Green

Plants are about 3½ feet in height and very prolific. Pods are white, smooth, tender, and of good quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

White Velvet

An entirely distinct variety. The pods are round and smooth, but covered with a fine fiber resembling velvet. It is one of the very best varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Mammoth Long Pod

This extraordinary variety is not only the most productive known, but grows enormous sized pods, and is earlier than any other variety. It is not only highly prized by growers, but owing to its tenderness is preferred by canners, who prefer it hermetically for pickling. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Black Beauty Egg Plant

Black Beauty The earliest and best of all large fruited egg plant. Is alike valuable to both private planter and market gardener. Black Beauty produces fruit fully as large, and is ready for use 10 days or 2 weeks earlier than New York Improved. The skin is a rich, lustrous purplish black of most attractive appearance. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ½-lb., $2.00.

New York Improved The leading sort for home and market. Plant is a vigorous grower, very large, fine and free from thorns, and produces until frost. Skin rich purple; flesh white and of good flavor. Especially recommended to market gardeners. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ½-lb., $2.00.

Salisvy or Oyster Plant

One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill

CULTURE Soil, seeding, culture, same as for parnsips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island This is an improved type and the largest and most profitable in cultivation. It is white in color and most satisfactory in every way. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ½-lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.

Plant flowers. Beautify your farm, your garden, your yard, your home. Where beauty and grandeur prevail wealth abides. Note our special offer on inside of back cover.
Harvesting Onion Sets on the Burton Seed Farm

**ONION SETS**

One quart will plant 20 feet of row 12 to 15 bushels an acre

For Onion Sets, Onion Seed and Onion Information, We Are Headquarters

**CULTURE** Soil requirements the same as for onion seed. Place the onion sets 3 to 4 inches apart according to size, 3 inches deep, in rows 1 foot apart. It is customary to furrow out the soil with a little hand plow early in the spring, set the onion in this furrow right side up, and cover with a garden rake, and if the soil is dry it should be well firmed over the sets. Twelve to fifteen bushels of sets required for an acre.

Colorado and the Middle West are fast developing the Onion Set industry. We have the soil, the climate and every element necessary to the production of the best sets grown, and we predict it will be only a few years until the principal production of sets will be transferred from the East to the Middle West. Our soil is a rich, sandy loam, ideal for sets. We have sufficient water for irrigating, that can be applied when needed, insuring a steady growth from seeding until harvesting. Our summers are dry, and when the plants have reached the proper size can be quickly matured by withholding the water from them. Our falls are dry and ideal for harvesting them. Our winters are cold, dry and fine for keeping them, and with all these elements in our favor, we are producing the finest sized, the finest shaped, the finest colored and the finest keeping set that has yet been produced and which is commanding a premium on all markets where sold. We specialize in sets. We grow on our own seed farm, under our personal supervision, all of the sets required for our Wholesale and Retail trade, and some for other Seedsmen. We have spent thousands of dollars for crates to harvest and store them in, sheds to dry and cure them in, and large, specially constructed warehouses to store them in, and feel safe in saying that we have more sets and better sets than all other seed dealers in the state combined. If you want sets that were grown right, cured right, stored right; sets that were grown right here on our seed farm under our personal supervision and not some eastern grown, water soaked stock that has been stored in a damp warehouse and hauled across the continent in perhaps a close, musty car, causing them to bruise and sprout—send your orders to the Burton Seed Company and you will get them.

**Why Onion Sets Are Planted** The planting of onion sets is increasing rapidly yearly. They are used for several purposes. The bottom onion sets produce a large onion, ready for market from four to six weeks earlier than can be had by sowing the seed. This enables the grower to sell his crop earlier in the season, at which time prices are usually higher than when those grown from seed come on the market. It also permits the growing of another crop on the land the same year. Bottom sets also produce good green onions on most any soil in half the time it takes to grow them from seed.

Bottom Onion Sets are produced by sowing seed very thickly, and harvesting them before they have reached full development. Our sets are small, one inch or less in diameter, dry and unsprouted. Multiplier Onion Sets are formed through the division of the bulbs into many smaller ones. They are not grown from seeds.

Red Top Sets are produced like seed on the top of the stalks. Top Sets make large bulbs one year, and Top Sets the next.

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**Onion Sets**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sets 32 lbs. to Bushel</th>
<th>By Parcel</th>
<th>Post, Prepaid</th>
<th>By Freight or Express at Purchaser’s Expense</th>
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<td>White Bottom Sets</td>
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<td>White Multipliers</td>
<td>40c</td>
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**White Multipliers** These make green onions for early spring bunching, are enormously productive, frequently producing as many as 20 bulbs in a single cluster from one bulb planted.

**White Bottom** These are small, solid and of a beautiful silvery white. A favorite sort for the private and market garden.

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**PUMPKIN**

One ounce of seed will plant twenty hills; three pounds an acre.

**CULTURE** Pumpkins are very similar in culture to the squashes and other vine crops, except that they are not so particular as to soil and cultivation. In the latitude of Denver they may be planted during May in the garden or in the corn field in hills 6 to 8 feet each way. A very common method is to replant the missing corn hills with pumpkins.

Pumpkins are being grown more largely each year for stock feeding purposes, as they are one of the best and easiest crops grown. Hogs and cattle are especially fond of them, and make enormous increase in weights when fed to them in connection with grain. We have seen good fields of corn where the pumpkin crop was worth as much or more than the corn crop. They should be planted in every field of corn, or at least the corn should be replanted with them.

![Sugar or Pie Pumpkin](image)

**Small Sugar or Pie** The pumpkin from which the celebrated pumpkin pie is made. It is small, has deep orange skin, fine grained flesh; an excellent keeper; very prolific. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

**Large Cheese or Kentucky Field** Large, round, somewhat flattened, very hardy and productive. A fine keeper. Flesh yellow, very thick, and of excellent quality. Fine for family or market use; also grown for stock feeding. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Green Striped Cushaw** An old favorite. Sells well on all markets; 18 inches to 2 feet long and 12 inches in diameter; green striped with crossed neck. Flesh thick, yellow, coarse, but sweet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

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**Tennessee Sweet Potato** This excellent sort resembles a sweet potato in flavor. It is pear shaped, and lightly ribbed. The color is a creamy white, sometimes slightly striped with green. Flesh thick, light colored, fine grained, sweet and delicious. Fine for pies. Generally planted with corn. Hardest of all, producing enormous crops. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

**Connecticut Field** A large, round, or slightly oval pumpkin. Skin reddish orange color, with rich orange yellow flesh. Grown extensively for stock feeding; also good for pies. Generally planted with corn. Hardest of all, producing enormous crops. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

**Japanese Pie** A fine quality pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. Seed cavity very small. Very early, productive, and highly esteemed for pies or cooking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

**King of the Mammoths or Potiron** The largest of all pumpkins, often two feet or more in diameter, and sometimes weighing over one hundred pounds. The skin is salmon yellow; the flesh thick and of a bright yellow, often used for pies, but grown principally for stock feeding. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., $1.25.

**Mammoth Tours** A very large French variety that is good for exhibition purposes, or for stock. Skin salmon colored; flesh yellow. One of the hardest and most prolific of the pumpkin family. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

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**Garlic**

Garlic

The garlic is a bulbous plant, well known for its strong and pungent taste. The plant seldom flowers in our climate, and is propagated by means of the cloves, for which the outside ones should be taken in preference to the inner ones, which are not so well developed. They like a rich, well-drained soil. If planted in damp ground, or watered too much, they will rot. Plant the cloves in shallow drills about 1 foot apart, and six inches apart in the rows, covering them to a depth of one to two inches. Plant during the same time as onion sets. Postpaid: lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c.

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**FOR ROSES SEE PAGE 88**
**Parsnips**

One ounce of seed will plant 200 feet of drill; 3 pounds an acre

**CULTURE**
Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in rows about 18 inches apart and about 1 inch deep, in a rich, deep, rich, soil. When the plants are about 2 inches tall, thin out to 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Parsnips are valuable for stock feeding, as well as for table use. If grown on a large scale make the rows wide enough to allow cultivation by horse-power.

**Guernsey Hollow Crown**
Half long, large, tender and sweet. One of the best, and the only kind grown here to any extent. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 25c; 1/2-lb., 40c; lb., 75c.

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**Leek**

One ounce of seed to 100 feet

**CULTURE**
Sow in early spring in rows about 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. When 6 to 8 inches high transplant to 6 inches apart, in rows about 12 inches apart, setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and as they grow draw the soil around them. This process tends to bleach the leek, and to make more palatable the edible portion.

**American Flag**
This is a strong growing variety, producing large, thick stems of sweet flavor, when properly blanched. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4-lb., 75c.

**Large Rouen**
Stems very large, but comparatively short. Leaf broad, covered with whitish bloom. Stands a long time in condition for use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4-lb., 75c.

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**Parsley**

One ounce of seed will plant 150 feet of drill; 3 pounds an acre

**CULTURE**
Parsley succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. The seed is very slow to germinate, and should be sown as early as possible in the spring. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, covering from one-half to an inch deep with fine soil, firmly pressed down. When the plants are about 3 inches high thin to about 6 inches apart in the row.

Parsley is used largely for seasoning soups and stews; also for garnishing, and for salads.

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**Hamburg Rooted or German**
The edible roots resemble small parsnips. Is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 35c; 1/2-lb., 1.25; lb., 2.25.

**Champion Moss-Curled**
A choice, selected strain. Beautifully crimped, curled leaves. The color is rich green, making it the very best for garnishing. Its pleasant, aromatic flavor is unsurpassed. Very slow to go to seed and quite hardy. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 30c; 1/2-lb., 1.00.

**Double Curled**
A very compact, curly, fine cut, bright green variety. The market gardener's favorite. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 30c; 1/2-lb., 1.00.

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**Mushrooms**
The best results are obtained by the use of Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn, which is largely used by the most successful growers. This is an American make of spawn. It produces mushrooms of excellent quality and large size, this being due to the fact that the spawn is obtained by a process of grafting; only large and vigorous specimens of mushrooms being used for the purpose.

Full and explicit instructions for growing are sent by us free with all orders for spawn. Postpaid: Per brick, 35c; 10 bricks, 3.25; 50 bricks, 15.00; 100 bricks, 25.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Per brick, 30c; 10 bricks, 1.00.

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M. F. Artist, Doyleville, Colo.—I will just say the bunch of seeds I got of you were the best I ever planted. All grew and made good. I had the best garden in this country. When I want more seed I will remember you and speak a good word for you to my neighbors.
PEAS

CULTURE For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for the main crop, a heavier soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vines at the cost of quality and quantity produced. Peas are very hardy, enduring cold well. The smooth varieties are the earliest and hardiest, and may be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The smooth varieties are sweeter and more tender, but are liable to rot if planted as early as the smooth varieties. Plant the early smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart and 4 to 5 inches deep, covering with about 2 inches of soil. Fill in trenches as the peas appear. Plant the wrinkled varieties in the same manner, beginning a little later, and plant at regular intervals until about July 1st, when you should have fresh peas the entire season.

Pens are one of the most wholesome, delicious and easily grown vegetables, and should not be lacking in any garden. Their nutrients value and the high sanitary value of the product grown entitle them to first place in the vegetable garden. There are two distinct types of peas, the smooth and the wrinkled; these are divided into two types: the dwarf and the tall. The smooth varieties are the hardest and earliest, but not as sweet and tender as the wrinkled varieties. The dwarf bush wrinkled varieties are earlier than the tall, husked, but not so prolific, as the dwarf varieties mature most of their pods at one time, while the taller varieties will often continue to have all season if the fresh pods are gathered regularly when ready for use. For best results the tall varieties must be supported, for although good results are often obtained without, where proper care is exercised in gathering the pods not to trample down and injure the vines. In describing the different varieties, the height of the vine and the size of the pod and pea are those obtained under average normal conditions, a lack or excess of moisture, as well as other conditions of the environment, including the size of the vine, size of the peas and pod accordingly.

Alaska is the earliest of all and is undoubtedly grown more largely than any other variety, either in the United States or abroad. It is grown almost exclusively by the canners, on account of its earliness and habit of maturing a large percent of its peas at one time. The Amero or Mammoth Alaska is an improved type of the Alaska, being larger in vine, pea and productiveness, but not quite so early. It is a fine early pea and can safely be planted as early as Alaska. There are several varieties of the Alaska, of which the seed is slightly larger and whiter and about as early and perhaps more prolific. Rice's Mammoth Potted Extra Early is an improved type of the Alaska, being larger in vine, pea and productiveness, but not quite so large. It is a fine early pea and can safely be planted as early as Alaska. There are several varieties of the Alaska, of which the seed is slightly larger and whiter and about as early and perhaps more prolific. 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Peter Pan

The Best Large Podded Dwarf Extra Early Pea. This splendid New Pea of the Laxtonian type is considered the best of its class in point of earliness, productive ness and size of pod. The dark green, sturdy vines grow 15 to 18 inches in height, and are wonderfully productive of handsome, large, dark green pointed pods, which measure 4 to 4 1/2 inches in length, and contain nine to ten deep, bluish-green, sweet, wrinkled peas of the highest quality. Peter Pan matures a trifle earlier than Gradus, with a pod equally large. We were fortunate in securing a good delivery of Peter Pan, and are in position to supply our customers with the best extra early pea on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 15c; 1/2-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 15c; 1/2-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Little Marvel

It is a Marvel just as its name implies, only it should be called Big Marvel instead of Little Marvel. It is a wrinkled pea; a few days earlier than Nott’s Excelsior or American Wonder. Pods are darker green with 7 to 8 large, green peas which remain in condition for table use a week or more longer than any of the wrinkled varieties. It is a prolific and a decided favorite with those desiring an extra early wrinkled pea. Height 18 inches. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 15c; 1/2-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 15c; 1/2-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Nott’s Excelsior

One of the best dwarf wrinkled peas, hardy and vigorous. The pods are filled with 7 to 8 large peas of superior tenderness and flavor. Height about 1 1/2 feet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 15c; 1/2-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 15c; 1/2-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Admiral

This is one of the largest yielding of the main crop tall varieties. It grows about 4 feet tall, producing enormous crops of large green wrinkled peas of very best quality. On account of its size, quality and productiveness is one of the most popular canning varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 15c; 1/2-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 15c; 1/2-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Laxtonian or Dwarf Gradus

A new dwarf pea introduced by the English growers of Thomas Laxton and Gradus, resembling the latter in size and shape of pod; in fact, it is a Dwarf Gradus, and equally as early. The vines are vigorous and productive, averaging 15 to 18 inches high, and when in bearing are filled with immense dark green pods, containing 8 to 10 large peas. It is so productive, the pods so large and well filled, the quality so good, that it should be the leading early variety for the market gardener and the home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 15c; 1/2-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 15c; 1/2-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

The Ameer or Mammoth Alaska

This new variety is rapidly growing in favor with market gardeners, being planted extensively by those who have tried it, and know its merits. It resembles the Alaska, the vine being more vigorous, a little taller, or about 3 feet in height, and the pods and peas are fully one-third larger. It is a heavy producer, with handsome dark green pods, containing from 5 to 7 large, blue-green, round peas of excellent quality. The crop ripens uniformly, about three days later than Alaska. We can recommend this to gardeners as the most prolific pea for early planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 15c; 1/2-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 15c; 1/2-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $3.00.
Alderman: Admiral
Dewey or Improved
Telephone
A splendid new, large podded pea of vigorous growth. The pods are large, filling the vine: color, dark green, and well filled with from 8 to 9 large green peas of excellent flavor and about 4 feet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00.

Mammoth Melting Sugar Edible Pod
This is a tall, large podded variety of the Edible podded peas. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, bearing long, flat, brittle pods 4 to 4½ inches long, which are cut or broken and cooked like string beans. It is a delicious vegetable and should be better known and more generally used. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00.

Premium Gem
Improved Little Gem. A very fine extra early dwarf, wrinkled pea for market or family use, growing 12 to 15 inches high, needing no brush or sticks to support it. Pods are large and crowded with 6 to 9 very large peas of fine quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

Thomas Laxton
The market gardener's favorite pea. The only rival to the Famous Gradus as a long-podded, extremely early, wrinkled pea, and in some respects even better. The growth is identical with the Gradus, but the pods are a richer, deeper green, and square at the end. The peas are large, of a deep green color, making them very attractive and appetizing on the table. The crop ripens only 3 to 4 days later than Gradus. Height about 3 feet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

Gradus or Prosperity
The most popular extra early wrinkled pea. It is not only large and of the best quality, but it is within two or three days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. It is an abundant producer, bearing continuously throughout the season. Vines about 36 inches high. Pods of a bright green color, well filled with juicy peas. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

Blue Bantam
This pea was introduced by Burpee and is considered the best of the first early wrinkled peas. The vines are dwarf, averaging about 1½ inches high. The pods measure 4 to 4½ inches long and are tightly filled with eight to ten deep bluish peas of large size and delicious flavor. They are a pick as early as American Wonder and are double the size. This pea is very similar to the Peter Pan; in fact, it would be impossible to tell the difference. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

American Wonder
A standard extra early dwarf wrinkled pea. Grows 10 to 15 inches high. Very prolific, with fine well filled pods. Desirable for market or home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

Earliest and Best
The earliest and most even strain of extra early peas. Vines vigorous and hardy, pods from 2½ to 3 inches long, each containing 5 to 7 medium sized, smooth peas of good quality. Seed smooth yellow white. An improvement over the Alaska. Height 2½ feet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

Dwarf Telephone
Dwarf Telephone is the famous old Telephone without its long vines. It is of a healthy, stocky growth and enormously productive. Pods frequently measure 5 inches in length, are broad, straight, and remarkably well filled, often containing 9 or 10 peas. Pod is dark green, thick and plump. Vines grow about 2 feet high, are the most popular and largely grown main crop pea with the market gardener, and equally as good for the home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

Improved Stratagem
Favored by market gardeners, and for the home garden. Strong vines, immense pods, large peas and heavy cropper. Height about 3½ feet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

Large White Marrowfat
The vines of this variety are about 3½ feet high, and of strong, vigorous growth. The pods are large, about six inches long, cylindrical, surface somewhat roughened, light colored, and well filled. Seed large, smooth, round, and luscious. Planting early, but not as sweet and tender as some of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties. Height 3½ feet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

Every purchaser likes to know just what their seeds will cost them delivered. If you will send us a list of the varieties desired, we will gladly quote you special delivered prices. Write today giving full particulars.
PEPPERS

One ounce of seed should produce 1,000 to 1,500 plants

CULTURE A warm, moist soil is best suited for peppers. For early green peppers sow seed in hotbeds in January, February or March, according to local climate and altitude. Transplant to the field as soon as weather and soil in your locality will permit, and when danger from frost has passed. Pepper seed are slow and hard to germinate, therefore those sown early require a good hotbed with plenty of moisture and light. The seed will be ready to be transplanted when the second true leaf is fully expanded and the growing point is quite a little better the seed.

Peppers are naturally a hot climate plant, but with proper care and attention can be successfully grown anywhere tomatoes will grow. The growing of peppers in Southern California has increased so rapidly the past few years that they rank in importance with cabbage, cauliflower and celery. Thousands of acres being grown there annually now for canning and drying purposes. The pepper industry is yet in its infancy, and offers wonderful opportunities to those having suitable soil and climate.

The demand for green peppers has grown by leaps and bounds during the last few years, both commercially and for home use. No home garden is considered complete now without a liberal supply of both green and red peppers. There is no branch of the vegetable industry that is attracting more attention and increasing more rapidly than the growing of peppers for canning, drying and home use. Peppers are naturally a hot climate plant, but with proper care and attention can be successfully grown anywhere tomatoes will grow. The growing of peppers in Southern California has increased so rapidly the past few years that they rank in importance with cabbage, cauliflower and celery. Thousands of acres being grown there annually now for canning and drying purposes. The pepper industry is yet in its infancy, and offers wonderful opportunities to those having suitable soil and climate.

It is a hot weather plant and nothing is gained by planting them before the ground is warm. When danger from frost is past transplant the seed to the field in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and about 18 inches apart in the row. Cultivate same as tomatoes or egg plant.

Ruby Giant

A beautiful large variety, being a cross between the Ruby King and Chinese Giant. The Ruby Giant is the largest of the mango variety. The flesh is thin, white and mild, extremely fine for salads or stuffed peppers. It is medium sized, skin and flesh slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productivity. It is medium sized, skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort. It is medium early, very hardy, and an enormous yielder; fruits medium sized, thick skin and slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productivity. It is medium sized, skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort. It is medium early, very hardy, and an enormous yielder; fruits medium sized, thick skin and slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productivity. It is medium sized, skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort. It is medium early, very hardy, and an enormous yielder; fruits medium sized, thick skin and slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productivity. It is medium sized, skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort. It is medium early, very hardy, and an enormous yielder; fruits medium sized, thick skin and slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productivity. It is medium sized, skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort. It is medium early, very hardy, and an enormous yielder; fruits medium sized, thick skin and slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productivity. It is medium sized, skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort. It is medium early, very hardy, and an enormous yielder; fruits medium sized, thick skin and slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productivity. It is medium sized, skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort. It is medium early, very hardy, and an enormous yielder; fruits medium sized, thick skin and slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productivity. It is medium sized, skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort. It is medium early, very hardy, and an enormous yielder; fruits medium sized, thick skin and slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productivity. It is medium sized, skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort. It is medium early, very hardy, and an enormous yielder; fruits medium sized, thick skin and slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productivity. It is medium sized, skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort. It is medium early, very hardy, and an enormous yielder; fruits medium sized, thick skin and slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productivity. It is medium sized, skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort.
Anaheim Chili

This is the Chili Pepper that has only recently become prominent, and is fast supplanting the old Mexican Chili. It is a safe crop to plant, has no insect enemies and when dried is not perishable. The demand for green chili is increasing, as the canneries are canning large quantities of it. The Anaheim Chili is desired above all others by the canners because of its fleshiness and slight pungency. Canned Chili was unheard of until the thick mented Anaheim Chili was introduced. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; $0.15-oz., 50¢; ½-lb., $1.75.

Ruby King

The most popular large fruited pepper. Very prolific. Plants grow about 2 feet high, and bear a fine crop of capsules, which ripen earlier than any other large fruited variety. The flesh is quite thick and mild, and may be eaten from the hand like an apple. Recommended for salads or stuffed as mangos. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; $0.15-oz., 50¢; ¼-lb., $1.75.

Sweet Mountain

One of the large sorts, very thin skinned, quite sweet and mild flavored. Much used for stuffing pickles. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; $0.15-oz., 50¢; ¼-lb., $1.75.

Red Chili

Fruit is small, bright red, very hot and pungent. Plants very productive. Generally used for making pepper sauce. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; $0.15-oz., 50¢; ¼-lb., $1.75.

Large Bell or Bull Nose

An early variety, and of mild flavor. Skin is quite thick and fleshy. Of medium size, and very popular. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; $0.15-oz., 50¢; ¼-lb., $1.75.

Long Red Cayenne

A late variety. Pods are small, bright scarlet, cone shaped and pungent. Are as much used for pickling when green as they are for red when ripe. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; $0.15-oz., 50¢; ¼-lb., $1.75.

Chinese Giant

An enormous fruiting variety, almost double the size of Ruby King. Notwithstanding its size, it is very early and prolific. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. Unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangoes. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; oz., 50¢; ¼-lb., $2.00.

Pimiento

The mildest and sweetest of all peppers. Largely grown for canning purposes, as its lack of pungency, and its firm, thick fleshiness permit of its being scalded and dried. It should be grown in every family garden. It is delicious with salads or stuffed, and is a healthy food to eat, when ripe, as you would an apple. For salad, parboil it to prevent it from becoming to dry. Stuffed and baked it is far superior to all other peppers. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; ¼-oz., 20¢, oz., 65¢; ¼-lb., $2.00.

Rhubarb

One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row

CULTURE

Rhubarb is a gross feeder, and requires a rich, deeply cultures soil. Sow seed early in the spring in rows about 12 inches apart and one inch deep; when the plants have made a good start thin to about 6 inches apart in the row. When the plants are one year old they should be transplanted to a permanent bed about 4 feet apart each way. Give a coat of well matured each season, cultivating enough to keep the weeds down and the ground mulched and you will be surprised at the marvelous yield. When the blossoms on the stalk appear it should be cut back well into the ground, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed.

Rhubarb is one of the earliest, healthiest, easiest and cheapest a table delicacy. In every home garden in the United States, its uses are more varied, more distinct and more beneficial than those of any other vegetable product. Rhubarb can be used in the fall with leaves, straw or any light covering that will protect it from the winds and still permit it to get air. It will be the first thing ready for use in the spring, and by keeping the leaves cut back will produce continuously until cut down by frost in the fall. There is no vegetable or fruit grown that will produce so much for so little, or so cheaply, or so easily, and upon such a small space of ground. The early pioneers considered it a household necessity, and pursued its cultivation with earnest, strict attention, considering it unequaled as a table delicacy. Rhubarb is in a class of its own, and those who have never grown it do not realize how much they are missing for such a little trouble and expense. If you have not a patch of rhubarb in your garden send us $1.25 and we will send you prepaid one dozen large rhubarb roots, with proper care, will furnish the second year and continue as long as given proper care and attention.

Linnaeus

Large, long, tender, and very fine. Very large, the finest cooking variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; lb., $1.25.

Victoria

Large, very fine. Very large; the finest cooking variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; lb., $1.25.

Rhubarb Roots

The planting of Rhubarb Roots is a quicker, more certain and satisfactory method of getting a start than to attempt to grow them from seed, as no reliance can be placed on the seeds producing the identical variety grown. Both time and space are saved where the planting of roots is followed. We furnish only good, fresh, strong roots which, when set in rows, will be ready to be dug in the first year after planting. The roots should be set about 4 feet apart each way. Any stalks that show signs of decay or injury should be cut off so as not to exhaust the plant by seeding. Rhubarb roots by Parcel Post. Prepaid: 2 for 25¢; 5 for 60¢; 12 for $1.25. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: per doz., $1.00; per 100, $6.00.

Charles Howell, Yona, Colo. Having been in the gardening and plant raising business over 20 years, I take pleasure in saying that the seeds purchased from you this year were the best I have ever purchased, being true to name and perfect germination.
CULTURE

Any good, well drained soil will produce potatoes under right climatic conditions and proper cultivation. For early potatoes that mature in 10 to 12 weeks from time of planting, the soil should be particularly rich and well manured, or all the benefit of a crop that is cultivated well and often, is in best shape for growing a good crop of nice clean potatoes. The first requisite for a crop of good potatoes is good seed and the next is good soil—then proper cultivation. Without this it is a waste of time and seed to attempt growing potatoes. What is needed is: a bed, prepared and manured the year previous, ready to come through run a harrow over the ground, which will finish filling up the furrows, making a smooth ground upon which to work when the potatoes come through and are ready for cultivation. The harrowing will kill the weeds and grass that have started and give the potatoes an opportunity of growing free of weeds. Cultivate often, and if troubled with flies, beetle, or blight, spray with Bordeaux or Arsenate of Lead.

For those having suitable soil there is no Western crop more profitable nor one that can be grown more cheaply than early potatoes. In this latitude they come in after the Southern crop has been marketed, and before the main crop of late varieties are ready, usually finding a bare market and commanding good prices. Many of our best farmers and gardeners have found early potatoes to be a boon. They can be harvested in time to grow lettuce, turnips, and other late crops. Late potatoes have been one of the crops most wanted for yet there has been seasons when the crop was poor and prices below cost of production, yet the average has been our surest and most profitable crop. The same applies to all Western states having suitable soil and climate.

We were in the wholesale potato business before going into the seed business, and have perhaps handled more carloads of potatoes than any seedman in the U.S. During this time we have studied old and new sorts as to eating and cooking qualities, hardiness, disease and suitable soil. This experimenting has taught us that a potato that will do well in one kind of soil may not do well in another soil. A potato that yields large crops on one farm may produce a poor crop on another farm. This is one of the great reasons why our Scarlet Russet, Cobbler and Red Drum, which do so well on the adjoining farm, Blight effects one section may not effect other sections under similar conditions. These are all matters that can only be learned from experience. Each grower must learn from experience or observation what variety of potato is best suited for this soil and market.

The Potato Wart has been reported in some sections of the East, but none in the West so far, but in some sections of the West there has developed a problem considered to be Fusarium Wilt, but from the description of the disease it should be called the Potato Phylo, as the expert states that it is not a disease, but a fungus, which cannot be avoided as long as potatoes are grown. When potato blight occurs, the plants are weak, Shoots are stunted, leaves turn yellow and finally die, probably due to lack of food and moisture. Unless the blight is noticed in time, the disease can be spread from infected plants.

Diseases and blights in obtaining a profitable crop of potatoes are attributable chiefly to carelessness in planting poor unselected seed. The average farmer usually pays less attention to the quality of his seed potatoes than to any other seeds he plants. He seems to think any old kind of potatoes he happens to have on hand will do for seed, and that of the varieties why his old seed was a failure. He plants the potatoes so poor and scruffy. Yet these same farmers will continue to plant the same stock for seasons together, rather than pay a fair price for some good, carefully selected seed stock, that would produce much more and better stock. Good potato seed is just as necessary to a good crop as any other fertilizer. We believe seed should be renewed every so often, and if growers would plant only pure, first-class seed, good results would follow.

Without 80.00 per cent good selected, true to name, seed potatoes, than plant the common average stock as a gift. The stocks we are offering were specially selected by us. We guarantee our Early Six Weeks and Red River Ohiol are genuine Minnesota grown, and are strictly fancy. Our Colorado Dry Land Ohiol were grown on the divide between Denver and Colorado Springs, and can scarcely be distinguished from the Minnesota Red River stock, and are preferred by some growers.

As a rule the early varieties of potatoes are not so prolific as the later varieties, but by careful selection some of the early varieties are now yielding nearly, if not as much, as the late varieties. Our genuine Minnesota Red River Ohiol, when planted in good, rich soil, and given proper care, are producing equal to the later varieties. Our Irish Cobbler, Culler, Bold, and White Irish, are equally as early as are supplanting the Ohiol, in many places, and now looks as if they would soon be the leading early potato for this Western country, as it is the latest of the early potatoes, with very hardy, seldom blights. It is nearly round, ideal size for baking, skin creamy white, sometimes slightly netted, flesh clear white, always cooking dry and mealy. The Western grower of early potatoes cannot go wrong on the Irish Cobbler. The Russian Burbank or Netted Gurn is a splendid main crop, large white potato, ordinary shape, heavily netted, flesh white and mealy. This is the best cooking and best eating potato of the main varieties, and a sure fire, or express at purchasers expense, commands a premium in all fancy markets. The RED McLURE in the old Peachblow sold under another name. This is one of the best potatoes we have for the extreme mountainous districts, where it grows to perfection. In shape it is almost round, similar to the Irish Cobbler, skin pink, with darker red spots. Flesh white and mealy. An excellent late variety. THE RURAL NEW YORKER is one of the main crop whites grown in the Greeley district. In shape it is slightly oblong, skin delicate green color, flesh white and flaky when cooked. In appearance it is the most striking potato grown, but does not adjust itself to all kinds of soils and some of the early varieties. The PEARL, the standard white potato for the irrigated districts. In shape it is slightly oval, skin brownish white, flesh white, very mealy. The Pearl is the hardest and most prolific of all whites, thousands of carloads of them being grown and shipped from all irrigated sections of the West, from Idaho to California. It is a hardy potato, and at one time was considered the best early potato grown in the Greeley district. It however, is not a heavy yielder, and of late years has been but little grown.

Colorado Dry Land Ohiol

This is the Early Ohio grown on the Divide, between Denver and Colorado Springs, without irrigation. Some growers call this the native stock of Colorado, but it is a stock, although the potato is not quite so smooth. Our seed were grown from Eastern seed last year, and are good, freshly assorted stock. By express or express at purchasers expense:

Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. $4.50. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound to postage.

Early Six Weeks

Same as Early Ohio, only sold under another name. By freight or express:

Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. $1.00; 100 lbs. $5.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.
Red McClure This is grown very largely on the Western Slope, and in the mountains, where it seems to thrive best. It is very hardy and vigorous, oval in shape, and attractive in appearance. Cooks mealy and dry, and is of fine flavor. This is an improved type of the old Peachblow potato, and there is an increasing demand for them from the South for seed purposes. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Minn. Red River Early Ohio (Pink) This is the earliest, surest, best, and most profitable of the early varieties, and a decided favorite with those growing potatoes for the early market, as it can be marketed before it is fully grown. Our seed of these are direct from Minnesota, freshly assorted and true to name. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Rural New Yorker This is the most popular, and by far the best potato grown in the Greeley district. It is large, oblong, smooth, and very attractive, and commands top prices wherever sold. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Mammoth Pearl This is the standard main crop variety for the irrigated districts of the state. It is a heavy cropper, and the surest late variety grown. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Russet Burbank or Netted Gem An oblong, large, white potato, with shallow eyes and netted skin. Flesh white; very mealy, and fine flavor. Excellent quality. The best and most popular baking variety. This potato is fast supplanting the Rural and Pearl varieties in the Middle West, as it seems to be especially adapted to our soil. It is a very heavy yielder, and scab resistant. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Irish Cobbler An extra early variety, maturing only a week or ten days later than the Early Ohio. The tubers are round, uniform in size and shape; the eyes are strong, well developed, and slightly indented. The flesh is a creamy white, of fine quality and flavor. It is a vigorous grower, good keeper, and ripens uniformly. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Rose Seedling This is the standard variety of Red potatoes grown in the Greeley district, and is one of the best table varieties. It is not as prolific as the whites; therefore, not grown as extensively. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Sweet Potatoes

CULTURE The plants should be grown in hot beds, and when safe from frost should be pulled and transplanted in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart, 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. Warm, sandy soil should be selected, as it is useless to plant them in cold, wet, heavy soil. There are but few sweet potatoes grown here, as we have but little irrigated land suitable for them, and we seldom have enough warm weather to produce a satisfactory crop. We grow all of our sweet potato plants; therefore, our plants are freshly pulled and packed the day shipped.

Owing to the perishable nature of Sweet Potatoes, and the tendereness of the plants, we do not guarantee them to arrive in good condition, but will send out only first-class stock, using every precaution in packing. Shipments should always be by express.

Yellow Nansemond By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 25 lbs., $3.75. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Yellow Jersey By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 25 lbs., $3.75. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage. For prices on plants see page 66. Orders for potatoes and plants should be placed in advance.
RADISHES

CULTURE Radishes must be grown quickly if they are to be crisp and tender. Therefore, the soil should be well prepared with well rotted manure and should be kept moist and well cultivated until the radishes mature. Sow early and often in good, rich, sandy soil in rows about 12 inches apart in the open ground, and 5 to 6 inches in hot beds and green houses, covering the seeds about half an inch deep. Winter radishes should be sown during July and August to get the benefit of the cool September weather. They should be sown thinly or thinned out to say 2 inches apart in the row, when too thick they will form no bulb. They should be gathered as soon as frost comes and buried in sand in a cool cellar for winter use. Radishes contain little or no nourishment. Notwithstanding this they are one of our most popular vegetables, served mostly as a relish. Radishes are usually the first vegetable the garden furnishers in the spring, and are eaten and enjoyed, throughout the civilized world on account of their pleasant, refreshing taste. Radishes have become so popular that they are grown and offered on the city markets every month of the year. The growing under glass for winter use in cold climates has reached large dimensions. Radishes are of easy culture. They will grow in any good, well-drained soil, and thrive even in comparatively low temperatures. They can be had ready for the table in from three to six weeks after sowing. They should be pulled as soon as they have reached their proper size or they will become tough and pithy.

There are four varieties of radishes, the red, the white, the semi-red and white, and the black. These are divided into two types, the long and the round. There is really no difference in the quality of the two types. It is simply a matter of individual preference as to which is best. All of the varieties of both types are usually grown in the home garden, making a splendid assortment from which to choose, and prevent tiring of the market gardener. It is necessary the market gardener knows the varieties his trade demand, regardless of his own choice, and grow those varieties. The red varieties are the most popular and can be largely grown, although the red with a white tip is a good second, and becomes more popular each season. The pure whites predominate in some markets, but in a very few. The black, which is a winter radish, is grown very largely by the Europeans here, but is not so popular with Americans. It is one of the finest radishes grown, and would be in every home garden if its merits were more generally known.

Round Varieties

Crimson Giant
Quick growing sort for forcing or out-of-door planting. The radishes grow twice the size of any early round variety without becoming pithy in the center. They will stand well after maturity. The root is a beautiful deep crimson; the flesh is snowy white, of fine flavor, and very tender. Especially fine for market and home use from planting in the open ground. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼ lb., 35¢; lb., $1.00.

Perfection White Tipped
This is one of the most pronounced of all the round white tipped varieties, which has become so popular in the last few years. Rich carmine scarlet, with a pure white tip, which gives it a very attractive appearance. It is very sweet and tender, and well adapted for either forcing or outdoor planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼ lb., 35¢; lb., $1.00.

Vick's Scarlet Globe
This variety is one of the most popular of all the Turnip Radishes. Very extensively used for marketing. It is of quick growth, small leaves, and of finest quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼ lb., 35¢; lb., $1.00.

Early Round Scarlet, White Tipped
A prime favorite for all purposes. It is medium sized, has short foliage; color very deep scarlet, with white tip, and is very tender and mild. One of the best all-around early varieties for outdoor planting for the home gardener. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼ lb., 35¢; lb., $1.00.

California Mammoth White
Pure white, about one foot long, and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼ lb., 50¢; lb., $1.50.
Early Scarlet Turnip

**Early Scarlet Turnip** This is a favorite for both market and home gardens. It is well adapted for outdoor planting. Has a rich scarlet color; shape a little elongated. Flesh snow white; very brittle and mild. 

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

**Early White Turnip** Very much like the Early Scarlet Turnip; a trifle earlier in maturing. Skin pure white, crisp and tender. Shape almost round. A splendid variety for forcing, or for early outdoor planting. 

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

**French Breakfast** A good forcing radish, but better for open ground planting. Scarlet, with a white tip; elongated in shape. A great favorite on account of its superior flavor and attractive appearance. 

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

**Non Plus Ultra** This is the earliest forcing radish in cultivation. It is earlier than the Round Deep Scarlet, but not as large. The radish is round, smooth, and deep scarlet. Because of its small top it may be planted close together. 

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

**Long Varieties**

**Improved Chartier** This is one of the best oblong varieties for resisting the summer heat, and often remains tender and crisp for two months. It is very distinct in appearance, being crimson at the top, shading to a beautiful pink and then to a white, waxy tip. It frequently grows to 1½ inches in diameter, but still retains its crispness and mild flavor. Its size and handsome appearance make it a prime favorite among all gardeners. 

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

**White Vienna** (Lady Finger.) A summer variety; pure white in color, very brittle, and retains its crispness to marked degree. It is a rapid grower, and stands the heat exceptionally well. 

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

**Mammoth Japan** A mammoth variety grown in Japan, from whence it comes. It grows sometimes as large as 43 inches in circumference. It is brittle, has pure white flesh, and is deliciously flavored. 

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., $1.50.

**Cincinnati Market**

This is the favorite and, we think, the best long radish that the gardener can grow. Its quick growth and short top make it admirable for forcing, and its mild flavor, bright red color, and crisp, tender flesh, make it the most popular of all long radishes for either market or home use. Market gardeners have found ready sale for it to the shippers of this state. 

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

**Long Black Spanish**

Black skin, white flesh, fine flavor, good keeper. A favorite winter radish. 

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

**Round Black Spanish**

A radish with a very dark brown skin, shading to black in that portion above the ground. A late and very hardy variety. Flesh white, highly flavored. 

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

**China Rose** (WINTER.) A half long radish of a beautiful pink color; especially grown for winter use. It is free from the strong taste so common to winter radishes, and keeps remarkably well, making it a favorite for those who wish this variety of radish. 

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

**MATURED CORN AT SEVEN THOUSAND FEET**

The Swadley and Silver Mine Corn froze out in June, but the Colorado Yellow Dent did fine. Will have quite a bit of seed and am proud to say it is too good to feed.

W. R. HARRAL, La Veta, Colo.
White Icicle A long, slender radish of a beautiful transparent whiteness, which makes it very attractive on the market or for home use. It is by far the most popular, and the best of all early long white varieties. It is as early as the Long Scarlet, Short Top, but retains its crispness and mild flavor for a longer time. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top (Finger Radish.) One of the best forcing varieties we have to offer. Matures in 25 to 30 days after sowing. Root 5 to 6 inches long, bright scarlet, brittle and tender. A standard variety for both the market and home gardener. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

SPINACH

One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill; 10 lbs. an acre

CULTURE Spinach is an important crop of easy culture for the market gardener. For spring and early summer use, sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks thereafter for a succession crop. For winter and early spring use, sow in September in well manured ground. Cover with straw on the approach of cold weather. The ground cannot be too rich. The strong the ground the more delicate and succulent the leaves. The New Zealand spinach, which requires more room, is made a large and spreading plant, may be started from seed early in the spring to furnish greens during the heat of the summer.

No plant makes more palatable and nutritious greens than Spinach when properly prepared. It should be in every home garden.

Longstanding This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth, very dark, and starts in 10 to 14 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., $5.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Thick-Leaved Round A rapid growing variety, forming clusters of large, very thick, wrinkled leaves. Very popular with market gardeners. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., $5.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale This is a very early variety, and one of the best to plant for early spring use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., $5.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Victoria This variety is of remarkably fine texture, of the deepest green color, curled and crimped, with thick, fleshy leaves. It is a heat resister, and especially adapted to spring planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., $5.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

New Zealand The plant of this variety is entirely distinct from the common spinach. The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy, and of a crystalline appearance. The plant is much larger and thrives in hot weather, and grows on all soils, rich or poor. Started early in the spring, plants will resist heat, and make a strong growth during the summer. It may be cut all summer, new shoots growing when others are cut. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., $5.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Monstrous Leaved Viroyflay The market gardener's favorite for fall or spring sowing. It has an abundance of heavy, broad, dark, thick leaves, attractively curled, of finest quality and appearance. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., $5.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Giant Thick Leaved A vigorous growing, early maturer sort, with very large, thick leaves, of fine, deep green color. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., $5.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Burlington or Late Seeded Bloomsdale This new spinach is a cross between the Bloomsdale and Longstanding Spinach. It is superior to either in that it has more leaves that are more compact and fully curled, retaining their dark green leaves long after the plant has gone to seed. It is a light seeder and does not start to seed until the plants are fully grown, standing at least two or three weeks longer than any other variety before starting to seed. This is the spinach the commercial grower has so long looked for. It is very hardy and should be given a trial by all spinach growers. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., $6.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

FOR FREE GLADIOLI BULBS SEE PAGE 96
CULTURE  A good sandy loam is best adapted to Squash. The richer the better. All varieties of squash are very tender and should not be planted until danger from frost has passed. The summer Bush varieties should be planted in hills about 4 feet apart. The running varieties 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Plant 6 to 10 seeds to each hill and when danger from frost and bugs has passed thin out 2 to 3 plants to each hill. Winter squash are better after a few frosts have fallen on them and should remain on the vines until thoroughly ripe. Culture the same as cucumber and melons.

White Summer Crookneck  Long crooknecked variety similar to Summer Crookneck in size and shape, but it is pure white. Is especially fine quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

Delicious  A fall and winter variety of medium size. Top shaped in form; color dark green; flesh orange color; very dry and delicious. An excellent keeping variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ½-lb., 65c; 1-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.00.

Chicago Warty Hubbard  This is a distinct strain of the famous Hubbard, and is an ideal winter squash for market men. The shell is deeply warted, dark green in color. Flesh dry, and sweet flavored. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

Mammoth Chili  This squash is better for stock than for table use. The flesh is yellow, very thin, and nutritious, far exceeding the ordinary pumpkin as a stock feed. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

Pike's Peak or Sibley  This is said to be the only table squash equal to, or surpassing, the Hubbard in quality. It has a dark olive-green colored shell, with light orange colored flesh of the very best quality. Vines of strong growth, and very productive. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.

Fordhook  Very desirable for either summer or winter use. The vines are vigorous, producing squashes from 8 to 10 inches in length, of oblong form, slightly ridged, skin yellow, and flesh of lighter shade; quality unsurpassed. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., $1.75.

Edwin Moore, Wheatland, Wyo.—I ordered some seeds and plants from you this season and was well pleased. Every plant and every seed started nicely, but I sold my farm during the summer and sold the crop, too, but I will have other farm lands and will still order some plants or seeds from you even if I should move from this locality. I will appreciate your catalog, as it is the best arranged seed book put out.
The Hubbard This is the leading squash and favorite of America. Seems to do well in all producing sections, and outsells all other varieties on the market. The shell is dark green, flesh a rich yellow or orange color. Very fine grained, solid, dry and sweet. The tough-ness of the skin or shell makes it a good keeper. Every farmer should grow at least enough for home use.

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

Golden Hubbard This is identical in size, form and fruitfulness with the Chicago Warty. The chief distinction is that the heavily warded skin is of a rich orange, turning to red when ripened. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

Livingston's Cushaw This is considered one of the very best varieties for pies or baking. It has a beautiful mottled green color, striped with green and white. They are hardy and seldom troubled with bugs, especially when other varieties are near. Can be grown with corn same as pumpkins and yield a good crop.

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4-lb., 65c; 1/2-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.00.

Mammoth Early White Bush Scalloped The best variety. The plants are of the true bush form, and produce a large crop very early in the season.

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

**TURNIP**

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds an acre.

**CULTURE**

Turnips should be grown quickly to be of the best quality, and should be sown in good, deep, rich soil. Sow from March to the last of August, as you want the crop to mature, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. If preferred, use about 2 pounds of seed per acre.

Rutabagas require a longer time to mature and should be sown earlier in the season. They also require more space and should be planted further apart. The fly or flea beetle is very destructive to turnips, especially during dry weather.

The dusting of Lime or Plaster on the plants when the fly or beetle appear will often check them, or spraying with a solution of kerosene emulsion and nicotine will usually destroy them.

The commercial production of turnips has increased very rapidly in the vicinity of Denver in recent years, as our cool nights and irrigating system enable us to grow sweet, tender turnips during the hot summer months, when the warmer sections can seldom grow them, and those do grow are pithy and strong tasting. The White Milan is the earliest variety on the market and very popular with market gardeners on account of its earliness, small top and mild, sweet flavor. Snowball is another early popular variety. It is pure white, perfectly globed-shaped, and ready for use six weeks after planting. The Purple Top Globe is a favorite main crop variety; is nearly as early as White Milan. Much more productive and a better shaker. It is perfectly globe-shaped purple above ground and white below. The early Purple Top, Strap Leaved, is a very popular turnip among the gardeners. It is much larger and is tied easily. The White Egg is by far the best and most popular variety for the West. It is egg-shaped, very early; heavy cropper, and the very best all-purpose turnip.

**EXCELLENT RESULTS AT TEN THOUSAND FEET**

The seed I got from you last Spring were fine. I believe every seed I planted came up, and I shall send again next Spring. I tell you Colorado seed and the best, and I told my neighbors how fine your seed were at this high altitude—ten thousand feet. I was surprised how good the seed were and the results.

MRS. CHAS. H. CAMPBELL.

Montezuma, Colorado

Pomegranian White Globe is the largest of the table varieties, and is also used largely for stock, as on good, rich soil it often grows to 12 pounds in weight. The Rutaba is a cold climate vegetable, and does extremely well in our mountain districts, where it grows to perfection. The Purple Top and Bangholm being the two leading varieties.

**Purple Top Strap Leaf**

A very early strap leaved turnip, extensively used for the table, especially in the South. The roots are flat, medium size, purple or dark red above the ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender.

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**White Egg**

A very early variety, and the most popular in this territory for both the market and home garden. It is egg-shaped, pure white, fine grained, and does not become strong. It is one of the heaviest croppers grown, and the best all season turnip on the market.

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

**Early White Milan**

This is an extra early variety, very popular with market gardeners. The turnip is strap leaved, has a small top, and is very mild and sweet. It is the best of the early white varieties.

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

**Pomegranian White Globe** A large sized turnip, with large leaves suitable for the table or for stock. When pulled for table use it must be pulled before growing too large. Frequently grows to 12 pounds in weight. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.
Purple Top Globe

Purple Top White Globe The favorite for the table because of its mild flavor and attractive appearance. It is purple or dark red above the ground and pure white below. It is a heavy yielder, and keeps well. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Yellow Aberdeen, Purple Top

This is a late maturing yellow turnip, and must be planted two weeks before any of the other varieties. It is tender and sweet, nutritious and valuable for stock feeding. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Snowball This is a medium size turnip of exceptionally fine flavor. It is pure white in color, and perfectly globular in shape. It is ready for the table six weeks after planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Tobacco

One ounce should produce 5,000 plants

CULTURE Tobacco in this section should be started in a hotbed early in March and transplanted to the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over. The ground should be deeply dug and well manured, as tobacco is a rank grower.

Havana Grows well here and commands a high price as cigar stock. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., $1.50.

Connecticut Seed Leaf This is the hardiest variety, and is best adapted to our altitude, as it stands the cool nights better than most kinds grown South. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., $1.50.

Missouri Broadleaf Very early kind, and one that matures in our climate; used for cigar wrappers. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.00.

We are growing plants of the above varieties this year on our Seed Farm and can quote them by Parcel Post: Prepaid, per dozen, 40c; per 100, $1.25; per 1,000, $10.00.

Rutabaga

American Purple Top Improved Very hardy and productive. It is of American origin, and is the best of the yellow purple top rutabagas. The flesh is very tender and sweet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

Skirving's Improved A large variety and a very heavy cropper. One of the best for field culture. It is of excellent quality and keeps well. Postpaid: Pkt., 3c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

Bronze Top A large, oval variety, with yellow flesh and bronze green top. Desirable on account of its sureness to make in any soil where other varieties would go to tons. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

White Russian or Large White Grows very large. Flesh firm, white and solid; excellent for table or stock and a good keeper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

Every purchaser likes to know just what their seeds will cost them delivered. If you will send us a list of the varieties and quantities desired, we will gladly quote you special delivered prices. Write today giving full particulars.
CULTURE

Tomatoes do best on light, warm, well-drained soil. Success partly depends in a large measure upon securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth during the early part of the season. For this reason we start the first early tomatoes select varieties of the earlier types, or the Earlicana, which will open under glass in hot beds or greenhouses during February and March. When the plants are about 2 inches high they are transplanted to the pots or plant boxes. Never crowd the plants, but keep them short and stocky. Plants already in bloom if in pots or boxes may be transplanted to the field without harm to their blooming period; they will continue to bloom and fruit without check. When danger from frost has passed, set the plants in the field in rows about 4 feet apart each way, in warm, mellow soil of fair fertility. For main crop the plants can be started somewhat later in hot beds or cold frames, and then set in the open ground the same way as the early varieties. Tomatoes require very little water, just enough to keep them in good growing condition; too much water will keep the vines too large and thoroughly as long as the vines will permit. The last two or three workings of the soil should be shallow, the crop may be badly injured. It is a matter of too much fertilizer, tomatoes cannot be trained upon stakes or trellises, or whether they should be left to ramble over the ground. A great many varieties, which vary in size, but as a rule the varieties grown in the middle and West are dwarf varieties, which really do not require staking, but where the taller varieties are grown the yield and quality of the fruit will be improved by staking or trellising the plants.

Some of the large canning companies in the irrigated districts of the West issue cultural directions to their growers, which read as follows:

IRRIGATION: Watch your soil carefully. Dig down six inches to one foot and check up on your moisture. Always keep an even moisture in the ground. Sufficient moisture for a tomato plant has a tendency to cause blight, blossom end rot and changing of the fruit, also gives an irregular growth, making the vine go to growth more than setting to fruit. Do not let the soil become very heavy. Do not furrow out too close to the vines.

CULTIVATION: The roots of the vines should be inspected, so that the grower knows the root system, whether depth and how far they are extended, that he may govern his cultivation accordingly. Do not cultivate too deep, nor too close to the plants so as not leave your ground in ridges, as it has a tendency to dry. Keep the base of the soil finely mulched to preserve the moisture. During the last cultivation leave a shallow furrow in the center of the row for irrigation.

Tomatoes are fast becoming a staple crop in all parts of the world, and are already in many countries considered just as much a necessity as the potato. Fifty years ago this vegetable was considered unfit for the table, and now there is none more popular, thousands of acres are annually grown in this vicinity and throughout the Middle West for the canning companies. As well as quantities for the local markets. It is a point of good gardening to have this vegetable early, and those who succeed are well paid for the trouble. Tomatoes are an easy and comparatively profitable crop to grow; they are vigorous and very prolific, the largest expense being for picking, as they of necessity must be picked. An acre of tomatoes can be raised in the southern part of California for the local markets. If this acre is very well located, a profit of $100 can be made on it. These are the same seeds grown in California for the local market, which are as good as the varieties grown in the South. It is very important for the grower to have a good stock of seeds every year, as they are very perishable.

If you are not satisfied with the seeds you have been using give ours a trial—you will be more than pleased with them.

We grow on our Seed and Vegetable Farm all of the tomato plantings, we supply our retail customers, and in addition thereto hundreds of thousands of plants of some of the largest canneries in the West. Each season we send these canneries the varieties in which they state the particular purpose for which the plants are desired, asking us to send them the varieties we consider best suited to their purposes, which we do as easily and quickly make their own selections, also an aid to the novice and those who do not care to risk the failure of any vision we catalog, to determine which they want. We will here preface our detailed description of each variety by giving some of the characteristics, habits and uses of each variety listed. Spark's Earliana is the earliest to ripen of any of the large smooth varieties, and on this account is one of the best sellers. The plants are compact in growth, producing clusters of large, bright red fruits, the bulk of which ripens early. Where earliness is quite an object we would recommend Spark's Earliana. In point of earliness June Pink or Pink Earliana, as it is sometimes called, ranks next to Spark's Earliana. In reality it is only an improved strain of the Early Pink, beginning to ripen its fruit, which are of a darker deep red color, very smooth and uniform in size, without cracks or green core. The vines are rather dwarfs with a light foliage, cannot take the fruit to sunburn during extreme hot weather. The fruits are borne in clusters of from 5 to 8, and with proper care the clusters may be carried through from the beginning of the season until killed by frost. June Pink is the most prolific, best colored, best shaped, best size and best all purpose early tomato for the market. The West, a large, large, large variety, highly to those desiring the best early variety. Bonne Best is a comparatively new introduction that is rapidly growing in popularity. Its supporters claim it is as early as Earliana or June Pink, better colored, better shape, better size, and much more prolific. The vines are vigorous, with heavy foliage, which protects the fruits from the hot sun. The fruits are of a bright scarlet color, always smooth and uniform in size and shape. An excellent greenhouse variety and a good one to follow Earliana and June Pink in the open field. Chalk's Early Jewel is undoubtedly the best all purpose early tomato on the market. It begins to ripen its fruits a few days later than June Pink, but is larger in size, and a much heavier cropper. The fruits are bright scarlet, ripens up to the last, without blight, an excellent eating cherry, scarlet, through and through, very solid, splendid for slicing, and one of the very best for canning. Grown very largely by canners throughout the middle West and other sections, on account of its earliness, color, quality and productiveness. The plants are very hardy and robust, admitting of earlier setting in the field, and it is claimed it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would be injured. John Baer is a new early variety of recent introduction, possessing qualities of the Earliana and June Pink and Early Jewel varieties. It is very early, hardy and productive, a combination of qualities seldom obtained in an early variety, and is particularly desirable for the North and West, with its large, large, large fruits, with a yellow color, the largest fruits to the smallest, and is a very attractive scarlet color. A magnificent tomato for market gardeners, shippers and canners. Of the main crop varieties Beauty and Faith are the most popular, both in the Middle West. It is early, hardy and prolific, bearing its fruits in clusters of from 4 to 6. The fruit is large, smooth, bearing its fruit out of all the varieties in its size, round, with a very attractive scarlet color. A magnificent tomato for market gardeners, shippers and canners. Of the main crop varieties Beauty and Faith are the most popular, both in the middle West. It is early, hardy and prolific, bearing its fruits in clusters of from 4 to 6. The fruit is large, smooth, bearing its fruit out of all the varieties in its size, round, with a very attractive scarlet color. A magnificent tomato for market gardeners, shippers and canners. Of the main crop varieties Beauty and Faith are the most popular, both in the middle West. It is early, hardy and prolific, bearing its fruits in clusters of from 4 to 6. The fruit is large, smooth, bearing its fruit out of all the varieties in its size, round, with a very attractive scarlet color. A magnificent tomato for market gardeners, shippers and canners. Of the main crop varieties Beauty and Faith are the most popular, both in the middle West. It is early, hardy and prolific, bearing its fruits in clusters of from 4 to 6. The fruit is large, smooth, bearing its fruit out of all the varieties in its size, round, with a very attractive scarlet color.
early and a good cropper. Fruits are large, of beautiful glossy purple, thick and solid, with large meat center. Dwarf Stone is another large fruited dwarf variety of recent introduction. The fruits are nearly as large as the standard Stone, smooth, and ripens evenly; color bright red. The Stone is the largest of the main crop varieties, is grown very largely for canning purposes. The Globe is the favorite greenhouse variety. It is medium early, very productive; fruit large, always smooth, flesh firm, with but few seeds; ripens evenly; color, a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple. It is slow to bloom; one of the best all-purpose varieties. The Golden Queen is a large, handsome, beautiful garden yellow tomato. In size, shape, and quality it will equal any of the red varieties, but is not so popular on account of its color. The Red Cherry, Yellow Plum, Yellow Pear and Rusk are all preserving varieties, and are growing more and more popular each season.

**Dwarf Ponderosa**

This is one of the largest fruited varieties of the dwarf or tree tomatoes. A cross between "Dwarf Champion" and the original Ponderosa. This new tomato combines all the best qualities of the two varieties from which it came, having stocky, dwarf, branching habit and distinctive foliage of the "Dwarf Champion" plant, growing about two feet high, yet producing the original Ponderosa fruit, except it is a trifle smaller, yet large enough for any use, whether for slicing, cooking or canning. Its dwarf, compact habit makes it more desirable for the small garden than the original Ponderosa growing Ponderosa. It is coreless, solid and fine flavored. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 50¢; ¼-lb , $1.50; lb., $5.00.

**Dwarf Champion or Tree Tomato**

Quite distinct from other varieties in habit of growth. Good sort for the home garden, as the plants, owing to their peculiar upright growth, may be set from 18 inches to two feet apart, and will produce an abundant crop. Fruits of a beautiful, glossy purple, firm, solid, thick flesh, with large, meaty center. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ¼-lb, $1.00; lb., $3.50.

**John Baer**

A new early variety of recent introduction. Very hardy and exceptionally productive. Fruits are a bright red, very attractive, and the largest of the extra early sorts. They are perfectly round, firm, and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest and continues to bear longer than other early varieties. The plant will stand plenty of fertilizer without going too much to vine. An invaluable sort for market gardeners. John Baer is also being grown extensively by some of our largest canners for canning purposes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb,$1.00; lb., $3.50.

**Bonny Best**

One of the finest, brightest red tomatoes for growing in green houses, and a good one to follow the extra early varieties in the open field. Color, bright scarlet, always smooth, and of uniform shape and size. A splendid sort for market and shipping. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ¼-lb, $1.00; lb., $3.50.

**Stone**

The largest, bright red, perfectly smooth, fine flavored, main crop variety grown. It is grown largely for canning and shipping purposes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ¼-lb, $1.00; lb., $3.50.

**Ponderosa**

A purplish pink tomato of the largest size. Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid with but few seeds, and very fine for slicing. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 40¢; ¼-lb, $1.25; lb., $4.00.

**Globe**

In shape, this tomato is distinct from all others, being a beautiful globe. It ripens through and through. A fine glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very productive. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb, $1.00; lb., $3.50.

**Spark's Earliana**

It is the earliest large, smooth red tomato. Its shortness and fine quality are equal to the best medium and late sorts. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ¼-lb, $1.00; lb., $3.50.

**Chalk’s Early Jewel**

The largest, smoothest, and finest flavored, extra early, bright red tomato; only a few days later than Spark’s Earliana. The plants are of bushy, compact growth, heavily loaded with fruit. The tomatoes are of good size, very solid, and deep through, being almost round; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. The flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, and quite mealy. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ¼-lb, $1.00; lb., $3.50.

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**FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 67-70**
The Burbank Tomato This is one of Burbank's creation and is the latest sensation in tomato. It is claimed to be the very best early tomato and the very largest best tomato. Here is Mr. Burbank's description of "The Burbank": By far the earliest, smoothest, solidest, most productive, and best of all early tomatoes; resists well any of the tomato diseases better than most others. Fruit bright crimson; thick, solid, heavy smooth, firm. Medium to large in size, superior quality, unusually heavy and continuous bearer throughout the season. Best keeper and best shipper. Unlike other tomatoes, "the skin peels freely from the rich, firm flesh." If half of what they claim is true, it is the greatest tomato ever introduced and should be in every garden. We were able to secure only a limited quantity of this seed from the originator and will supply as long as they last. Packets, containing 100 seeds, 15¢ each; 2 for 25¢; 10 for $1.00; postpaid to any point in the United States.

Dwarf Stone A vigorous growing dwarf red tomato of recent introduction. The fruits are larger than those of the Dwarf Champion, smooth, bright red, and ripens evenly. Is very prolific, and an excellent all around tomato. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ½-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

Golden Queen A very handsome, large golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red. It is as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties, and of superior flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ½-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

Red Cherry Fruit small, being ⅜ of an inch in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ½-lb., $1.25; lb., $4.75.

Yellow Plum Fruit plum shaped, of clear deep yellow color. Flesh yellow and finely flavored. Much esteemed for preserves. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ½-lb., $1.25; lb., $4.75.

Yellow Pear Used for preserves and to make tomato figs. Distinctively pear shaped, and of excellent flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ½-lb., $1.25; lb., $4.75.

Husk Tomato Fruit golden yellow, size of a cherry. Fine for preserves, pies or eating from the hand. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ½-lb., $1.25; lb., $4.75.

Purple Husk Similar to Golden Husk, only a little husker. Produces very productive, containing more acid than Golden Husk. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ½-lb., $1.25; lb., $4.75.
### Vegetable Plants and Roots

We are Western Headquarters for Vegetable Plants and Roots

All of our Vegetable Plants are grown on our Seed and Vegetable Farm under our personal supervision. When grown by ourselves we know just what we have; what they are; how many of each variety, when they will be ready for planting; and not be dependent upon outsiders for our supply often to be disappointed when expected and most needed. Our Hotbeds, Cold Frames and Plant grounds are the largest and most complete plant growing facilities in the West. We grow acres of plants from true and tried seeds by the best growing experts that money can procure. If you want to be sure to secure the exact varieties and quantities you order, send your orders to us. We grow them, know what they are, and can guarantee them to our customers. We have more complaints from shipments of plants being delayed and arriving in bad condition than from all the seeds we ship. We recommend having all plants sent by Express as Parcel Post shipments are often delayed, handled roughly, kept too warm or too cold to carry any distance and arrive in good condition, but if preferred or more convenient to have them delivered by Parcel Post, we will send them that way and will see they are properly packed for such shipment, but when so sent we cannot guarantee them to arrive on time or in good condition. Customers will please bear in mind that it requires practically as much time and material to pack and make ready for shipment 100 plants as 1,000, and for that reason we are compelled to charge more proportionally for small amounts than larger.

**NOTICE** Although we exercise the greatest care in the packing and dispatch of plants, we cannot guarantee safe delivery. Our responsibility ends on delivery to Postoffice or Express Company. No Plants sent C. O. D.

Below we quote prices by Parcel Post, prepaid, or by Express at purchaser’s expense:

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<tr>
<th>By Parcel Post Prepaid</th>
<th>By Express at Purchaser’s Expense</th>
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<td>Asparagus Roots, Barr’s Mammoth White</td>
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<td>Asparagus Roots, Bonvalett’s White</td>
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<td>Asparagus Roots, Conover’s, Colossal</td>
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<td>Asparagus Roots, Columbian Mammoth White</td>
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<td>Asparagus Roots, Giant Argenteuil</td>
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<td>Asparagus Roots, Martha Washington</td>
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<td>Asparagus Roots, Palmetto</td>
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<td>Brussels Sprouts, Improved Dwarf, Ready May 1st</td>
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<td>Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Ready April 1st</td>
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<td>Cabbage, Danish Round Head, Tall Stem, Ready May 1st</td>
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<td>Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, Ready April 1st</td>
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<td>Cabbage, Enkhuizen, Ready April 1st</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Early Flat Dutch, Ready April 1st</td>
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For Roses see Page 88

65
THE BURTON SEED CO., 15TH & MARKET ST., DENVER, CO.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND SHRUBS

Each Doz. 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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For Flowering Plants see Page 87
**Nursery Department**

We have arranged with one of the largest and best nurseries in the middle West to market their trees and shrubs, and are glad to be able to offer our customers a large assortment of hardy trees and shrubs, all grown in the West, and acclimated to western conditions. We are listing nearly every known variety of fruit, berry or plant that is hardy and has proven well adapted to our western soil and climate.

If you want berry plants that produce those "large, luscious, appetizing berries," apple trees that produce those "big red apples," cherry trees that produce those "sparkling, red, delicious cherries" that have to be guarded with a shotgun to keep the birds and boys away, send your wants to us. We will send you the finest lot of healthy, vigorous, young stock you ever saw. Something that will be a satisfaction and pleasure to you.

For three years, we have been building up the nursery and yearly it has grown up again by this method. Our yearling trees have two-year-old roots, our two-year-old trees three-year roots, and so on through the entire list. We first develop the root system of our trees, and when the tree is fully grown through the spurs, it will produce as a rule one good fruit tree very quickly.

We recommend the planting of young trees, say from 3 to 4 feet in height, as the shock and loss in transplanting the young tree is much less than the older and larger sizes, and by our system of developing the roots first will come into bearing as soon as the larger sizes.

We shall be glad to prune fruit, and other trees for planting, when so requested.

The season for planting trees and shrubs varies with the latitude and altitude of localities, and is really regulated by the appearance of frost. Planting should be done in the spring as soon as frost is out of the ground. The sooner the better.

In the latitude of Denver, it is usually during April, or the first of May; farther South, earlier; and North later, according to climatic conditions. We will be prepared to ship any time after March 15th.

Would advise customers to order early, stating when to ship, so we will have ample time to make shipments even to the last hour of that season and the more time given us the more attention we can give the order. Be prepared to plant your stock promptly on arrival, as the longer it remains out of the ground, the less liable to grow. Don't let shipment remain at station several days waiting for a convenient time to cut and eat it. Remove it promptly.

Unpack and examine all packages on arrival; if roots are dry, give a good soaking with water.

Never let trees or shrubs lie about with their roots exposed to the air. If they cannot be planted immediately, open a trench and "beel" in the roots and then plant at your leisure. If damaged, report the damage to the express or railroad agent, and have him note on the expense bill or express receipt the nature and amount of the damage, and attach this to your claim for damages.

We recommend that where possible all trees and shrubs be sent by express, as it is the quickest and safest way to do so; we have a large number of customers living at interior points, where shipments can be delivered quicker and cheaper by Parcel Post, and to accommodate those, we are quoting trees and shrubs delivered by Parcel Post, and when so ordered will use every care and precaution in packing, but will not be responsible for delay and damage when so sent. Trees and shrubs over four feet in length cannot be sent by mail without pruning them down. When ordering, please state just how you want shipments sent, and we will follow your instructions as nearly as possible.

No Charge for Packing or Cartage.

If interested in any tree, vine or shrub not listed in this Catalog, ask us for prices. A lack of space prevents our listing many valuable varieties that we are in position to supply.

**APPLES**

The apple is the most important of all the fruits, and is perhaps, grown more largely than any other fruit in the West. There is no fruit more healthful or desirable than the apple, and there is a large number of varieties producing the finest fruit. We introduce to you a few of the best early apples, which ripen in early August, and a large number of our varieties producing the finest fruit in the West. The following are the best early apples.

**Yellow Transparent** This is the best of the early varieties. It ripens earlier than the Early Harvest. Pink medium to large, skin thin, waxy pale yellow. Flesh white, tender, juicy, with a pleasant flavor at three to five weeks, and comes into bearing very young. Ripens in August.

**Early Harvest** The tree is vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium to large, round and firm, flesh is of good quality, and is excellent for preserving. Color bright yellow when ripe. Flesh nearly white. Flavor fine. Ripens in August.

**Duchess** This apple came from Russia and is of extreme hardiness. Fruit large, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, Flavor a pleasant acid. A splendid cooking apple and one of the most profitable early apples for commercial purposes.

**Wealthy** There are few varieties that are so productive as the Wealthy. It is hardy, prolific and a good quality fruit. The fruits are medium size, smooth, round, bright red, marked with splashes of darker red. Ripens in October.

**Maiden Blush** A good market variety because of its uniform size and attractive appearance. Fruit a creamy yellow, flushed with red. Flesh white and tender. A very good cropper.

**Autumn Strawberry** One of the very best early Autumn Apples. Fruit rather large, whitish yellow splashed with light crimson. Flesh very white. Trees bear young and abundantly. Ripens in early autumn.

**Grimes Golden** Tree vigorous, upright. A good early winter variety. Fruits golden yellow. Flesh yellow, juicy, tender, subacid with a rich, spicy flavor.

**Delicious** A remarkable variety introduced in the West several years ago where it is being planted largely and rapidly, taking first rank. Fruit large, beautiful, brilliant red, blending to golden yellow at blossom end. Flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp and delicious. A splendid shipper and keeper. Tree hardy and an annual bearer.
Jonathan This is the most popular early winter fruit. The trees are very hardy, vigorous and productive, and are adapted to a wider range of territory than most apples of this class. Fruits brilliant red, highly flavored and of excellent quality. It is the great market apple of the West and South.

Stayman's Winesap This is an improved Winesap. The tree is a vigorous grower and, like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit and adapts itself readily to different soils and conditions. Fruit large, red. A good keeper. A splendid variety for the West.

Wolf River One of the largest apples grown.Color is yellowish-green with red stripes and splashes of carmine; very handsome and showy; flesh nearly white, firm and rather coarse grained; flavor sweet, acid, fair to good. Tree vigorous and fairly productive.

Gano This is an improved Ben Davis having all the good qualities of its parent in a higher degree. Tree stronger, harder and a better drought resister. Fruits large, bright red without stripes or blotches, very heavy cropper, and splendid variety for storing for late winter or spring use.

CRAB APPLES

The Crab Apple has many points of excellence and becomes more popular each season. They will succeed well where any other apple will grow. They, and some of the improved varieties are excellent for trees are handsome; annual bearers and usually fruit early.

Hyslop This pretty little Crab is a deep red color similar to a plum. Very fine for preserving and jellies. Bears immense crops.

Red Siberian Fruits small; about an inch in diameter. Grows in clusters. Bears young and abundantly. Ripens in August and September.

Florence Originated in Minnesota. The hardiest of all. An early and prodigous bearer. Fruits pinkish red; faintly striped with dark red. The flesh is yellow, crisp, tender and juicy. The most profitable grower. Ripens in September.

Whitney One of the largest; glossy, green splashed carmine. Firm, juicy, pleasant. A great bearer. Ripens in August.

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES ABOVE DESCRIBED, INCLUDING CRAB APPLES:

BY PARCEL POST, PREPAID:

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<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<td>1 to 10</td>
<td>Standard 3 to 4 foot trees all alike or assorted</td>
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<td>Standard 3 to 4 foot trees all alike or assorted</td>
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<td>20 to 30</td>
<td>Standard 3 to 4 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
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<td>30 or more</td>
<td>Standard 3 to 4 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
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BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT AT PURCHASER'S EXPENSE:

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<th>Quantity</th>
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<td>30 or more</td>
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CHERRIES

A sandy, gravelly, well drained soil is best suited for Cherries. Sweet varieties grow more rapidly and make larger trees. Set the trees 15 to 20 feet apart. The sour varieties are dwarf and bushy, but earlier and are more largely planted. Set trees 15 to 18 feet apart.

Early Richmond This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries for cooking purposes and production. Fruits medium size; dark red, Juicy, rich acid. Ripens in June.

English Morello Fair size, blackish red acid fruit. This variety is destined to be our most popular market variety. Ripens in August.

Large Montmorency A popular market variety good for all purposes. Vigorous grower. Fruits large, red, acid cherry. Turns nearly black when ripe.

Wragg Claimed to be much harder than English Morello, which it closely resembles. Very hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruits dark purple, very fine. Ripens in August.

Compass Cherry Plum A cross between the Sand Cherry and Miner Plum. Originated at Springfield, Minnesota. It is absolutely hardy, wonderfully prolific. Frequently produces fruit on young trees in nursery row. Fruits large, bright red, deepening as it ripens until it reaches a rich, dark, wine color. On account of its hardiness very desirable for Northern sections.

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES ABOVE DESCRIBED, BY PARCEL POST, PREPAID:

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<th>Quantity</th>
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BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT AT PURCHASER'S EXPENSE:

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<td>30 or more</td>
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The above prices are for good, strong, vigorous trees. The 3 to 4 foot trees have two-year wood growth with three-year roots. The 4 to 6 foot trees have three-year wood growth with four-year roots. All trees are pruned and set on lots of ten each, as each variety comes up put in bundles of tens and can be sent out without extra labor for assorting and packing. Please bear in mind that the 4 to 6 foot trees cannot be sent by Parcel Post.
THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST

PEACHES

A well drained, well kept, clean and mellow soil is best adapted to peaches. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season’s growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to prune the trees yearly. Remove dead branches and let in light and air.

Crawford’s Early (Free): Large, bright yellow with red cheek. Tree vigorous and prolific. Ripens in August and September.

Elberta (Free): This is the leading market variety of the West and Southwest. Tree perfectly hardy in the North. Fruit lemon yellow with blushed on sunny side. Flesh pale yellow. A vigorous grower and good shipper.

**PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES ABOVE DESCRIBED, BY PARCEL POST, PREPAID:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counts</th>
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<td>30 or more Standard 3 to 4 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
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**PEARS**

Pears succeed best in a rich, heavy soil. The ranges of varieties are such that like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. It is most important that Pears be gathered at the proper time. Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before Fall Pears at least two weeks. Winter varieties may hang until leaves begin to fall, then place in a cool, dry cellar.

Bartlett The most popular summer variety. Fruits large, of musky, melting flavor. Tree is a vigorous grower; an early and abundant bearer. Ripens in August and September.

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<tr>
<th>Counts</th>
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<td>1.10</td>
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</table>

**The above prices are for good, strong, vigorous trees. The 3 to 4 foot trees have two-year wood growth with three-year old roots. We have quoted specially low price on lots of ten each, as each variety comes up in bundles of ten and can be sent out without extra labor for assorting and packing. Please bear in mind that the 4- to 6-foot trees cannot be sent by Parcel Post.**

**PLUMS**

The Plum, like the Pear and other finer fruits, succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay. For home consumption, they should be allowed to remain on the trees until fully ripe, but for shipping they should be gathered a few days earlier.

**Forest Garden** Large, nearly round; deep red when fully ripe, with numerous yellow specks. Fine quality.

**Surprise** This is considered the hardest and best of the native Plums. Fruit large, dark red; nearly round with many small dots.

**Abundance** One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties. Very hardy and productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow; good quality.

**Opata** (Sioux Indian word for “Bouquet”): Opata is a cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Gold Plums, originated by Luther Burbank, a hardy, blight, virus and disease resistant variety. It forms fruits freely at one year old, and bears without exception the next year. Fruit purplish red, flavor pleasant, combining the spicy acid of the Sand Cherry and the sweetness of the Gold Plums. Ripens about July 15th.


**Damson** Fruits purple, small, roundish oval; much used for preserves. Enormously productive. Ripens in September.

**Hungarian Prune** Fruits large, oval; skin thick, reddish violet, with brown dots. A very showy fruit. Ripens in middle September.

**De Soto** The most popular American variety. Plums medium size, oval; color, orange overspread with bright red. Flesh yellow, firm and fine flavor. Ripens in September.

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 67-70
PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES ABOVE DESCRIBED, BY PARCEL POST, PREPAID:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 10 Standard 3 to 4 foot trees</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all alike or assorted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 20 Standard 3 to 4 foot trees</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all alike or assorted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 30 Standard 3 to 4 foot trees</td>
<td>$1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more Standard 3 to 4 foot trees</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
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</tbody>
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BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT AT PURCHASER’S EXPENSE:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Items</th>
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<td>1 to 10 Standard 3 to 4 foot trees</td>
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<td>all alike or assorted</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 to 30 Standard 3 to 4 foot trees</td>
<td>$1.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more Standard 3 to 4 foot trees</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above prices are for good, strong, vigorous trees. The 3 to 4 foot trees have two-year wood growth with three-year roots. The 4 to 6 foot trees have three-year wood growth with four-year roots. We have quoted specially low prices on lots of ten each, as each variety comes put up in bundles of ten and can be sent out without extra labor for assorting and packing. Please bear in mind that the 4 to 6 foot trees cannot be sent by Parcel Post.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

The planting of ornamentals has become prominent in the building of homes. Ornamentals are as essential to the outside of a home as flowers or plants to the interior. They lend beauty and grace to the surroundings.

Our Ornamental trees are grown from seeds or cuttings. The trees are strong, vigorous and healthy. We have well rooted, matured, straight from the ground, 5 to 6 feet in height. We carry in stock this size only, but can secure larger and smaller if desired. Where possible, all trees should be sent by express. However, for the convenience of customers living in surrounding points, we have quoted prices both by Parcel Post, prepaid, and by express at purchaser’s expense, and will ship either way ordered. When ordered by Parcel Post, it will be necessary to cut back the tops of the taller trees to bring them within the Parcel Post length limit.

American White Ash

A fine, native tree. Very straight and tall with dense foliage. 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, $1.25; per 10, $10.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, $1.00; per 10, $8.00.

American Elm

An ideal street tree. Sometimes growing 80 feet high, 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, $1.00; per 10, $8.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 90c; per 10, 80c.

Carolina Poplar

A very rapid growing tree. Leaves are large and glossy, 6 to 7 feet. Postpaid: Each, $1.00; per 10, $8.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 90c; per 10, 80c.

Lombardy Poplar

A tall columnar tree, very picturesque. Very hardy, rapid growing tree, 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, $1.00; per 10, $8.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 90c; per 10, 80c.

Silver Leaf Poplar

A tree of wonderfully rapid growth. Leaves are large, glossy green on top and white underneath, 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, $1.00; per 10, $8.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 90c; per 10, 80c.

Silver Leaf Maple

A very rapid growing tree, large size, often attaining a height of 100 feet; foliage bright green above and silver beneath, 6 to 8 feet. Postpaid: Each, $1.00; per 10, $8.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 90c; per 10, 80c.

Hardy or Sugar Maple

A well-known native tree, very desirable as an ornamental shade tree, 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, $1.25; per 10, $10.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, $1.00; per 10, $8.00.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Almond Double Flowering

Early spring flowering shrubs, gaily in full bloom before the leaves appear. Double Pink or Double White. By Parcel Post, prepaid: Each, $1.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 55c.

Hydrangea (Hardy)

A beautiful fall shrub with leaves of bright, shiny green. Flowers white, changing to pink. Borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long. Postpaid: Each, 55c. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 75c.

Tamarix

A hardy shrub of strong growth, with foliage light and feathery as asparagus. Used as an ornamental and for hedges; will stand heat and extreme cold. Postpaid: Each, 75c. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 65c.

Amoor River Privett

The Chinese variety; harder than the others, growing eight to twelve feet high, with dark green leaves. Bears handsome white flowers in June, followed by black berries; very hardy. A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders. Postpaid: Each, 50c; or, $5.00 per dozen.

“Spirea” (Bridal Wreath)

Very popular, beautiful, and hardy. Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.00 each.

“VAN HOUTTEL.” The best of all the Spirea family; a perfect beauty. Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.00 each.

Snowball “VIBURNUM, OP. STERILIS.” The well known Snowball, which produces large clusters of snow white flowers in May. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 75c each.

“VIBURNUM PLICATUM,” (Japanese Snowball.) The pure white flowers are very lasting, and the beautiful foliage is not subject to attacks by insects; of moderate growth. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.00 each.

Lilac “SYRINGA VULGARIS ALBA.” Similar in every respect to the purple, except as to color, the lilac being white and fragrant. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.00 each.

“SYRINGA PURPUREA VULGARIS.” The old favorite, bearing purple panicles of fragrant flowers. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.00 each.

Mr. R. F. Wyatt, Bardeen, Colo.; The seeds were the best we have ever purchased. The Rhubarb roots and Golden Bantam seed were especially worthy of mention. Before planting seed of any kind, so many claims are made, we attempted a test for germination. Your seeds showed a very high per cent.
RASPBERRIES

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. They are easily cultivated and require little care. Plant in good soil in hills about 4 feet apart. Cut out all the old and weak stalks each year. For winter protection bend the canes over and cover with dirt, straw or leaves and remove early in the spring.

RED RASPBERRIES

Marlboro The best early red raspberry for our climate. The fruit is fine and flavor exquisite. The canes are very hard and productive. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.25 per doz.; $8.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: $1.00 per doz.; $7.50 per 100.

Cuthbert Large, crimson fruit, very firm, and of excellent quality; very hardy and productive. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.25 per doz.; $8.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: $1.00 per doz.; $7.50 per 100.

King A new variety; very large and firm. Fruits of good size, hardy and productive. It is early and bears a long time. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.25 per doz.; $8.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: $1.00 per doz.; $7.50 per 100.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

The Gregg This berry is of large size, fine quality, and good bearer; is very hardy, and should be in every garden. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.75 per doz.; $12.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: $1.50 per doz.; $10.00 per 100.

The Kansas The best of all black caps. The berries are as large, or larger, than the Gregg. Jet black, firm, handsome, and of the best quality; very productive. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.75 per doz.; $12.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: $1.50 per doz.; $10.00 per 100.

St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry

This wonderful berry commences to ripen with the earliest berries and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and mealy. A good shipper. The most prolific of any red variety known. Canes stocky of strong growth. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 25c each; $1.50 per doz.; $9.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 15c each; $1.25 per doz.; $8.50 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of the berries. No fruit is more wholesome. Blackberries should be in rows 6 to 7 feet apart, 3 to 4 feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached 4 feet high.

Every purchaser likes to know just what their seeds will cost them delivered. If you will send us a list of the varieties and quantities desired, we will gladly quote you special delivered prices. Write today giving full particulars.
Rathburn  A strong, erect grower; very hardy. The fruit, which is coreless, is of high flavor, sweet and firm enough to ship and handle well. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 25c each; $2.00 per doz.; $12.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 20c each; $1.75 per doz.; $10.00 per 100.

Snyder  Extremely hardy; the stems grow nearly straight. Is very productive, without the hazards of birds. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 25c each; $2.00 per doz.; $12.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 20c each; $1.75 per doz.; $10.00 per 100.

Eldorado  The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the West and Northwest without injury, and they yield enormously. Berries large, black; borne in clusters. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 25c each; $2.00 per doz.; $12.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 20c each; $1.75 per doz.; $10.00 per 100.

LOGANBERRY

Loganberry  This is a cross between the Red Raspberry and the Blackberry. Color partaking more of the red than the black, resembling very much the old-time Mulberry. It is very acid and the most popular of the berries for pies, sauce and preserves. Postpaid: Each, 35c; $3.50; $25.00 per 100.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia  This is a variety of Blackberry that creeps or trails on the ground. Will often grow as much as 15 feet in one season. The plant is perfectly hardy and very productive. Fruits very large, soft and sweet, with no hard core, and ripens early. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.; $12.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 20c each; $1.75 per doz.; $10.00 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe, is used extensively for canning, and one of the most popular berries for pies. They are hardy and can be grown in any good soil with little care and attention.

Downing  This is considered the most valuable of the American sorts. The fruit is light green, smooth skin, juicy and of fine flavor. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 50c each; $5.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 40c each; $4.00 per doz.

Houghton  A very vigorous variety of American origin, of pale red color, fine flavor, fruit of medium size; very prolific, tender and good. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 50c each; $5.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 40c each; $4.00 per doz.

CURRANTS

The Currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. They are hardy, do not winter-kill, and are of easy cultivation, requiring but little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil.

RED CURRANTS

Red Cherry  A very large, deep red fruit, in short bunches, sub-acid, very productive, hardy and vigorous. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 50c each; $5.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 40c each; $4.00 per doz.

La Versailles  A very large, long bunches of great beauty and excellent quality; of a bright deep color and very productive. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 50c each; $5.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 40c each; $4.00 per doz.

North Star  This is the hardest, strongest grower of the red varieties. Berries large and heavy clustered. Fine flavored. Prepaid: 50c each; $5.00 per doz.; $25.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 40c each; $4.00 per doz.

White Grapes  Bush vigorous and productive. Berries large and attractive. Mild flavor and good quality; borne in long, handsome clusters. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 50c each; $3.00 per doz.; $20.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.; $17.50 per 100.

GRAPE

Every one should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and attention, and the returns are so abundant, if proper selection of varieties are made, one may have grapes on the table several months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises or doorways and be ornamental as well as useful. To grow for the market, they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. They should have free exposure to the sun and air.

Concord (Black)  Too well known to need description. One of the most popular and reliable varieties grown. Bunches large and compact. Berries large, round, almost black. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 50c each; $5.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 40c each; $4.00 per doz.

Moore's Early (Black)  Bunch large; berry large round. Quality said to be better than Concord. Vines hardy and prolific. A good market variety. Ripens about two weeks before Concord. Prepaid: 50c each; $5.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 40c each; $4.00 per doz.

Warden (Black)  Handsome, large, compact bunch. Berries very large; skin thick. Ripens about 6 to 10 days earlier than Concord. Prepaid: 50c each; $5.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 40c each; $4.00 per doz.

Niagara (White)  The leading white variety. Vine hardy, unusually strong grower. Bunches large and compact. Mostly round; fruit semi-transparent, slightly ambered, sweet to center. Prepaid: 50c each; $5.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 40c each; $4.00 per doz.

Brighton (Red)  A hardy vigorous sort—heavy producer. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 50c each; $5.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 40c each; $4.00 per doz.
TO OUR FLOWER SEED AND BULB PATRONS:

The season has arrived once more, when we issue our annual list of Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Shrubs, for 1921. And we take this opportunity of thanking you for the liberal and valued orders received, and we trust the results have been satisfactory. We regret to report a shortage on many kinds, especially Annuals, which are almost a failure.

You will find this list to contain all varieties of real merit. Many times varieties are listed which are of little value in the garden or are so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation is not worth the trouble. We want our seeds to give satisfaction so you will find each variety listed will grow to perfection in our altitude. Cultural instructions will be found on most of our seed packets.

ANNUALS are those flowers which bloom and ripen their seeds the first year. Among these are Aster, Morning Glory, Mignonette, Sweet Pea, Nasturtium and many other brilliant and fragrant sorts.

BIENNIALS from seed generally bloom the second year and then die, such as Canterbury Bell, etc.

PERENNIALS are those that endure our winters with little or no protection and live and bloom several years in succession. A large majority of the perennials will bloom the first year if started early in the spring. Columnbines, Fox Glove, Hollyhocks, Larkspurs, Poppies, etc., are in this popular class.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEED

The soil best adapted to the growth of Flowers is a rich loam, dug deeply, and enriched with well rotted manure. The surface should be well raked free from lumps, and made as light and smooth as possible. Sow the seed broadcast or in rows, and cover according to their size. (A good general rule is to cover the seed two or three times their diameter) and press down firmly. Remember that Petunias, Colesus, Nicotiana, etc., would be best sown on the surface and pressed in the soil, then protect them from the hot sun and wind by covering with a strip of cheese cloth or muslin, so they will have a chance to get up. We feel sure the few are not sufficient to do complete damage and they will dry out. Any order with which you may favor us shall have our best attention. We would suggest that all seed orders be sent by Parcel Post, and where possible the plants and bulbs be sent by express, as they are apt to be damaged and damaged by Parcel Post.

Thanking you for your liberal orders in the past, soliciting a continuance of the same, and wishing you the compliments of the season, together with a prosperous and pleasant year, we beg to remain,

Yours for Success,

THE BURTON SEED COMPANY.

Abronia Umbellata Annual. A hardy, some trailing plant with clusters of sweet scented, rosy lilac flowers, with pink eyes. Fine for baskets or vases. Sow as soon as the weather is settled and warm. Pkt., 5c.

Achrocinion Annual. A pretty everlasting flower growing all "out 12 inches high, bearing white and rosy pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used as winter bouquets. Sow the seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Pkt., 5c.

Adonis Floce "Pheasant's Eye." Annual. A very pretty plant, with fine, feathery foliage, and bright scarlet flowers. Grows well in shade or under trees. Sow when frost is out of the ground. Pkt., 5c.

Ageratum Mexicanum Annual. One of the best bedding plants, producing a mass of blooms from early summer until late fall. Sow in boxes in the house, out of the open ground in May, and transplant to eight inches apart—"Blue." Pkt., 5c.

"Tom Thumb." Annual. A dwarf form of Ageratum (Blue) much used in ribbon or border planting; it grows about six inches high and is a mass of blue flowers all summer. Pkt., 10c.

Agrostemma "CORONARIA," "CROWN OF THE FIELD." Perennial. An attractive plant with rich crimson flowers, silvery white foliage. Blooms the first season. Fine for cutting. Sow the seed as soon as frost is out of the ground. Pkt., 5c.

Agrostemma "ROSE OF HEAVEN," "COELI ROSA." Annual. A very free flowering variety of Agrostemma, bearing pretty pink flowers in great profusion. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c.

Alonsoa "MYRTIFOLIA." Hardy Annual. A very attractive plant, bearing brilliant scarlet flowers from July until cut down by frost. If repotted and removed to the house they will bloom well all winter. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum Sweet, "LITTLE GEM." Annual. "Purpure White." A very dwarf variety of this old favorite; only four inches high; compact and very free bloomer. An ideal border plant. Pkt., 10c.

MARIATINA. An old favorite. Annual. Always wanted when a bouquet is to be made very fragrant, bearing snow white flowers from early summer until frost. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c.

Antirrinum "SNAPDRAGON." Very effective bedding displays are made with these bright colored half-hardy perennials, but as they bloom the first year from seed are generally grown as annuals. Sow as soon as frost is over in May. Pkt., 5c.

"MAGUS," TALL. Very fancy tall variety. Finest mixture of colors. Pkt., 5c.

"MEDIA." Extra fancy, half-dwarf, in finest mixture of colors. Pkt., 5c.

SEPARATE COLORS—

"PURE WHITE." Pkt., 5c.

"SULPHUR YELLOW." Pkt., 5c.

"CORAL RED." Pkt., 5c.

"DARK PURPLE." Pkt., 5c.

"HAIRY." Pkt., 5c.

"BRIGHT SCARLET." Pkt., 5c.

"CARMINE ROSE." Pkt., 5c.

"CRESCIA." Pkt., 5c.

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE OF BACK COVER 73
African Golden Daisy "DIMORPHOTHECA." Annual. An extremely showy plant, twelve to fifteen inches high; yellow flowers; very profuse in flowering. Should be planted in a sunny location. A great favorite wherever it is planted. Pkt, 10c.

Amaranthus "CAUDATUS." Annual. "ROSEA." A very useful foliage plant. Its showy red, yellow, and green makes it very attractive. Sow in a sunny position, where the plants stand and, when all danger of frost is past. Pkt, 5c.

"TRI-COLOR." "JOSEPH'S COAT." Annual. Handsome foliage, which turns crimson in the fall. Fine for covering porches, fences, old trees or walls. Sow early in spring. Pkt, 5c.

Ammobium "EVERLASTING." Annual. This has a small white flower throughout the season; its leaves are slightly felted; and, in autumn, it is the perfect everlasting. Sow in May. Pkt, 5c.

Ampelopsis "VIRGINIA CREEPER." Perennial. Luxuriant in growth, and very effective for a border, for its red, yellow, and white; much used for cutting and drying for winter decorations; it is the flower from which "Immortelles" are made; blooms from July to frost. Sow in May. Pkt, 5c.

Armeria "ROSEA." Hardy Perennial. A very pretty edging plant, about six inches high, bearing rosy pink flowers. Sow early in May. Pkt, 5c.

Arctotus "BLUE EYED AFRICAN DAISY." Annual. Few flowers grown in the garden are more valuable for cutting than the Arctotus. It can be sown in place, or in a flower bed when the soil is moderately warm. Sow in a sunny position; it blooms from early July until frost; blue; two to three feet high. Pkt, 5c.

Asperula "SETOSA." Annual. A pretty light blue scented flower; fine for borders, planting in shady places, or under trees, and is continually in bloom. Pkt, 5c.

Aster The Aster is perhaps the most popular annual flower grown in this country on account of its beauty, for the season of blooming and lasting quality, both in the garden and as a cut flower. The seed can be sown in the house in shallow boxes, or in a sheltered position, which can be covered at night, in a warm room, and plant the smaller varieties to about eight inches apart, the larger varieties about fifteen inches. Let the soil be rich, for the richer the soil, the better your flowers will be, and water when necessary. "QUEEN OF THE MARKET." A mixture of the finest double and single white. Pkt, 5c.

Asters of the richest colors and the largest size. Pkt, 5c.

"AMERICAN BRANCHING." A fine strain of American origin, well adapted to our climate; long stems, large flowers, of richest shades of color. Pkt, 5c.

"PEONY FLOWERED." A favorite strain of Aster, bearing blossoms of peony shape, of the richest colors, of good size and substance. Pkt, 5c.

"CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED." Tall. An Aster of good size and substance; double; all the best shades; mixed. Pkt, 5c.

"CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED." Dwarf. A dwarf variety of the above Aster. Similar in all respects, only it does not grow to tall. Pkt, 5c.

"GIANT COMET." These splendid chrysanthemum shaped flowers are very beautiful and valuable for cut flowers. Their delicate shadings of color, large feathery flowers, and splendid form make them one of the desirable Aster's Pkt, 10c.

"OSTRICH FEATHER." This splendid Aster of the highest quality, is an extra large flowering variety of the richest colors and form, on long stems; very desirable as a cut flower. Pkt, 10c.

Bachelors Button "CORN FLOWER." Annual. This old favorite is also known as "Blue Bottle," "Ragged Sailor" and "Bluet." They are so well known that a detailed description is unnecessary. Sow them in any part of your garden, in combination of Calendula, Marigold or California Poppy, make a beautiful hard to beat. Sow when all danger of frost is past. Pkt, 5c.

Bartonia "AUREA." Annual. This is one of the hardest of the annuals, of easy growth; thrives anywhere; blooms continuously through the summer. The flowers are large, 2½ inches across, of a bright metallic yellow. Sow the latter part of April. Pkt, 5c.

Balsam "LADY SLIPPER." Annual. Mixed colors. This old favorite in many gardens is a very hardy plant, with large wax-like flowers resembling the Camellia, and if well grown in rich soil will produce blossoms two inches across. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant to border when the weather is warm and settled. Pkt, 5c.

Balsam "APPLE AND PEAR." See Momordica.

Brachycome "THE SWAN RIVER DAISY." Annual. Free flowering; dwarf growing; covered during the greater part of the summer with clusters of white flowers. Suitable for edgings, small beds or pot culture; 9 inches. Sow the seed in May and transplant to permanents beds when large enough. Pkt, 5c.

Brownallia A favorite bedding plant covered with rich, intense blue-winged flowers during summer. Pkt, 5c.

Campanula "CANTERBURY BELLS." Hardy Perennial. Well known, beautiful and popular on account of its attractive blue-shaped flowers of all the finest colors, both single and double; suitable for bedding or for borders. Sow the seed in a sheltered, but protected seed bed early in May and cover for a few nights when the plants begin to grow. Pkt, 10c.

Cacalia "FLORA'S PAINT BRUSH." Annual. A very pretty, neat plant of easy culture, with tassel-shaped flowers; blooms from June to September. Fine for borders. Golden Yellow and yellow mixed; 1½ feet high. Sow the seed in early May. Pkt, 5c.

Canna "AMETHYST FLOWER." Annual. A favorite bedding plant covered with rich, intense blue-winged flowers during summer. Pkt, 5c.

Campauna "CAMPANULA." Double "Media." The finest assortment of colors are found in this mixture, and the variety and saucer form of the bloom is very popular. Pkt, 10c.

Canary Bird Flower Annual. A dwarfish plant covered with rich, intense blue-winged flowers; blooms from June to September. Fine for borders. Golden Yellow and yellow mixed; 1½ feet high. Sow the seed in early May. Pkt, 5c.
**Candytuft** — *IBERIS.* Annual. Are considered indispensable for cutting. The colors are mixed. They are at their best when grown in masses. They are hardy and easy to grow. Sow in April and they will bloom in June.

**Empress** — Annual. A giant pure white, with immense trusses; very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

**Tall Mixed** — A very fine mixture of all the best colors of the tall varieties. Pkt., 5c.

**Dwarf or Tom Thumb** — A very pretty dwarf variety of all the finest colors. Pkt., 5c.

**Calendula** — *CATCH MARIGOLD.* Annual. An old fashioned, ever popular yellow flower — and the showiest flower in a pot., planted in the garden; blooms from June until cut down by frost. Sow in the latter part of April. Pkt., 5c.

**Canna** — *INDIAN SHOT.* Perennial. A fine, showy bedding plant, with rich ornamental foliage and brilliant flowers, used for a subtropical effect. The seed needs soaking in warm water until they show signs of swelling, then plant in sandy loam; when in second leaf transplant into pots separately, and put out in the garden when all danger of frost is past. Lift the roots on the approach of winter and store same as dahlias. Pkt., 5c.

**Carnation** — Carnations are sought after for their fragrance and richness of color. The Marguerite is the best of our climate, as it stands our winters without much protection. “MARGUERITE.” Perennial. Undoubtedly the most popular and best for the amateur, as they begin flowering very quickly from the time of sowing. The strain we offer is of extra quality, producing blooms of finest shades and form on long stems. Protect them in winter. Pkt., 10c.


**Cockscomb** — *CELOSIA.* Annual. Free blooming plants, which prefer a light, loamy soil, not too rich. Seed can be sown in the house and planted out in May, or sow the seed in the open in May.

**Pompon** — Chinese Wool Flower. A new flower belle, the flowers are about 1½ inches in diameter and grow from 18 inches to 2 feet high. The flowers are crimson, and resemble a ball of wool. The flowers last till cut down by frost. Pkt., 15c.

**Indianta** — *Tall Annual.* A very ornamental plant, with curious flowers resembling a cock’s comb. Very suitable for the flower border. Pkt., 5c.

**Dwarf** — Mixed colors. A dwarf variety of the above. The flowers are very rich in form and color. Pkt., 5c.

**Calliopsis** — Annual. Showy and free flowering; of the easiest culture; orange and brown; blooms all summer; excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to stand and thin them out to about 10 inches apart. Keep the flowers cut close will prolong the season until late autumn.

**Pincitoria** — A showy variety, the flower being large, of bright yellow and maroon, about equally divided. Pkt., 5c.

**Coreopsis** — *Lanceolata Grandiflora.* Perennial. One of the finest, if not the finest, of the hardy plants, bearing its large, showy, bright yellow flowers from June until frost. As a cut flower they stand at the head of the hardy plants, having long stems, and stay in good condition for a week or more. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5c.

**Cineraria** — *Maritima - Candiissima.* “Dusty Miller.” Half hardy perennial. Fine for ribbon beds, bedding and margins, 2 feet, but can be cut back and kept down by the shears. Sow when all danger of frost is over. Perhaps it would be better treated as an annual. Pkt., 5c.

**Cardiospermum** — “Halacaburu.” “Ballloon Vine.” “Love in a Puff.” Annual. A very pretty half hardy climber with white flowers. The seed pods look like miniature balloons, and are of great interest to children. Sow the seed in May. Pkt., 5c.

**Clarkia** — “Pulchella.” Annual. This pretty and easy grown plant has been very much improved in recent years. They do well in either shade or sun; mixed colors. Sow the seed in May. Pkt., 5c.

**Cobea** — “Scandens.” Annual Climber. This splendid climber is of rapid growth, with fine foliage and large blue bell shaped flowers. Sow the seed in May in a warm, sunny position. Pkt., 5c.

**Collinsia** — “Mixed Colors.” “Hardy Annual.” A free flowering plant; all the species are highly colored and are excellent for growing in patches or clumps. If sown in autumn they will stand the winter and bloom early in the spring. Pkt., 5c.
Chrysanthemum  

**Annual varieties**

*Showy and effective garden favorites, largely grown for cut flowers. They are quite hardy and quite distinct from the perennial varieties.*

**CARINATUM.** "Single Mixed." Annual. Of quick growth, free flowering, and the finely cut foliage makes it very ornamental. Sow early in May. **Pkt., 5¢.**

**COROVARIUM.** "Double Mixed." Annual. Very free flowering; of compact growth, 18 inches in height. The flowers are quite double, shading from white to orange. Sow early in May. **Pkt., 10¢.**

**PERENNIAL VARIETIES**

**FRUTESCENS.** "Paris Daisy or Marguerite." White. An old and popular favorite, well known in old fashioned gardens. It is used for baskets or porch boxes, where its star-like blooms are much admired; grown in almost any soil. Sow as early as weather will permit. **Pkt., 15¢.**

**MAXIMUM.**

**Alaskan Daisy.** White. Splendid hardy perennial variety, with flowers of rarely less than five inches across, borne on long stems; a beautiful cut flower, remaining in good condition a week or more. **Pkt., 10¢.**

**HYBRIDUM.** "Shasta Daisy." White. This is a mixture of extra choice hybrids and certain to produce a large number of plants of superior merit. **Pkt., 10¢.**

**Cosmos**  

*Extra early large flowering." Annual. This popular and free flowering plant will please everybody. The colors are white, pink and crimson. The flower is large and the foliage pretty. Plants grown from seed sown in April will bloom in July. **Pkt., 5¢.**

**Cyclamen**  

**PERSEPOLIS.** Perennial. These splendid plants with their rich foliage and waxy flowers are universally admired for winter and spring blooming. Seed may be sown any time during spring or autumn; mixed colors. **Pkt., 15¢.**

**Castor Oil Bean**  

**RICINUS.** "ZANZIBARIAN.** Annual. A distinct class which surpass in size and beauty all varieties. The plants attain great dimensions, presenting a splendid aspect with their gigantic and variegated leaves. **Pkt., 5¢.**

**Centarea**  

**SWEET SULTAN.** Annual. "IMPERIALIS." This is the finest of all the Sultans. The beautiful sweet scented flowers are borne on long stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. Fine mixed colors. **Pkt., 5¢.**

**MOSCHATUS.** Annual. Mixed colors. A splendid old favorite; its large flower and fragrance makes it very desirable as a cut flower. **Pkt., 5¢.**

**MARGUERITE.** Annual. A very fragrant large flowering variety, bearing large, pure white flowers. A very useful plant for cutting. **Pkt., 5¢.**

**Cypress Vine**  

**IMPOMEA quamoclit.** Annual Climber. One of the most popular vines, with very fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful small star-shaped flowers. Sow in May, after soaking the seeds in warm water for a few hours. **Pkt., 5¢.**

**Cardinal Climber**  

"QUAMOClit HYBRIDA." Annual. The best annual climber introduced in many years; has beautiful fern-like foliage and brilliant Cardinal Red flowers; plant in rich soil in a sunny situation, and it will give a good account of itself. **Pkt., 10¢.**
Coleus  "FLAME NETTLE." Annual. The seed we offer of this beautiful border plant is the very best, and for color or form is perfect. They make very useful plants for bordering. Sow the seed in shallow boxes in the house early in May and they will be ready to plant out in June. Pkt., 10c.

Columbine  "AQUILEGIA COERULEA." Blue and white flowers. No hardy plant grown from seed is more easily handled than the Columbine. Sow the seed in the early spring and it will in most cases bloom the same season, or sown in August or September, and they will come up early in the spring and make strong plants, which will bloom during spring and early summer.

"COERULEA," "Rocky Mountain." This is Colorado's emblematic flower. Its beautiful blue and white flowers are so well known that a detailed description is unnecessary. Pkt., 10c.

Convallaria  "LILY OF THE VALLEY." This is our favorite! A beautiful, fragrant and modest little white flower is always a favorite. They can easily be grown from seed, and when large enough transplant to a richly prepared bed of light, loamy soil. It will need little protection during winter. Sow the seed in the house early in March or April. Pkt., 10c.

Dahlia  Decorative

Dahlia  This is one of the best summer and autumn flowering plants. The double sorts will bloom the first season if the seed is sown before the beginning of April, and the single ones will bloom if the seed is sown before the end of May, but an earlier start is better. They come in finest mixed colors.

SUPERB SINGLE VARIETIES. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

LARGE DOUBLE FLOWERING. Saved from fine double show sorts. Pkt., 10c.

For descriptive list of Dahlia Roots see pages 92 to 93.

F. A. Hall, Canon City, Colo.—All seeds I got from you proved satisfactory. Had the best crop I have had for years.

California Poppy

Eschscholtzia  "CALIFORNIA POPPY." Splendid shades of yellow. This is an old favorite for beds, edgings, or masses. Free flowering with finely cut glaucous foliage; blooms until frost. Sow the seed where the plants are to stand; 12 inches high. Pkt., 5c.

Four O'Clock  "MARVEL OF PERU." Half hardy annual. This well-known plant is one of the easiest culture. It is a handsome free flowering plant; does well everywhere. Sow the seed early in May and give each plant 12 to 18 inches space; 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Digitalis  "FOX GLOVE." Hardy perennial of easy growth, succeeding under almost all conditions; flowers abundantly during June or July; does best in half shady places. Sow the seed in early spring. Pkt., 5c.

Daisy  "BELLIS PERENNIS," or "ENGLISH DAISY." Perennial. This old favorite will stand the winter if given the protection of a little litter. They are easily raised from seed, which may be sown from spring to August.

GIANT ROSE. Rosy red color. Each plant bears but few flowers, but they are of large size and substance. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT WHITE. Same as above in all respects, only the flowers are pure white. Pkt., 10c.

FINEST DOUBLE MIXED. An extra fine mixture, containing all the shades of color. Pkt., 10c.

Dianthus  See Pinks.

Forget-Me-Not  "MYOSOTIS." Perennial. Very pretty and effective when sown in masses, and few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Not. The seed may be sown at any time from spring until mid-summer. They are hardy if given slight protection during the winter.

"ALPESTRIS." Finest mixture of all shades. Pkt., 10c.
Globe Amaranth "GOMPHRENA." Annual. Everlasting. A first-rate plant for bedding; mixed colors; the flower can be dried and used as winter bouquets. Sow the seed in May. Pkt., 5c.

Gaillardia "BLANKET FLOWER," "PICTA." Annual. Splendid, showy plants, remarkable for brilliancy of their blooms, which are rich crimson and orange, and are borne continuously from early summer until November; excellent for beds, borders or for cutting. They should be sown where they are to bloom early in May. Pkt., 5c.

"GRANDIFLORA." Superb Mixed. Hardy perennial. Splendid variety of this attractive border plant. Thrives in any position or soil; they take care of themselves if sown early in spring; they begin to flower early in July, continuing until cut down by frost. Pkt., 5c.

Gilia Annual. This pretty, hardy plant blooms freely and continuously the whole season. The varied colors, blue, yellow and white, are very useful for bouquets. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5c.

Forget Me Not

Gypsophila Pretty free flowering, elegant plants, growing well in any garden soil. Their misty panicles of bloom are largely used in making up bouquets of other cut flowers. There are both annual and perennial varieties.

"ELEGANS ALBA." Annual. Also known as "Angel's Breath." This is an improved variety of the Elegans type, of pure white flowers. Sow as early in the spring as possible, and make successive sowings during the season to keep up a supply. Pkt., 5c.

PANICULATA "Fl. Pl." Double. Fine clusters of double white flowers, dainty and rare; fine for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

PANICULATA." Perennial. This is the old favorite, "Baby's Breath," which, when once established, can be kept for years by division of roots; its misty, white flowers are almost a necessity in making up some bouquets. If the seed is sown in May it will bloom the first season; give it a little protection during winter. Pkt., 5c.

HAD A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN
We have had a fine garden the past season. We still have plenty of Tomatoes, Pumpkins, Squash and other varieties on hand, but we have no seed for sale. I had the most beautiful flower garden in this locality. Truly, your seeds can't be beat.
MRS. M. A. COPELAND, Hester, Okla.

Geranium "ZONALE," Mixed colors. Perennial. A splendid strain of the best varieties. They are easily raised from seed, which should be sown in the house and transplanted in May or June to the open. Being tender perennials they should be lifted in the fall, potted and taken into the house to bloom. Pkt., 10c.

Godetia Hardy annuals. These showy and effective plants deserve more attention from the amateur than they get at present. Their waxy flowers of rich and varied colors can be grown to perfection in any garden. They prefer a rather poor soil. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c.

Geranium, Double

Gourds Annual Climbers. Rapid growing, interesting climbing plants, with ornamental foliage and fruit; 10 to 20 feet high. Sow the seed in May, when the ground is warm.

"LUFFA," "DISH RAG," "SPONGE," or "BONYET" gourd. Pkt., 10c.

"CALABASH." African Pipe gourd. The stem ends of the fruit are used in making pipes. Pkt., 10c.

"MIXTURE" of large, fancy ornamental gourds. Pkt., 5c.

"MIXTURE" of small, fancy ornamental gourds. Pkt., 5c.
Helichrysum “EVERLASTING,” also called “ASTRINGENT.” Annual. One of the best of these useful flowers. The oil in the flowers are very effective; they make a fine display in bed or border of rich garden soil; give them plenty of water. Not less than 12 inches apart; the colors range from a golden to yellow, white or red, yellow and violet; 2½ feet. Pkt., 5c.

Hollyhock “PERENNIAL.” Double finest mixture. No other hollyhock plant can be found for back grounds or line fences, as they give an effect which cannot be obtained by any other plant. Sow any time before midsummer, and they will produce fine plants for flowering next year. Pkt., 10c.

Hyacinth Bean “DOLICHOS LABLAD.” Annual Climber. Mixed colors. A rapid growing vine, flowering freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Very desirable for covering arbors, trellises, old stumps of trees, etc. Sow the seed in May where they are to remain. Pkt., 5c.

Ice Plant “MESEMIRYANTHEMUM CHRYSANTHEMUM TALLUM.” Annual. These dwarf trailing plants, with their little star-like flowers and singular icy foliage, are great favorites for hanging baskets and vases. Sow the seed early indoors and transplant in May. Pkt., 5c.

Job’s Tears “COIX LACRIMA.” Annual. A curious ornamental grass, with broad, corn-like leaves, and hard, shiny, pearly seeds, which are much used for fancy work. Sow the seed very early—so as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Pkt., 5c.

Larkspur This is one of the best known of garden flowers. They are divided into two types—annual and perennial. They have been brought up to a high state of improvement in the last few years. Seeds sown in the open before the close of April will flower about July and keep on until frost.

“BRANCHING, ANNUAL.” Splendid, hardy variety, very free flowering, and attractive with its blue, pink and white blooms and finely cut foliage. Pkt., 5c.

“DWARF ROCKET.” Mixed colors. A very pretty hardy annual variety bearing double flowers on long slender stems. Pkt., 10c.

“DELPHINIUM FIRMOSUM.” hardy perennial Larkspur. A splendid variety of the Larkspur family, bearing beautiful spikes of rich, blue flowers, with white center and delicate cut foliage—2½ feet. Pkt., 10c.
Linum

"SCARLET LAX." Annual. A most effective plant for the garden; its long duration, fine foliage, delicate stems and brilliant scarlet flowers are much sought for the home garden. Sow the seeds indoors the latter part of April or beginning of May; transplant to their borders. Pkt., 5c.

Lobelia

Annual. This splendid plant for the border or massed beds, in combination with light foliage plants, are very beautiful and easy of culture.

"CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA." The best for bedding, with its rich, dark blue flowers and dark foliage. Pkt., 10c.

Maurandia

"ARCLAYANA." Half-Hardy Perennial. Elegant climber, flowering the first season if sown early in the house and transplanted to a warm border in the garden. If lifted or pruned and taken into the house it will bloom all winter. Colors mixed—purple, blue, white and rose. Pkt., 10c.

Matricaria

"CAPENSIS FL. PL." "Double White Feverfew." Hardy perennial. A free flowering plant, producing double white flowers all the season. It is a fine potting or bedding plant. Sow the seed in open ground in May. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold

Annual. The African and French Marigolds are old favorites. The former have large yellow or orange colored flowers, and the latter are smaller in growth, with beautifully striped flowers. They do best in a light soil and plenty of sun. Sow the seed in the open ground in May. They grow very fast.

"LARGE TALL AFRICAN." Fine double flower of orange and lemon color; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt., 5c.

"DWARF AFRICAN." Similar in every respect to the tall variety, only smaller. Very suitable for border; 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

"TALL FRENCH." Very quick growing. The flowers of bright, striped colors, are produced by the hundreds, and continue so until frost; 2 to 2½ feet. Pkt., 5c.

"DWARF FRENCH." Similar in every respect to the tall variety, only that they are smaller; fine border plant; 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Mignonette

"RESEDA ODRATA." Annual. By its sweet, yet delicate, odor, the Mignonette has for many years endeared itself to the lover of flowers. Fragrant as the violet; constantly in bloom; the modest Mignonette is not only found in the greenhouse of the millionaire, but in many a lowly garden and window boxes; easily grown; the seed sown early in spring will give blooms all summer.

"SWEET SCENTED, LARGE FLOWERING." Flowers large, of a reddish tint; very hardy, fragrant, and good variety for the open ground. Pkt., 5c.

"MACHET." Plant dwarf and vigorous, of good habit, producing large spikes of sweet scented flowers of yellow color. Fine for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

Mimulus

The Mimulus or Monkey plant, so-called from the resemblance of the corolla to a mask or face, are beautiful, tender plants; they are especially useful for vases, baskets and house culture, and do well planted out where they will be somewhat shaded. Hardy perennials.

"MOSCHATUS." Fine for hanging baskets, pots, etc. Small yellow flowers. The foliage is a pretty shade of green, with a strong odor of musk. Pkt., 10c.

"TIGRINUS." Monkey Plant. Fine mixed colors in striped, spotted and blotched varieties. Very fine. If lifted in the fall they will flower in the house all winter. Pkt., 10c.

Moon Flower

"IPOMEA MEXICANA ALBA." Hardy perennial. These beautiful white climbers grow very rapidly. The luxuriant foliage makes a splendid shade for porches. In Colorado and Northern states it is advisable to plant the seed in pots indoors in March and transplant them out when the weather gets warm. Pkt., 10c.

"RUBRA COERULEA," "HEAVENLY BLUE." This variety bears immense flowers of bright sky-blue. It is a beautiful vine. Pkt., 10c.
Mimosa Pudica "SENSITIVE PLANT." Annual. These are curious and interesting plants, with small pink flowers; the leaves and foot stalks droop and close at the slightest touch, or in cloudy, damp weather; 1½ feet. Sow the seed in early part of May. Pkt., 5c.

Mourning Bride

"SCABIOSA." Hardy annuals. The Scabiosa is an old favorite, and of late years has been greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long, wiry stems, in white, yellow, pink, crimson and maroon. They are very easy to grow, and last a long time. Pkt., 5c.

Momordica Annual. These very curious climbing vines, with very ornamental foliage, with golden yellow fruit, warted, and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior. Fine for trellis, rockwork, stumps, etc. Sow the seed early in May in the place where they are to stand.

"BAISAMINA" (BAISAM APPLE). Round, apple shaped fruit, with very fine, green foliage. This is the prettiest climber of the two. Pkt., 10c.

"CHARANTA" (BAISAM PEAR). Pear shaped fruit, foliage heavier than the above. The fruit of this variety is used medicinally. Pkt., 10c.

Mexican Burning Bush

"SUMMER CYPRESS." Annual. An early grown plant, which, if sown thinly in March, soon makes a cypress hedge of the most lively green and perfect symmetry. They are very attractive, and in the fall they turn to carmine and blood red; at the same time the ends of the shoots are thickly set with small, bright scarlet flowers, and produce a very striking effect. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5c.

Morning Glory "CONVOLVULUS MAJOR." Annual Climbers. This old fashioned and popular climber is still a great favorite. Its free flowering, rapid growth and brilliant colors are unsurpassed. Soak the seed in luke warm water about an hour before sowing hastens germination. Sow the seed in May. Pkt., 5c.
Nymphaea "WATER LILY." Yellow and white flowered. Those beautiful aquatic plants are easy of propagation, and are quite an addition to the garden. Sow the seed in a shallow pan in sharp, sandy loam. Keep this moist. When the plants have two or more leaves carefully put them into pots, and when the warm weather arrives put them into an old tub for the season. As winter approaches drain off the water and remove the root to frost proof cellar or basement. Pkt., 10c.

Nasturtium "TROPOLEUM MAJOR." Annual Climber. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels the Nasturtium. All they require is good soil, good draining and a sunny position. Sow the seed in May when the frost is out of the ground.

"FINEST DWARF MIXED." This is an extra fine mixture of Tom Thumb varieties. Pkt., 5c.

"TALL NASTURTIUM." In finest mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ½-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 60c.

"DWARF NASTURTIUM." In finest mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ½-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 60c.

Oxalis Hardy Annuals. "VALDIVIANA." A small, free flowering plant with clove-like leaves thickly starred with small, pale yellow or creamy white flowers from June until frost. Sow the seed thinly in drills and transplant if necessary. They make a fine edging for flower beds. Pkt., 5c.

Passion Flower "PASSIFLORA COERULEA." Perennial Climber. This beautiful and graceful climber is easily raised from seed. They are rapid growers, cover a large space in a short time, and bear their expeditiously formed pale blue flowers freely through the summer and fall. Sow the seed as early as you can. When in leaf pot them in a good, rich, leafy loam (preferably in a flower box or tub), and move them where they are to stand. Move them into the cellar or house for the winter. Pkt., 10c.

Petunias Annuals. For outdoor decoration few plants equal the Petunia. The ease of culture and earliness of flowering, which continues through the whole season, they only require good soil and sunny position. Sow the seed in a well prepared bed in May. Prepare the soil by rubbing it through a sieve until it is finely pulverized, then sow the seed on the surface and press it into the soil; cover with cheese cloth; do not let seed dry out. It is a well-known fact that seed saved from the most carefully hybridized plants produce but a small percentage of double flowers, the balance being single of unusual fine quality. Don't throw away the weak plants, for they make the strongest plants and best blooms.

"HYBRIDA." Fine single mixed; contains large flowering varieties of all shades of color. Pkt., 5c.

"BRILLIANT." A beautiful compact growing variety, with flowers of a brilliant carmine red. Pkt., 5c.

"PURPLE." Very fine purple, with white veined center; very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

"GENERAL DODDS." A very handsome, large-flowering dark purple flower. Pkt., 5c.

"COUNTESS OF ELLERMERE." An extremely pretty variety of rose color, with white throat. Pkt., 5c.

"STRIPED AND BLOTCHED." A very fine strain of this popular flower; fine for bedding. Pkt., 5c.

"CARMEN SYLVA." A fine large flowering sort; color purple, with white throat. Pkt., 5c.

"COMPACT." "INIMITABLE." Striped and blotched. Very compact growing, and a continuous bloomer. Pkt., 5c.

"ROSY MORN." "ERFDORDIA." Splendid for border plant; its short carmine pink color with white throat makes it a dainty flower; very pretty. Pkt., 10c.

"LARGE FLOWERING." Finest mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

"SUPERBISIMA." Extra large fringed flowers in the richest colors. Pkt., 15c.

"DOUBLE." The best strains of Double Petunias, and will produce as good a percentage of double flowers as any stock on the market. Pkt., 15c.

Pea "LATHYRUS." Hardy Sweet Pea. Perennial. Showy, free flowering climbers for covering old stumps, fences, etc. Remain continuously in bloom; fine for cut flowers. Sow at any time from spring until August in the place where they will remain. The colors are white, lilac and pink.

"LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS." Mixed. This mixture comprises all the colors. Pkt., 10c.
Phlox

"DRUMMONDII." Annual. These free flowering and favorite plants are of very quick growth. Seed may be sown in the ground any time after the frost is passed, and in a few weeks they are in bloom.

"PHLOX DRUMMONDII-GRANDIFLORA." Contains all the finest shades and will make a showy bed or border. Pkt. 5c.

"ALBA GRANDIFLORA." Very choice, large blooms, and pure white. Pkt. 5c.

"CHAMOIS ROSE." Splendid show plant of pretty rose color, shaded with delicate fawn color. Pkt. 5c.

"COCINEA." Splendid bright scarlet; very attractive in the border. Pkt. 5c.

"VIOLACEA." Fine violet blue color. Pkt. 5c.

"DWARF DRUMMONDII." Of dwarf, compact growth, with large flowers; very suitable for beds or borders. Pkt. 5c.

"STAR." (STELLA,) A very pretty type of the Phlox family of dwarf habit, with extremely pretty star-like flowers of all shades of color. Pkt. 5c.

"PERENNIAL PHLOX." Hardy herbaceous perennials. For best results sow the seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground, or as soon as gathered in the fall. Pkt. 10c.

Poppies

"PAPAVER." Annual. The annual Poppy should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow thinly in cloudy weather or after a shower. Barely cover the seed, and press down firmly, and they will be up in a few days. If they come up too thick thin them out to 3 or 4 inches apart, if you want to get the best results. Pick the flowers close and prolong the season for a while.

"SHIRLEY." Single. These are a very fine strain of this really beautiful poppy. They come occasionally semi-double, and run through a range of colors from pure white to the deepest crimson and blood red, and some are prettily edged and striped. Pkt. 5c.

Dianthus or Pinks

"CARNATION FLOWERED, OR DOUBLE FRINGED." Splendid large double flowers. A fine mixture of all the best colors. Pkt. 5c.

"ORIENTALE:" Perennials. The single large Oriental poppy is one of the most striking of all the hardy garden plants. The tall stems, 3 feet in height, with flowers of brilliant scarlet, 6 to 8 red, with cross, or livid to the sherryred and dark reds in early summer. They thrive well either in the full sun or partial shade. The plants bloom in early June. Pkt. 10c.

"ICELAND POPPIES." Are perfectly hardy perennials, and bloom the entire season. The flowers are about the size and shape of the Shirley poppy, and are borne on long, wiry stems. They are charming as cut flowers. There are three shades of color—white, yellow and orange. Pkt. 10c.

Pinks "DIANTHUS." Single Annual. The varieties of Dianthus known as China or Japanese Pinks, are among the most brilliant of our garden plants. Seed can be sown in the spring in an open, sheltered bed. The plants are easily transplanted, and will flower the first season, and also the second if the plants are given protection during the winter.

"FINEST SINGLE MIXED." A mixture of China, Hedde-wigii and Imperial Pinks. Nothing better. Pkt. 5c.

"FINEST DOUBLE MIXED." A mixture of the choicest strains of China Pinks of all the finest colors. Pkt. 5c.

"PLUMARIUS," "PHEASANT'S EYE," "GRASS PINK," OR "JUNE PINK." Fine for massing, closely allied to the Carnation, but smaller flowers and more hardy. Flowers are very fragrant. Hardy perennial.

"SINGLE MIXED." All finest shades, mixed. Pkt. 5c.

"DOUBLE MIXED." This is a very choice mixture of this fragrant, hardy plant. They are very double, and can be propagated by division of roots. Pkt. 10c.

Pyrethrum "GOLDEN FEATHER." "PAR- THEMUS HYBRIDUM." The pretty yellow dwarf plant, in combination with Lobelia or Ageratum, makes one of the prettiest of border or carpet beds. Pkt. 5c.
Portulaca "ROSE MOSS." Single mixed Annual. A fine hardy plant of easy culture, doing best in a rather sandy loam, and luxuriates in a sunny situation. Its bright colored flowers are produced in great profusion during the season. Owing to the small size of the seed it is well to mix with 2 or 4 times its bulk in fine soil. Pkt., 5c.

"DOUBLE MIXED." A large percentage of the flowers will come double; of the most brilliant scarlet, yellow crimson and white. They are very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

Primula "CHINESE." Annual. A very fine mixture from the brightest and most free blooming of all the Primulas. Sow the seed in early spring, barely covering them from view; if the weather is very warm shade the young plants during the hottest part of the day. Pkt., 10c.

Pueraria "THUNETBERGIANA," "THE KUDZU VINE." Perennial Climber. This is without doubt the fastest growing hardy climber, and is easily raised from seed, which should be sown in the open as early in May as possible, and transplanted to permanent stand when the plants are in 4 leaf. It will grow 8 to 10 feet the first season, and as it increases with age there seems no limit to its growth. The leaves are large and cover well. It bears pretty racemes of rosy-lilac, pea-shaped flowers in August. Pkt., 10c.

Pansies Biennial. This old favorite of our gardens will give an abundance of bloom until after severe frost. It will endure our hard winters with safety, if given a little protection, and greet us in the spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. Pansies are at their best during the cool, moist weather of spring and fall. Seed sown in the open ground in May or June will give fine blooms in late summer and fall, and a good crop of flowers the following season if the plants are pinched back in early spring. Seed sown in July where it can be shaded and watered will produce plants large enough to winter nicely and come into bloom in early spring. Young plants give the largest flowers.

"BURTON'S QUALITY." Mixed. This is a Pansy comprising a blend of all the finest giants. The blooms are not only of extra size, but the quality of the down is unsurpassed. Pkt., 25c.

"CASSIER AND ODIER." "MIXED FIRST CHOICE." The flowers of this strain are of immense size, all of which have Pkt., 5c to 6 blotches, and of all the best colors. Pkt., 15c.

"LA PARISIENNE." A splendid Pansy of finest quality. The flowers are borne on long stems; the petals are large and cover substance. The colors embrace many beautiful shades, veined and stained; of very large size. Pkt., 15c.

"MADAM PERRIDENT." This beautiful Pansy should be in every border. The petals are frilled; the colors range from wine pink and red shades beautifully veined, all with white margins. Pkt., 10c.

"GIANT TRIMARDEAU." This is one of the most popular forms of Pansy. They are of large size, splendid colors, and thrifty. Pkt., 10c.

"LARGE FLOWERING." Mixed colors. A fine large flowering sort; of good size, form and color. Just the Pansy for bedding. Pkt., 10c.

"LORD REAGEN'S FIELD." A splendid flower with lavender wings and deep purple standards. Large flower and fine form. Pkt., 10c.

"GIANT WHITE." A large flowering pure white. Pkt., 5c.

"GIANT BLUE." A large flowered sky-blue Pansy. Pkt., 5c.

"GIANT DARK BLUE." Very fine large flowering dark blue. Pkt., 5c.

"GIANT PURE YELLOW." Very fine large flowering yellow. Pkt., 5c.

"GIANT BLACK." Very large and fine. Pkt., 5c.

"FINE MIXTURE OF ALL COLORS." Not a cheap mixture, but an assortment of all fine colors. Pkt., 5c.

Salvia "SPLENDENS." Flowering Sage. Annual. The scarlet Salvias are among the most brilliant red flowering bedding plants. Sow the seed indoors or in a frame in time to get good plants by the end of May. Set the plants one foot apart. They will bloom about the middle of June, and continue until frost.

"SALVIA." "SCARLET SAGE." This is the old favorite bedding variety used so extensively. It thrives and flowers so freely. Pkt., 5c.

Schizanthus Half-Hardy Annual. "BUTTERFLY." This is a beautiful plant of very graceful habit. The flowers are large, of rich and varied colors, and completely cover the plant. Sow as early as the weather will permit, and transplant when the weather is settled. Pkt., 5c.

Silene "CATCHFLY." "ARMERIA." Mixed. Hardy Annual. A charming plant for rock work or border, growing about 4 inches high, blooming all summer. Sow the seed in the open in May. Pkt., 5c.
Salpiglossis “PAINTED TONGUE.” Mixed colors. Half Hardy Annual. This beautiful plant should be in every garden because of their easy culture and their pretty Orchid-like flowers are borne from early summer until late fall. Seed should be sown in the spring as early as possible in a window box, and transplant as soon as the weather is warm. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet Rocket “Dame’s Rocket” and “Dame’s Violet.” Is very useful for planting among shrubbery. They bear showy spikes of white lilac and purple fragrant flowers. Sow early in May in the open ground. Pkt., 5c.

Sunflower See Helianthus.

Smilax “MYRSIPHYLLUM ASPARAGOIDEUS.” Tender perennial. A very graceful climber for the greenhouse or window; used for bouquets or wreaths. Soak the seed before planting and sow in shallow boxes in the house in February and transplant to permanent bed when large enough. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet William “DIANTHUS BARBATUS.” Hardy perennial. This old fashioned favorite free flowering plant is so well known that no garden seems complete without it. The rich and varied shades of color make them very popular. We advise raising new plants every season, instead of dividing the old roots. Sow the seed in open ground in May and transplant into rich, loamy soil when large enough. “FIVE SINGLE MIXED.” A splendid strain, flowers of many shades of color, including the Auricula-Eyed variety. Pkt., 5c.

“DOUBLE. MIXED.” Fine mixture of double flowers, which are very pretty, but not so beautiful color or form as the single variety. Pkt., 10c.

Salpiglossis

Stocks “TEN WEEKS.” Annual. This plant is well known for its fine foliage, fragrance and beautiful flowers. A most varied and desirable tint. They last a long time, and the side shoots give a succession of flowers. The seed may be sown in the open ground in a protected situation, and transplanted when the plants are just out of the seed leaf. Pkt., 5c.

Thunbergia Annual. One of the best trailing plants for veranda boxes, vases, etc; of neat, compact growth. The pretty and attractive blooms, about an inch in diameter, are white, buff or yellow, with black eyes. Sow the seed in May when the weather is warm and settled. Pkt., 10c.

Vinca “PERIWINKLE,” “OLD MAID.” Annual. One of the old fashioned and most satisfactory bedding plants, with glossy, deep green leaves, and rose-color and Myrtle-like flowers. Easily grown from seed and blooms continuously. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5c.

Verbena Annual. This is an extra fine strain of mammoth flowers. The large, finely shaped flowers, splendid colors and free blooming habit, together with its vigorous growth, have made it a favorite. Sow the seed indoors and transplant in May, or they can be sown in the open ground in May and they will bloom in July.

“HYBRIDS.” Large flowering. A splendid mixture of richest colorings and immense blooms. Pkt., 5c.

“PURE WHITE.” Large flowering. Fine. Pkt., 5c.


“SCARLET.” Large flowering. Fine. Pkt., 5c.

“PURPLE.” Large flowering. Fine. Pkt., 5c.
Violets "SWEET SCENTED." Perennial. They are so easily raised from seed, and need so little attention, that if you plant them in a cool, moist, sheltered position, you will be repaid doubly by the sweet-scented blooms in early summer. Sow in early spring when the ground is warm. Pkt., 10c.


Venus' Looking Glass "CAMPANULA." Hardy Annual. A very pretty plant, with purplish lilac flowers, varying to rose color and white. They grow very rapidly, and bloom all summer. Sow the seed when all danger of frost is past. Pkt., 5c.

Valeriana "GARDEN HELIOTROPE." Hardy Perennial. Showy plants; will do well in any garden soil. Grows 2 feet high, and blooms the first season from seed. Fine for bouquets. Colors range, bright rose, red and white. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5c.

Wisteria "JAPANESE." Hardy Perennial. The Wisteria is a strong, rapid grower. Desirable for trellis or porch. When well established it blooms profusely. The light purple flowers are very showy and are produced in long racemes. A large plant in bloom is very beautiful. Sow the seed as early in May as possible—in a bed protected from the cold nights. Pkt., 10c.

Wallflower "GILLFLOWER." Half Hardy Perennial. These should be grown every garden. They are very fragrant, and bloom early in the spring. They should be protected by a cold frame in the winter. Sow the seed in May and transplant into rich garden soil, and protect as above directed. "FINEST SINGLE." Mixed colors. Very fragrant. Pkt., 5c. "FINEST DOUBLE." Mixed colors. Very fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

Wild Flower Garden This is a mixture of easily grown annuals and perennials, and is much used for children's gardens and lawn borders, for bedside planting, etc. These mixtures are not used as much as they should be, as when the annual flowers have done their work the perennials remain to fill up the space permanently. Pkt., 5c.

Wild Cucumber "ECHINOCYSTUS LO-BATA." Annual. A very quick growing vine, often growing 30 feet in a season. Soak the seed in warm water 24 hours, or sow the seed in the fall where the vine is needed, and thin them out in spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Xeranthemum "FINE DOUBLE EVER-LASTING." Annual. This is a bright and pretty plant, with silvery foliage and silky flowers of white, pink and purple. Sow the seed in the open ground when all danger of frost is past. Pkt., 5c.

Lilies for Spring Planting

The following varieties should be planted in a very hardy or perennial border, so as to get the shade of the surrounding plants, which is very necessary for their welfare. Plant them in April from 4 to 6 inches deep, in rich, well manured soil, and they will take care of themselves. All you have to do is to keep the bed free from weeds, give them water and give them protection in the winter.

"AURATUM." (GOLDEN BANCED LILY.) A large, graceful flower of six petals of creamy white, spotted with chocolate crimson, with a gold halo running through the center. Large bulbs. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 50c each; 3 for $1.25.

"SPECIOSUM RUBRUM." Pure white, spotted with red at the tips of the spots. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 50c each; 3 for $1.25.

"SPECIOSUM ALBA." Large white flowers of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal. Large bulbs. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 50c each; 3 for $1.25.

"CANDIDUM." Common white Lily; hardy, free bloomer and fragrant. General known as "MADONNA LO." Should be planted in the fall. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 50c each; 3 for $1.25.

"TIGRINUM SPLENDENS." (TIGER LILY.) Very large flowers, orange and spotted black. Strong,

healthy grower, and is perfectly hardy. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 40c each; 3 for $1.00.

Funkia (DAY LILY.) These handsome, hardy plants develop their ornamental foliage early in the spring, and in the summer and autumn throw up a profusion of lily-like flower spikes. They are ground plants for borders, especially in partial shaded places. White Day Lily, 30c each; Yellow Day Lily, 30c each.

Cannas Cannas are one of the most beautiful bedding plants. They have large, beautiful leaves surmounted by spikes of showy flowers, which are produced all summer. No plant is better adapted to our climate.

"Florence Magna." Flowers yellow, spotted with red. Foliage is green; height 4 to 5 feet.

"LOUISIANA." Flowers large, vivid crimson; foliage green; height 5 to 6 feet.

"MOONLIGHT." Flowers small, cream white; foliage green; height 3 to 4 feet.

"DAVID HARRUM." Flowers small, orange; foliage bronze; height 3½ feet.

"KING HUMBERT." Flowers scarlet, flaked with carmine; foliage bronze; height 3½ feet.

Price on any of the above: 25c each; 3 for 65c.
FLOWERING PLANTS

Ready from April 1st to June 20th

Aquilegia Coerulea Rocky Mountain Columbine, Colorado. These are plants of elegant habit, distinct in foliage and flower, are fine plants for growing under trees or in other shady places. 25c each; 3 for 60c.

Asters—"JAPANESE AND CHINESE." Strong, healthy plants, raised in cold frames; all colors, mixed. Prepaid: 10c each; 75c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Coreopsis Good, strong, one-year-old plants, started in three-inch pots, will blossom the first year, producing large golden yellow blossoms. Prepaid: 25c each; 3 for 65c.

Carnations This is a very hardy variety and stands the rigors of our winters if covered with light litter or dead leaves. Prepaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.

Dielytra Spectabilis "BLEEDING HEART." A very old favorite flower, with long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers. A fine border plant and valuable for planting in shaded spots. Blooms in May. Prepaid: 50c each; 3 for $1.25.

Digitalis (FOX GLOVE.) These stately old garden favorites have bell-like flowers on stems three to four feet in length. Are very showy, blooming from July to September. Prepaid: 25c each; 3 for 65c.

Daisy "BELLIS." These are amongst the prettiest of the border plants. Our plants are all raised in cold frames. They are so well known that detailed description is unnecessary. They are all of the Mammoth type.

FLORINELLO." A large double pink.

"SNOWBALL." A large flowering pure-white.

"MIXED COLORS." All colors: Prepaid: 15c each; 2 for 25c; 6 in basket for 60c.

Gaillardia "BLANKET FLOWER." Grown one year in the open and transplanted into 3-inch pots. Is a very early and continuous bloomer. Mixed colors. Prepaid: 25c each; 3 for 65c.

Garden Pinks "DIANTHUS." All colors, mixed. They are hardy and a favorite amongst flower lovers. Our plants are all one year old. Prepaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Gypsophila "BABY'S BREATH." An old garden favorite; hardy; good, strong roots; will bloom the first year. Prepaid: 20c each; 3 for 55c.

Hollyhocks These are good, strong, one-year-old roots, grown outdoors on our own farm. They are all from the best selected types of double flowered varieties. Prepaid: 20c each; 3 for 55c;

Larkspur These fine, hardy plants will produce in mixture, pink, blue and white flowers. The roots we offer are grown in the open last summer and started in pots this spring. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Oriental Poppy For gorgeous coloring the Oriental Poppy has but few rivals among the hardy plants, while for cutting they are invaluable. Prepaid: 20c each; 3 for 55c.

Pansies We grow large quantities of Pansy plants from seed imported from the best Pansy specialists of Europe, and at home, and if well cared for they will produce blooms of the finest colors, from 2 to 3 inches across. In ordering Pansy plants we would advise, where possible, that they be sent by express. Ready about April 1st. Prepaid: 10c each; 75c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Phlox, Hardy These hardy perennials are so easily grown, and so well known that a detailed description is unnecessary. They will grow in any soil or location, but thrive best in a rather deep, rich and moist soil. Planted about 2 to 3 feet apart, they will develop better. Plant in spring, or better, in the fall, from September until frost. Colors white, pink, lavender and red. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Peonies The Peony is so well known, and is always a favorite in every garden, as its requirements are so few and simple. A good, rich deep soil, and an open, sunny position, a liberal supply of water during its growing season being sufficient to give an abundance of blooms. The Peony well deserves the name, "The Queen of Summer Flowers." They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever in the most severe climate, and once planted they increase in beauty each year. It is important in planting Peonies not to plant too deep. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with 2 inches of soil.

"FESTIVA MAXIMA." This superb variety is considered the finest white in cultivation. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

"EDULIS SUPERBA." A very early flowering variety; deep rose pink with lighter shadings. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

"DUKE OF WINDSOR." A fine pink. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

"LOUIS VAN HOUTTE." Rich dark crimson, developing a slight silvery tip as the flowers age. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

"GOLDEN HARVEST." Peach bloom, pink with creamy white center. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

"MARS." A fine orange. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

"ASTER." A fine white. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

"MADAME BREGON." Flesh and lemon; a fine rose-scented flower. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

"MODEL DE PERFECTION." Silver pink. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

"DUTCHES DE NEMOIRS." A fine waxy white. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

"MARIE LEMOINE." Pure white, one of the latest to bloom. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

"GERTRUDE BERARD." A rosy white; very large. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

"MADAME DE VERNEVILLE." Clean red. Prepaid: 45c each; 3 for $1.25.

Rudbeckia (GOLDEN GLOW.) A tall growing, hardy perennial, six to ten feet high. Foliage handsome, bright green; flowers are very double, rich golden yellow, two to three inches in diameter. Much prized for cutting. Prepaid: 20c each; 3 for 55c.

Shasta Daisy "Alaska." One of the Burbank productions. A very free blooming plant with extremely large flowers, and are very free bloomers. Keep them cut close or they will kill themselves by over-flowering. Prepaid: 20c each; 6 for 60c.

Sweet William These pretty, showy plants are an acquisition to any garden, if proper care be taken with them, and they will last for years. Hardy, well started one-year-old roots. Prepaid: 20c each; 3 for 55c.

Tritoma Torch Lily or Red Hot Poker. Very handsome border plant; flowers borne in compact form on stems three to four feet long. Should be given a little protection in winter. Prepaid: 30c each.

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 67-70
HARDY VINES

**Clematis**

Clematis is the favorite climber of the world. It makes a rapid growth, producing its showy flowers in great profusion. In the fall it give the plants a top dressing of well rotted manure. The following spring spade in the manure and mix well with the soil. It will be very beneficial.

**J A C K M A N N I L**

Flowers large, of intense violet purple, borne in great profusion; blooms from four to six inches in diameter. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.00 each.

**P A V I G U L A T A.**

This splendid, hardy Clematis is the finest of the small flowering varieties. The flowers are pure white, star shaped, about one inch in diameter; borne very freely in large clusters; will last several days, retaining their freshness and fragrance. The plant is a strong, quick grower. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 75c each.

**Boston Ivy** (AMPELOPSIS VEITCHIE.) This is the most known of all the vines. It is hardy; foliage dense and tenacious, and will soon completely cover the surface it climbs on. Very valuable for covering walls, etc. Postpaid: Each, 75c.

**Woodbine**

An exceedingly popular vine for porches, arbors, etc. Is very hardy, clings readily. Each 50c; 3 for $1.25, postpaid.

**Bignonia** "TRUMPET VINE."

A fine, hardy climber, bearing large clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers of orange and scarlet. The foliage is also very beautiful. The plant on the lawn will make a pretty bush if cut back. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.00 each.

**Cinnamon Vine**

A beautiful, very hardy, climbing vine, which will quickly surround an arbor window or veranda, with a profusion of vines with glossy leaves and white flowers, which emit a delicious cinnamon flavor. Grown from the same as the Maderia Vine. When once planted will grow for years. Postpaid: Each, 15c; or, $1.50 per doz.

**Honeysuckle** "BELGICA."

The sweet scented monthly variety, producing continuously large trusses of red and yellow flowers of great fragrance. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 75c each.

**HALLEANA.** (HALL'S JAPANESE.)

An evergreen variety from Japan, with fragrant white flowers, changing to yellow, blooming from July until frost. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 75c each.

**SCARLET TRUMPET.**

A pretty variety with scarlet Fuji-sha-like flowers; a very free bloomer. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 75c each.

**Maderia Vine**

A beautiful annual vine growing from a bulb or tuber like a potato. A rapid climbing plant, with thick, glossy, green foliage with white, fragrant flowers. Grows 10 to 15 feet high. Postpaid: 15c each, $1.50 per dozen.

---

**One Dollar's Worth of Flower Seeds For Fifty Cents**

To the Lovers of Flowers—We offer you our 50c COLLECTION of choice flower seeds, which contains twenty of our regular 5c packets of the best Flower Seed that can be bought, and which, if sold separately, would cost One Dollar. You cannot afford to miss this collection of the OLD GARDEN FAVORITES, all of which are selected for their adaptability to our Western Climate and Altitude. Send 50 cents and we will send you this collection, postpaid, containing:

- Sweet Alyssum, Single, Mixed
- Agrostemma
- Aster, Finest Mixed
- Bachelor's Buttons
- Canterbury Bells, Single Mixed
- Chrysanthemums, Mixed
- Catchfly
- Cosmos, Mixed
- Cypress Vine
- Mignonette, Mixed Colors
- Morning Glory, Climbing
- Morning Bride, Double, Mixed
- Nasturtiums, Dwarf, Mixed
- Petunia, Hybrid, Mixed
- Phlox, Mixed Colors
- Pinks, Double, Mixed
- Sweet Peas, Mixed Colors
- Zinnias
- Pansy, Mixed Colors

For 25c We will send postpaid any six of our regular 5c packets of "BURTON'S QUALITY" GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS—Purchaser's selection.
THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST

ROSES

Of all the flowering shrubs that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the Rose. The wide range of color, shape and size of the blooms, and the diversity and character of the foliage, gives it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When pruned to the proper variety of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered that the Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen" of Flowers. In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs, it occupies first place. The roses we are offering are the very best, developed in the United States and Western Europe. We do not except or offer for sale any greenhouse stock or stock grown south of the latitude of Denver. Therefore, when ordering from us you can depend upon receiving only northern grown acclimated stock. The restrictions on foreign-grown shrubbery, and the reduction in shipment in the United States during the winter, has created a serious shortage of all kinds of Roses. Consequently, pots and plants are unobtainable, and prices high. By placing our order early, we secured good stocks of each variety we list, and will supply them at prices quoted as long as our present supply lasts.

CULTURE

The Rose requires a rich, well manured soil, not too heavy, and do not neglect to cultivate them, as these two factors are very necessary in Rose culture. Early in the spring prune them by cutting out all dead and decayed wood, and at least half the growth of the previous season should come under the knife. This applies more particularly to the hardy hybrid perpetuals. All Roses should have protection in the winter months. A covering of dead leaves, light straw litter, "not packed too heavy," or the plants will suffer. If covered properly your trees will come out in the spring stronger and better able to produce their crop of blooms. We consider that the latter part of March, or the month of April, the best time to plant out Roses in this altitude.

American Beauty

H. P. This grand flower is conceded to be the most beautiful rose in size, form and color, which is a rich red, passing to crimson; delicately veined and shaded; very fragrant. Needs protection in winter.

Gruss au Teplitz

H. T. This is a rose for hardy growers well under most ordinary conditions. The color is rich scarlet, shaded to crimson. Very fragrant, and a strong, vigorous grower. Needs protection in winter.

Frau Karl Druschki

H. P. A very vigorous grower. It has the hardiness of the oak. Its magnificent pure white flowers, without a tint of yellow, and its immense blooms, free flowering, makes it an ideal rose. Needs protection in the winter.

Ulrich Brunner

H. P. A splendid rose of immense size; of globular form, and very effective in the garden; of the same shade of color as the American Beauty, and is known as the "Hardy American Beauty." Very hardy, and should be in every garden.

General Jacqueminot

H. F. Brilliant scarlet; it is a firm scarlet scarlet; an old fashioned and popular flower; grows well anywhere; no garden is complete without a "Jack" rose. Needs protection in winter.

La France

The queen of all the roses, and a model garden rose in every way. The color is a beautiful light salmon rose; very effective with pale lilac shading. Needs protection in winter.

Pink Killarney

H. T. This is one of the most popular of our garden roses. In color it is a sparkling, brilliant pink, long pointed buds, and large blooms. Needs protection in winter.

White Killarney

H. T. This is a comparatively new rose. It is a very free bloomer; pure white long buds and of fine form. Needs protection during winter.

Madame Caroline Testout

H. T. Brilliant satiny rose, deepening to the center with immense broad petals and large flowers. Needs protection in winter.

Ophelia

H. T. A splendid rose, salmon flesh-shaded rose; the center of the flower shows coloring of crimson; it is a fine bloomer; the buds are long and pointed. Needs protection in winter.

Madame Plantier

H. P. A June rose, pure white, extremely hardy; completely hides itself in June with its flowers, sweet-scented flowers. It is as hardy as an oak, and for cemetery purposes cannot be surpassed.

Magna Charta

H. P. A rose with extra large blooms of unusual depth of bright rosy pink color; of fine form and very fragrant. Needs a little protection in winter.

Paul Neyron

H. P. The largest of all the sweetly scented Rose families; of bright but dark, pink color. Very double, full and sweet scented. Hardy, but it needs a little protection in winter.

Sunburst

H. T. One of the best of the newer roses. The color is orange, copper or golden orange, and edge of petals of a lighter shade. Extremely brilliant in effect. Needs protection in winter.

Baby Roses

Crimson Baby Rambler

One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous and grow 18 to 24 inches; flowers are borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster; perfectly hardy and is good for pot culture for winter blooming; color a bright crimson pink.

White Baby Rambler

Blooms all summer; clusters of flowers; the buds are pink; of great beauty. Needs protection in winter.

Baby Eugene Lamesch

Of the same class as the Baby Ramblers. Blossoms are a rich orange yellow; very hardy.

Baby Dorothy (PINK)

Dwarf rose, with large clusters of blooms; same color as the popular Dorothy Perkins and the prettiest pot roses on the market.

Climbing Roses

Dorothy Perkins

H. W. This pretty climber has a soft shell pink bloom; free flowering, in large clusters; very fragrant and lasting; a grand rose in every way. Very hardy.

Excelsa

(Red Dorothy Perkins) A radiant, blood-red cluster rose, as free and double as Dorothy Perkins, of which it is the red prototype; the clusters are very large.

Climbing American Beauty

H. T. W. A strong healthy and vigorous grower, making shoots ten feet in one season. It is one of the best climbers, free bloomer, good sized fragrant flowers of rose pink; of good form and good substance. Needs protection in winter.

FOR ROSES SEE PAGE 88
Crimson Rambler  C. P. The most popular of the hardy, outdoor climbers of today. It is a rapid grower and quite hardy. Everyone is familiar with its large clusters of crimson flowers.

White Rambler  C. P. This pure white Rambler grows very vigorously and bears clusters of pure white flowers. Needs protection in winter.

Yellow Rambler  C. P. A splendid Rambler, bearing double yellow flowers in large clusters. Is very hardy.

Blue Rambler  (VIOLET BLUE). The new Rambler, which is hailed by the rose growers as the forerunner of a genuinely cornflower blue rose, is a seedling of Crimson Rambler. The blooms found in large umbels, are semi-double, of medium size. The color, on first unfolding, is either reddish pink or purplish pink, then turns amethyst, and finally steel blue as the flower fades. The general color impression is that of the March Violet. The yellow stamens appear in sharp contrast to the blue petals. The plant is vigorous in growth, with shining green foliage and few but sharp thorns. So far it has not suffered from mildew and is considered one of the most hardy ramblers.

Every purchaser likes to know just what their seeds will cost them delivered. If you will send us a request and tell us what you want, we will gladly quote you special delivered prices. Write today giving full particulars.

PRICE LIST OF ROSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bush Roses</th>
<th>Postpaid</th>
<th>By Express, Not Prepaid</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN BEAUTY</td>
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<td>$0.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRUSS AU TEPITZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI</td>
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<tr>
<td>ULRICH BRUNNER</td>
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<tr>
<td>QUEEN JACQUES</td>
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ANY 6 sent prepaid for $5.00

Climbing Roses

| Dorothy Perkins             | $0.75    | .65                     |
| EXCELSA                     | .75      | .65                     |
| CLIMBING AMERICAN           | .75      | .65                     |
| AMERICAN BEAUTY             | .75      | .65                     |
| CRIMSON RAMBLER             | .75      | .65                     |
| WHITE BABY RAMBLER          | .75      | .65                     |
| YELLOW RAMBLER              | .75      | .65                     |
| REINA RAY                 | .75      | .65                     |
| MAEGHAN                    | .75      | .65                     |
| ROSE OF SHARON              | .75      | .65                     |
| WHITE LADY                  | .75      | .65                     |
| NEW ORLEANS                 | .75      | .65                     |
| KINGSWOOD                  | .75      | .65                     |
| GARDEN MUSEUM               | .75      | .65                     |
| ORANGE TREE                 | .75      | .65                     |
| ROSE OF SHARON              | .75      | .65                     |
| WHITE LADY                  | .75      | .65                     |
| BROWN EYES                  | .75      | .65                     |
| RIVERA BUSH                 | .75      | .65                     |
| RED BARBARY                 | .75      | .65                     |
| RED BARBARY                 | .75      | .65                     |
| RED BARBARY                 | .75      | .65                     |
| RED BARBARY                 | .75      | .65                     |
| RED BARBARY                 | .75      | .65                     |
| RED BARBARY                 | .75      | .65                     |

ANY 6 of the above Climbing Roses will be sent prepaid for $4.00

SWEET PEAS

CULTURE  Sweet Peas are very easy to grow, and every one should have them in the garden. The principal thing they do is to make the ground thoroughly prepared and sow the seed early. The old custom of planting them on St. Patrick’s Day, March 17th, rain or shine, still holds good. They should be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Dig a trench 10 to 12 inches deep, loosen up the soil at the bottom as deep as you can with a spade, then put in about 4 inches of well rotted cow manure or bone meal, cover with about 2 or 3 inches of soil, then sow the seed at the rate of one ounce to ten feet; cover with 2 inches of soil, or to within about 4 inches of the top of the trench. This will allow you to cover up the young plants to protect them as they appear from the late spring frosts. It will also protect them to a large extent from the cut worms, as their work on the ground will form a deep trench the root system will develop better, the moisture will be conserved, the blooms will be larger and more of them, and they will last longer. Don’t allow them to go to seed. If you do they will cease to bloom. Don’t water the vines and plants in the sun, but rather in the evening, once a week, with a fine spray. About a week in the row, giving them a good soaking. Never plant Sweet Peas in the same trench in succession without removing and thoroughly renewing the soil, according to directions given above.

Our Sweet Peas are grown for us under contract by the largest grower of Sweet Peas in the world, who has produced a large proportion of the favorites known to the lovers of this justly popular flower. His experience and knowledge have won for him both national and international honors. We have selected the very best of each color and type with a view of giving our customers the best collection possible. Our mixtures must not be compared with the common mixtures offered for sale, which are usually grown from discarded varieties as they are thrown out from the standard varieties and colors by taking equal parts together. Therefore, you can depend upon getting in our mixture every type and color listed by us, which comprises the best of the different types of Sweet Peas in general use—the Spencer or Orchid flower, and the Grandiflora, or the California Giant, a list of which follows:

SPENCER VARIETIES

Asta Ohn  Pinkish lavender; the wings show more lavender than the standard. Best Spencer form and large size. Pkt. 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

America  Carmine striped on white: a good Spencer type. Pkt. 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Aurora  A brilliant orange, rose striped and flaked on white; of the finest Spencer form and of immense size. Pkt. 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Countess Spencer  The original Spencer, clear, soft, rich pink; a little deeper shade at the edges. Strong vine, and free flowering. As a cut flower it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Captain of the Blues  A large, clear, purplish blue of a deep, rich color; full Spencer size. Pkt. 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Evelyn Hemus  This pretty Spencer, with its beautiful flowers of buff ground, with rosy picotee edging of terra cotta pink. Pkt. 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Elfrida Pearson  Deep blush waved. It is a splendid pea in every respect. Free flowering, strong growing, producing strong stems, carrying four blossoms as a rule. Pkt. 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Florence Morse  A very large open form of the best Spencer type. Splendid light pink, beautiful clear shade. Immense flowers, with many double standards. Pkt. 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

FOR FLOWERING PLANTS SEE PAGE 87
Miriam Beaver  (New). The daintiest shade of pink yet discovered in sweet peas. A soft shell pink salmon on cream ground will convey some idea of its beauty. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Mrs. C. W. Breadmore  A fine, large flower, and strong grower. The color is a buff ground with picotee edge. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Mrs. Routzahn  A very pretty flower of large size; of good form. The color is apricot suffused with pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Nora Unwin  A pure white seeded, white Sweet Pea, of very large, open, wavy form, of great substance. A fine market white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Othello  A very rich, deep maroon of very large size and wavy form, and a very free bloomer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Primrose  A fine, large, wavy flower, measuring 2 inches across. The color is a clear primrose throughout. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Rosabelle  Base of wavy form. Very fine indeed; of great form and size. One of the best for the garden or exhibition. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Wedge Wood  A clear azure blue, with a tint of mauve in the standard. Large flowers and good form for a blue. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

White Spencer  This is a true Spencer of the purest white. The flowers are large, of open form on long stems. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Burton’s Special Mixture of Spencer and Unwin Types  This mixture comprises the cream of the above Sweet Peas. We know just what goes into it, and we are sure you will be pleased with it at blooming time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 ozs., $1.00.

Special Offer  You may select 10 one-ounce packets of Spencer Sweet Peas of different colors from our list, which we will mail you postpaid for $3.50.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

America  Crimson, scarlet striped on white. Large size, of good form; very bright and effective, and holds its color well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Apple Blossom  Standard crimson pink, wings white shaded pink, medium size, hooded form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Black Knight  A splendid flower of large size and open form. The color is a very deep maroon. Very fine for gardens or bouquet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Blanche Ferry  This is one of the older favorites, but still popular; standards bright rose, white wings tipped with pink. Medium size and open form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Blanche Burpee  Pure white, somewhat over middle size and slightly hooded form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Bolton’s Pink  A splendid flower of large size; hooded form. The color is orange or salmon pink, veined with rose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE OF BACK COVER 91
Countess of Radnor Light mauve or lavender with white wings of medium size and open form. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Dorothy Eckford One of the best pure white varieties. Semi- hooded; of the best form, with large wings and standards, which average 2 inches across. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Duke of Westminster The flowers are of large size and hooded form. The standards, clear purple, wings purple, with a tinge of violet. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Flora Norton Medium size, open form, of bright blue color. This is the clearest and most prominent blue amongst the Sweet Peas. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Henry Eckford Almost a clear orange; self-colored; it is a beautiful color, and is the nearest approach to orange yellow in Sweet Peas. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Janet Scott Clear, deep, but bright pink, showing buff at top of the standard. Flower of large size and hooded form. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Katherine Tracey Standard soft pink, with very large semi-hooded; a vigorous grower; of open form, and usually bears two blossoms to the stem. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

King Edward VII Bright red or crimson scarlet; the flowers very large; of fine form, and nearly self-colored. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Lady Grisel Hamilton Standards light mauve and wings lavender. The flowers are of large size and hooded form. It is the largest and lightest of the lavenders. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Lord Nelson A rich, deep navy blue, similar in all respects to navy blue, only richer in color. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Miss Wilmott Standard orange pink, wings very large size; semi-hooded form of the very best type; long stems, and very vigorous. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Mrs. E. Kenyon A very popular variety of delicate primrose yellow, bearing large flowers of open form. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Jr. Light lavender rose, tinted with orange, almost an azure blue, and nearly free from any tint of mauve. It is the clearest of delicate blues that we have. Medium size and hooded form. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Navy Blue Standard indigo blue and violet. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Othello Very dark maroon, self-color; of large size and hooded form. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Prima Donna Pure self pink, over medium size, hooded form, very vigorous grower, and usually bears four blossoms to a stem. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Queen Alexandra Light scarlet red, almost a true scarlet; self-colored. Hooded form, medium large flower; semi-hooded form. Very popular color. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 for 25c.

Burton’s Quality Mixture This is a mixture of all the above named varieties of Grandiflora type, and cannot be surpassed. A trial will convince you. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; 1/2 lb., 40c; 1 lb., $1.00.

Special Offer You may select 15-ounce packet of Grandiflora Sweet Peas of different colors from our list which we will mail you, postpaid, for $1.50.

DAHLIAS

The list of Dahlias we offer this season has been subjected to a revision. We have eliminated many of the older and smaller varieties and added new ones in their place, each in their own class. The selections were made by us and the bulbs were grown by us on our Seed Farm. They are acclimated, healthy, strong and vigorous, and embrace every shade of color and form known to the Dahlia family.

The size of the bulb or tuber does not in any way designate the size or quality of the flower. Some varieties make large bulbs, some small bulbs. Do not consider small bulbs worthless, for they are equal in size and shape to the larger ones. Medium and small sized bulbs more often produce the finest and highest colored flowers, and in many cases the best and most effective plants.

CULTURE Dahlias will succeed in any kind of soil, light, sandy or heavy loam, with plenty of sunshine, should never be planted in the same place that the soil should be plowed or spaded 8 to 10 inches deep, and well pulverized, thoroughly worked over and fertilized by using well rotted cow or horse manure well incorporated into the soil. Dahlias can be planted any time after danger of frost is over. Under ordinary conditions they will commence to bloom in six or eight weeks after planting. It is always best to wait until the ground becomes warm.

Plant the bulbs in hills or drills two to three feet apart and about six inches deep, laying the bulb flat down. In planting do not start the bulbs on end. If you do the bulbs that form will grow near to the top of the ground, and in dry, hot weather the plants will be stunted. When planting the bulb first, then covering with an inch or more of soil, then adding your dressing of manure, the plant receives the full benefit of the manure. Give thorough cultivation, deep at first, and continue once a week until the plant commences to flower. After they commence to bloom do not cultivate, as this is the time the new roots are forming, and you are apt to cut off the new tubers and weaken the growth of the plant.

The harvesting and packing for winter is very important. Dahlias should be harvested shortly after their foliage has been killed by frost. As soon as the frost has killed the foliage the strength of the stalk recedes back into the bulbs, and if they are not soon harvested each bulb will begin to sprout, and after it is stored will cause it to soon decay. Dahlias may be dug with fork, spade or plow. First take an old hand-saw and saw the stalks off about two inches above the ground. (Do not use an ax or knife, they break too many tubers loose from the crown or stump.) Then loosen the ground well around the clump. In digging or harvesting the clump great care should be taken. Dig them very carefully. Do not pull them up. The clump should be dug or lifted carefully, being careful not to break the neck of the bulb. If you crack, girdle or break the neck of the bulb they will dry up or so weaken the bulb that it will be slow in

92 FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS SEE PAGES 65-66
sprouting in the spring, and then send out an im-
pov erished sprout, requiring extra time and care
in getting it started. After removing the clump
from the ground, pack it in a cool frost-proof place,
where extremes of temperature may be avoided.
A place having an average temperature of about
forty-five degrees is about right. Do not cover
or pack with any material or substance that will
absorb or retain dampness or moisture, as it will
cause them to wither or decay.
We generally use common flour barrels, lining
them with paper, placing some moss or sphagnum
between each clump. In packing be careful to pack
the clump upside down, as the stalk is hollow and
contains a watery substance or acid, which, if not
permitted to drain out, will cause decay.
In the spring the clumps begin to send out
sprouts, which greatly aid in dividing properly.
In dividing use a sharp knife, first dividing the
clump in half, then divide to one bulb each. Great
care should be taken, and a portion of the crown
or stalk should be left on each bulb, as it is on
the base of the crown, at the junction of the stalk,
that the eye is located and the sprouts start, and
if the bulb does not contain this crown and eye,
it cannot sprout, and is worthless.
In the growth of Dahlias there are no set rules
to follow invariably by all, or even by any one
grower, year after year. Each climate, soil, loca-
tion or season may call for different treatment.
Success with Dahlias is the same as with anything
else. Do everything in moderation, excess in any
direction is unwise. In many locations conditions
are so favorable that Dahlias grow to perfection
with practically no attention.
The Dahlia is one of the easiest plants to grow,
and will produce more flowers than any other
plant in the garden if properly cared for.

**Cactus Types**

This is a type of Dahlia of comparatively recent
introduction. The flowers are loosely and arti-
celly formed, resembling the Chrysanthemum.
The petals are long, twisted and terminating in a point.
On some varieties the petals are straight and others
are gracefully curved.

**Cockatoo** Clear canary yellow, while the
tips of the flowers are pure white,
with the under surface a pale brown tint. Post-
paid: 25c each; $2.00 per doz.

**Countess of Lonsdale**

A peculiar blending of salmon pink with
amber. A very pleasing flower, and is the
Dahlia for the million. Post-
paid: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

**Ella Kramer**

Rose pink, with much brighter center, and is a
flower of fine form. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.00
per doz.

**Chas. Layton** A dazzling red, very line
shaped flower and a free
bloomer. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

**General Buller** A rich, velvety crimson
maroon, tipped with white; very
pre tty and attractive. Postpaid: 20c each;
$2.00 per doz.

**Golden Gate** A very large, hardy Cactus,
of a deep golden yellow, suffus-
ed and shaded with fawn on long, stiff stems;
a very free bloomer. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

**Henry Cayeux** Very fine, free bloomer of
very great merit. The color is
old gold, shading to orange yellow. Postpaid: 20c
each; $2.00 per doz.

**Master Carl** One of the largest and most
satisfactory Dahlias grown.
The color is an excellent shade of sulphur yellow;
of finest form, and excellent for cutting. Postpaid:
25c each; $2.50 per doz.

**Marguerite Bouchon** One of the pret-
tiest Dahlias grown; the flowers are large, of fine form,
with very straight petals, and quilled; the color is fresh
and rich, a bright neyron red. Postpaid: 35c each;
$3.50 per doz.

**Winsome** A very large and beautiful flower
of creamy white, with very long
and broad curved petals. Postpaid: 35c each; $3.50
per doz.

**Rhein Koenig** An ideal white variety with
blooms over five inches in
diameter; of splendid form, and borne on stiff stem
held well above the foliage; of great substance,
lasting well when cut. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00
per doz.

**Snowdon (NEW)** This is a fine Cactus. The
flower is an exquisite snow white; of
fine form, with sharply pointed petals; fine for
Cutting. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

**Peony Flowered**

A new type of Dahlia, resem-
bhing the Peony. The flowers
are generally semi-
double, showing a
rich, golden center. Some of
the flowers are more or less
fragrant.

**Geisha**

The pride of the peony
flowered Dahlias. The flowers
are of immense size, the color is
rich scarlet and gold, with twisted and curled petals. Very
popular, and is sought by all Dahlia growers. Post-
paid: 35c each; $3.50 per doz.

**Etendard De Lyon** We consider this to
be one of the finest
varieties for garden decoration. Everybody admires
this giant flower. It is of a Hybrid-Cactus type,
distinct in shape from all others. The petals are
broad, curled and wavy, and form a flower fully six
inches in diameter and four inches deep. It is a
very large flower, yet without any stiffness or for-
mality. Its color is a rich carmine rose, with a
brilliant suffusion difficult to describe. Postpaid:
35c each; $3.00 per doz.

**Hampton Court** The best of the English
creations. It is a bold
flower of good form of a bright mauve pink. Post-
paid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

**Marie Studholme** Very beautiful. The
flower is a delicate
mauve pink, shaded with ivory sheen. This combi-
nation gives the appearance of lavender pink. Postpaid:
20c each; $2.00 per doz.

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 67-70
Rochester  A splendid flower of original form, every petal is twisted and curved, which, together with the color, is very pleasing; the color is crimson maroon, striped and splashed with white. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Ouray  Fine flower of a dark red color; very handsome; of fine form and free bloomer. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Queen Emma  This is a delightful Dahlia of a charming shade of hol- lyhock pink. The inner petals banded with gold. The flowers possess grace, simplicity and beauty, which make it a fashionable flower. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Queen Wilhelmina  This is a splendid variety of the peony type. Immense white flowers with yellow centers; very free bloomer. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

John Wanamaker  (NEW.) A very free flowering Dahlia of the peony type, with broad, peculiarly curved and twisted petals of a pleasing shade of violet mauve. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

Berch von Heemstede  A splendid new Dahlia of primrose yellow, with golden sheen. The flowers are of medium size and very free. A worthy companion for Gelsha. Postpaid: 35c each; $3.50 per doz.

Decorative Dahlias

This type of Dahlia is intermediate between the Cactus and the show varieties, and combine many interesting forms, some with flat petals, others incurved and twisted, but all free flowering, and lenders for cut flowers. They are of the easiest culture, and adapt themselves to all conditions; a combination which assures their continued popularity.

Mina Burgle  A seedling named and originated by Mr. Burgle, a California Dahlia lover. It is a champion variety, producing flowers of gigantic size and remarkable beauty. Color, a glowing and most brilliant scarlet. Attracts universal attention. Postpaid: 35c each; $3.50 per doz.

Bon Ton  An extra fine Dahlia of deep scarlet, or garnet red. Its ball-shaped flower makes it very popular for cutting. Postpaid: 20c each; $1.50 per doz.

Hortulanus Witte  A very large, long stemmed, free flowering, pure white Dahlia. A splendid cut flower and exhibition variety. Postpaid: 35c each; $3.50 per doz.

D. M. Moore  One of the best "nearly black" varieties. It is a rich, deep, velvety maroon. A mammoth flower produced in profusion on long, stiff stems. Postpaid: 35c each; $3.50 per doz.

Jeanne Charme  A splendid variety which stands alone in its class. The blooms measure from 7 to 8 inches across on stiff stems 18 to 24 inches long. The color is lilac pink, shading to white in the center. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

Le Grande Manitou  The best variegated Dahlia of the decorative type. The flowers are well known for their beauty of color, perfection of form, and immense size. The color is pure white, striped and splashed with a deep violet purple, occasionally self-colored, and borne on long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. A fine Dahlia for cutting. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Madam Van Der Dael  A grand Dahlia of the decorative type. The color is a charming soft rose, with deeper markings, shading to white in the center. The flowers are large, on long stems, standing well above the foliage. A fine Dahlia for cutting. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Renaissance  A peculiarly unusual flower, with outer petals white, inner petals the color of amethyst. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Princess Juliana  A very pretty pink Dahlia, very similar to "Delice." Of splendid form and early flowering; its neatly formed flowers will be appreciated by the amateur. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

King of the Autumn  Said to be the finest decorative Dahlia up to date; in habit it is perfect; strong stalks, long stems and free flowering; the color is quite new and unique, of a buff-yellow color, suffused terra cotta. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

Uncertainty  A very appropriate name for this novelty. It bears pink, white and red flowers on one stem, and frequently comes all in one flower. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Minnie McCullough  One of the most popular varieties. The color is a soft yellow, overlaid with bronze; a beautiful autumnal tint. Makes a fine cut flower. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.50 per doz.

Lyndhurst  A fine Dahlia of rich, deep glowing, clear scarlet, with fine, long-stemmed flowers; an early and continuous bloomer. The best bright red for cutting. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

W. W. Rawson  This magnificent Dahlia bears flowers from 7 to 9 inches across, of pure white, overlaid with amethyst blue; the flowers are carried on long stems. This Dahlia will please the most critical grower. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Peony Flower, Gelsha

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE OF BACK COVER
Yellow Colosse. This splendid flower is the best yellow Dahlia to date, being rich, refined and delicate. The large, showy flowers of primrose yellow are produced freely on long stems. Postpaid: 35c each; $3.50 per doz.

Show Dahlias

The flowers of this type of Dahlia are large, spherical, compact and full to the center, and the colors solid edged, tipped or shaded darker.

Robert Broomfield. This is a very pretty dahlia. It is pure white; a very suitable variety for cutting. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Dorothy Peacock. Splendid show variety, with large perfect-shaped flowers of a bright sea shell color; very early and a continuous bloomer. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Elsie Davidson. A splendid colossal flower of perfect form and color, which is a deep golden yellow. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Purple Gem. This Dahlia truly bears out its name; the flowers are rich dark purple, and borne on long, stiff stems. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Rose. A very desirable Dahlia, with deep full flowers with broad petals; the color is fuscine red, deepening at base. Postpaid: 35c each; $3.50 per doz.

Sunburst. A very pretty Dahlia of good form. The color is an exquisite shade of clear salmon; just the color for cut flowers. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Mary Pickford. This comparatively new show Dahlia is quite an acquisition to the already large list of show varieties. It is a strong, vigorous grower, bearing flowers of perfect form; the color is a light shade of salmon pink; very fine for cutting. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Burton’s Quality “Mixture”

This is a mixture of all the types and colors in this list, carefully selected. It is not a haphazard mixture, such as is generally offered for sale. It includes some of the finest of the varieties offered. Postpaid: 15c each; $1.50 per doz.

A. D. Livoni. The color of this old standard variety is a beautiful soft pink, with perfectly round, ball-shaped flowers. A very free bloomer, and a favorite with all Dahlia growers. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Crimson Giant. A splendid Dahlia of the show type of large size; fine form; the color is a deep crimson red; a very desirable variety for the garden. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Special Offer

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<td>Postpaid</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 of any 25c varieties</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpaid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 of any 35c varieties</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpaid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Iris

Fleur-de-lis, the National Flower of France. All Iris are sun-lovers and delight in a well-drained location, but otherwise the culture is so simple that anyone can have a profusion of these handsome, fragrant flowers by just planting them. They will stand more neglect than almost any other flower. They are perfectly hardy and can be transplanted at any time, but we believe that March or April is the best time for our climate. There is no flower that will give you a greater range of color in your garden, and by purchasing the different varieties, you will have blooms from April until the middle of July. Plant the beds or crowns about two inches below the surface of the ground as early in the spring as possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STELLA</td>
<td>Light Blue</td>
<td>15c each, 3 for 40c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASADENA</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>15c each, 3 for 40c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIMSON KING</td>
<td>Deep Purplish Blue</td>
<td>15c each, 3 for 40c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY QUEEN</td>
<td>Soft Rose (very unusual)</td>
<td>25c each, 3 for 65c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREYA</td>
<td>Pearl and Violet</td>
<td>25c each, 3 for 65c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGNES</td>
<td>White and Lilac</td>
<td>25c each, 3 for 65c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNOCENZA</td>
<td>Pure White</td>
<td>25c each, 3 for 65c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORENTINE ALBA</td>
<td>Silvery White (very fragrant)</td>
<td>25c each, 3 for 65c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORENTINE BLUE</td>
<td>Azure Blue (very fragrant)</td>
<td>25c each, 3 for 65c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR ROSES SEE PAGE 88
To Our Lady Customers:

We are pleased to note the interest that women generally are taking in the garden and farm. As our records show that at least 90 per cent of the mail orders we received for seeds were sent in by some lady member of the family; and in the case of the interest manifested, and the esteemed orders they send us, we are giving them free of charge, 1,000,000 Gladioli Bulbs. We have a two-fold reason for these: Firstly, to advertise our Gladioli. Secondly, to assist our customers in beautifying their homes, yards and gardens with these beautiful flowers, while they are on the market; all acclimated and free from disease.

We will give (as long as they last) with each order for vegetable and flower seeds, received from a lady customer amounting to—

$ 2.50 ..... 6 Gladioli Bulbs
5.00 ..... 12 Gladioli Bulbs
10.00 ..... 24 Gladioli Bulbs

This offer will not apply on our special collections.

GLADIOLUS

The interest shown in the Gladioli in recent years has been tremendous, and thousands of bulbs are now planted annually, where only a few dozen were used in the past. The little red flower of the long ago must not be confused with the new Gladioli. From recent years the American Hybridizers have produced wonders. They are noted for their strong growth, purity of color, large flowers, and free flowering quality; of 15 to 20 gorgeous blooms on a single spike, and each flower 4 to 5 inches across. No Orchid can be more beautiful. The Gladioli requires no special attention, only to be kept free of weeds, and like all plants, to be watered in periods of prolonged drought. The foliage is singularly resistant to insects and blights of all kinds.

They require no nursing, no special feeding, no spraying and dusting with insecticides. They make no demands; they ask no favors; they challenge your admiration and win your love solely on their merits.

The first reason why you should give the Gladioli a place in your garden, is the certainty of success, with minimum care and labor. The second and more important reason, is the pleasure that you, and not only you, but your friends as well, will derive from them. As a garden flower it is useless to compare them with other flowers, because they are so unlike, so individual, and the qualities so peculiarly their own. They have justly been called "The People's Flower," "The Glory of the Garden."

From illustrations and descriptions given you may know the form of these wonderful bulbs; to obtain even a fair conception of their beauty you must bring them into bloom in your own garden, where you can watch them daily unfold their exquisite combinations of color, unexpected arrangements and markings, until you wonder at the limitless ingenuity of Nature.

If you have never grown Gladioli, try at least a few of them this season. We assure you from then on you will never willingly be without them.

For cutting purposes there is no flower that will compare with the Gladioli. Beautiful as it is in the garden it is ever more beautiful when cut and tastefully arranged for interior decorations. Cut when the first bud blossoms, and given fresh water daily; it will open in the bud to the last one, and this will be as beautiful as the first. As the lower flowers wither they should be removed, which is easily done by a gentle pull. As the lower buds open first the symmetry of the spike is preserved to the last; thereby the successive fresh flowers every day for a week or longer. Now is the time to plant your garden, and we sincerely trust that in these plans Gladioli will have a place, because we know how rich will be the returns in beauty and enjoyment you will reap throughout the season. These alone are sufficient reasons why you should grow Gladioli. Plant Gladioli—beautify your home—your yard, your garden, your farm—where beauty and grandeur prevail, wealth abides.
CULTURE The Gladiolus will grow and bloom in almost any kind of soil, if it can only have full exposure to the sun; it requires no fussing over. It is free from disease and insects. It will stand more dry weather than most flowers; it will even survive outright neglect, returning good for evil with its wonderful blooms. The easiest and most common method of planting is to prepare the bed in the fall by covering it well with manure, spading it in to the depth of 8 or 10 inches. If prepared in the spring use well rotted manure. The Gladiolus plant is very hardy and will survive considerable frost. Therefore, may be planted early in the season. In the latitude of Denver, planting can begin about the middle of April and continued at intervals until the middle of June, when a continuous supply of flowers will be had from July until killed by cold in the fall. Plant the large bulbs in rows, from 12 to 18 inches apart, and from 4 inches to 6 inches apart in the row, and about 4 inches deep. Plant the bulblets in the same manner, only an inch or so apart in the row, and about 2 inches deep. Cultivate them well once a week, and with an ordinary amount of moisture they should begin blooming within 60 to 70 days after planting, and continue until killed by frost.

America This is one of the finest varieties for cutting or bedding ever sent out. The color is a beautiful soft pink, orchid-like in its coloring and texture. Postpaid: 10c each; 50c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Augusta A lovely flower, with its pure white blooms and blue antlers. Very useful in floral work. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Arizona A bright vivid pink flecked darker, carmine markings on lower petals; flowers large, plant tall. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Black Beauty The flower is a very deep red, shaded with black; large and very early. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Brenchleysis The most attractive vermil- lion scarlet flower. Is a fine late, large bloomer. A very desirable sort for massing in one-color beds. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Baron J. Hulot This is the only true blue Gladioli. Its color makes it invaluable, and if planted with Niagara or Klon- dike, the combination is fine. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 65c per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

Columbia Light orange scarlet, blotched and penciled with bluish purple. A very attractive flower. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 65c per doz.; $3.50 per 100.

Cracker Jack A large flowering variety. The color is a rich dark, velvety red; the throat is spotted with maroon and yellow. Very suitable for beds or groups. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Easter "MME. LEMONIER." Very pretty; pure white, tinted with a crimson blotch. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Europa This is considered to be the best white Gladioli up to date, having the largest individual blooms, which are pure snowy white. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Govan King A brilliant golden yellow with intense crimson blotch in throat, giving a magnificent effect; flowers well opened and well set on a very graceful spike. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 75c per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

Glory of Kunderdi Large, deep creamy white flowers, with a crimson stripe in the center of each petal, and the end of each petal is ruffled. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Groff's Hybrids These fine hy- perfection of Gladioli. They embrace the finest colors and form. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

George Paul Crimson stained yellow, spotted with purple; immense flowers. Very desirable for the garden. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Halley The predominating color of these flowers is delicate salmon pink, with a slight rosette tinge, though the lower petals bear a present environment, with a stripe of true rose and red through the center, the whole producing a delightful effect. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 75c per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

Ida Van A beautiful deep salmon red, or flaming orange-pink; very rich color. This is one of the best Kunderdi type of Orchid or ruffled flowered Gladioli. Fine for cut flowers. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Independence Rich, deep pink with markings of dark red. A very tall and strong grower of great substance. Fine for cut flowers. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Jean Dieulafoy Creamy white, stained with maroon. The buds on the stalk will open after cutting and the flowers are large. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Klondike A strong, vigorous, early blooming variety with large round primrose yellow flowers and crimson throat. Very handsome. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $2.50 per 100.

For special collections see inside of back cover.
Lily Lehman This is one of the newer types. The flowers are produced around the stem like lilies, and the color is a rich pink with a bluish tint. An exceedingly pretty Gladioli. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per dozen; $7.00 per 100.

Mrs. Francis King A striking shade of light scarlet or flame color; very effective large flowers on long spikes. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Mrs. H. Beecher A very pretty flower. The color is a rosy crimson, with conspicuous white blotch on the throat. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Metropolitan A Gem. The flowers are of the largest size. The color light crimson with a deep cherry throat, edged with salmon pink, the whole being striped with crimson; very attractive. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton It is conceded by all experts that this is one of the finest yet produced. The flowers are of largest size, borne on strong, straight spikes. Its color is a lovely salmon pink, with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. Rivals in color many of the finest Orchids in its richness every way. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Niagara A charming variety with all the good qualities of America. The color is a very delicate crimson yellow, tinged with rose-pink in the throat, and penciled with carmine. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Panama A favorite amongst the higher grades of Gladioli. It is of perfect form, large size, and the color is a rich rose pink. Nothing better. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Perfection Bright clear pink with heavy spikes and large blossoms of good substance. Excellent for cutting. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Pink Beauty A very fine variety of good form and substance. The color is a pretty shade of pink, well borne on long spikes. A very desirable sort. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

President Taft A delicate pink, shaded darker at the edges with a red blotch, and lighter line through each petal. The bulb, spike and flower are of large size. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Principine A fine flower of bright red color with pure white blotches on lower petals, one of the truly grand blooms, of large size and good form. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Peace Immense pure white flowers with a touch of carmine on lower petals, borne on tall, graceful spikes, unsurpassed for cutting. It is indeed a beautiful and refined flower. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Rouge Torch This is a new and attractive shade of vivid red. The blooms are of good size and form. Fine for cutting. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Scarsdale Large pinkish lavender of good form; very useful for cutting. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Snowbank This very pretty Gladioli is white with a red stain at the base of the petals. Very attractive and fine for cutting. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Velvet King A very attractive flower of large size, of rich velvety red color, resembling Brenchleyensis; fine for cutting. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 75c per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

Victory An exceptionally fine flower on tall, straight spikes. color delicate sulphur yellow, the ends of the petals slightly suffused with pink: very desirable for cutting. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 75c per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

War This is one of the finest of the newer Gladioli. The flowers are very large and well grown on long stems. The color is a deep blood red, shaded crimson black. A very handsome variety. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

White Excelsior The flowers are pure white with a delicate carmine thread in the throat. The blooms are medium to large on long spikes; a very vigorous grower. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Willy Wigman An elegant and large flowering Gladioli of a pink, creamy white, with a distinct crimson blotch. A very pretty variety. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Burton’s Quality Mixture Contains a large range of colors. Some of the standard types, combined with a large number of the newer varieties, makes this mixture one of the most satisfactory for the price. There is absolutely no comparison between this mixture, and those offered at lower prices, as we grow our own bulbs and have over 50 varieties to select from. Postpaid: 40c per doz.; $2.50 per 100.

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**Gladioli Bulbs**

We are large growers of Gladioli Bulbs and this year have a surplus of Bulblets on which we are making a special price. These bulblets are the wee little ones about the size of a pea from which we grow our blooming bulbs for next year. Some of them will bloom this year, but all will grow into bulbs which will bloom the second year. As long as our stock lasts will supply them as follows:

- **100 Bulblets** Postpaid 25c
- **300 Bulblets** Postpaid 50c
- **1000 Bulblets** Postpaid $1.00

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**FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS SEE PAGES 65-66**
FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

The readjustment of war-time prices and conditions back to normal have, perhaps, been more acute and covered a wider range of prices and depreciation on Farm Products than any other commodities. The prices of grain, notably oats, have according to the prevailing conditions, and disheartening declines and demoralized conditions as has characterized the Grain and Livestock markets for the past few months. It is evident to anyone familiar with these, that prices have declined to the extent, and that reasonable prices will or may prevail, as the law of supply and demand will sooner or later adjust them properly. Therefore, it would be a most serious mistake on the part of the farmer to curtail production on account of present conditions, as they cannot and will not last long. We are so confident that prices will soon seek their proper levels and conditions which we are recommending that we are carrying on, and are in position to supply customers with any quantity and kind of seed they may require. Growers who buy in large quantities are entitled to lower prices than those who buy in small quantities. If you are a large buyer, send us a list of your requirements and we will promptly quote you a special quantity price.

Prices

The prices quoted herein on Field and Farm Seeds are those prevailing at the time this catalog goes to press, and are subject to market changes. If possible, we will fill all orders received at quoted prices, but, if from any cause, we are unable to do so, will advise you before making delivery of the items you select from our Seeds and Price List, a monthly, devoted to seeds and agriculture, in which will quote from month to month prevailing prices on Field and Farm Seeds. A copy of SEED TOPICS will be mailed to you free of charge upon request.

Owing to the extra cost of bags, we will charge 15c each for jute bags and 50c each for seamlessness cotton bags. In ordering please state which you desire.

White Russian or Side Oats

This is a very early, hardy, prolific oats; the grain resembling the Russian seed. It is a very popular variety in the mountains and short-season districts, as it will grow in the most extreme weather and is very hardy, prolific, and will produce excellent feeding of all kinds. Its yield is high, and it is a good variety for seed, the grain is large, and the kernels are plump. It is a good variety for seed, and is recommended as one of the best for this territory. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Treatment for Smuts

USE FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 40% VOLUME Treatment for Smuts Listed in Table Below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grain</th>
<th>Kind of Smut</th>
<th>How long to soak in solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Bunt or Stinking Smut</td>
<td>10-20 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>Closed Smut</td>
<td>10-20 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>All Kinds</td>
<td>10-15 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlets</td>
<td>All Kinds</td>
<td>10-15 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>Kernel Smut</td>
<td>10-20 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>Stem Smut</td>
<td>10-15 min.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice: All grain should be thoroughly fanned before treating. If you are ordering more than one kind of grain, you should use the open tank method described below for treatment of wheat infected with bunt, and skim off smut balls.

...Use one of three methods: (1) Soaking Method. Clean grain thoroughly. Dip loosely filled sacks in solution, drain, pile grain and cover with sacks, or express as solution, not less than 6 nor more than 12 hours. Spread out on thin layer and dry thoroughly. Until perfectly dry, treated seed is somewhat swollen. If planted in this condition, the seed must be set to allow more seed per acre. Do not let treated seed freeze or sprout. Treated grain may be kept indefinitely, if thoroughly dried and protected from further contamination. Storage sacks and bins should be treated with formaldehyde solution. (2) Sprinkling Method. Spread grain on clean floor, wagon bed or canvas. Sprinkle solution over grain as it is being shoveled around. Pile and cover as you go soaking method. Dry; plant immediately or store in clean sacks or bins treated with formaldehyde solution. (3) Open Tank Method. Grain containing smut balls must be poured loose into solution. Stir thoroughly and skim off smut balls. Soak for length of time given in Table. Return grain, cover and incubate above, then dry thoroughly.

Corn smut and loose smut of wheat and barley are controlled by above treatments.

Write to Extension Department, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, or to your County Agent for further information.

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 67-70

99
Spring Wheat

Sow 60 to 75 pounds per acre; on dry land, 40 to 50 pounds.

New Marquis Wheat

This new variety of spring wheat is the marvel of the West. It ripens about 10 days earlier than any other variety, and yields from 5 to 10 bushels more. The bushel is deep amber in color, short, wide and deeply creased. Thresholds out 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, and is known as a No. 2 or 3 quality due to the high milling properties, size of yield and earliness. The straw is short, and the quickness with which it comes up is a blessing. A grain on the same place where a variety would fail. It is not only the surest and best yielder under irrigation, but the late government reports show it to be the best also in non-irrigated districts, as it seems to be hardy in every respect. It was produced by crossing the early Red Fife and the Early India wheat, Red Calcutta, at the Experiment Farm, Ottawa, Canada. This is the coming wheat for the Rocky Mountain District, and we cannot recommend it too highly for our farmers.

Defiance

This wheat has been grown here for years, and is proven and adapted to both our irrigated and non-irrigated lands, and is, perhaps, grown more largely here than any other variety. It is of the best quality, or can be grown, with the purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Macaroni Wheat

This is the dry farmer’s favorite and friend. It is vigorous and hardy. Noted for its heat-resisting qualities. It is fine for feeding purposes, but not so popular with the millers. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Blue Stem

This has long been the standard. One of the earliest maturing of the spring varieties. Grains plump, soft, and very attractive. On account of its earliness and hardiness it is very popular with our growers, as a spring wheat, but will not stand where the winters are mild, it is sometimes seeded in the fall. Its popularity is due to its drought resistance, heavy yielding capacity, non-shattering character, and high milling yields. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Sonora

On irrigated land sow 60 to 75 pounds per acre; on dry land, 40 to 50 pounds.

Kanred Wheat

This record-breaking wheat was developed by the College of Agriculture of Kansas. It is an improved strain or cross between the old standard Turkey Red and Kharkov varieties, and is superior to these in that it is earlier, harder, more rust-resisting and a heavier yielder. It is a product of the Middle West and especially adapted to western conditions. It is a spring wheat that has proven itself and bids fair to supersede the old varieties in the West. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Turkey Red

This is the leading winter variety grown here; it is a bearded variety; very prolific, and stands the cold and drought well. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Buckwheat

Japanese Buckwheat

Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for several years as a cover crop. It is a non-irrigated crop. On this account it can be grown further north. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color, and larger than Silver Hull. As much as 40 bushels to the acre have been produced of this variety, making it very profitable to raise. Buckwheat is now sold 50 pounds to the bushel. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Silver Hull Buckwheat

This valuable variety originated abroad, and is a decided improvement over old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light-gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Hull, as it produces less waste and is better to make bread. The flour is more nutritious than other varieties. Silver Hull is more productive, and the grain meets with more ready sale, bringing higher prices than the Japanese. Under favorable conditions it will yield 80 to 100 bushels to the acre. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Barley

On irrigated land, sow 60 to 90 pounds per acre; on dry land, 40 to 50 pounds.

Western farmers are just beginning to realize the fact that barley is pre-eminently the grain crop of the West. A bushel of barley is the only grain grown that will equal a bushel of corn in any respect. Barley is well adapted to the dry land districts. It is early maturing, and ready for harvest before the extreme hot, dry weather comes.

Barley is rapidly coming into its own in this Western Country. There are so many sections of the West where corn will not mature, where wheat has depleted the soil, where oats are not adapted to the climate, soil and feed required, but where barley thrives and produces good crops. Barley is no longer an experimental or questionable crop in any portion of the farming sections of the West. It has been repeated beyond question of doubt that it will produce a crop anywhere and under any conditions that will produce corn, and in many sections and under many conditions that it does not grow corn.

We have known of fairly good crops being harvested on non-irrigated land with but little moisture from time of sowing until harvested, when the growing bushel as much as 12 inches high, but matured a good crop of grain, and we have known of 60 bushels per acre being grown at an elevation of over 8,000 feet. The reports of those who fed it to be equal to corn, pound for pound, in feeding value, and when these facts become generally known Barley will be as universal a crop grown in Colorado as corn is grown in Kansas and Nebraska. There are several varieties of Barley. All containing high feeding value. The White Huskless or...
Success Beardless Barley

This appears to be a combination of the California Feed and Barley, having been improved until it is beardless, and much earlier than either of its predecessors. It is a great acquisition to the grain crops; can be successfully grown in both irrigated and non-irrigated and mountain districts of the West. It is hardy, early, and a heavy yielder, and with its freedom from the troublesome beards, makes the surest and best grain crop for the West. When our farmers once realize the real value of barley, it will be our principal grain crop. A bushel of barley is equal to a bushel of corn for stock feeding purposes; even an acre of our mountain land will produce as many bushels of barley as an acre of Kansas or Nebraska land will produce corn, and with much less trouble and expense. M. R. HOGMAN, GROW BARLEY, IT WILL ENABLE YOU TO COMPETE WITH KANSAS AND NEBRASKA IN PRODUCING HOGS. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lbs.</td>
<td>$1.00;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>100 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 3c per pound for postage.

Improved White Hulless or Bald Barley

It is HULLESS, BEARDLESS, very early; and equal to or better than the best all-purpose variety. Bald Barley is the only grain grown here that equals corn in feeding qualities. It is very early, maturing in from 80 to 90 days from planting, even at altitudes of 5,000 to 9,000 feet. It is vigorous and, on good soils, yields from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. It is especially suitable for cultivation without irrigation, and will make a crop when wheat and other grains would fail. For a sure crop, and best substitute for corn, sow White Hulless, or Bald Barley. If interested, ask for samples and special price. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>100 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Blue Bald Barley

This is the same as the White Hulless Bald Barley, only the grain is blue instead of white, and is considered more hardy than the white; is especially adapted to the mountains and short season districts, where it grows to perfection. Grown in the mountains of the 9,000 and 8,000 feet, therefore is acclimated. For the earliest quick maturing barley, try our Blue Bald Barley, the yield per acre will equal that of corn in Kansas and Nebraska, and its feeding value equals that of corn, pound for pound. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

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If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Rye

On irrigated land, sow 50 to 80 pounds per acre; dry land, 30 to 40 pounds.

In ordering spring or fall rye, please note that we supply these as spring or fall, as they are supplied to us, but cannot guarantee these to be such, as it is impossible to determine the variety from the appearance of the seed.

Spring Rye

Spring rye makes an excellent winter forage, where the grass has not been killed or blown out, or for sowing where a fall crop has not been planted. It is sown largely for dairy pasture and is often cut for hay on the same time as other spring grain. It does not grow quite as large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields as well, and the grain is of fine quality. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

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<td>Lbs.</td>
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If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.
Fall or Winter Rye This is the hardest of any of the fall grains, and can be grown on a greater variety of soils. It will thrive in dry seasons and on light, sandy soils. It is grown for grain, for hay, for pasture and for plowing under for soil improving. There is no grain crop that produces as much and as good pasture as Fall Rye. If sown in August makes fine fall and winter pasture. In the spring sow about 5 pounds of Dwarf Essex Rape per acre on the rye and harrow it in. The Rye will continue the supply of green pasture after the rye is gone. Fall Rye may also be sown in the spring, when it makes splendid summer pasture, as it will not go to seed and does the spring rye. Only those soils whose greatly grown Fall Rye know its merits.

By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5¢ per pound for postage.

Rosen Rye A Winter Rye of recent introduction and is becoming very popular among growers of Winter Rye; it is said to yield more grain; stoles more; and is harder than the old types of Winter Rye. We have only a limited quantity. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: 1 lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5¢ per pound for postage.

Speltz or Spring Emmer

Sow 40 to 50 pounds per acre on non-irrigated land; 60 to 80 pounds on irrigated.

Speltz combines the qualities of wheats, oats, rye and barley. Will thrive and make a crop on land, and under conditions where wheat would fail. Speltz is recognized as the best balanced all-around seed, that is, grown of any of the grains, and is greedily eaten by all stock in preference to other grains. It is early maturing, and especially adapted to the arid districts of the West, good crops of it being grown yearly in that vast territory of rich soil in the Eastern portion of Colorado, that was so long considered fit only for grazing purposes. Its earliness and hardiness enable it to mature before the hot, dry weather comes on. It is a heavy yielder, often producing 75 to 100 bushels per acre under favorable conditions. It is the Dry Land Farmer’s and surest grain crop for stock feeding purposes. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5¢ per pound for postage.

Improved Winter or Black Emmer The New Improved Winter Emmer seems to be almost as hardy as winter rye, and is one of the best drought and cold resistant winter grains. It will grow anywhere that Winter Wheat can be produced, and requires the same kind of treatment and soil. This grain is not likely to out-compete the winter rye, but as it comes at the rate of 400 pounds per acre. Sow in September or October so the grain will come up, and set a further amount of freezing weather sets in. When the season is short sow earlier than where it is. Long. If you irrigate, give the grain a good irrigation before it goes into winter. Don’t be discouraged. It has not the look to it of a spring sown spring as it makes good recovery after growth begins. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5¢ per pound for postage.

Flax Seed

Flax is the best and most profitable crop for sod or new lands, growers frequently realizing more from flax on sod than from wheat on old ground. Sow early, as soon as possible after danger from frost has passed. To raise seed sow one-half bushel per acre; for fiber, one bushel. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 20¢; 2 lbs., 35¢; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $12.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5¢ per pound for posture.

Millet

Siberian or Russian Millet This new Russian Millet is said to be superior to any of the other varieties, in that it is earlier, more hardy, rust-proof, and less liable to damage by insects. It is a completely heavy cropper; stalks tall, and of finer qualities than any other sorts. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5¢ per pound for posture.

Common Millet This does not produce as much as the other varieties, but is an old standby, and some insist upon having it. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5¢ per pound for posture.

Manitoba or Hog Millet This has become one of the most valuable dry land crops the farmer can grow, the seed being one of the richest and most valuable Hog Foods that can be produced, while the hay is very valuable for stock. A valuable peculiarity of Hog Millet is that seeds ripen while the hay is yet green, which, if cut at the proper time, can be threshed for seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being threshed. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5¢ per pound for posture.

Liberty or German Millet This is one of the best forage plants grown in this country, with ordinary conditions will produce from 4 to 5 tons of hay per acre, and from 50 to 75 bushels of seed. When sown early, it leaves the ground in splendid condition for winter wheat. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5¢ per pound for posture.

Every purchaser likes to know just what their seeds will cost them delivered at their door. We list in the following prices, together with us a list of the varieties and quantities desired, we will gladly quote you special delivered prices. Write today giving full particulars.

Spring Emmer

FOR FLOWERING PLANTS SEE PAGE 87
**The Mail Order Seed House of the West**

**Dwarf Essex Rape**

Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre

With the exception of Alfalfa, Dwarf Essex Rape is the most valuable forage plant that has been introduced into the United States. One acre of Dwarf Essex Rape will pasture more hogs, cattle and sheep than six acres of clover or grass. As a healthy, fattening food, it has no equal. It stands vigorous growth in point of goodness and feeding qualities. It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the rutabaga, but both leaves and stalk are more numerous in the rape plant, and of taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant, readily eaten by all kinds of live stock, especially suitable for pasture for sheep, cattle and hogs. A good crop will produce at least 12 tons of green food to the acre, and its nutritive value is twice that of clover. One acre of well grown rape will supply pasture for 10 to 20 head of sheep for two months, and in that time will fatten them in good shape for market. Dwarf Essex rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. Flow the ground same as for turnips, and sow 5 pounds per acre broadcast; when sown in rows, say 3 inches apart and 50 pounds per acre will be enough. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 100 lbs., $12.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

**Mammoth Russian Sunflower**

10 to 20 pounds will plant an acre

*The Sunflower, like Sweet Clover, is just coming into its own, and is fast coming into prominence for ensilage purposes, as experiments have demonstrated it is one of the best forage plants we have for ensilage. The seed is in demand by the horses; are considered one of the best produce for poultry. It is primarily a dry weather plant. The actual limit of production, as far as soil requirements are concerned, has not yet been fully determined. Apparently it has as wide adaptation, or wider, than any other annual Western crop. It is not as resistant to excess alkali as such crops as Sugar Beets, Mangels and Rutabagas, yet it seems to thrive in a fair amount of alkali. The soil adaptation is very wide in other respects. In very sandy soil it has a tendency to lodge, where the soil is heavy, it will stand very close, and has produced abundant crops on gumbo lands and lands that are somewhat wet. On dry land it averages from 10 to 15 tons of ensilage per acre, while 3 to 5 tons per acre is not unusual on good irrigated land. We have not yet been able to secure any authentic feeding value reports on it, and while we do not think it equal to good corn ensilage, yet it will compare favorably with Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Pea Vines and such crops. An excellent way is to mix it with corn; this can be easily done at time of planting by alternating the rows with corn and sunflower, or when using a two-row corn planter fill one hopper with corn and the other with sunflower seed. We have had good success by replanting our own crop. Corn and sunflower may be planted two to three weeks later and make a good crop. The seed may be planted with a corn planter or grain drill. The rows should be far enough apart to permit of cultivation. The plants should be from 12 to 18 inches apart on non-irrigated land, and 6 to 8 inches apart on irrigated land. Space six inches apart, as it had better be too thin than too thick. With an average yield, of 10 to 15 tons per acre on non-irrigated land, every dry land farmer should erect a silo which would soon enable him to increase his herds and profits. The Sunflower, like Sweet Clover, is just coming into its own, and it has come to stay. The farmers familiarize themselves with these and begin to produce them, the quicker and larger will be their profits. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 5c; 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $12.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

**Mixed Grass for Pasture and Hay Lands**

We can supply a variety of suitable mixture for land in our Western states, which we can fully recommend to our customers. They are prepared with great care, and are selected from the best grades of each variety of grass most fitted to the various soils for which they are recommended. For hay and pasture, permanent meadow mixtures, composed of grasses which will produce a good, permanent sod, besides yielding heavy hay crops.

**For Light and Gravely Soils**

Mixture of Perennial Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Alsyke and Meadow Fescue. Especially well adapted for these soils, rocky fields and gravelly meadows, as are found in our own mountainous district. An extremely hardy mixture. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 2c; 25 lbs., $3.00; 100 lbs., $30.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**For Rich Loam or Prairie Soils**

This mixture of Italian Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Red Clover, White Clover and Alsyke, is well suited for rich soils, with or without irrigation, and is adapted to very heavy rainfall. If you sow soil that will retain what moisture that falls upon it, this mixture will be admirable. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 45c; 5 lbs., $2.00; 10 lbs., $4.00; 100 lbs., $35.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**For Wet Soils or Land Subject to Overflows**

For periodically wet fields, stream banks, creek bottoms, islands, and permanently damp meadows, this mixture of Red Top, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass and Alsyke, gives excellent results. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 5c; 5 lbs., $2.00; 10 lbs., $3.75; 100 lbs., $33.75. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**For Orchards and Shady Places**

Mixture of Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, English (Perennial) Rye Grass, Red Clover, and fields shut off from much sunlight; this mixture gives fine results. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 45c; 5 lbs., $2.00; 10 lbs., $4.00; 100 lbs., $37.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE OF BACK COVER

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Beans are now considered one of our most important food crops. The Mexican or Pinto bean is a Western production, and is fast superseding other varieties for their size, best flavored, most economical bean on the market today, and will, we think, soon supplant the other varieties for table use.

The West is the home of these beans, and seems to have a decided advantage over the East in the production of dry beans. Carloads of these beans are grown and shipped from the West, hence their low price, and the market can always be supplied for this reason. DRY LAND PINTOS are becoming known everywhere. The war has increased their popularity, and there is now a demand for them, and they are being grown and used where none were grown and used before.

The true Pinto is larger than the Navy, and more kidney shaped. The Colorado Experiment Station says it is a good food for practically all parts of the West, and as the Navy, but, being more tender in flesh, it cooks more easily. When baked the spots on it disappear, and it turns a beautiful brown color. The Pinto bean is rich in protein, and is an excellent substitute for meat. A comparison of nutritive values of common foods shows one pound of Pintos at 12c per pound to be equal to 4.4 pounds raw potatoes at 83c per pound, or 1.63 pounds of sirloin steak at 30c per pound, or 2.01 pounds round steak at 23c per pound, or 18.6 eggs at 3c each, or 5 pints of milk.

The Pinto bean has now been officially recognized by the War Department, and has been placed on the list of foods that should be kept in storage. The Pinto is much more hardy and productive the West than the Navy, producing nearly double the quantity, with less moisture and care. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 100 lbs., $12.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 6c per pound for postage.

**White Mexican Bean**

This is a comparatively new type of the Frijole, or Mexican Pinto bean, and is most popular for table use. Its shape, flavor and productiveness it is identical to it, but has been improved upon by a successful grower, and grows more and more popular as its merits are better known. This is the best bean for those wanting a hardy white variety. Its soil is being raised and grown in many parts of the West, and is being harvested, by freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $19.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 6c per pound for postage.

**Peanuts**

Peanuts are more and more being recognized as a profitable crop where the right varieties are grown in the correct manner. They thrive best in a rich, sandy, loamy soil. The best method of planting and harvesting, as given by a successful grower, is as follows: Prepare the ground well, laying it off with a shovel in rows about 3 feet apart. Plant either the hull 12 to 15 inches apart, or hull them, and plant two kernels each hill. Cultivate the land as level as possible. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather, they will be cured in 24 hours. After picking, or threshing, the nuts, the vines make splendid hay; 35 to 40 pounds of unshelled peanuts will plant an acre.

**Spanish**

This variety, although small, is the best suited for growing in the North, being earlier and harder than the Tepary, which is the best suited for the South. Pods are solid and unusually well filled. As a confection it is sweeter and more delicious than the larger varieties. Plant is of upright, but vigorous growth and cultivation easy. The Spanish variety is particularly adapted to dry farming conditions. It has a long tap root that penetrates the soil deeply, enabling it to take a crop under conditions where other varieties would fail. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 6c per pound for postage.

** field beans**

40 to 60 pounds will seed an acre

**Dry Land Pinto or Mexican Bean**

The Dry Land Pinto, or Mexican Bean, as it is generally called thruout the West, is a speckled or spotted bean (the word “Pinto” meaning spotted). For years the growth of this bean was confined to the South, being far better adapted to the dry climate of the West, to which it has proven well adapted. DRY LAND PINTOS are becoming known everywhere. The war has made them known. They are now being grown and used where none were grown and used before.

The true Pinto is larger than the Navy, and more kidney shaped. The Colorado Experiment Station says it is a good food for practically all parts of the West, and as the Navy, but, being more tender in flesh, it cooks more easily. When baked the spots on it disappear, and it turns a beautiful brown color. The Pinto bean is rich in protein, and is an excellent substitute for meat. A comparison of nutritive values of common foods shows one pound of Pintos at 12c per pound to be equal to 4.4 pounds raw potatoes at 83c per pound, or 1.63 pounds of sirloin steak at 30c per pound, or 2.01 pounds round steak at 23c per pound, or 18.6 eggs at 3c each, or 5 pints of milk.

The Pinto bean has now been officially recognized by the War Department, and has been placed on the list of foods that should be kept in storage. The Pinto is much more hardy and productive the West than the Navy, producing nearly double the quantity, with less moisture and care. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 100 lbs., $12.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 6c per pound for postage.
THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST

FIELD PEAS

Sow 50 to 60 pounds per acre

For Colorado and the Western states, there is no crop of greater value than Field Peas; nor a crop more adapted to a climate of such extremes. They excel in the production of horse, cattle, and swine. These peas are a valuable preliminary to growing wheat, corn, or any other crop. They make good ensilage and can be used for feeding hogs or cattle. The stem is dug out of the ground when frozen, and can be used in place of wood for fuel, or made into a meal for cattle. In a dry climate, they make the best hay. They are also excellent for covering exposed land or growing on old fields. The yield per acre is generally 500 to 1000 bushels, and the price per bushel is $1.50. Peas can be sown as early as they can be handled, and are very hardy, even in February and March. They are also excellent for growing in cold climates or short seasons. The New Era has proven itself well adapted to dry land, or where there is a scarcity of water, and has made good crops where other varieties would fail. If cut before maturing, makes hay that will equal alfalfa, and, if permitted to ripen, makes a splendid dry feed. It can be sown on grain land after the grain has been harvested, and will make a splendid frood of vines, which has been plowed under, make an excellent fertilizer and places the ground in good shape for next year's crop. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $12.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

San Luis Valley Stock Peas

For the mountains and high, cool altitudes, as it grows readily adapted to such localities. For dry land and lower altitudes, we recommend the Southern Black-Eye Pea, which has proven a wonderful success on the Eastern plains of Colorado and Western Kansas and Nebraska.

San Luis Valley Stock Peas

This pea is grown most extensively here, and is undoubtedly the best for the mountain districts. It is very hardy, producing an abundance of vines, which can be harvested for hay, or if permitted to ripen, make an excellent table pea. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $10.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Whip-Poor-Will Cow Peas

The most highly valued plant in the South for hay, and reclamation of old, worn-out land. The vines, when cut green, make the best of hay. When permitted to ripen, make an excellent table pea. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $12.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

White Canada Field Peas

This pea is grown more largely in the West than any other variety, as it is very hardy, maturing the peas and corn for fattening sheep and hogs. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $12.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Southern Black-Eye Peas

This is the standard field pea of the South. The dry peas, which are produced in large quantities, are excellent for table use, and find ready sale during the winter. They are very hardy and prolific. Vines make excellent forage or hay. This pea has proven a great success in the dry land or non-irrigated districts of the West. Its roots run to penetrate deeper and stand drought and heat better. Especially adapted to hot, dry, non-irrigated districts. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $12.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

New Era

Our seeds are among the earliest of any of the cow peas; therefore, decidedly the best for growing in cold climates or short seasons. The New Era has proven itself well adapted to dry land, or where there is a scarcity of water, and has made good crops where other varieties would fail. If cut before maturing, makes hay that will equal alfalfa, and, if permitted to ripen, makes a splendid dry feed. It can be sown on grain land after the grain has been harvested, and will make a splendid frood of vines, which has been plowed under, make an excellent fertilizer and places the ground in good shape for next year's crop. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $12.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Vetch

Sand or Winter Vetch

Sometimes called HAIRY VETCH. This is a very valuable forage plant and is becoming more popular each year, and the farmers of the country are experimenting more and more of its value. Vetch belongs to the Pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage more abundant. It is an annual, and succeeds well on nearly all soils; is especially adapted to light soils and soils that lean; will endure extremes of drought, heat, and cold. The roots bear innumerable nodules of bacteria, and, when sown, take the nitrogen from the air and restore it to the soil, where it is so much needed. The Department of Agriculture estimates the value of an acre of Vetch plowed under equal to commercial fertilizer at the rate of $15.00 to $50.00 an acre. Sow 40 to 50 pounds per acre with the same amount of rye or other grain, and the Vetch will be more successful. When sown in August or September it covers the ground before frost and prevents leaching of the soil during the winter and spring. When sown in April or May it can be cut in July. The second crop affords excellent pasture during the summer. Under favorable conditions as many as twenty long vines spring from each root, yielding from 10 to 20 tons of green fodder per acre. When grown for hay it should be left standing until some of the seed becomes well filled. As a soil renovator, catch crop and cheap pasture, it has no superior. If you have never grown it, give it a trial this season. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $12.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Spring Vetch

This is used for the same purpose as the Winter Vetch, but should be planted in the spring instead of the fall, as it will not survive severe winters. It will grow anywhere that Canada Field Peas sow in April and may be sown as early in the season. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $12.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Mr. Gardener: (Large or Small) Why send East or elsewhere for your seeds when you can secure from us seeds that have been selected and grown found especially adapted to the soil, climate and condition of the West? Our seeds are grown for us under contract from selected seed stock, by the most experienced and best seed specialists of Europe and America. Every lot of seed that enters into our line is tested with a standard seed tester or on our Vegetable and Seed Farm. Every lot must show a strong Germination and Standard Test before sending to you. We are large growers of vegetables. We spend thousands of dollars annually testing and trying our seeds. This is the reason why we are in the habit of growing the amount of our crop for the harvesting of the crops. That is why "HURTON'S QUALITY SEEDS" are so popular with Western Growers. Buy them. Try them, and join the Army using them.

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 67-70
Thirty-one years ago, when the writer came to Colorado, only a small amount of corn was grown in the state, and the most of that was of the flint varieties. Corn was considered a very doubtful crop. Seed could not be obtained here, but was brought in from Kansas and Nebraska. Flint Corn and the other varieties gradually became adapted to our climate. Continued selection of the earliest maturing ears has developed several varieties that seldom fail to mature here, even in the shortest seasons. In this way the corn belt is being moved north each season; not only has the corn belt been moved northward, but corn with deeper kernels, more mien and better curing habits have been developed. The result is more profitable farms. The need of sources from which suitable seed corn can be obtained in the semi-arid and Rocky Mountain regions is great, and is increasing. Seed of adapted varieties is much scarcer here than in sections where the crop is more certain. The price of adapted varieties of corn is high, due to the fact that it is as in appearance corn suitable for seed purposes is often deceiving, and its seed qualities can only be determined by actual tests for germination and vitality.

Our experience with seed corn emphasizes the fact that appearance or looks are often misleading, as some as fine specimens of corn as we ever saw failed to germinate, while some small, inferior-looking stock showed a good germination, proving that special care and attention in harvesting and curing is necessary. Excessive moisture devitalizes more seed corn than any other destructive element. Excessive moisture and heat combined will cause the seed germ to swell and die, and excessive moisture and cold combined will freeze or chill the germ and kill it, and for these reasons it has been found necessary throughout Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and the principal corn-growing states, to erect special seed drying sheds and buildings to properly cure their seed corn. Some of the largest dealers have erected specially constructed buildings, equipped with furnaces, where they can dry their corn quickly and properly with artificial heat, regardless of weather conditions. Colorado and arid districts seldom need such curing devices, as the seasons are usually dry enough to properly cure it naturally. Although we have ideal seasons for curing seed corn, yet there are certain seasons in which to contend, as the tendency of short season corn is to grow a smaller grain and a larger cob each season, necessitating the renewing of seed corn oftener.

It was a common saying of the farmer, “Oh! course my corn will grow. I never did raise anything that wouldn’t grow. It’s all right”—justifying his statement by attributing his past poor stands to crops and to mice, gophers, bad weather or other conditions beyond his control, not knowing or even suspecting it might be due to poor seed. However, such arguments and assumptions are rapidly being eliminated. Colorado farmers are now beginning to see the advantages of using seed corn, because it is theirs, or cheap, or looks good rather than pay a slight premium for seed that has been tested and is known to be good.

Our Western grown corn comes into our house is tested three times before sending out. We first test the sample from which we buy, and then when the stock comes in we test it again, and at the same time we send a sample of the stock to the Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Colo, for their test to check against our tests, and any lot that does not show a germination of 90 per cent or better is rejected and not put on the market to the grower. We pride ourselves on the grade and quality of our seed corn. We are not only exacting in our germination tests, but equally so in our grades. Every lot is carefully selected, butted and tipped. These exactions, coupled with extra time and expense devoted to them, make our seed corn cost us more than the ordinary grades, but the results have well paid us for the extra time and expense.

Our prices may be higher than those of our competitors, but our stock is worth more than the difference, as it is the best that money, skill and labor can produce. The grower, who plants untested, inferior seed because of the difference in price, penalizes himself through poor crops, as “like produces like.”

We make a specialty of Seed Corn. It is one of our “hobbies” and we feel safe in saying we sell more corn in Colorado than any other state of the West or any other state of the United States. We have established this business by supplying poor, unsuitable seed. We have studied the requirements of our territory and have supplied our customers with good, selected, tested seed of the best varieties adapted to our western conditions. We have exercised special care in the selection of our seed corn this year as we have always done. We have not sold a lot of seed corn that we did not try. We have tried our Western grown, acclimated corn, give it a trial this season. A trial will make a permanent customer of you. Every sack of seed corn we sell out has a tag on it showing the percent of germination.

Swadley This is an extra early sort of the Yellow Dent variety. It is very hardy, about as early as the Australian White, will stand as much drought, mature as early, and produce nearly double the amount of corn as the Australian White. It is a pale yellow Dent, with a kernel as soft as the later varieties. It seems to be well adapted to upland and thin soils, often making 35 to 50 bushels of corn on land where other varieties would scarcely make anything. Good portion of the stalks will mature two ears of corn. This is strictly a Colorado corn, having been introduced here twenty two years ago and has since been the most largely grown corn in the state. Our seed of this variety was grown on dry land, and was able to produce a better crop. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Squaw (90 days.) Extremely early and of very dwarf habit. Stands cold and drought as well as Australian White. Average length of ear 6 inches. Fondly liked in Colorado for pole use. Makes excellent roasting ears. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Parson’s White Dent (90 days.) With the exception of Australian White, Parson’s White Dent is the earliest white corn grown here, and is a sure cropper. Has been grown here for years, and is thoroughly

King of the Earliest (Extra Early, 80 to 90 days.) This is the very hardiest, most productive of the yellow corns. It is the most valuable early Yellow Dent corn grown, having no equal for earliness, hardiness, and productiveness. It seems to possess a natural faculty of growing right along through wet or dry seasons, and of making good crops under conditions that ruin other sorts. We do not know way this should be, unless it roots more deeply, drawing the moisture and strength from the ground from a greater depth and distance than other ordinary Dent sorts. Tests by growers who have grown it, that for ability to endure extremes of heat and cold, flood or drought, it has no peer. The ears are from 12 to 16 inches long, with 18 to 20 rows of compact grains, solidly set on a small cob. The stalks grow 7 to 9 feet high. We cannot recommend this corn too highly. We have an extensive supply of King of the Earliest, and guarantee every seed. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

The Mail Order Seed House of The West CORN

Ten pounds will plant an acre.
acclimated, and by many is preferred to any other corn grown here. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 10 lbs., $1.50; 25 lbs., $3.75; 100 lbs., $7.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Improved Calico**

Improved Calico is the old Calico improved so that it matures earlier and yields better. Calico has always been a popular corn, and Improved is still better yet. The strain is of the large earred kind, deep grain and cob, thus insuring early maturity. The ears run from 9 to 12 inches in length, and measure 7 to 8 inches in circumference. It is a combination in color of red, white, and yellow stripes. It is full of protein, and rich, and is the 1st and earliest to mature of other varieties. To the acclimatized of one of the best corns for stock feeding, we are in a position to supply you with the very best of seed. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Bloody Butcher**

(90 days.) This is an excellent variety of an extra early maturing corn. It is a great favorite, and is extensively grown in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, and states of high altitude, and where seasons are short and frosts early. It is a large yielder among early corns, and is especially hardy, and has great resistance to unfavorable conditions. It is a very good variety for stock feeding, and matures in a short time. It has a great tenacity to resist and withstand unfavorable conditions, such as extreme heat, cold, wet or dry weather. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Australian White Flint**

(90 days.) This is decidedly the earliest, surest, and best variety we have for dry land and short seasons, as it will stand more drought and cold than any known variety. It is very hardy; stalks grow 4 to 6 feet high, with ears 10 to 12 inches in length, and close to the ground. If you have had any trouble in getting corn to mature when grown in this state, you will find this corn a great success. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Colorado Yellow Dent**

(90 days.) Yellow Dent, as it is known here, is a cross between the Pride of the North and Minnesota No. 13, having been bred up by some of our best growers until it is now the most largely grown, strictly yellow variety in the state. It is very hardy, and seems to adapt itself to all kinds of soil and climate. Many of our best farmers are producing from 50 to 60 bushels of this splendid corn per acre. H. P. HOG MAN, is THE CORN FOR YOU. It is acclimated to our climate, and will yield more per acre than many of the older varieties. It is easily handled. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**THE SILO**

The importance of the Silo and ensilage to the dairyman is so great, and has been so thoroughly demonstrated, that nearly every dairyman now has one, and many farmers, who milk only a few cows, have one, and find it profitable. Colorado has a large territory that is especially adapted to dairying, and with the aid of the Silo will soon develop into one of the leading dairying states.

We are not selling Silos. We have none for sale. We have no stock or interest in any factory. There is no machinery made in this state. We are manufacturers of all that is sold, and know which one is the best, but we do know that every farmer or farmer who has 10, 15, or 20 head of stock, or more, should have a Silo. Silage is good food for all kinds of stock, sheep, hogs, and calves. The Silo is used by every agricultural college, and every leading agricultural publication, to the advantage of all savers and money-makers, and keep your stock healthy, thrifty, and fat at a small cost.

**Ensilage Corn**

10 pounds will plant an acre

**Iowa Silver Mine**

(95 days.) This variety is more generally grown throughout this territory for ensilage purposes, and more widely and favorably known than any other white corn. It is a sure cropper, very early, deep grain; grows 7 to 8 feet high, with two

FOR ROSES SEE PAGE 88
good ears of corn to every stalk, pure white; has a heavy foliage, and produces an enormous amount of fodder, as well as corn. Many of our largest dairymen grow it for ensilage purposes in preference to the regular ensilage varieties. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Iowa Gold Mine**
(95 days.) This is the same as the Iowa Silver Mine, except color, which is a golden yellow. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Improved Leaming**
(90 days.) This variety is planted more largely in Colorado than any of the Yellow Dent corns for ensilage purposes. The ears are large and handsome; grain deep orange color, with a small, red cob. The stalks grow to good size with few suckers, slender and leafy, making most excellent fodder, and usually produces two good ears to the stalk. It husks and shells easily, ripens in 90 to 100 days, and never fails to make a crop. Grown very largely in Western states for ensilage purposes. Is adapted to a greater variety of soils than many corns, producing unusually well on light land. If you want the best and safest all around corn, plant Improved Leaming. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Pride of the North**
The very earliest Yellow Dent field corn, and can be successfully grown farther North than any other Dent variety. Matures perfectly in 90 to 95 days, and is very frequently free from frost in less time. Very hardy,ears of good size, cob small, kernels set closely on cob, and are long and compact. This variety is planted quite largely for early crop to feed stock while yet green. If you have trouble in getting your corn to mature, plant Pride of the North. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Red Cob Ensilage**
A pure white corn with a very small red cob; stools like wheat, growing from 6 to 8 feet tall, and often yielding as high as 45 tons to the acre. It is sweet, tender, and juicy, containing more nourishment than other ensilage corns. Has short joints, an abundance of leaves, and of tall growth. Its
early maturing habits, together with its enormous tonnage, make it one of the very best ensilage corns for this territory. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Minnesota No. 13**
This is the corn that is being grown so largely throughout Colorado and the Middle West for ensilage purposes. The ears are of handsome appearance, bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels, packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average 8 inches in length, and are generally borne two on a stalk. It matures thoroughly in 90 days when grown on rich, meadow land or on improved local ground. $5 to 100 days places it out of danger under adverse conditions. Minnesota No. 13 will thrive and make an excellent ensilage corn, and should be grown more largely by our farmers, as it is especially adapted to the arid sections of the West, where the seasons are ideal for the harvests and cultivated. There should be a greater interest manifested in this crop, as it is destined to develop into one of the best paying industries.

**Eureka Ensilage Corn**
This not only grows the tallest corn, but is as well productive of ears, yielding often 100 bushels of corn to the acre in altitudes permitting its growth to maturity. We do not claim that in this latitude Eureka will reach the stage of maturity of some of the smaller and less productive varieties. If planted at the proper time, will, under ordinary conditions, produce more for ensilage than any other variety grown in this latitude, and will mature to the ensilage stage before any of your acreage corn is ready to grow Eureka. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $10.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Pop Corn**
5 to 6 pounds will plant an acre
Pop Corn should be found in every garden and orchard, if for no reason other than it is a crop which is too well adapted to the home to enjoy it during the long winter evenings. The constant demand for Pop Corn makes it a profitable crop. Let the boys grow an acre of Pop Corn this season. Be sure you buy a pure, good, pure seed for them, as Pop Corn mixes readily with field varieties. Very often there is a twofold advantage to those who grow Pop Corn: first, those are small, people are apt to overlook. Pop Corn is one of these.

**White Rice**
A very handsome and prolific variety. Our ears are chosen from a careful selection of the home for the purpose of yielding the best grade of rice on the market. The ripe kernels are large, white and glossy, smooth, perfectly round, and make a very nutritious food. The large, white, fluffy, expanded kernels, are perfect for rice pudding. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $10.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Queen's Golden**
The largest sort. Stalks grow 5 to 6 feet high, producing 2 to 3 large ears each. Pops perfectly; white, single kernels to expand to one inch across. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $10.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Spanish**
A new variety introduced into this section two years ago and now exceptionally popular among all growers. It has been thoroughly tested on irrigated and non-irrigated land and has proved well adapted to this climate. It produces fine, large, white grains, which, when popped, are fully as acceptable as the best. A very early variety, and a heavy yielder. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $15.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

**Broom Corn**
Plant 10 to 20 pounds per acre
This is a crop especially adapted to the non-irrigated districts of the West, and one that offers the greatest latitude under which corn can be grown in any of the so-called dry land crops. It is an old established fact that Broom Corn does not do well on rich or deep land, or on land where the best crops are being grown in what we call dry seasons, with only a moderate amount of moisture. It is an excellent crop for barley or sorghum, and should be grown more largely by our farmers, as it is especially adapted to the arid sections of the West, where the seasons are ideal for the harvests and cultivated. There should be a greater interest manifested in this crop, as it is destined to develop into one of the best paying industries.

**Improved Evergreen**
For length, straightness of brush this variety is unequaled. It is of light green color, without the slightest reddish tint. It makes a strong, handsome corn, even to the stumps of any grown. Height 7 to 9 feet. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

**Oklahoma Dwarf Green**
This is a popular variety on account of its not being liable to blow down and lodge as the taller varieties. Heads are very bushy, and make a fine yield. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

**Forage and Fodder Corns**

**Kaffir Corn**
Kaffir Corn belongs to the non-saccharine group of sorghums. The plant is short-jointed and leathy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop grown. When dry weather comes it does not die, but simply stops growing until rain comes again, and then continues its growth.

Kaffir is a warm weather crop, and nothing is gained by early planting. It is best planted after the later than the Pop Corn. Be sure your Kaffir is pur chased from an experienced grower, or it will often be small corn, and not at all like the Kaffir. This variety will grow in the burn districts, where the annual rainfall is more than 25 inches.

For grain corn, the seed should be planted in rows with the same as corn. This will require 5 to 6 pounds per acre. For fodder, sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre, and cut when the seed is in the dough. For ensilage, cut just as the grain begins to harden.

**Red Kaffir**
The growth is taller than the Kaffir corn, it is more slender, the heads are long, compact, and grow erect, frequently measuring 1½ to 2 feet. The seed is red, somewhat smaller than that of the white, hard and brittle. Produces a good yield on poor land. Ripens a few days earlier than the white variety. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

**Jerusalem Corn**
This non-saccharine sorghum is a high yielding class of hardiest and surest grain crops for dry countries and seasons. It grows about 3 feet high, and makes one large main head and several smaller ones on side shoots. The grains are large, white, and nearly flat. Plant 3 to 5 pounds per acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $10.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE OF BACK COVER
Dwarf Black Hull White Kaffir

Is the result of careful selection, extending over a period of a number of years, and which has produced a type of uniform dwarf growth. The plants range from 4 to 5 feet in height, depending on weather, quality and condition of soil. The heads are uniformly larger, and of better shape than the old type. White Kaffir. The dwarf variety is straight and upright, and very heavy yielder, by freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

White Kaffir

The stalks grow from four to seven feet in height, making a straight upright plant. On account of irregular growth, plant head is not quite as valuable as a dwarf Black Hull type. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Yellow Milo Maize

A non-saccharine sorghum of high value. It is a vigorous grower, of deep green color, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet, with many juicy leaves and splendid head. On account of its branching habit it should be planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and 1 to 1½ feet apart in the row. Some stalks often develop as many as 50 heads. It never fails to make good fodder and under ordinary conditions will produce a good crop of grain, 40 to 50 bushels to the acre often being harvested.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

White Milo Maize

For years certain growers of the West have been trying to produce a drought-resisting grain that would make a heavier yield than Yellow Milo Maize, or Kaffir Corn, and they have found it in the White Milo Maize. This variety is very similar in habit of growth to the old Milo Maize, the grain being about the same size, but a pure white; the head almost double in size and twice the weight, dwarf in growth, with heavy stalks.

White Milo is a heavy yielder, is non-saccharine, belongs to the Dhoura family. It sends out a number of suckers from the main stalk, each forming a head of grain. The kernels of White Milo are soft, and make excellent feed for all kinds of animals and fowls, and may be fed whole or ground. White Milo should be cultivated and harvested same as Kaffir, except the rows should be 3½ to 4 feet apart, and the grain planted at least 18 inches in the row. Four or five pounds of White Milo will plant an acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Feterita

The Wonderful New Dry Land Grain. Feterita is the earliest and most drought-resisting grain yet produced in the West. It appears to be a cross between Milo and Kaffir, but is considered earlier and harder than either of them. Feterita is the one grain crop that will beat the hot winds and drought by maturing 30 days earlier than Kaffir and 15 days earlier than Milo. It should be planted about the same time as Kaffir or Milo, but not before the weather is settled and the ground warm, as the grain is very soft and liable to rot if the ground is cold and wet. It may be planted in a furrow with a lister, or surface planted with an ordinary corn planter. The lister method is advised in arid sections.

It should be planted in rows like Indian corn, using 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre, and cultivated same as Indian corn.

When grown for the grain, it should be allowed to stand until the earliest heads are fully ripe, but should not be left until all heads are ripe, else considerable grain may be lost through shattering. For combined use for forage and grain, the crop should be cut in the late dough state. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.
Early Black Amber Sugar Cane

is the most used. It is only in recent years that its real value as a feed for livestock has attracted general attention. It has great merit is now beginning to be fully appreciated. It is sweet, tender, and easily eaten by all kinds of stock, and it is a sure crop even when planted in a dry field. It is a very popular crop for feeding purposes, and is used extensively in the South for fattening hogs and cattle.

Cane

Sorghum or Sugar Cane

For Porage Crops Sow 50 to 75 Pounds Per Acre.
For Syrup 4 to 8 Pounds Per Acre.

Sorghum or Sugar Cane has been grown in the Middle West for a number of years for forage purposes, but only recently for syrup. The scarcity and high prices of sugar and syrups has caused many farmers to return to the old practice of producing syrup or sorghum for their own use. In many districts it has found its greatest development in the production of these syrups. It is a valuable crop to grow, and it is adaptable to a great many districts. It is a good crop for the West and short season districts, where it is necessary to grow only the early maturing varieties, as they must mature before sorghum or syrup can be made from it. We have found the Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane the best for our Western territory, and secure our seed of this variety from Northwestern Texas, where the seasons are long enough for the seed to fully mature. It is well known that when sown in a warm, rich, light colored soil, a black, heavy soil invariably produces a dark colored, heavy syrup, while a light soil will make a lighter colored syrup. The seed should be sown in spring, and the seed should be sown especially for syrup purposes, which require that they remain on the stalk until fully matured, while that harvested from syrup crops should be cut when the seed are in the dough stage and not sufficiently matured for seed purposes. The stalks should be cut from 3 to 3½ feet apart, and 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. A very common mistake is to plant too thick, promoting slender stalks with little or no juice for syrup making. Sorghum or molasses are easily made, requiring no great amount of skill or knowledge. In evaporating or boiling down the juice, care should be taken to keep the green scum and other impurities skimmed off closely, otherwise the syrup will be dark and unpalatable. In anticipation of a heavy demand, we have secured a large stock of seed, which we are able to supply quickly in any quantity.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane

6 to 8 pounds of seed will plant an acre.

This is the old popular variety from which molasses or syrup is made. It is not only the best for syrup, but is superior to fodder cane for ensilage purposes.

The stalks grow from 10 to 12 feet high. Cut with the foliage on, it makes the finest ensilage for all kinds of stock. It matures early and is ready to cut and grind before frost comes. It will grow anywhere that sorghum will grow, and when properly cared for will make from 200 to 350 gallons of molasses per acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. $1.00; 100 lbs. $5.00. If ordered sent by parcel post add 5c per pound for postage.

Adolph Hilscher, 285 S. 10th St., Cola.—We had good luck with seed got from you. The Alabama Sweet Watermelons we got from you were fine—so sweet and nice. Everybody said that they were the sweetest they had ever eaten. We had some that weighed forty pounds. I will send for some more seeds in the spring.
Alfalfa or Lucerne

The king of perennial hay or forage plants, particularly adapted to our Western climate and soil, and has been a success in the West than any other part of the United States. It has been grown, however, in every section of the country and readily adapts itself to climatic conditions and different soils.

It thrives best on a sandy loam (the richer the better), although it has proven a success on heavy, compact clay soil. In fact, it has been cultivated practically every soil and in every climate. It is fresh and green in the driest weather, when other grasses are wilted and dying, possible by the fact that the roots go down into the ground 10 or 15 feet to the subsoil moisture, which gives alfalfa life to withstand extreme heat and cold and to yield heavy crops under the most adverse climatic conditions.

Alfalfa is valuable, not only for the heavy yield of hay it produces, but also for its beneficial effect on the land. Instead of depleting the ground and robbing it of its vitality, it enriches the soil through the decay of its roots, and by now common knowledge among our Western growers that bigger and better crops can be raised on an old alfalfa field than on any other.

There is a wide diversity of opinion as to whether alfalfa should be sown alone or with some other grain for a nurse crop. Owing to the fact that alfalfa requires light and sun, the majority of growers suggest sowing it alone, providing it can be put in the ground early in the season, but when sowing is delayed, it is advisable to sow oats, barley, or some other kind of grain with it to afford some protection to the young plants from the scorching sun in midsummer. If your ground is weedy, by all means sow with grain, as a crop of grain is always preferable to a crop of weeds. On irrigated land, never sow less than 15 pounds per acre of good seed. Too heavy a sowing produces thick, coarse and therefore not relished by stock. On dry land, or on irrigated land where the rainfall is below normal, the seed should be drilled in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, so it can be cultivated to conserve the moisture. When sown this way it seldom fails to grow a good crop the first season. This is also the best and most profitable method of growing for seed purposes. If grown for seed, the seed should be taken from the first crop, as the second or third cutting does not mature evenly, and the seed is not so plump, heavy, nor does it possess the promised power. Now that prices of seed are back to prewar levels, there should be an extra heavy demand for seed to reseed the fields that were plowed under during the war for grain purposes. Assuming a heavy demand, we have secured large stocks of both the irrigated and dry-land grown seed and can supply an unlimited quantity at discouned and special prices quoted on large quantities.

Grimm’s or Everlasting Alfaa

This is the hardiest of the hardy alfalfa and claimed will endure more severe conditions than any other type. It originated in Northern Germany, and was brought to this country by a man named Grimm, who settled in Northern Minnesota. It soon became known as Grimm’s Alfalfa, and developed more than a local reputation, and consequently there arose a large demand for the seed, of which supply is very limited. Agricultural colleges and county agents, out the West have been flooding the country with propaganda boosting Grimm’s Alfalfa. From the inquiries we have received, it is evident many do not fully understand the characteristics of Grimm’s, and class it among the dry land crops. We believe with good crops of it have been grown with a limited amount of moisture. Grimm’s chief virtue lies in its ability to withstand extreme cold weather without winter killing. This is due to the fact that instead of having just one large, long tap root, like the common alfalfa, it has a number of branching spreading roots, which do not penetrate the ground as deeply as the single tap rooted varieties, and when the ground bulges from freezing the roots bulge with the ground without breaking, while the long tap roots of the common varieties penetrate the soil to a depth below the freezing point, and when the ground bulges from freezing this main tap root is broken, causing the plant to die and kill. For the benefit of those who are interested in alfalfa, but not familiar with Grimm’s, we are reproducing on this page a photograph of a stalk of Grimm’s and the roots of a stalk of common alfalfa, which will better show the root system of each than we can describe them, and which we trust will enable those who are not familiar with the two varieties to determine which
Medium Red Clover

This is the most important of all clovers, and the standard everywhere for hay and pasture. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land, in which it thrives and stores up fertility in the soil, but enriches it. The small nodules, or bacteria, which cling to the rootlets, possess the power of the ultra-violet light and store it in the soil, where it is most needed, and where it can be drawn upon by subsequent crops. Sow in the spring or the late fall, and store it there. When sown with other grasses, proportionately less. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- Lb. 75c; 10 lbs. $7.25; 25 lbs. $17.50; 100 lbs. $65.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Mammoth Red Clover

This variety resembles very much the Medium Red, but is much taller and makes a more rank and vigorous growth. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover, and it ripens somewhat later, making only one crop in a season. Nothing else sown for hay can yield a better stand of clover in soil so wet that the common clovers would not live. It is frequently sown with Red Clover and Phleum. When sown with the latter, the undergrowth and greatly increases the yield of hay. It is fine and more leafy than Red Clover, and stock prefer it to any of the other clovers. This year, we have sold the past few years, with the best satisfaction. We have personally visited many fields grown from our seed, and we have seen it pastured for three years. We have never seen any clover that does as well in the mountainous districts, where the winters are severe and the summers extremely short. Before freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $5.00; 100 lbs. $35.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Alsyke or Swedish Clover

The hardiest of the white clovers. It is a perennial, and does not winter kill, being especially adapted to cold, wet soils and high altitudes. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay, and is one of the hardiest of all clovers in soils so wet that the common clovers would not live. It is commonly sown with Red Clover and Phleum. White Clover thrives in soils with high water tables, and is well adapted to soils undergrowth and greatly increases the yield of hay. It is fine and more leafy than Red Clover, and stock prefer it to any of the other clovers. This year, we have sold the past few years, with the best satisfaction. We have personally visited many fields grown from our seed, and we have seen it pastured for three years. We have never seen any clover that does as well in the mountainous districts, where the winters are severe and the summers extremely short. Before freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $5.00; 100 lbs. $35.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

White Clover

A small headed white species that is very fragrant and desirable for mixing with lawn grass seeds, as it forms a dense, shaggy sward and repels summer weeds. The season. Although it is not a heavy producer, it is of great value for use in permanent pastures, as it affords a most nutritious food for stock. This variety will succeed in almost any soil. Sow about 6 pounds per acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- Lb. 75c; 10 lbs. $7.25; 25 lbs. $17.50; 100 lbs. $65.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Sweet Clover White:

(Gelifolius Alba)

Sweet Clover will soon become one of the most important crops of the United States. It thrives in the dry farming districts of the West, and under the heavy rainfall of the Eastern and Southern states. It flourishes on land too acid for alfalfa, and on land so strong as to make it difficult for other legumes to grow. It is hard, heavy clay soils in the dry lands of the Southwest, and is little injured in the South when watered with water during an overfall. It makes good pasture for hogs or sheep. Sweet Clover hay ranks next to alfalfa in feeding value. The best stand of Sweet Clover is secured on hard ground. It is difficult to get a stand on mellow ground. Sweet Clover roots are large and coarse, and bore down deeply into hard soil. They are powerful enough to prevent weeds, as the tubercles take plant food from the air and add it
to the soil. After Sweet Clover has been growing for a few years on hard, heavy soils, they become soft and heavy, and are easier to work with. Sweet Clover can be grown on raw unplowed prairie, and will thrive among the native grasses, increasing the quality of the land, and improving the carrying qualities of the pasture. The farmer who has the soil and climate adapted to alfalfa, has no need for Sweet Clover. Alfalfa is a hardy, and makes a rank growth of stems, leaves and roots, but is not so persistent, as it may be killed easily by cutting when in bloom. If allowed to mature, it will reseed itself abundantly, even when pastured, and continue like a perennial from year to year as long as wanted without sowing again.

**Hulled Sweet Clover**

By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- Lb., 30 c: 10 lbs., $3.00; 25 lbs., $6.25; 100 lbs., $22.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Unhulled Sweet Clover**

By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- Lb., 30 c: 10 lbs., $3.50; 25 lbs., $8.50; 100 lbs., $17.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Sweet Clover, Yellow Blossom**

(Mellilotus Officinalis.) As the habits and qualities of Yellow Blossom Biennial Sweet Clover become better known its production increases. With its numerous qualities the White Blossom Biennial It will soon surpass, if not supersede it as a hay and forage crop, as the crown and lateral shoots of the Yellow Blossom Biennial are more malleable than the ground, and hence those of alfalfa than the White Blossom. In fact, it may be called a cross between Alfalfa and Sweet Clover. When grown in low or damp places, the sweet clover, producing numerous stalks which are finer, making better hay and pasture, and can be cut and pastured much closer to the ground than those of the alfalfa, thereby enabling it to thrive in soils and conditions where alfalfa would fail. Therefore, it is much more valuable for the average farmer than the White Blossom variety, which grows a large, coarse stalk, with the crown or lateral shoots growing out several inches above the ground, preventing close cutting and pasturing. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- Hulled: Lb., 35 c: 10 lbs., $3.50; 25 lbs., $8.50; 100 lbs., $18.50.
- Unhulled: Lb., 30 c: 10 lbs., $3.50; 25 lbs., $8.50; 100 lbs., $17.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Grasses**

**NO GRASS, NO STOCK; NO STOCK, NO MANURE; NO CROPS, NO CROPS; NO RETURNS.**

Everything in Grasses is back to pre-war prices, exclusive of freight. Kewlness in Grasses is the order of the day now and always. It is in strong hands and will probably remain high until another crop is grown. We anticipate heavy demand for all kinds of grasses to reseed the fields and pastures of the Western States, and the money become easier, prices may advance on the seeds that are now below cost of production, as with the sweet clover it is advisable to be ready to take advantage of conditions. Therefore, we would advise buyers to place their orders early as prices are sure to be no lower but may be higher.

**Bermuda Grass**

The Bermuda is a native of Southern Grasses, but on account of its wonderful drought-resisting qualities its growth has been extended northward until it is now being grown successfully in Northern Oklahoma and Kansas, and no doubt, as it becomes better known its future will be extended still further north. It has a wonderful root system, enabling it to succeed in hot, dry climates, where other grasses are liable to wither and die. It is splendid for soving on the banks of dams, gullies and thin land to prevent washing. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- Lb., 75 c: 10 lbs., $7.00; 100 lbs., $65.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Orchard Grass**

Desirable on account of its quick growth and drought-resisting qualities. It is ready for grazing in the spring two weeks earlier than most grasses and, when cut off, is best grass for feeding in late summer for grazing in a week's time, and will continue the grasses are withered by drought. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and prairie. It grows on all kinds of land, but does best on rich, sandy, loam or clay soils. It grows in tufts and does best when sown with clover, as it ripens at the same time, and the mixed hay is of the best quality. Sown alone, sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre; with clover, about half that amount. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- Lb., 35 c: 10 lbs., $3.00; 25 lbs., $7.00; 100 lbs., $25.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Timothy**

The most valuable of all grasses for the standard by which all other hay is compared. There is not another variety of natural or tame grass so generally known. It is specially suited for rich, moist land, where it grows to perfection, and yields, under favorable circumstances, large crops of hay. Timothy does not make a desirable pasture, as little growth is made after being cut, and the trampling of stock soon destroys it. When sown with clover, it makes a splendid mixture, and when it is about half and half the Timothy is thoroughly as good as any clover, and you have the clover extra. One feeds off the rich soil, and the other the air, the clover greatly enriching the land. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- Lb., 35 c: 10 lbs., $3.00; 25 lbs., $7.00; 100 lbs., $25.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Red Top Hulled**

The best grass for rich moist lowlands, where it grows abundantly. It is a good variety to sow with clover or timothy, and is more permanent than either of them. It should be kept closely cut; if allowed to grow up to seed, stock dislike it. On good soil it grows about 2 feet high; on poor, gravelly land, about half that height. It has been said a native of the South, who is claiming to have grown it in the North. On the other hand, other grasses failed. Red Top is commonly known as Idaho's Grass, and should be more extensively grown, especially in combination with other grasses. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- Lb., 35 c: 10 lbs., $3.00; 25 lbs., $6.25; 100 lbs., $22.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.
Italian Rye Grass  This is distinct from the English Rye Grass. It makes a much larger and stronger growth, with large, broad, green, glossy blades. Being an annual variety, it lasts only one year. It succeeds best on rich, moist soils. It grows very quickly, and will stand close pasturage. Sow about 25 pounds per acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50; 25 lbs., $6.50; 100 lbs., $17.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Kentucky Blue Grass  This makes the best, sweetest, and most nutritious pasture for all kinds of stock. It is the first grass to sprout in the spring, and remains green until late in the fall. It is very hardy, not easily injured by cold or dry weather, hot sun, or trampling of hoofs, as the roots are so thick and stout they form a tough sod, which protects it. This is the grass from which our most beautiful lawns are made. For meadow, sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre; for lawns, 125 to 150 pounds. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $4.00; 25 lbs., $9.50; 100 lbs., $35.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

English or Perennial Rye Grass  This is becoming well known in this country as a valuable pasture grass, which will bear frequent close cropping. Produces an abundant foliage, which remains bright green during the season. It will grow well on almost any land, but does better on good soil. It is used largely with Kentucky blue grass in making lawns. It grows more quickly than Kentucky blue grass, and by combining the two, an earlier and better lawn can be made. For pasture, sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre; for lawn, 60 to 70 pounds. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25; 25 lbs., $5.00; 100 lbs., $17.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Canadian Blue Grass  This is a hardy perennial grass, which forms a strong turf on account of its dense creeping root stalks. It adapts itself to all soils and withstands the differences of soil and climate better than most other grasses. For a lawn, it is invaluable where the turf is subjected to hard usage. Sow 30 pounds of seed to the acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.25; 25 lbs., $7.50; 100 lbs., $23.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Evergreen Lawn Mixture  This mixture has given such excellent satisfaction in the past, and is so highly praised by those who have used it, that we shall not attempt to change it in any way. In this mixture we carefully blend Kentucky blue grass with several varieties of fibrous-rooted grasses, including proper proportion of White Clover, which forms a thick, tough sod, making a luxuriant green lawn, which will endure much use, and remain green and beautiful throughout the season. For a beautiful, permanent lawn, use Burton's Evergreen Lawn Mixture. There is none better. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $4.00; 25 lbs., $9.50; 100 lbs., $35.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.
Sudan Grass

**THE NEW HAY AND FORAGE PLANT.** This valuable grass was introduced into the United States in 1900. It has been well tried on all kinds of soils in Colorado and the Middle West, and the many most flattering reports received by us indicate it has come to stay.

Sudan Grass is strictly an annual, and dies each year like millet, and must be seeded again each year. This makes it a sort of crop, and, while it does not benefit the soil like legumes, it does afford a change of crops, and this is always a good thing for the soil. Sudan Grass is tall, reaching a height of from 7 to 9 feet.

The stems are small and are rarely larger than a lead pencil. The plant stools wonderfully and produces, under favorable conditions, as many as 100 stalks from a single root. It has been grown successfully in all kinds of climate, under all sorts of conditions. It grows in any soil (except wet or saline lands). One of its best qualities is its resistance to drought, making it one of the most valuable crops for the dry land farmer, as it will produce a crop of hay with less moisture than any forage crop yet introduced. It produces from 3 to 5 tons of excellent hay to the acre. Stock eat it with avidity, preferring it to other hays, including alfalfa.

Sudan Grass may be planted in early spring, when danger of frost has passed. In warm climates it may be sown during May, and it will produce three good crops of hay for seed purposes. It should be sown in cultivated rows about 36 inches apart, using from 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre; and for hay purposes is turned into the land after the frosts have killed the plants, and then broadcast, using about 20 pounds of seed to the acre. For hay, the crop should be cut as soon as it is fully headed; early cutting is advised. For seed, always take the first crop or cutting when the seed is fully ripe and well matured. It can be cut with a mower or binder, preferably with a binder, as it is easier to handle in bundling than the thresher, and the seed not so liable to shatter.

The fact that this nutritious grass can be sown in the spring, and a good crop of hay, surpassing alfalfa in quality and quantity, be had in the same season, should convince every farmer and stockman that Sudan Grass is the greatest acquisition to our Western forage plants since the introduction of alfalfa. Everyone should give this grass a good trial. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00; 25 lbs., $3.75; 100 lbs., $10.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Johnson Grass

A perennial in the South, and an annual in the North, as the winters here are too severe for it, and it winter kills, preventing it from becoming a pest, as in the South. In habit, appearance and quality Johnson Grass resembles Sudan Grass, being in the same family of sorghums, and is the nearest substitute we have for Sudan. About the only difference in the two is that Johnson Grass has a more sturdy root system, which should make it more drought-resisting. It thrives best on heavy black soils. Its greatest value is as a hay grass, and for that purpose it cannot be excelled. The hay, like Sudan, is coarse and not attractive in appearance, but stock of all kinds eat it greedily, seeming to prefer it to other kinds of hay.

It grows from 3 to 4 feet high, usually yielding two cuttings annually, making from 3 to 5 tons per acre of most excellent hay. For hay, most growers prefer to cut it when the crop is 6 to 8 inches high, and recommend sowing about 30 pounds of seed per acre, as the quality of the hay when thick on the ground is superior to that when it is sown in fall or winter. It thrives in any soil, and the stalks grow large and coarse. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 30c; 10 lbs., $2.75; 25 lbs., or more, 25c per lb. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

C. E. Donaldson & Sons, Haxton, Colo.—We have nothing but praise for your seeds and courtesies shown in the past. We have been buying from Lincoln, Omaha and other places, but if you continue with the service as given in the past, will be glad to buy of you exclusively.

Bromus Inermus or Brome Grass

**Drought-defying, frost-resisting.** Yields enormous crops of splendid hay, and affords early and abundant pasture. It adapts itself to almost any condition of soil and climate, and to any use to which grass may be put. We have reports from the plains of Wyoming and Montana, and from the mountains of Colorado and Utah, from the fields and valleys of New Mexico and Arizona, and they, one and all, praise the yield, vitality, and adaptability of Brome Grass. It is equal in quality, and rivaling in yield almost any other grass. The roots penetrate the soil deeply, and form fresh plants on every side. It starts from two to three weeks earlier in the spring than native prairie grass, and keeps green in autumn longer than any of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to affect it, and it surpasses all other grasses in resisting heat and drought. It equals timothy for hay, and is splendid to sow with alfalfa, clover, meadow fescue, or orchard grass for pasture. As a crop for this Western country, it ranks in importance to alfalfa and clover. We cannot recommend it too highly, as it should be grown more extensively. Sow 20 to 30 pounds per acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00; 25 lbs., $7.00; 100 lbs., $25.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Claude E. Porter, Corona, N. Mex.—The Cane and Millet seeds I got from you did well. The potatoes were as fine seed as I ever saw.

FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS SEE PAGES 65-66
When and How to Spray

APPLE—Bud Moth and Case Bearers. Use Paris green or arsenate of lead one pound of Paris green or four pounds of arsenate of lead in 100 gallons of water. Spray first when leaf tips appear, and if necessary, again after blossoms fall.

APPLE—Canker Worms. Use Paris green or arsenate of lead. One pound of Paris green or four pounds of arsenate of lead in 100 gallons of water; immediately after blossoms fall; repeat application three weeks later.

APPLE—Coddling Moth and Tent Caterpillar. Use Paris green or arsenate of lead. One pound of Paris green or arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of water. Immediately after blossoms fall; repeat application three weeks later.

APPLE—Scab. Lime Sulphur or Bordeaux. Lime sulphur 1-40 or with Bordeaux 3-5-50. Spray first before blossoms open and again after blossoms fall; again 10 to 14 days later.

ASPARAGUS—Rust. Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50 with sticker of resin soda soap. Begin spray or cutting as soon as shoots are 8 to 10 inches high. Repeat once or twice a week until September.

CABBAGE—Worm. If cabbage not heading use Paris green or arsenate of lead; and use kerosene or whale oil when washing with water as a sticker. If plants are heading, use kerosene emulsion or Hellebore. Begin spraying as soon as worms appear; repeat every four or five days until they disappear.

CABBAGE—aphis. Use kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap, nicotine or black leaf 40, diluted with water. Begin as soon as the aphids appear, and continue at intervals every four or five days until they disappear.

CUCUMBER—Striped Cucumber Beetle. Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Cover vines well, and keep covered until they disappear.

CELERY—Leaf blight. Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Begin while plants are in the seed beds, spraying it several times before setting them out. If growing in the field, watch them closely, as the first appearance of blight, spray, and repeat every 3 to 5 days as long as is necessary.

ONION—Thrip. Use kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap or tobacco extract. Spray thoroughly and repeat as often as is necessary.

ONION—Maggot. Before planting, float the onion seeds in a solution of blue vitrol about six inches thick as you do wheat for smut. We have saved from experience, that the egg that produces the maggots is laid on the onion seed before it is harvested, and hatch the next season after a seed is sown. This is a simple remedy and very effective.

ONION—Mildew. Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. One gallon of sticker to every 50 gallons of water. Begin as soon as the disease appears, and repeat every 10 days until harvested or until the disease disappears entirely.

POTATO—Colorado Potato Beetle. Use Paris green, two pounds to 100 gallons of water, or arsenate of lead, four pounds to 100 gallons of water, combined with Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50, which is a very effective remedy. Begin the first appearance of the beetle, and spray every five or six days as long as is necessary.

POTATO—Flea Beetle, Blight and Rot. Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Begin when plants are 6 inches high and continue every 10 to 12 days until the season.

MUSKMELON—Wilt Caused by Beetles. Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Spray thoroughly and continue as long as necessary.

MELON—Aphis. Use kerosene emulsion or tobacco extract diluted with water. Thoroughly wet under side of leaves, and repeat as often as necessary.

SQUASH—Striped Bug. Use kerosene emulsion, repeating as often as is necessary.

TOMATO—Leaf Spot or Blight. Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Begin as soon as plants are set out, repeating every ten days. Spray under side of leaves as well as top.

POTATO—Colorado Potato Beetle. Use Paris green, two pounds to 100 gallons of water, or arsenate of lead, four pounds to 100 gallons of water. This can be combined with Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50, which is a very effective remedy. Begin with the first appearance of the beetle, and spray regularly every five or six days as long as it is necessary.

Faultless Sprayers

No gardener or poultry raiser can afford to be without one of these Sprayers. They are serviceable and cheap. Just the thing for applying liquid lime killer in cracks and crevices about the chicken house that you are unable to reach with a brush. Also useful for spraying shrubs and plants in and out of hotbeds. Postpaid: 75c each. By express: 60c each.

Utility Bucket Pumps

Handles successfully all kinds of spray mixtures, white wash, cold water paint, kalsomine, glue for sizing, and creosote disinfectants. All working parts of this pump that come in contact with spray solutions are brass. By removing variable disc a straight stream can be had for washing windows, automobiles, etc., in addition to general spray purposes. Postpaid: $8.75. By Express, $8.25.

Knapsack Sprayers

Works automatically from six to fifteen minutes, according to the nozzle opening. It may be charged in fifteen seconds by a few strokes of the plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents. Simply fill two-thirds full of solution and pump up air pressure. Tank diameter, 7 inches; height, 2 feet; capacity, 4 gallons. Price, brass tank with stop cock: Postpaid, $11.00. By express, $10.50. Galvanized: Postpaid, $8.50. Galvanized: By express, $8.00.

For Mixed Grasses for Pasture and Hay see Page 103

For Nursery Stock see Pages 67-70

117
Devo Insecticides and Fungicides

Insure Your Garden and Orchard Against Bugs
Cannot Be Sent by Mail

Write For Book of Directions

Devo Pure
Paris Green

The Old Reliable, a strong, effective poison for Potato Bugs, Tobacco, and other leaf-eating insects. Can be applied either dry or in a solution of water. DEVOE—the strongest and brightest Paris Green on the market.

For the convenience of the consumer, we put Paris Green in—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>½-lb. Cartons</td>
<td>20c each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-lb. Cartons</td>
<td>35c each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-lb. Cartons</td>
<td>60c pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-lb. Cartons</td>
<td>95c pound</td>
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Arsenic Casks

(About 250 lbs.)

Devo Bordeaux Mixture
Dry Powdered Form—Fungicide—Analysis

To Control Scale and Blight—For all Fungous diseases. The best Fungicide for curing or preventing Block, Rot, Mildew, light, Leaf Curl, Scab or other Fungous diseases on fruit and plants, if used dry.

For potatoes, dust without reduction, 4 to 5 pounds per acre (according to size of vines). For fruit trees, dust after reducing one pound of Dry Bordeaux with 20 pounds of lime dust.

For Spray: To make the equivalent of 4-4-50 mixture, use eight pounds of Dry Bordeaux Mixture to 50 gallons of water. For 5-5-50 mixture, use 10 pounds to fifty gallons of water.

PULL UP IN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-lb. Cartons</td>
<td>35c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-lb. Cartons</td>
<td>30c pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-lb. Boxes</td>
<td>30c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-lb. Drums</td>
<td>27c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-lb. Drums</td>
<td>Ask</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Formaldehyde
This solution is used to prevent fungoid diseases, such as Potato Scab, Wheat Smut, etc. The dilution for most purposes is one pound of Formaldehyde to 15 or 20 gallons of water. One to two gallons of solution is required to treat each bushel of potatoes. Formaldehyde being liquid cannot be mailed. Price per bottle $1.00 per case of 12 bottles, $10.00.

Lime and Sulphur Solution
Guaranteed to test 33 Degrees Beeman

A Fertilizer, a Sheep Dip, a Fungicide. It is generally conceded that the best defense against San Jose Scale and kindred enemies of the orchard, is in spraying with a solution of Lime and Sulphur. The experimental stations and leading orchardists now generally recommend its use. To meet the growing demand for this remedy, we are now supplying the trade with Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution. The two are perfectly combined, thus securing the largest percentage possible of sulphide of sulphur, the only form of sulphur value as a spray. It is clear, free from insoluble matter, highly condensed and of great strength. One of the finest Cattle Dips manufactured. Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution, Cattle and Sheep D complies with all the requirements of the regulations contained in Bureau of Animal Industry Ord 245.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
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<tr>
<td>½-Gallon Cans (48 to case)</td>
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<td>1-Gallon Cans (24 to case)</td>
<td>60c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Gallon Cans (6 to case)</td>
<td>90c</td>
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</table>

Devo "Sure Noxem"
Dry Powdered Form
Insecticide—To Most Leaf-Eating Insects

One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying worms and insects.

What To Use It On

IS PUT IN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-lb. Sifter Top Cartons</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-lb. Packages</td>
<td>14c</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-lb. Boxes</td>
<td>12c</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-lb. Drums</td>
<td>Ask</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-lb. Drums</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-lb. Drums</td>
<td>Prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-lb. Barrels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL OF THE ABOVE INSECTICIDES MUST BE SENT BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS. The parcel post will not take them.
Insecticides and Fungicides (Continued)

Devoe Arsenate of Lead, Pulp Form

Paste Arsenate of Lead is better than government requirements in the matter of percentage of arsenic. DUST. An effective insecticide chiefly for many of the Bugs, Worms and Moths that fruit growers have to contend with. It comes in paste form and can be easily mixed with water. It forms not readily wash off with rain. Good for potatoes and tobacco and all kinds of fruit trees.

**PUT UP IN**
- 1-lb. cans (100 to case) 35c ea.
- 5-lb. cans (20 to case) 10c
- 12½-lb. Kegs 24c lb.
- 25-lb. Kegs 22c lb.
- 50-lb. Kegs Ask
- 100-lb. Kegs for
- ½ bbl. (about 400 Prices lbs.)
- Barrels (about 600 lbs.)

Devoe Arsenate of Lead, Dry Powder Form

The Perfect Insecticide. An effective insecticide for leaf-eating insects and particularly suitable for very tender foliage. Due to the light, fluffy character of this material and its adhesive qualities, it is sure and effective control. Under favorable conditions will not injure the foliage. Can be used on Apple, Pear, Peach and Plum trees, Potatoes, Corn, and Vegetables of all kinds that may be attacked by leaf-eating insects.

**PUT UP IN**
- ½-lb. Cartons 30c each
- 1-lb. Cartons 55c each
- 5-lb. Cartons 50c pound
- 10-lb. Boxes 40c pound
- 25-lb. Drums Ask
- 50-lb. Drums for
- 100-lb. Drums Prices
- 200-lb. Barrels

Devoe Calcium Arsenate Dry Powdered Form

For the control of Potato Bugs, Calcium Arsenate is a lighter, more fluffy powder than Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green—more bulky. When used dry, will dust more plants per pound, and when mixed with water will stay in suspension better and give you better and more uniform distribution. Lead Oxide in Arsenate of Lead has no insecticide or fungicide value; but Calcium Arsenate is made on a lime base which has fungicide value. Lime adheres perfectly to foliage; will not wash off easily and is white. For protection against the potato beetle, cabbage and tobacco worms.

**PUT UP IN**
- ½-lb. Cartons 25c each
- 1-lb. Cartons 45c each
- 5-lb. Cartons 40c pound
- 10-lb. Boxes 30c pound
- 25-lb. Drums Ask
- 50-lb. Drums for
- 100-lb. Drums Prices
- 200-lb. Drums

Stanley’s Crow Repellent

SAVES REPLANTING

It rids your corn crop of crows and other corn pulling birds and animal pests, such as moles, gophers, wood-chucks, prairie dogs, squirrels, etc. It is non-poisonous and will not injure the plant.

Large Can, enough for two bushels of seed corn... $1.50
Small Can, enough for one bushel........ 1.00

Hellebore

Not being so poisonous as Paris Green, it is safer to use on fruits and vegetables. It is one of the best remedies for the Gooseberry or currant Fly, if applied when the blossoms appear. Dust on dry or dissolve one ounce in 3 gallons of water and apply with spray. Price: ¼-lb. 85c; ½-lb. $1.70; 1 lb. $2.50.

Tobacco Dust

Very largely used and very effective against Green and Black Aphis, fleas and other pests on plants; also prevents insects in the ground and around the roots; apply by dusting the plants; it also acts as a good fertilizer. Price: Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. $1.50; 100 lbs. $10.00.

Sweeney’s Poison Wheat

Is sure death to Gophers, Squirrels, Prairie Dogs, Rats and Mice. It is the common Wheat scientifically prepared and saturated with a deadly poison that not only attracts the rodents but kills them immediately upon eating it. Price: 15c, 30c and 60c. Package cannot be sent by mail.

ALL OF THE ABOVE INSECTICIDES MUST BE SENT BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS

The parcel post will not take them.

FOR ROSES SEE PAGE 88
Poultry Supply Department

Blatchford's Calf Meal

Blatchford's Calf Meal is the original milk-substitute. For over one-third of a century it has been successfully used in raising calves by the most progressive farmers and dairymen in this country. It is the only calf meal backed by so remarkable a record.

Its success is due to three things. FIRST—its quality. Blatchford's above all a quality calf meal. Only the best materials are used in its manufacture. It contains no waste materials or by-products of low feeding value. SECOND—It contains all the nutritive and growth-producing properties required by the calf. The finest and healthiest of calves can be raised upon it. THIRD—It is economical. One pound makes a full gallon of pure milk-substitute and it can be used at less than half the cost of using milk. Price: 100-lb., $7.25; 50-lb., $3.90; 25-lb., $2.05. Satisfaction guaranteed with every bag.

Blatchford's Egg Mash

"Fill-the-Basket"
Blatchford's Egg Mash contains a large variety of the best made materials available for egg manufacture. It successfully solves the problem of securing eggs both winter and summer. Feed— you will find it a profitable thing to do.
25-lb. bags, $2.00
100-lb. bags, $4.00.

Chick Feed

The Best Balanced Dry Foods for Chicks. This is our own formula: beware of imitations. In our Chick Feed we know we have a food far superior to any other chick feed on the market. It is made from the best of seed grain. It is a perfect chick food. It contains all the necessary ingredients that a chick needs. It will prevent bowel trouble and all other chick complaints. It is used by most every poultry raiser in Colorado. We have never had a single complaint against it; everyone pronounces it a wonderful food. Put up in our own printed sacks.

Mixed Hen Feed

This is a balanced food of mixed grains for laying hens. It contains grit, shell, bone, dried meat, sunflower and mixed grains of different kinds in suitable proportions, to promote egg yield. The variety of grains, shell, grit, dried meat, etc., being of different size induces fowls to scratch more, and as exercise is necessary to promote digestion, they will be kept strong and vigorous.

NOTICE—All Poultry Foods are quoted f. o. b. Denver, Colo. Delivered prices will be given if desired.

Blatchford's Lamb Meal

WEANS LAMBS QUICKLY—MAKES STURD YOUNGSTERS

This nourishing milk-equal weans lambs properly and produces rapid growth. It is easily assimilated by the tender stomach of the young lamb. It contains all the elements found in natural milk, including oil, sugar and albuminous compounds in correct proportions and in the most digestible forms for lambs. Lambs of every breed can be raised upon it. It matures them rapidly, prevents scours and avoids the usual setback in the change from the ewe's milk to ordinary feed. It successfully solves the problem of what to do with orphan lambs.
Price 100-lb., $7.25; 50-lb., $3.90; 25-lb., $2.05. Guaranteed satisfactory.

Blatchford's Pig Meal

Carries Pigs Safely Through the Critical Weaning Period

It contains just the right percentage of vegetable protein, fat, etc., in properly diversified form to grow bone and muscle. Little pigs relish it and thrive upon it. It "makes the runts catch up."
Price 100-lb., $7.25; 50-lb., $3.90; 25-lb., $2.05. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Alfalfa Clover Meal

This is alfalfa hay reduced to a meal containing the entire product—stalks, leaves and blossoms. It is a grand green food for winter. It furnishes protein, lime and other mineral salts. Fowls relish it immensely. Feeding clover insures an increase of fertile eggs. It likewise adds lustre to the plumage. In original sacks of 100 pounds. $2.25.

High Protein Beef Scraps

A very superior grade of meat scraps prepared in a meal suitable for feeding in mash or with other soft foods. Every pound contains as much feeding material as 10 pounds of fresh meat. Is bound to give good results. Price, per 100-lb., $5.00.

Charcoal

Pure charcoal is an excellent aid in arresting bowel complaints, and is both simple and harmless. A corrector of bowel troubles where the hens have not had a variety.
Granulated. Suitable size for grown fowls; can be kept in open dish ready to be eaten as wanted. In 50-lb. bags, $2.05 per bag.

Crushed Oyster Shell

This is the most important article for the poultry yard, and should be supplied to the fowls liberally.
Our shell is of superior quality, as all parts of the egg shell are contained in them; whereas a good portion of the shell offered is nothing more than the refuse of the fertilizer works and not fit to offer a decent hen.
Made in two sizes, fine for chicks and medium for old hens. Price for either size, $1.75 per 100.

Eg-s-ur Grit

Lime forms the egg shell and builds up chicks. Eg-s-ur contains 99.93 per cent of lime. It is porous and therefore the lime is absorbed by the fowls' system.
Serves every purpose of Oyster Shell, costs less and is an ideal grit besides. $1.60 per 100-lb. bag.
Porcelain Nest Eggs

The "Opal" brand are the best made. They are clean cut and uniform. Worth double the common ones. With these there is no danger of getting stale eggs mixed with the fresh ones, nor the hens acquiring the habit of egg eating. 6 for 25c; 12 for 40c.

Lime Nest Eggs

These nest eggs are the best imitation of hen eggs and are unbreakable. Each, 5c; per dozen, 30c.

N. W. Automatic Fountain and Feeder

Feeds water, grain, grit, etc., automatically. It is easy to fill and operate. Made to fit any half-gallon, quart or pint size jar. We do not furnish jars. Price: Postpaid: 25c each; 2 for 45c. At purchaser's expense: 20c each; 2 for 35c.

The Wall Grit and Shell Box

Is used for Charcoal, Grit and Shells. It can also be used for feed for chickens. The round bottom prevents clogging, and is very strong and durable. It is made of Galvanized Iron. Height, 13¼ inches; width of top, 4½ inches; width of bottom, 3½ inches. Price: Postpaid: $1.10 each. At purchaser's expense, $1.00 each.

Egg Preserver

WATER GLASS EGG PRESERVER

It is a simple matter to preserve eggs with Water Glass Egg Preserver. The pure heavy Water Glass is simply diluted one quart to ten of boiled water. The eggs placed in an earthen jar or barrel and covered with the solution. If you are preserving your eggs as fast as they are laid, make a solution first and put the eggs in it as they are gathered. When strictly fresh eggs have been put into Water Glass Egg Preserver they have invariably, at the end of six months, come out in better shape than the average market eggs supposed to be fresh.

One gallon of Water Glass Egg Preserver will preserve nearly 100 dozen eggs. Price, gallon, $1.00; ½-gallon, 60c; quart, 40c; pint, 30c. Cannot be mailed.

Wire Nests

These nests are strongly made from heavy japanned steel wire, 1½-inch mesh. Will fasten to wall with screws or hooks. No place for lice or vermin of any kind to lodge; are easy to keep clean and are far superior to wooden boxes. Price, each, 20c; 3 for 50c.

Good Books for Poultry fanciers

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING...$1.00
THE LEGHORNS...1.00
THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS...1.00
THE WYANDOTTES...1.00
EGGS, AND EGG FARMS...50
TURKEYS...75
SUCCESSFUL POULTRY KEEPING...1.00
DUCKS AND GEESE...75
POULTRY HOUSES AND FIXTURES...1.00
RHODE ISLAND REDS...1.00

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE OF BACK COVER 121
Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving

Pratt's Poultry Regulator

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds into condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons. Given to breeding stock it insures fertile eggs, strong in vitality, that will hatch chicks that will grow. Use it if you want big hatches of healthy chicks that will develop into husky pullets and cockerels.

Get rid of lice on your poultry, in nests, dustbaths, incubators and elsewhere in a day's time by using

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer

Effective, non-poisonous, non-irritating. It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice, and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing.

Prevents roup and colds—don't let them get even a start. At the slightest sign of a tell-tale "wheeze" put

Pratt's Roup Remedy

(Tablets or Powder)

In the drinking water and repeat for several days, till danger's over. It's a healthful practice at any time.

When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding

Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Costs a cent a chick for three weeks. Prevents leg weakness, white diarrhea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases.

HAS SAVED MILLIONS

The time to save baby chicks from white diarrhea, the most deadly of all chick diseases, is before they get it. Begin with the first drink of water, as soon as they are hatched, and use

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Tablets

Remember the germs are in the chicks when hatched, being transmitted from the egg. Keep the germs from becoming active by using this remedy.

Clean and disinfect your poultry houses, incubators and brooders for comfort, health and safety. The sure way is to use

Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant

Spray it on walls and ceilings, into cracks and crevices; and paint it on roosts and nest boxes—It kills all disease germs. Cannot be sent by mail.

Price List on Pratt's Remedies

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<th>By Express At Purchaser's Expense</th>
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122 FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS SEE PAGES 65-66
Seeders and Planters

The Cyclone Seed Sower

Is considered by all who have used it to be the best and most practical low-priced Seeder on the market. It has a slanting feed board, keeping hopper properly filled. Its Automatic Feed Adjustment starts or stops flow instantly. Its Oscillating Feed Agitator makes it positive Force Feed. Can't clog. Has Patent Distributing Wheel; no soldered joints; full regulation size; scatters seeds evenly always. Has Simple Gear. All adjustable. Has large hopper, equalled capacity, yet easy to handle. A practical machine for all broadcast seeding. Carried comfortably by a strap over the shoulder, not under the neck, and shaped to fit the body. It built right and works right. Postpaid: $3.25. By express at purchaser’s expense: $5.00.

Black Hawk Grist Mill

Is warranted to wear well and to grind well corn, wheat, rye, rice or other small grain, beans, spices, etc. It is easily taken apart for cleaning or for repairing. Quickly adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Grinding plates are made of hardest and strongest metals. All bearings are chilled. The long crank is of malleable iron. Postpaid: $5.00; by express at purchaser’s expense, $4.00.

Segment One-Hand Corn and Bean Planter

Segment seed pockets can be adjusted from the outside to plant any size beans or corn. Parcel Post prepaid: Each, $2.75. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, $2.50.

Apache Grist Mills

The Apache grinds all dry grains, such as corn, wheat, rye, coffee, rice and spices. Makes meal, flour, hominy, chop, breakfast foods, etc. It will grind a quart of table meal in 4 minutes. The grinding plates can be taken out easily, for cleaning, and will last for years. It is equipped with a large flywheel and is ball-bearing, making it easy to run and a rapid grinder. The adjusting screw is easily turned by hand and is held in any position by a spring. Postpaid, $8.50; by express at purchaser’s expense, $8.00.

Tennessee Grist Mill

This is a light weight mill suitable for those who have but a small amount of grinding to do and want a cheap mill to do it. Postpaid, $3.75; by express at purchaser’s expense, $3.25.

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 67-70
Seeders IRON AGE Wheel Hoes

Seeders IRON AGE Wheel Hoes enable you to garden farm-like, but without a horse. They need introduction to farmers and market gardeners who market for profit, and they are equally well-known to small gardeners who garden merely for the pleasure of it—folks who want their OWN fresh vegetables every day.

These tools are pushed ahead, a step and a thrust, as you walk upright. That tiresome back-bend work that takes the pleasure out of gardening is done away with entirely. Women, girls and boys use these tools the same as men and get the same benefits and pleasure from their use. Large, beautiful flower gardeners are easily raised the “Iron Age” way.

If the tools you want are not shown here, write us or ask for the complete IRON AGE Garden Tool Booklet. It’s Free for the asking.

No. 317 Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe

For those gardeners who have need only for a Seed Drill that sows in continuous rows, and not in hills, they will find the No. 317 fully meets their needs.

This machine works exactly the same as the seeder on our No. 306, with the exception that it cannot plant in hills. It has the brush agitator of selected bristles which separates the seed and acts as a gentle yet positive force feed. This agitator insures perfect planting with no damaged seed. Difficult seed such as beets are easily separated and continuously fed into the discharge opening. The brush wears a long time and is cheaply and easily replaced. The Adjustable Index permits the operator to use his own judgment as to quantity of seed planted, if so desired. Seed shut-off is located on handle, close to finger-tips.

The frame is made entirely of steel. Has long, hardwood handles full plow shaped grips. Handles are adjustable to height of user. Has large, easy running 16-inch wheel, with a broad 1½-inch tire, which makes it ride easily over soft ground and small furrows. Furnished complete with tools as shown in illustration. Price, $19.10.

No. 318 Drill Seeder

This is the lowest-priced Seed Drill we make. It is made of the same materials and with the same careful workmanship as our most costly model. It has been designed as simply as possible, and all extras have been left off to make the price as low as possible.

Gardeners who have need only for a Seed Drill that sows in continuous rows and not in hills, will find the No. 318 fully meets their needs at a very low cost. Those who have large acreages to plant will especially appreciate the broad 1½-inch wheel, 16 inches high, which runs easily over soft ground and small furrows. Price, $17.10.

No. 19C Wheel Cultivator and Plow

This tool is very popular and a practical necessity to thousands of gardeners and truck farmers. With this tool a man can do in two minutes the work that would take half an hour with old-fashioned tools. The strong, heavy plow, fitted with a landslide or guide, does the necessary plowing in mar sols. The landslide holds the plow in the ground and makes it easy to control. This plow opens its furrow for seed, and covers it on the return trip. There are two sizes of cultivator teeth for shallow furrowing and for working in narrow rows. Three teeth mounted on a bracket provide for work in wide rows. The scuffle hoe keeps weeds down and loosens the soil to hold the moisture. Price, $7.40

Garden Tools: HAZELTINE WEEDERS—Price: Postpaid, 35c.
DIBBER—Price: Postpaid, 50c.
ASPARAGUS KNIFE—Price: Postpaid, 60c.

FOR FREE GLADIOLI BULBS SEE PAGE 96
No. 306 Hill and Drill Seeder, Single and Double Wheel Hoe

The "Complete Gardener"—many thoroughly practical tools in one. This tool not only plants in drills, but can be set to drop any amount of seed in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. As a seeder it opens the furrow, deposits the seed in either hills or drills, covers the seed, packs the soil, and marks next row at one operation. Adjustable index permits the operator to use his own judgment as to quantity of seeds planted. Seed shut-off on handle close to finger-tips. The agitator is a brush of selected bristles which separates the seed and acts as a gentle yet positive force feed. This agitator, insuring a perfect planting with no damaged seed, is one of the outstanding features of great importance. Difficult seed, such as tomatoes and beets, are easily separated and continuously fed into the discharge, even to the last thimbleful.

Frames of all IRON AGE tools shown here are made of steel. The long, hardwood handles have regular bent plow handles which fit the hands naturally. Frames are adjustable to height of operator. Large, easy-running steel wheels.

The entire seeder attachment comes off in one piece by simply removing two bolts, changing the tool into a No. 301 Wheel Hoe or cultivator.

Price, $24.00

No. 301 Single and Double Wheel Hoe

The above tool when changed into the wheel hoe and cultivator form shown here is known as No. 301, and when wanted in this form should be ordered by this number.

As a wheel hoe and cultivator this tool can be used as either a double wheel tool for working between the rows or a single wheel tool for working between the rows. It will straddle a row of plants 20 inches high. In the double wheel form it is possible to work very close to the plants without injury to the roots, and will keep the soil in a thoroughly pulverized condition, which acts as a mulch for retaining the moisture.

The change from a double to a single wheel form is easily and quickly made. Tools furnished are adjustable on the frame to suit the width of rows and kind of work to be done. Opens and closes furrows, ridges crops, cultivates, hoes to or from plants and very close to them without danger, pulverizes and levels the soil, etc. All of this is done while the operator is walking forward in an upright position. Handles adjustable for height. The seed hopper used on the No. 306 can be obtained at any time for this tool, converting it into the complete combination tool No. 306 described above.

PRICES:

No. 301, complete as shown.........................$14.25
No. 303, same with side hoes only, and with
  vine lifters ........................................ 10.00
No. 313, same as No. 301, but without plows,
  and with side hoes and teeth only...... 12.25

No. 301 Single and Double Wheel Hoe

No. 600EP Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Equipped with lever expander and plain wheel. A tool possessing strength, rigidity and compactness. The long, high, steel frame makes the tool run steadily and clear of trash. The hoe standards are solid steel, securely attached to the frame bars by malleable ratchet castings. These give several easy adjustments to the side hoes—sidewise, and at all different angles.

The tool is equipped with five points, two steels and one sweep. The expander lever enables a change to be made to any width within range (14" to 30"), while the tool is in motion. The bars, lever and braces are steel, with malleable fittings—works smoothly. Tool can also be purchased with either lever wheel or clamp expander. Attractively finished, with hardwood handles. Price, $14.80.
No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, $10.75.

These Single Wheel Hoes are the highest type of the class. They have a great variety of attachments which adapt them to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden cultivation they will not do.

The handles are adjustable in height. The frame is steel, convenient and strong with quick change device by which to exchange the tools without removing the nuts.

All attachments are of a special pattern, carefully tested by practical men; no others ever offered compare with them. All the steel parts are high carbon steel, oil tempered and specially hardened, finely formed, finished and polished and work to a charm. Everyone who cultivates needs one.

No. 60 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Onion Hoe

Price, $9.00.

This new tool is a departure from all previous Wheel Hoes. It is simple, adjustable for all conditions and complete for culture of onions or general hoeing. The handles are changeable in height to suit; the tool is compact and strong, the new arch carrying the hoe is adjustable, eliminating the necessity of tool frames generally found on other types. The complete tool is designed to balance perfectly, the first grip on the handles produces a sensation that at last the tool of perfect "feel" has been produced, one that you would pick out of a dozen different varieties in an instant.

Experience of years has proven our six-inch hoes to be the most consistent and efficient soil mulchers and weed killers of all attachments now in use. We therefore have a new and improved design hoes, oil tempered, each stamped from a single piece of steel, eliminating any chance of breakage or clogging.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, $15.50.

A double and single wheel hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then can be worked between rows with one or two wheels.

The hoes are wonderful weed killers and leaves the ground almost level. The cultivator teeth are of improved design and admirable for deep work. The plows are invaluable for opening furrows for manure, etc.; for covering and for plowing to or from the crop. The leaf lifters enable close work when plants are large or leaves are flat on the ground. The greatest hand cultivating tool made. All steels are now hardened by a new process, giving longer wearing and easier running tools.

No. 38 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, $15.00.

No. 38 is especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. It has three adjustable discs on each side. They can be set to throw to or from the row and will leave the ground smooth and pulverized. The prong cultivator teeth are invaluable.

Fire Fly Garden Plow

Price, $5.00.

This tool is exceedingly useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep, and deeper by going twice. Furrows for manure or seed can be opened and covered. In cultivating, plow away, weed and plow back again. This tool will enable a busy man to do in his spare minutes nearly all the work of a family garden. Chicken Raisers find it of great advantage in plowing up their scratching yards.

126 FOR FLOWERING PLANTS SEE PAGE 87
THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, Complete, $23.50
No. 4D (as a seeder only) $18.75

This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools, the best made for hoeing, plowing, cultivating, opening furrows, billing, etc. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as very profitable. Can be used successfully by men, women or growing boys. Pays for itself in a season and will last for years.

No. 1 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe Cultivator and Plow

Price, $18.75.
Weight, 47 lbs.

Planet Jr. No. 1 has given complete satisfaction for over thirty-five years; used the world over and still popular.

The sowing cylinder is a drum of spring brass set between the driving wheels, with a sliding brass band secured in position by a cam. In drum and band are corresponding diamond-shaped discharge openings, and the sliding band quickly adjusts them for any kind of seed. Inside the drum, shields protect the openings and insure regular sowing; either with a full hopper or a thimbleful of seed. Wheeling around on the roller stops the flow of seed. From a seeder the No. 1 is changed to a wheel hoe by unscrewing two bolts and removing the plow, coverer and roller, when hoe, plow or cultivator teeth may be quickly substituted.

Nos. 3 and 5 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeders

Price No. 3, $22.00.
Weight, 45 lbs.
No. 5, $25.00.
Weight, 51 lbs.

No. 3 and No. 5 Planet Jr are favorites among onion growers, market gardeners and seedsmen. Sows in large or small quantities in drills or in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 inches apart. Force feed. The flow of seed is instantly started or stopped by the cut-off rod. No seed wasted at end of rows. The opening plow is V-shaped, adjustable for depth, leaving the seed in a very narrow line, making close cultivation easy. The index is in plain view at top of handles and graduated for hills or drills. Both seeders are the same in construction with the exception that No. 3 seeder box holds 3 quarts, No. 5 seeder box holds 5 quarts.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder, Single and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Planter

Price, $26.50
Weight 61 lbs.

This combination is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately, and for the family garden where a double wheel hoe is preferred.

As a seeder it is practically the same as the Planet Jr. No. 4, and as a wheel hoe has the same steel frames and cultivating attachments as the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

Two acres a day can easily be worked, and when it is done, it will be a better job than several men could have done in the same time with hand hoes.

No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe

Price, $15.50.

No. 31 Planet Jr. is a new combined tool of great value to thousands of gardeners who have never felt able to own either a seed drill or a wheel hoe. It will sow even a small packet of garden seed the proper thickness desired with precision from 1/4 to 2 inches deep and in a narrow row. The index is simple, easily set for every kind of seed. The flow of seed is stopped simply by raising the handles and pressing the coverer down with the foot. The bottom of the hopper is open to full view. Seeds difficult to sow, like salsify, parsley, beets and lettuce, and radishes, beans, peas, turnips, cucumbers, carrots, pickles, spinach, celery, cantaloupe, etc., are handled admirably. It holds one quart.

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FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS SEE PAGES 65-66
ORDER SHEET FOR
"BURTON'S QUALITY SEEDS"

THE BURTON SEED COMPANY
15th and Market Sts., Denver, Colorado

Gentlemen:
Please send us the following Seeds by................. State on this line if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight.

NAME (Mr., Miss, or Mrs.)

POSTOFFICE
ST. NO. or R. F. D
STATE

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT OFFICE

NOTICE—Be sure and keep a copy of this order for your reference and for use in checking the shipment of seeds you will receive from us. No matter how often you write us, always be careful to give full name and P. O. address, writing name VERY PLAINLY.

Notice THE BURTON SEED CO. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, growth, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees they send out, and will be in no way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they are at once to be returned in the original unbroken package, when the purchase price paid for same will be refunded.

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**NOTICE**—Should you receive more than one copy of this Catalog, please hand it to a neighbor or friend whom you know sends away for seed. If you have any neighbors or friends whom you think would be interested in our Catalog if you will send us their names and addresses, in the specially prepared spaces below, we will send them a copy of this Catalog and place their names on our mailing list for future issues of same.

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Burton’s Special Collections

**BURTON’S GET-ACQUAINTED COLLECTION No. 1**

**For Seventy-five Cents** we will send Postpaid twenty-five regular five-cent packages of “BURTON’S QUALITY” Seed Selections as listed below. We are losing money on this collection, but are using it as a medium of advertising, that prospective customers may, at little expense, acquaint themselves with our seeds.

| BEANS, Giant Stringless | CUCUMBER, Fordhook | PEA, Admiral |
| BEANS, Sure Crop Wax | CUCUMBER, Snow’s Pickling | PUMPKIN, Sugar Pie |
| BEET, Early Blood | LETTUCE, Grand Rapids | RADISH, Long Short Top |
| CABBAGE, Short Stem Holland | MELON, MUSK, Rocky Ford | RADISH, White Icicle |
| CABBAGE, Enkhuizen | MELON, WATER, Kleckley | RABID, Scarlet T. W. Tip |
| CARROTS, Danvers | ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers | SQUASH, White Scallop Bush |
| CORN, Peep O’Day | ONION, Red Globe | TOMATO, June Pink |
| CORN, Country Gentleman | PARSNIP, Hollow Crown | TURNIP, White Egg |

**BURTON’S KITCHEN GARDEN COLLECTION No. 2**

**One Dollar** will secure Postpaid the $1.00 worth of “BURTON’S QUALITY” Seeds and Bulbs listed below. This collection is put up especially for the housewife, who delights in having a back-yard garden of her own.

| 1/2 lb. Beans, Round Pod Kidney Wax | 1 pkt. Parsnip, Hollow Crown |
| 1/2 lb. Beans, Green Pod | 1 oz. Radish, Crimson Giant |
| 1 oz. Beets, Early Blood Turnip | 1 oz. Radish, Icicle |
| 1 oz. Carrot, Oxheart | 1 oz. Turnip, White Egg |
| 1 oz. Cucumber, White Spine | 1 oz. Turnip, White Egg |
| 1 oz. Lettuce, Grand Rapids | 1/2 oz. Gladioli Bulbs, Assorted |
| 1 pkt. Onion, Yellow Danvers | SPECIAL COLLECTION PRICE POSTPAID, $1.00; RETAIL VALUE: $1.50 |

**BURTON’S FARM GARDEN COLLECTION No. 3**

**For Five Dollars** we will send Postpaid the $7.50 worth of “BURTON’S QUALITY” Seeds and Bulbs listed below. This collection is just what every farmer needs and for $5.00 and a little work and attention he can grow all the vegetables an average family can use.

| 1 lb. Beans, Golden Wax | 1/2 lb. Parsnip, Hollow Crown |
| 1 lb. Beans, Giant Green Pod | 1 pkt. Parsley |
| 1 pkt. Cabbage, Enkhuizen | 1 lb. Peas, American Wonder |
| 1 pkt. Cabbage, Holander S. S. | 1 lb. Peas, Tall Telephone |
| 1 lb. Carrot, Oxtheart | 1 pkt. Pepper, Cajenne |
| 1 oz. Cucumber, Early Frame | 1 pkt. Pepper, Ruby Giant |
| 1 oz. Cucumber, Snow’s Pickling | 2 ozs. Radish, Crimson Giant |
| 2 ozs. Lettuce, Grand Rapids | 2 ozs. Radish, Long Scarlet Short Top |
| 1 oz. Muskelcion, Rocky Ford | 2 ozs. Radish, Late Icicle |
| 1 oz. Watermelon, Kleckley’s Sweet | 1 oz. Squash, Hubbard |
| 1 oz. Melon, Honey Dew | 1/2 lb. Squash, Longstanding |
| 1/2 lb. Onion, Yellow Danvers | 1/2 lb. Turnip, White Egg |
| SPECIAL COLLECTION PRICE PREPAID, $5.00; RETAIL VALUE: $7.75 |

**BURTON’S FLOWER SEED COLLECTION No. 4**

**For Fifty Cents** we will send Postpaid 20 of our regular 5-cent packets of Flower Seeds listed below. These are all selected for their adaptability to our Western climate and altitude. Every lover of flowers should have this collection of the OLD GARDEN FAVORITES.

| Sweet Alyssum, Single, Mixed | Cosmos, Mixed |
| Aster, Finest Mixed | Cypress Vine |
| Bachelor’s Buttons | Marigold, Tall |
| Canterbury Bells, Single Mixed | Mignonette, Mixed Colors |
| Chrysanthemums, Mixed | Morning Glory, Climbing |
| Catchfly | Morning Bride, Double, Mixed |
| | Nasturtiums, Dwarf, Mixed |
| Petunias, Hybrid, Mixed |
| Pinks, Mixed Colors |
| Sweet Peas, Mixed Colors |
| Zinnias |

**FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** we will send Postpaid any six of our regular five-cent packets or any three of our regular ten-cent packets of “Burton’s Quality” Garden and Flower Seeds. Purchaser’s selection.
# Harvesting Mountain Danver Onions

![Image of onion field]

## Calendars for 1921

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>December</th>
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