Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
WONDERFUL OR MOUNTAIN ICEBERG LETTUCE

THE BURTON SEED CO.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS

15TH & MARKET STS.  DENVER, COLO.

SEED GROWERS
IMPORTERS & DEALERS
SUGGESTIONS FOR ORDERING

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

At 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 before ordering from us, we take pleasure in referring them to The Denver 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. During the season we receive a number of orders without signatures, and these are not acted upon. These are cut through the envelope and are frequently lost in transit, and it is impossible to ascertain when, 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.

TERMS

Our terms are cash with order. Remittances should be made by Draft, Post-office Money Order or Express. During the season we receive a number of orders written or cut through the envelope and are frequently lost in transit, and it is impossible to ascertain when, 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.

SEEDS BY PARCEL POST

The prices quoted in this catalogue include the payment by us of postage on all seeds by the postal system. The prices of 1/2 pound and pound, except on grass and field seed, per one ounce. Oats, grain, alfalfa, etc., or as otherwise noted. Some of our customers desire quantities of seeds by Parcel Post on account of the convenience of having their 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 catalogue (which goes to all 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. For your guidance in ordering seeds and articles by Parcel Post not quoted pre-paid 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 postage, always include postage for one pound more than the weight of the seeds you order. Should you order, say 10 pounds of seeds, you should remit postage for 11 pounds, 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 is figured as a 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. To avoid delay, be sure you remit enough to cover all charges.

SEEDS BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS

We make no charge for packing and carting goods to any railroad or express depot in Denver.

SATISFATORY SEEDS OR MONEY REFUNDED

Seeds are found unsatisfactory, it is mutually agreed and understood they may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt, and money refunded, but we do not and cannot in any way warrant the stand or 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. In this test, before and during the process of testing, so many contingencies may arise and prevent the best seeds from always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil, wet weather, dry weather, cold weather, storms, insects beyond our control, too moist soil, etc. Therefore, if the above condition does not prove true, or if the seeds do not produce your satisfaction, please return them for inspection. If we are not satisfied, we will refund your money. In no case will we be liable for the disappointment caused by the failure of seeds not in keeping with the description. 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.

MR. BUYER: This little book is our "SILENT SALESMAJ" who visits you annually about this season of the year; you will find him obliging and accommodating. If you are too busy to see him today, or are not yet ready to buy, simply put him in some convenient place about the house, or, better still, hang him up where he will be the little star fastened for that purpose, where you can easily find him, but he sure to consult him before placing your order for seeds. A little time devoted to him will soon convince you that he is well experienced, understands his business, and is bubbling over with beautiful illustrations, easy to understand descriptions, helpful cultural directions and other valuable information for the gardener or farmer. Consult him freely. You will find him interesting, conservative and instructive; well liked by the boys, and good company for the wife and daughter.

The "SILENT SALESMAJ" is fast superseding the talkative one, and the house that deals with its customers direct can furnish better seeds for less money than those that use this expensive traveling salesman. "FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF."
The Burton Seed Company
15th and Market Sts., Denver, Colorado

Date: 1922

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>POSTOFFICE</th>
<th>ST. NO. or R. F. D.</th>
<th>STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr., Miss or Mrs.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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, productivity, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>NAME OF ARTICLE ORDERED</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Cash: $...
P. O. Order: $...
Express Order: $...
Draft: $...
Stamps: $...
Check: $...
Total: $...

Do Not Use This Space

Revised by...
Shipped via...
Sent...
Date...
Filled by...
Checked by...
Packed by...
Number packages...
Postage...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>NAME OF ARTICLE ORDERED</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount Brought Forward,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parcel Post Rules and Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
<th>Denver 1st Zone</th>
<th>2d Zone miles 60 to 150</th>
<th>3d Zone miles 150 to 200</th>
<th>4th Zone $0 to 600</th>
<th>5th Zone 600 to 1000</th>
<th>6th Zone 1000 to 1400</th>
<th>7th Zone 1400 to 1800</th>
<th>All over 1800 miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 oz.</td>
<td>$.05</td>
<td>$.05</td>
<td>$.06</td>
<td>$.07</td>
<td>$.08</td>
<td>$.09</td>
<td>$.10</td>
<td>$.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>$.06</td>
<td>$.06</td>
<td>$.06</td>
<td>$.11</td>
<td>$.14</td>
<td>$.16</td>
<td>$.17</td>
<td>$.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>$.07</td>
<td>$.07</td>
<td>$.07</td>
<td>$.12</td>
<td>$.16</td>
<td>$.18</td>
<td>$.21</td>
<td>$.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>$.08</td>
<td>$.08</td>
<td>$.08</td>
<td>$.18</td>
<td>$.20</td>
<td>$.22</td>
<td>$.23</td>
<td>$.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
<td>$.09</td>
<td>$.09</td>
<td>$.09</td>
<td>$.23</td>
<td>$.24</td>
<td>$.26</td>
<td>$.25</td>
<td>$.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>$.11</td>
<td>$.11</td>
<td>$.11</td>
<td>$.29</td>
<td>$.31</td>
<td>$.32</td>
<td>$.31</td>
<td>$.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 lbs.</td>
<td>$.13</td>
<td>$.13</td>
<td>$.13</td>
<td>$.35</td>
<td>$.37</td>
<td>$.36</td>
<td>$.40</td>
<td>$.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
<td>$.14</td>
<td>$.14</td>
<td>$.14</td>
<td>$.41</td>
<td>$.44</td>
<td>$.41</td>
<td>$.50</td>
<td>$.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 lbs.</td>
<td>$.16</td>
<td>$.16</td>
<td>$.16</td>
<td>$.48</td>
<td>$.51</td>
<td>$.48</td>
<td>$.52</td>
<td>$.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 lbs</td>
<td>$.18</td>
<td>$.18</td>
<td>$.18</td>
<td>$.53</td>
<td>$.53</td>
<td>$.50</td>
<td>$.54</td>
<td>$.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 lbs.</td>
<td>$.21</td>
<td>$.21</td>
<td>$.21</td>
<td>$.60</td>
<td>$.60</td>
<td>$.55</td>
<td>$.56</td>
<td>$.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 lbs.</td>
<td>$.25</td>
<td>$.25</td>
<td>$.26</td>
<td>$.66</td>
<td>$.65</td>
<td>$.60</td>
<td>$.60</td>
<td>$1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 lbs.</td>
<td>$.30</td>
<td>$.30</td>
<td>$.30</td>
<td>$.72</td>
<td>$.70</td>
<td>$.65</td>
<td>$.64</td>
<td>$1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 lbs.</td>
<td>$.35</td>
<td>$.35</td>
<td>$.35</td>
<td>$.78</td>
<td>$.76</td>
<td>$.70</td>
<td>$.69</td>
<td>$1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 lbs.</td>
<td>$.40</td>
<td>$.40</td>
<td>$.40</td>
<td>$.84</td>
<td>$.82</td>
<td>$.75</td>
<td>$.74</td>
<td>$1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 lbs.</td>
<td>$.45</td>
<td>$.45</td>
<td>$.45</td>
<td>$.90</td>
<td>$.88</td>
<td>$.80</td>
<td>$.79</td>
<td>$1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 lbs.</td>
<td>$.50</td>
<td>$.50</td>
<td>$.50</td>
<td>$.96</td>
<td>$.94</td>
<td>$.86</td>
<td>$.86</td>
<td>$1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 lbs.</td>
<td>$.55</td>
<td>$.55</td>
<td>$.55</td>
<td>$.102</td>
<td>$.92</td>
<td>$.90</td>
<td>$.90</td>
<td>$1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 lbs.</td>
<td>$.60</td>
<td>$.60</td>
<td>$.60</td>
<td>$.108</td>
<td>$.96</td>
<td>$.96</td>
<td>$.96</td>
<td>$1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
<td>$.65</td>
<td>$.65</td>
<td>$.65</td>
<td>$.113</td>
<td>$.102</td>
<td>$.100</td>
<td>$.100</td>
<td>$1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 lbs.</td>
<td>$.70</td>
<td>$.70</td>
<td>$.70</td>
<td>$.119</td>
<td>$.106</td>
<td>$.104</td>
<td>$.104</td>
<td>$1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
<td>$.75</td>
<td>$.75</td>
<td>$.75</td>
<td>$.124</td>
<td>$.110</td>
<td>$.108</td>
<td>$.108</td>
<td>$1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 lbs.</td>
<td>$.80</td>
<td>$.80</td>
<td>$.80</td>
<td>$.130</td>
<td>$.114</td>
<td>$.112</td>
<td>$.112</td>
<td>$1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 lbs.</td>
<td>$.85</td>
<td>$.85</td>
<td>$.85</td>
<td>$.136</td>
<td>$.118</td>
<td>$.116</td>
<td>$.116</td>
<td>$1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 lbs.</td>
<td>$.90</td>
<td>$.90</td>
<td>$.90</td>
<td>$.141</td>
<td>$.122</td>
<td>$.120</td>
<td>$.120</td>
<td>$1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 lbs.</td>
<td>$.95</td>
<td>$.95</td>
<td>$.95</td>
<td>$.147</td>
<td>$.126</td>
<td>$.124</td>
<td>$.124</td>
<td>$1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 lbs.</td>
<td>$.100</td>
<td>$.100</td>
<td>$.100</td>
<td>$.152</td>
<td>$.130</td>
<td>$.128</td>
<td>$.128</td>
<td>$1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 lbs.</td>
<td>$.105</td>
<td>$.105</td>
<td>$.105</td>
<td>$.158</td>
<td>$.134</td>
<td>$.132</td>
<td>$.132</td>
<td>$1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 lbs.</td>
<td>$.110</td>
<td>$.110</td>
<td>$.110</td>
<td>$.163</td>
<td>$.138</td>
<td>$.136</td>
<td>$.136</td>
<td>$1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 lbs</td>
<td>$.115</td>
<td>$.115</td>
<td>$.115</td>
<td>$.169</td>
<td>$.142</td>
<td>$.140</td>
<td>$.140</td>
<td>$1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105 lbs</td>
<td>$.120</td>
<td>$.120</td>
<td>$.120</td>
<td>$.174</td>
<td>$.146</td>
<td>$.144</td>
<td>$.144</td>
<td>$1.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110 lbs</td>
<td>$.125</td>
<td>$.125</td>
<td>$.125</td>
<td>$.180</td>
<td>$.150</td>
<td>$.148</td>
<td>$.148</td>
<td>$2.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less can be sent for each 6 oz. for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

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 must be insured against loss, rifting, 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, or 10 cents for value not exceeding $50.00, or 25 cents for value not exceeding $100.00, for each package, in addition to the postage. For a fee of 1 cent a receipt will be issued, but the receipt does not insure the package.

### Safety First

Safety First

Is demanded by the grower from his Seedsman. And this has made it necessary that every reliable, safeguarding Seedsman should thoroughly test his seeds before sending them out. The simple moisture test for germination is no longer sufficient. It is now necessary for the grower to maintain and operate trial grounds and test his seeds in the open ground naturally, where he can test them, under the supervision, Vitality, Purity and Productiveness, all of which are necessary to the success and protection of the grower. We own, maintain, and operate, under 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 Vegetabl Farm, and see for themselves what we are doing for our customers, as well as for ourselves.

**For flowering plants see Pages 94 and 95**
Asparagus is one of the earliest and most delicious of Spring vegetables, and would be grown more extensively were it not for the mistaken idea 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 abundance for the average family. 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 topped; 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.

Barr's Mammoth A favorite with the market white; very large, tender, quick growing, and thick to the top. This is the large, white variety generally used in canning. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/2-lb., 30c; lb., 75c. Roots, per dozen, 25c; per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $8.00.

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 weeks coming through the markets. Rust-resistant; a heavy and sure cropper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/2-lb., 30c; lb., 75c. Roots, per dozen, 25c; per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $8.00.

Giant Argenteuil This sort is one of the largest and most extensively used green varieties. Shoots bright green, sometimes tinged with purple at the base, and of the best quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/2-lb., 30c; lb., 75c. Roots, per dozen, 25c; per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $8.00.

Conover's Colossal A popular French hybrid of the best variety of Asparagus, thriving in a wide variety of soils, producing strong, more vigorous shoots. Extremely rust-resistant and coming into bearing sooner and bears longer than any other variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/2-lb., 30c; lb., 75c. Roots, per dozen, 25c; per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $8.00.

Columbian Mammoth White A su- per 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 and always tender. One of the largest, most attractive and best Asparagus on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/2-lb., 25c; lb., 75c. Roots, per dozen, 25c; per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $8.00.

Bonvallet's Giant An improved Palmetto, producing stronger, more vigorous shoots. Extremely rust-resistant and coming into bearing sooner and bears longer than any other variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/2-lb., 25c; lb., 75c. Roots, per dozen, 25c; per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $8.00.

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. This strain is rust-resistant and the shoots are usually dark green, sometimes tinged with a tight pointed bud, and not branching out until well beyond the market height, with a clean, straight growth of the finest market type. This strain may be later and seems to avoid the late frosts of Spring, which often result disastrously for growers of the early varieties. Its yield is second only to one or two of the newer strains or adapted varieties. The government’s description of the Martha Washington Asparagus, which is admitted by all who have grown it to be the most rust-resistant and best all-purpose Asparagus yet developed. We secured a small amount of this seed last Spring and will be able to supply a number of interested growers in the fall for their own growing. Every grower of Asparagus should try the Martha Washington. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/2-lb., 75c; lb., 300c. Roots, per dozen, 35c; per 100, $2.25; per 1,000, $17.50. By freight at purchaser’s expense: Per dozen, 30c; per 100, $2.00; per 1,000, $15.00.

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE BACK COVER
a few days later than the early, are generally more prolific and produce a better, more even grade and all-purpose varieties. Late varieties are usually less fibrous and tough.

There are a large number of varieties of beans grown, all having more or less merit. Some ship to northern latitude; it is equally necessary that we list, and carry in stock all of the best standard varieties in general use. Those adapted to the North, South, East and West. Those to wet climates; those to dry climates; those with round pods; those with flat pods; those for the home market; those for the ship market. Those for canning; those for shipping purposes, and those for either snap or shell beans. As certain varieties are best adapted to certain localities, conditions and purposes, we cannot, without knowledge of your locality, conditions and use, intelligently recommend the varieties best suited to you, but, as an aid to the amature or inexperienced, we will here state some of the characteristics of each variety we list, which, in connection with our full and complete description which follows, should enable them to easily select the variety or varieties best suited to their requirements and conditions.

**Wax Podded Varieties**

The Round Pod Kidney, or Brittle Wax, as it is often called, is a variety that is tender, earliness, hardiness and productiveness, and for an all-purpose bean is considered the best of the wax pod varieties. This variety is adapted to be grown in every garden. Wardell's Kidney Wax is one of the old standard varieties, and is one of the best for the home market. It matures somewhat later than the Round Pod, in the South, where it is largely grown. The Prolific Early Black Wax (which before the War was known as German Black Wax) is a favorite among gardeners on account of maturing a large proportion of its crop early, which means much to the grower depending upon the early markets. Improved Evergreen Wax Pod, and the Wax Pod, as it is known on the Denver Market, has long, round, meaty pods, round as a pencil, and meaty stringless, is a very productive. A decided favorite with growers for the shipping trade. Refugee Wax is a second early variety; very hardy and productive. Used largely for canning purposes. Davis White Wax is an early hardy, flat podded variety. Popular on account of its freedom from strings and white beans, which make an excellent shell bean for Winter use. Sure Crop Wax is an improved strain of Burpee's Stringless Podded Wax. Seeds are nearly round and flat, extra long, thick, tender, meaty pods. A very heavy, vigorous rust-resisting main crop variety.

**Green Podded Varieties**

The green podded beans are by far more popular, and much more universally grown than the wax varieties. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod is the popular favorite wherever grown and used. As a home garden variety it is in a class by itself, but is too tender for shipping, and rather light colored for canning. It is medium early and quite productive. Giant Stringless Green Pod is a larger type of Burpee's Stringless Podded Wax pods larger and more productive, and a few days later. A decided favorite with the market gardeners. Burpee's Early Podded Green Bean, is the yielding qualities. Fordhook Favourite, or Burpee's White Seeded Green Pod, is one of the latest introductions in the market. Favourite is very similar to Burpee's Stringless. Pods are larger, using 5½ to 6 inches long, one-half inch in width, and are meaty, hearty, and tender. Seeds white, suitable for either green pod or shell beans. A good running mate for Sure Crop Wax. Longfellow, or Shipper's Green Pod, as it is known, is a similar variety. They are an early variety with long, round, straight, fleshy pods, somewhat fibrous, but a splendid shipping variety. Pod is grown very largely in and Denver for shipping in mixed cars to Southern markets after thers are gone, and it is too hot to grow them there. Full Measure is a new main crop variety that is very popular where known. It has a beautiful long, round, deep green pod, entirely stringless, and excellent for canning, as it retains its beautiful green color after cooking. Hopkins Earliest Red Valentine is the earliest of the green podded beans, and may be in writing in five weeks after planting. Early Yellow Six Weeks is an extra early flat podded variety, grown largely on account of its earliness and hardiness. More or less fibrous. The Black Valentine is a very popular main crop variety grown extensively throughout the South for shipping to Northern markets. The pod is small, round, and flat, but very handsome, attractive and a good seller. Dwarf Horticultural, or Italian Bean, is a combination type, but it is easily grown. It may be gathered early may be used as a snap bean, but used more largely as a shell bean, either green or dry. The beans are large and, especially Grown very largely by Italian gardeners for their own use.

**Pole Beans**

The first record we have of beans were of the Pole climbing type. There are several different types of beans that have been developed. The Pole Bean still leads in productiveness, flavor and usefulness, as they produce more and better beans, with less trouble and labor than any other variety. They can be planted in the field with corn and cultivated with vines, and they may be planted along yard and garden fences or on trellises, or any old place where they will have reasonably good soil and care. They will begin bearing early and continue bearing until the frost in fall.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole is one of the early varieties. Pods are 6 to 8 inches long, borne in clusters. An excellent shipper, and good both for snap and shellng. Kentucky Wonder Green Pod is an old favorite, with long, deep, sable-hooded pods. Outgrows all other Pole varieties, and is sure, a dandy. Lazy Wife Pole Bean is the finest colored of the pole beans. It is entirely stringless and contains it fewest fibres, it being nearly ripe. Burger's Green Podded Pole, or White Kentucky Wonder, is a new pole variety. Matures early, bearing handsome, long, green pods. Good for snaps or as a green shelled bean. Beans pure white. Splendid for dry beans for baking. White Creaseback is one of the earliest and most productive of the Pole family in certain localities. It is a hot weather bean, succeeding best in the South, where it is largely grown. White Dutch Caseknife is special favorite for cornfield culture, where it seems to thrive best.

**Lima Beans**

The Extra Early Jersey Lima Bean is the old fashioned Butter Bean. It is an old standby, better adapting itself to all soils and conditions than any of the Lima family. It is very hardy, and seems especially adapted to the West. The Colorado Butter Bean is strictly a Western bean of the Lima family. The bean is round, oblong, similar in shape to Dwarf Horticultural, only three or four times the size, with the peculiar flavor and cooking qualities of the Lima. It is very hardy and productive, the vine often running ten to twelve feet in length. Burpee's Bush Lima is a decided favorite of the Bush Limas. No garden is complete without this old favorite. Henderson's Butter Bean is of older growth, and is smaller, but more delicious, and a great yielder.

**BUSH BEANS**

**Yellow Podded Varieties**

Pencil Pod Wax sub - named "Shipper's Wax Pod." This is the most largely grown bean in the West. Beans are grown almost exclusively by the market gardeners for the shipping trade, as it seems to stand shipping better than any other bean. The pods are yellow, straight pods are from 5 to 7 inches long, wall rounded, meaty and deeply saddle-backed. They are always solid, brittle and nearly string-
Round Pod Kidney Wax Bean

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 and 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., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; 1½-lb., 20¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; 1½-lb., 20¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

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 those 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., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; 1½-lb., 20¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; 1½-lb., 20¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Sure Crop Wax

This new bean is an improved strain of Currie’s Golden 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., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

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., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Improved Golden Wax

A medium early variety, 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., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

FOR FREE GLADIOLEUS BULBS SEE PAGES 99 AND 100
Wardwell's Kidney Wax  
Immensely productive; one of the handsomest wax podded beans. Pods long, broad, nearly straight, brittle, stringless, and of very delicate yellow; very attractive. A favorite, not only for shipping, but for the home garden.  
Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Davis' White Wax  
A very hardy and productive variety of wax podded beans. It is very early, and noted for its even maturity; uniformly large, straight, clear yellow, symmetrical and attractive pods. The beans are white and make excellent shell beans for winter use. Variegate for home use and market gardeners.  
Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 35¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

BUSH BEANS

Green Podded Varieties

Extra Early Refugee  
An extra early, green podded sort: round, fleshy pods, slightly curved, moderate size, and fine quality. A most excellent bean for the early markets and stands shipping well.  
Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 35¢; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Burpee's Stringless  
Green Podded. One of the finest extra early beans in cultivation. It combines unusual hardiness, extreme earliness and wonderful productivity. Pods of handsome appearance and finest quality. By repeated plantings pods may be had in succession from spring until killed by heavy frost in the fall. The pods are rich green, round, straight, meaty, broad, tender, brittle, and of finest flavor. Always entirely stringless, even when fully matured.  
Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 35¢; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Longfellow, Sub-named "Shipper's Green Pod"  
An early variety productive, long, fleshy, green pods, which are tender, brittle and stringless, and of very fine flavor. A favorite with the shippers, commanding a premium over other varieties. Should be grown more generally by the home gardener.  
Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Dwarf Horticultural (Italian Beans)  
A vigorous grower, with large green pods, supplied with carmine. Excellent either as snaps in the green state, shelled green or dry. They become fit for use as green shelled beans very early, and in this condition the beans are very large and easily shelled. Our stock is entirely stringless, and a great favorite with gardeners. It brings the top price in the market.  
Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 35¢; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Giant Stringless  
Green Podded. An exceptionally fine bean for either home use or market. It ranks among the earliest, very fine in quality and productivity it has no superior. The strings are about the length of 5½ to 6½ inches and round. Very meaty, perfectly stringless, and as borne, continuously for weeks. It is a few days later than Burpee's Stringless Green Pod, and makes an excellent substitute or succession for it when sown at the same time.  
Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 35¢; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Full Measure  
A new main crop variety of great merit and productivity. It is medium early. Pods long, round, and meaty; 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 shipper, and when canned retains its deep green color, which is desirable to the canners. We cannot recommend Full Measure too highly for home use, market gardeners, shipping or canning.  
Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 35¢; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 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. Is a wonderful producer, and a perfect shipper. It will remain in perfect condition nearly two weeks after picking.  
Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 35¢; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Black Valentine  
The Black Valentine is a comparatively new bean 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 old Red Valentine. Very productive. On account of its hardiness, productivity and shipping qualities, it has become very popular throughout the South, where they are planted early for shipping to Northern Markets. It is a 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., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 35¢; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 10¢; ½-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50.

FOR ROSES SEE PAGES 92 AND 93
Early Yellow Six Weeks  Green Pod. Early; very hardy; pods are long, straight and handsome. A fine shipper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-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 and produces an abundance of fine, crisp, stringless beans until late in the season. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-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 extremely stringless. The pole retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and at all stages are exceedingly luscious. Each pod contains from 6 to 8 round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

White Creaseback  One of the earliest, and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy, green pod in large clusters. The seeds are pure white, and make an excellent shell bean for winter use. Especially adapted to the South. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER

Wax Pole  A very early Wax Pole bean. Fine quality; prolific, and continues to bear until frost. Pods are 6 to 8 inches long, a beautiful golden yellow, borne in strings, and tender. An excellent shipper, and good both for snap ad shelling. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE  and may be cooked in the same manner as other snap beans, or used as a shell bean. The vine is graceful; flowers are a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

SCARLET RUNNER  Mostly used as an ornamental climber, but edible, and makes an excellent shipper, and good both for snap and shelling. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

COLORADO BUTTER BEANS  This is a streamy and round, 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 green or shelled, but is used mostly shelled. It is a pole bean, vines often running 10 to 12 feet in length, and 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; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.25.

LIMA BEANS

BURPEE’S BUSH LIMA  A dwarf bush form of a large climbing Lima. The bushes grow 18 to 20 inches high, of stout and erect growth. It is an immense yielder, and is luscious flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

HENDERSON’S BUSH LIMA  The earliest of bush Lima. It is small in size, but of high table merit and flavor with housekeepers on account of its delicious flesh, and great productivity. It bears until frost, and a small patch will supply a family. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

BURPEE’S BUSH LIMA  Bean

Lima

Burpee’s Bush Lima Bean

Lima

Extra Early Jersey Lima  This bean is ready for market from ten days to two weeks earlier than any other pole variety. Frequently ready for picking in the middle of July. The beans and pods are smaller than those of the common Lima, but of a more delicate flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

BROAD WINDSOR  Stalk erect, strong and shrubby. The bean is large, broad and flat. Should be planted early, and is best green shelled. An English variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¾-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00.
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. Beets will stand light frosts, but a severe frost will either kill them outright or stunt them so they should be resowed. For the main crop begin sowing in the latitude of Denver about May 1st (warmer climates earlier), and sow at intervals of two or three weeks until the latter part of June. The early planting being for immediate use, the later planting for storing, plus 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 4 to 6 inches apart. It is a mistake to leave them any thicker, as it will retard their growth, resulting in smaller roots. Beets are ready for the market within 12 to 14 weeks, depending on the variety and care in growing. They may be grown with a horse, planting the seed in rows 12 and 20 inches apart, using the 20-inch row for irrigating and for the horse to walk in when cultivating. By planting and working them this way, they can be grown much more cheaply than by hand labor. Cultivate 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 Early Flat Egyptian is the earliest of the flat varieties; it is the best variety for starting in hot beds and inter 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, smoother, deeper red in color, only slightly zoned; an excellent variety to follow the Extra Early Flat. The Early Wonder is the earliest of the globe varieties. It is globe 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 or main crop varieties, and the one grown most largely 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; dark crimson roots. Edmond's Early Blood Turnip is the most even, perfectly shaped variety, each root having the appearance of being moulded; 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 Boston grower, and is a perfectly formed variety, each having the appearance of being moulded. Tops small; roots dark red; flesh firm and curled, and of rich crimson color. Crisp, tender and a good keeper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

Crosby's Egyptian
An improvement on the 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; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

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. Early Wonder is a very desirable beet, making it one of the very best for pickling and canning. The tops are very small, of a dark red color, permitting of closer planting than some of the older varieties. It is fine flavored, tender and crisp throughout the season. A splendid early variety for the home or market garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ 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 roots are of good size, round and distinctly flat on the bottom. Flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; crisp and tender. Our stock of seed of this variety is French grown, and true to name and description. Some of our customers claim this is the best and most perfect beet on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

Swiss Chard, Giant Lucullus
The largest and best variety of Swiss Chard. Seed sown early will produce plants quickly, from which the light colored, thick, mid-rib of the leaves may be cut down to the ground; new growth will quickly come up and may be used in turn. If the plants are allowed to grow on, an abundance of large, curly leaves may be obtained, which make excellent greens. No garden 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; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

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, early and in growth, roots medium-sized 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; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

Early Eclipse
Extra early, smooth, blood red beet, oval in shape, valuable both for market and home garden; grown extensively for bunching. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 80c.
Improved Early Blood Turnip

This splendid beet is 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, and always smooth. It is excellent for forcing for a main spring or summer crop, or for use in winter, as it is a good keeper. 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 market or home gardener. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½ lb., 30¢; 1 lb., 50¢; 10 lb., 80¢.

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 large Mangels, thin to 12 inches apart; if medium size is wanted, thin to about 8 inches apart, and cultivate same as sugar beets. Sow 8 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 Farmers' Experiment 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 great savings 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 beets and a ton of alfalfa hay fed together will feed a cow and gain as much feeding value as two tons of alfalfa hay. When the fact is considered that from 20 to 50 tons of these beets and mangel beets can be grown on a single acre, at a small expense, and are equal to alfalfa hay in feeding qualities, the 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 fowls on the farm, as important to the livestock industry of the West as corn is to the hog industry of Kansas and Nebraska.

If stockgrowers and feeders fully realized the importance and value of Beets and Mangels for feeding purposes they would be more extensively and extensively grown and root houses as essential and numerous as Silos. The Sugar Beets will not grow nearly the same the second year, as from 8 to 10 per cent. Therefore, Sugar Beets cannot be fed as heavily as the Mangels without souring and getting the animals “off their feed,” which will require weeks, and often months, to get them back to normal, in the meantime losing their previous gain.

Mangels yield about double the tonnage of the Sugar Beets and contain only 8 to 10 per cent sugar. Therefore, may be fed much more heavily with benefit. During the growing season Mangels are “off its feed.” So the more Mangels the stock eat, the less hay or roughage they require. Therefore, Mangels are the most needed for growing or wintering purposes and Sugar Beets for fattening and milk.

The sugar factories supply seed for planting the acreage covered by their contracts. They also have agents or field men in every district whose duty it is to see that the beet ground is properly prepared and seeded; also that the crop is properly worked and cared for during the entire season. Much credit is due the sugar manufacturers for educating and assisting their growers in the use of the most modern labor-saving machinery and methods of growing beets. The mechanization has enabled the farmers to grow maximum crops at a minimum cost. If our State Agricultural Colleges and County Agents would manifest the interest, and give as much assistance to the Mangel growers, that the sugar companies give to their beet growers, we would soon be able to double 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 small land, and, when grown as a root house, is a very early half-long variety containing from 10 to 12 per cent of sugar; is a heavy yielder, and is grown extensively by the Germans here. Klein Wanzleben is the standard beet, and the variety grown almost exclusively for sugar factories for making sugar. Lane's Imperial is a large, smooth, sweet beet, especially good for feeding purposes.

The 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 extensively by the Germans here. Danish Sludstrup is considered by those who have grown and fed them to be the best balanced Mangel grown. It is a very heavy cropper, and often producing 10 to 50 tons of Mangels containing about 10 per cent of sugar. It grows well above the ground, and is easily harvested. Giant Feeding is the decided favorite of the American growers. It does not grow as large as Sludstrup or other large Mangels, but is richer in sugar contents, containing from 10 to 12½ per cent sugar, making it a splendid combination Beet and Mangel. Improved Golden Tankard is an old standard, heavy yielser, and often producing 50 or 60 tons of Mangels containing about 10 per cent sugar, but is not so rich in sugar contents as some of the smaller varieties. This is an ideal Mangel for growing and wintering purposes.
SUGAR BEETS

Vilmorin's Improved

White

One of the richest in sugar contents. It will do better on new lands than any other. Suffers less from excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. Tops of medium size, smooth, bright green leaves. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., $5.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.50. Special prices on large quantities.

White Red Top

French. This is one of the feeding sugar beets of the half-long variety; it grows a little out of the ground; it 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 3 to 4 per cent more saccharine. Give it a trial. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., $5.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.50. Special prices on large quantities.

Lane's Imperial

Especially good for stock feeding. Smooth, fine grained and very sweet. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., $5.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.50. Special prices on large quantities.

Klein Wanzleben

This is the beet grown so 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 the yield is, perhaps, 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., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., $5.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.50. Special prices on large quantities.

STOCK BEETS

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 largest percent of nutrient of any Mangel in the market today. In color it is reddish yellow and of distinct type. It is very hardy, grows well above ground and is easily harvested. Our seed large quantities is imported direct from one of the best Danish growers. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 45c; lb., 80c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 40c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $5.50. Special prices on large quantities.

Mammoth Long Red

Roots are very large, uniformly straight, and well formed, considerably thicker and deeper colored than the common sort, with smaller top. Dark foliage, with skin bright 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., 45c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 40c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50. 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 more valuable for feeding purposes than the old sort. This is magnificent Mangel Wurzel Beet, while producing nearly as large a yield of roots as the most prolific sugar beets, supplies a much higher nutritious value, the roots for feeding purposes being more valuable, pound for pound, than the use of the best strains of sugar beets, and the yield under favorable conditions, being nearly double. The roots grow partly out of the ground, and because of this, and 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 results. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 45c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 40c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50. 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., 45c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $5.00. Special prices on large quantities.
CABBAGE

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

CULTURE To grow cabbage successfully first secure good seed, as the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance. No satisfactory results can be obtained where poor seed is planted. A heavy moist rich loam is most suitable. The ground should be well fertilized, deeply plowed (Fall plowed if possible), with frequent and thorough cultivation. For early use sow seeds of the early varieties in hot beds the latter part of January or first of February. For 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 early sowings in hot beds should be ready to transplant to the field in 6 to 8 weeks from time of sowing. The late outside sowings should be ready to transplant to the field in from 5 to 6 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 first leaf, so that the stem may not be injured in case of frost. Press the dirt down tightly around the plant. The plants should be set in rows $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 feet apart and from 12 to 18 inches apart in the row, according to the richness of the soil—the richer the soil the closer they can be grown. We fertilize our soil heavily, make our rows 30 inches apart, and set the plants about 12 inches apart in the row. In this way we secure a heavy tonnage of medium sized heads. Where irrigation is used we recommend setting the plants first and then run 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 cultivation the less water they will require. The cabbage worm and Aphis are the most common cabbage pests. Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Salt Ashes, Slacked Lime, Tobacco Dust or even common dirt sprinkled over the head of cabbage will often destroy the cabbage worm, but the best and surest remedy is to spray with Arsenate of Lead and Whale Oil Soap, using one pound of powdered Arsenate of Lead and 2 to 3 pounds of Whale Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water. We spray our cabbage and cauliflower with this solution several times each season, whether there are worms on it or not, and we are seldom troubled with them. The Aphis, however, is more difficult to control, as it generally attacks the under side of the leaves, where it is almost impossible to reach them. A solution of Kerosene Emulsion and Whale Oil Soap sprayed over the heads is about as effective a remedy as we ever tried, but if your soil is rich and you will keep your cabbage well cultivated and in good growing condition you will be troubled but little with pests.
CABBAGE IS KING: CABBAGE was king of the vegetable crops of Colorado last year, as grower and dealer both found to their satisfaction. This fact is no new one. You will find the men who grew a crop in the West grow it year in and year out the most prosperous, and the ones who win out in the end.

The West is fast superseding the East in production of Cabbage. Colorado now ranks as one of the important 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 of hardy, green, and smooth head stock, usually grading superior to our Eastern stream, at a minimum 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-irrigable portions of the East.

Cabbage is one of the most profitable and inexpensive crops the Western grower can grow, and on an average is more profitable and less expensive than Sugar Beets. By planting both early and late varieties of cabbage, he may get an early harvest and the larger part of his crop grown at a season when the market is expected to be large and prices high.

This season we are giving our grower the following selection of varieties. These varieties have been selected after long and careful tests, and are valued because they are nearer to perfect than any other known today, and will continue to produce the same high quality year after year.

Enkhuizen Glory, which is about as early as the Copenhagen, and as productive, has a round, solid head, ideal for shipping or home market, and is the variety we grow for our first early, as we have found it more hardy, even in type and size of head than any of the early varieties. We have not received any complaints from our customers, and as it is a variety grown for our own market, we believe the results will be very satisfactory. The Early Spring and Winnigstadt are both about the same in earliness and productive-ness, yielding from 8 to 10 tons per acre. The Winnigstadt is grown quite extensively throughout the West. These varieties are the earliest, and both of these varieties are a great success in the West this year, and both have a large sale.

These are grown but little in the West, but are grown extensively East and South. These are the later varieties, and are suited to the East and South, where they are grown most extensively. These varieties are adapted to the warm and close growing of the East and South, and are quite a bit better than the early varieties for these localities, as they mature sooner, and ripen in about the same time, and are listed for both early and late varieties.

The Surehead and Premium Late Flat Dutch are the heaviest yielders of any of the cabbages, often producing 20 to 25 tons per acre. These are grown but little in the West, but grown largely in the 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 that has ever been published. In this Bulletin you will find the results of seven years' tests on 84 varieties of Cabbage, covering all the standard varieties, also many of the late introductions. The tests shows the strains from which each variety originated, the hardiness, time of maturity and average yield. This Bulletin should be in the hands of every Cabbage grower.

Enkhuizen Glory

After several years' test on many of our largest and best cabbages, Enkhuizen has proved to be the best summer cabbage for the West. We have planted it along with Early Jersey Wakefield and Copenhagen Market, and every one is in with them when seeded and grown under the same conditions. It will produce, at least, double the Early Jersey Wakefield, and fully as much as the Copenhagen Market, and is absolutely free from splits, while it is especially valuable for light, dry land, producing good sized heads where other varieties would fail completely. The fact of having a long head makes close planting possible, which allows for a fine, well shaped head, with but few outside leaves, ideal for market, and is tender, fine grained and, as a crop, no early cabbage will approach it, frequently yielding as much per acre as our famous Danish Round Head, and can be planted much later and still make a good crop. We grow Enkhuizen exclusively for our early crop, and Danish Round Head for our second early and late varieties. We have received from 20 to 25 tons per acre from each of them. Last year we planted Enkhuizen and Danish Round Head side by side the last days of June and have found the Enkhuizen growing good, solid heads, while only a portion of the Danish Round Head became good enough for market, and the heads from the Enkhuizen were colored by us direct from Holland from the originator of this most satisfactory summer cabbage. If you want to grow a head of cabbage, try Enkhuizen, the best all around summer cabbage yet introduced in the West.
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.

**Early Winnigstadt**

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

**Jersey Wakefield**

Charleston Wakefield

Winnigstadt

Copenhagen Market

Glory of Enkhuizen

Danish Tall Head

(Tall Stem)

Danish Round Head

(Short Stem)
**Drumhead Savoy**

Drumhead Savoy is 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., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ½-lb, $1.00; ¼-lb, $1.50; lb, $2.50.

**Danish Round Head or Short Stemmed Hollander**

Burton's Selected Deck. This is the most popular of all late varieties for fall and winter use. The seed we offer was grown on Amagansett Island, Denmark, and is naturally genuine, and of the highest standard of quality. It is an earlier shorter stemmed improved strain of the Danish Round Head. The heads are the lightest marked variety—not too large, very solid and heavy, weighing fully a fourth more than other varieties of equal size. The inner leaves unpack 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 hardier, 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 shipping, best selling cabbage, grow Burton's selected strain of Danish Round Head. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ¼-lb, 55¢; ½-lb, $1.50; lb, $2.50.

**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 of 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., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ¼-lb, 55¢; ½-lb, $1.50; lb, $2.50.

**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 Bald Head, long stem, being much nearer to the ideal of a round stem. For several years we have had calls for this cabbage, and are more than pleased to be able to supply. This type is the future of cabbage, and is certainly one of the handsomest and best varieties of its kind. We have found it a crop to grow, and it continues in demand. Our seed of middle stem was grown in Denmark by the same specialist who grows our short and tall stem varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; ¼-lb, $1.50; ½-lb, $2.50.

**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 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 upon you can depend upon it being genuine. If you want an extra green cabbage, try our Green Hollander. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 40¢; ½-lb, $1.00; ¼-lb, $1.75; lb, $3.00.

**Copenhagen Market**

Copenhagen Market is 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, hardness, size, shape, quality, and even maturity. All of which are ideal qualities for the
market gardeners or those wanting a large extra early variety. The heads mature so evenly that it can nearly all be harvested at one cutting. We can recommend Copenhagen Market as one of the best early varieties for medium to light soils, but on rich, heavy soils it grows so large that shippers will not buy it when smaller, more compact stock is obtainable. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 40¢; ¼-lb., $1.00; ½-lb., $1.75; lb., $3.00.

**European Market**

Same as Copenhagen Market. Sub - named to appear as a special strain.

**Early Spring**

An extra early flat heading 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., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 90¢; 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¢; 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 crop. The heads are large, hard, solid, and of fine quality. A fine variety for summer or winter use. One of the finest varieties known to a crop under all conditions, and does well in all seasons, no matter where planted. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 90¢; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

**Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**

An excellent second early variety, producing large, solid, round heads, flattened on the top, tender and fine flavor. It is 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 market cabbage; recommended for its fine, large, delicious heads and long-keeping quality. Has few outer leaves. Especially good for winter storage or shipping long distances. 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 1½ to 2 lbs. to the center; 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 head varieties, this large heading sort is the most popular. No other cabbage is so universally planted. It is a low-growing variety, heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top. A sure header, and one of the more 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 cabbage originated in Denmark, and is considered one of the best strains introduced into this country and is most popular in growth, producing dark red, round, solid heads of large size equally as hard and handsome in appearance as our famous Danish Ball Head. The red color extends to the center of each head and makes it a valuable sort for home garden 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, very hard, and highly recommended; hard as a rock. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 40¢; ¼-lb., $1.25; ½-lb., $2.25; lb., $4.00.

**BRUSSEL SPROUTS**

A species of the Cabbage family which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalks. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the first of May in seed beds. Ready for use in the autumn after the early frost.

Brussel Sprouts are highly valued in all European countries, but are not generally known here. Thousands of native Americans have never tried them and do not know what palatable and nutritious vegetables they are.

**Improved Dwarf**

The most useful variety. Plants grow 1½ to 3 feet high, very hardy, and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 40¢; ¼-lb., $1.50; lb., $5.00.

**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 through the winter, and is used largely throughout the southern United States. 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 14 to 16 inches apart.

**True Georgia**

Grows about 4 feet high and produces a very large, loose head. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20¢; ¼-lb., 60¢; lb., $2.00.
The MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST

Yellow Belgian

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 6 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 12 to 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 table 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 Nante’s Half Long are all early stump rooted varieties, but not as prolific as some of the later, later varieties. Danvers Half Long is the favorite main crop variety, and at the same time the largest yelder of the table varieties. It is stump rooted and easily harvested. The Chantenay is very similar in shape and size to the Danvers 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 Danvers 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 yelder, and is grown largely for stock feeding. The White and Yellow Belgians 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 Mangel 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., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

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., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 69 TO 73
Nante's Half Long is one of the finest in quality and handsomest 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. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

Chantenay Very productive, medium early. and of excellent quality. Tops medium size, neck large, root thick, 2½ inches in length, uniformly half long, but stumpy rooted, and tapering slightly; smooth deep orange red in color. Flesh very crisp and tender. One of the cheeriest of the market and home garden. Its great productiveness and ease with which it can be harvested make it very desirable as a field sort. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

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 from 4 to 5 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 particularly desirable for small gardens or for soils so stiff and hard that other sorts do not grow well. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

Improved Long Orange The Standard late variety: very handsome and uniform in shape. Roots are deep orange colored, good flavor, yields very heavy, but require a cooler soil than the varieties are grown. Fine grained and very large, often growing 12 inches in length. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

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 thicker than other varieties. The roots are of medium size, slender, with remarkably small neck; handsome deep orange color and cored. They are usually ½ to 6 inches long, but often grow considerably longer. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

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-like top well in shallow soil. One of the best for early outdoor planting and for table use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

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 heavy yield. Grown exclusively for stock feeding. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c.

Yellow Belgian Same as White Belgian except color is yellow. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

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. For 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 This is the best variety for general culture and demand, however, are limited. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $3.00.

Witloof Chicory (“French En-dive”) This European delicacy has in the past few years become a standard winter salad in 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 12 to 14 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 like celery. Where the winters are severe the roots may be taken up in November; cut off tops to about 3½ inches from neck and shorten lower ends to a smooth joint of about 1½ inches. Prepare a trench 15 to 18 inches deep and place roots upright 1½ inches apart 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 raw as a salad. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., 1.150; lb., $2.75.

Witloof Chicory

CAULIFLOWER

For Cauliflower Seed, Cauliflower Plants and Cauliflower Information We Are Headquartres

CULTURE Cauliflower can be grown in the mountains and higher districts from early spring to late fall on rich, cool, moist soil, to which it is especially adapted. For early playing sows the second week in January and February, the same as early cabbage plants are grown. For late plantings, seed may be sown at any time and then planted out in the middle of June to July 1st, and be ready for harvesting during September and October, about the time we begin having cool weather. Cauliflower is very sensitive and extreme care is necessary in growing the plant, else you may lose your crop and not know the cause. Be careful that your hot beds are not kept too warm and
Early Snowball Cauliflower

Henderson's Strain of Snowball

your plants grow too tall and spindling. Such plants are worthless, and invariably shoot and sprangle out without heading. A good stocky plant from 6 to 8 inches tall is best. We have set smaller plants with good results. Would prefer them smaller than larger. Cauliflower is a rank grower, and requires more space than cabbage. We set our plants in rows 2 1/2 feet apart and 18 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 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 the head develops to about the size of a silver 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.

From present indications, the development of the Cauliflower industry in the mountain districts of Colorado will soon equal, if not surpass, that of the Lettuce industry, that has created such a sensation the past two years. 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 for Colorado grown cauliflower has increased so rapidly in the past few years that it is now one of the most, if not the most, profitable vegetable crops our gardeners grow. From small express shipments a few years ago, the 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 here-say. 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 heads down, and the other 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 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 strains of cauliflower yet introduced, name them to us, type and description, and something you can depend upon, send us your order and you will get it.

FOR FLOWERING PLANTS SEE PAGES 94 AND 95
THE EARLY SNOWBALL and DWARF ERFURT are practically the same. The seeds are grown by different growers, one calling hie 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 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 bleaching it without tying as is necessary with the other strains, and is a little longer maturing. This is decidedt he 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.

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; 1/4-oz., 75c; oz., $2.50; 1/2-lb., $9.00; 1-lb., $17.50; lb., $30.00.

**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. If you have ever grown this variety of Snowball, you will be satisfied with the results. We are offering this strain for seed purposes only.

**Improved Self-Protecting Snowball Cauliflower**

An actual reproduction of a stalk of Self-Protecting Snowball Cauliflower grown on the Burton Seed Farm. Note the heavy foliage and how the inner leaves protect the head.

**Improved Self-Protecting Snowball** This is the most improved and best type of cauliflower on the market today. It was introduced by the same cauliflower specialist. The originator claims this strain possesses all the good qualities of Henderson's...
stray, and in addition there to 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; and we recommend 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 it is simply Henderson's strain improved, so that it protects itself naturally, which is quite an object in saving to the grower. We grow this strain exclusively on our vegetable farm for our late cauliflower. We have found this strain suitable for early or late planting, of very hardy, robust 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; $1.50; oz., $2.50; 1/4-lb., $8.00; 1/2-lb., $17.50; lb., $30.00.

**Dwarf Erfurt**

An early market variety; small, compact, 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; $0.75; oz., $2.50; 1/4-lb., $9.00; 1/2-lb., $17.50; lb., $30.00.

**Danish Perfection Cauliflower**

**Danish Perfection**

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 size and shape, enabling the grower to harvest practically all of the crop at one cutting. The heads are large, white, solid and extremely early, being the earliest of the early varieties 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; $0.75; oz., $2.50; 1/4-lb., $9.00; 1/2-lb., $17.50; lb., $30.00.

**Danish Dry Weather**

This is a fine, large, heavy variety that matures later than the Snowball or Erfurt. It is especially adapted for growing in 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 wind. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; 1/4-oz., 75c; oz., $2.50; 1/2-lb., $8.00; 1/2-lb., $17.50; lb., $30.00.

**Johnson's Perfection**

This strain originated in England, where Cauliflower is perhaps grown and used more extensively than in any other country. This strain is noted for its large, white, solid, even headed, and shipping qualities. The head is completely covered with spiral curled leaves, that protect the flowers from injurious exposure to rain, sunshine, frost, or injury in packing and shipping. It retains its fresh appearance longer than any other variety and is decidedly the growers' favorite. To be packed for shipping, it is only necessary to remove the stem at the base of the head, and the leaves about two inches above the head. This leaves foliage enough to cover the head without wrapping it in paper. Some of our largest commercial growers grow this strain exclusively, claiming it is the surest and most satisfactory strain they have ever grown.

Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; $1.50; oz., $2.50; 1/4-lb., $8.00; 1/2-lb., $17.50; lb., $30.00.

**Extra Early Paris**

A popular and sure heading variety. Heads are solid and very uniform. One of the best varieties for the home garden.

Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1/4-oz., 75c; oz., $1.25; 1/4-lb., $5.00; 1/2-lb., $9.00; lb., $17.50.

**CELERY CABBAGE or CELERY LETTUCE**

This novelty is a combination of celery, lettuce and cabbage, and is one of the best of Celery Cabbage; although it should be called Celery Lettuce, as it resembles and tastes more like lettuce than cabbage. This new novelty has created quite a sensation in the East, where it has been grown for several years past. Celery Cabbage may be cut while young and used as greens, or as lettuce used as a salad, but the most popular method is to tie the leaves and use as celery. It is very hardy, and a strong grower, resembling in appearance Cos Lettuce. It is easily grown; may be transplanted in the open and cultivated as lettuce, or plants may be 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, by all means, try this new novelty. It is both appetizing and attractive, and we predict success for it.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 90c; 1/2-lb., $1.50.

**DANDELION**

**French Common**

A decided improvement on the wild dandelion.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

**FOR INSECTICIDES SEE PAGES 123 AND 124**
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 runs to seed. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz. 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 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 streams. Sow the seed thinly in shallow drills in moist ground. When well started, 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., 5¢; ½-oz., 35¢; oz., 55¢; ¼-lb., $2.00; lb., $7.00.

CORN SALAD

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 early spring use. Mulch with straw to protect from cold. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 60¢; lb., $2.25.

CELEY

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 March 1st, 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 seed 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 begin to grow through the sack, then remove the sack, at the same time smear a thin coat of mud over the glass to prevent the sun from burning the tender plants, removing this 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 5 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, as 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 of quickly. When 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.

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 crops 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 there is a demand. The Giant Pascal is grown exclusively 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 diameter 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., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.

Giant Pascal

This is by far the best variety for home 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 French 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.
Harvesting Cucumber Seed

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 from 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 on the vines 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 in its more or less wilted condition 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. The seed crop last year was very light, as the floods in the Arkansas River over-flowed a large portion of the land, washing out dams and head-gates and filling up the ditches so they could not be used during the season, and this in connection with a fungus disease which followed, reduced the crop at least half, resulting in a scarcity. Every ounce of cucumber seed we have in stock was grown at or near Rocky Ford; therefore, all of it is acclimated 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.

The 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 three have dark green fruits from 7 to 9 inches long, very meaty, solid, good slicers and splendid shippers.

The Early Fortune is perhaps the most popular with growers for long-distance shipping. Klondike with market gardeners, 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 9 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 productive-ness 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.

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FOR BERRY PLANTS SEE PAGES 73 TO 75
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.

Everbearing

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 diseases. Not gardener and large growers who value earliness will find Everbearing of All a most profitable cucumber. Ready for use in 35 to 60 days.

Early Russian

The earliest variety; fruits are small, about 3 inches in length and 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Plants produce; fruits of excellent quality. Ready for use in 50 to 55 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; 1/2-lb., 60c; 1 lb., $1.00.

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 make it a decided favorite with market gardeners. Ready for use in 60 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 30c; 1/2-lb., 60c; 1 lb., $1.00.

Cool and Crisp

A strain of White Spine similar to the Arlington but larger. Fruits 7 to 9 inches long, cylindrical, slightly tapering. Skin dark green, pickles covered with small black spines. Fine for slicing and pickling. The home-garden favorite. Ready for use in 35 to 60 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; 1/2-lb., 60c; 1 lb., $1.00.

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; 1/4-lb., 35c; 1/2-lb., 60c; 1 lb., $1.00.

Improved Long Green

is a standard main crop variety. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are very long, often 12 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; 1/4-lb., 35c; 1/2-lb., 60c; 1 lb., $1.00.

Thorburn’s Everbearing

This is not only an extra early variety, but very prolific. The fruits are 4 to 5 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 productivity and size is excellent for pickles. Ready for use in 50 to 65 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; 1/2-lb., 60c; 1 lb., $1.00.

Boston Pickling

This is a very prolific and exceedingly popular variety. The fruits are 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; 1/4-lb., 35c; 1/2-lb., 60c; 1 lb., $1.00.
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 65 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.00.

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; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.00.

Livingston Emerald This is strictly an evergreen cucumber suitable by all, and made for pickling at any stage, it is not excelled for beauty, color, slicing and pickling qualities. An excellent shipper. Ready for use in 65 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.00.

Chicago Pickling A very prolific 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; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.00.

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; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.00.

Japanese Climbing A distinct, useful and ornamental variety for growing on a trellis, wire or other supports. 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 drought resister. Ready for table use in 65 to 70 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.50.

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. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., 85c; 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; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., 90c; lb., $1.75.
THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST

SWEET CORN

One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 pounds an acre

CULTURE 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 12 to 18 inches apart, thinning to 1½ feet to the plant. Larger varieties require more room, and should be planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, in hills 2 ½ feet apart, thinning to 2 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 10 days until July 15th.

Sweet corn is perhaps the largest, easiest and most generally grown of any of the garden crops. By planting the extra early varieties early in the season, following them with second early and late varieties, a continuous supply of fresh, sweet corn may be had from July until frost. There are many varieties of Sweet Corn, and all are good. 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 urge you to try and describe each so that even an amateur can easily select the variety best suited to his conditions and requirements. All of our sweet corn is Western grown, the most of it in Colorado; therefore, it is hardy 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 the results.

Varieties and Characteristics

Adams Extra Early is the earliest of all, but is not a Sugar corn. It is ready for table use in 6 to 7 weeks after planting. Peep O'Day is the earliest of the Sweet varieties. We also offer Dimk's Dwarf with small ears of white extremely sweet corn maturing in 60 to 70 days after planting. Golden Bantam is the decided favorite for varieties more than double the amount of this being used than any other variety. It is hardy, early, prolific, sweet, and when overdone may be accepted as a substitute. Mammoth White Cory is an improved type of White Cob Cory. Ears are larger and ripen earlier than any of the large, early maturing varieties. Early Mayflower is a new and very popular early variety, maturing about the same time, of the Mammoth. 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 large, with very deep, pure white, tender kernels. White Evergreen is an improvement over Early Evergreen. Grains pure white, retaining their pure white color after being cooked. Making it the popular canning variety. Bantam Evergreen is a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen; 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 late enough to be an ideal corn for the market gardener. Golden Cream is a cross between Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman. In appearance and texture very Gentlemen, with narrow pointed or shoe peg shaped kernels, cream colored when ready for eating, turning to a golden yellow when cooked. One of the very best home garden sorts. Early Minnesota is an old standard home garden favorite with very broad, sweet, tender kernels. A popular variety for the market gardener. Howling Mob is considered the very best second early main crop corn. Stalks 4 to 5 feet high; ears 7 to 9 inches long with heavy husks extending from the ears protecting the grains from worms. Black Mexican has for years had the reputation of being the sweetest of sweet corns. When cooked, the grain has a bluish tinge toward the base. It is unsurpassed in sweetness and tenderness. Stowell's Evergreen is the old standard late crop variety, distinguished by its long ears, long deep kernels and sugary flavor. A very popular market gardener's corn. Country Gentleman is the best of the maturing varieties. The kernels are deep shoe-peddled in shape, husks very thick, keeping the grains tender and fit for use longer than other sorts. A splendid canning corn.

White Evergreen

This is an improved strain of the Early Evergreen; is about a week earlier than the Evergreen, and the grains are pure white. It is very very tender and sweet. White Evergreen is used almost exclusively by canners for canning purposes, as it retains its pure white color after canning. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Peep O'Day

On account of its extreme earliness, Peep O'Day sweet corn is especially adapted to our altitude. The stalks grow 3½ to 4 feet in height, and having a light foliage, may stand very close together. The ears are small, growing 5 to 6 inches in length. It is a week or ten days earlier than any other sort, and one of the sweetest of all early table varieties. We can recommend it for the home garden and the market gardener. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.75.

Howling Mob

A popular and largely grown variety for the market gardener 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 pearly white corn. The husk is thin, and extending from the ear protects the grains from worms. A very fine main crop variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.75.

Peep O'Day Corn
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., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., $1.50.

Country Gentleman

There is no corn that compares with Country Gentleman for sweetness. It is the "Par Excellence," often called "The Shoe Peg Corn," on account of the long, sweet crowded kernels. It remains tender and fits for use longer than most sorts, owing to the very thick husk, which keeps it in the milk. The ears average 9 inches, and are borne from 2 to 5 on a stalk. One of the late varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.75.

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 and long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor, and its long keeping qualities. N o t e d f o r its sweetness, productivity and size. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.75.

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 hardiness 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., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.75.

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., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.75.

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 bluish 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., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.75.

Golden Cream

This favorite corn is a cross between the old popular Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam. In appearance it resembles Country Gentleman. The kernels are narrow, pointed or shoe pegged in shape, cream colored when ready for eating, turning to a golden yellow when cooked, same as Golden Bantam. It is earlier than Country Gentleman and later than Golden Bantam, which, with its good sized ear and delicious flavor, makes it one of the best and most popular sweet corns on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; 1⁄2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.75.

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 a white corn.

*Postpaid:* Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.75.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

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**White Cob Cory** A standard early variety. Stalks about 4½ 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., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.75.

**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., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.75.

**Early Minnesota**

An old and popular variety. One of the 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., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.75.

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**HERBS**

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FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 69 TO 73
CULTURE—SOIL  A rich, dark, loamy soil and a quick unchecked growth are essential to the successful growth of lettuce. It should never be planted on light colored or poor, thin soil. The reflection of the sun on light colored soil, during hot weather, often causes the lettuce to sunburn, and on poor, thin soil, the heads will be small and the lettuce tough and undersirable. If the soil is poor, it should be made rich by liberal manuring.

PREPARATION OF SOIL  The seed bed is of prime importance to the successful growth of lettuce. The ground should, if possible, be plowed in the fall. Better miss a coat of manure than fall plowing. The ground should be thoroughly pulverized and, if freshly manured, the manure well worked into the soil. There is no crop in which a rich, well prepared seed bed is more essential.

SEED  Good seed is the first requisite of good lettuce, and no matter how good the soil or cultivation, without good seed the crop will be a failure. We have all of our Lettuce seed grown for us under contract, by the largest and considered the best Lettuce seed grower in the United States and there is nothing better grown anywhere.

SEEDERS  We carry in stock the Planet Jr., and Iron Age Seeders. They are both good. It is a matter of choice as to which is best. The Planet Jr., is perhaps the most popular for general seeding. Of the Planet Jr.s, the No. 3 model is the best exclusive seeder, and the No. 23 combined seeder and cultivator the best combined machine for hand work. Of the Iron Age, No. 318 model is considered the best. Any of these can be easily attached to a cultivator frame, and where there is an extensive acreage to be seeded, they are great time and labor savers.

The No. 53 Planet Jr., two-row beet and bean cultivator (described on page 137) is one of the best for seeding and cultivating lettuce. Two or three seed drills can be easily and inexpensively attached to it, enabling one or two men to do the work of ten, and do it much quicker and better. It is a great time and labor saver, and every grower having five acres or more of lettuce should have one.

An ideal way to use this tool as a seeder, is to couple two seeders together and attach to the center of the axle of the cultivator, letting the horse walk in the furrow and seed two rows at a time, as illustrated on page 31.

FOR TRANSPLANTING  The plants may be grown in hot or cold frames and transplanted to the field as soon as weather will permit in the spring.

SPRING SEEDING  May be made as soon in the spring as the ground can be satisfactorily worked. Sow the seed 1 to 1½ inches deep in drills 12 to 24 inches apart as desired or conditions warrant. A very common practice, with some of the best growers, is to furrow out rows 30 to 36 inches apart and drill the seed in on each side of the furrow. This furrow can be used for irrigating the two rows at one time, in case irrigation is necessary. When seeding this way, there is a space of 18 to 24 inches on the side of each row, which is generally used for the horse to walk on when cultivating. When the plants are about 2 inches high, thin them out to the distance apart required for the variety being grown. The small headed varieties can be success fully grown 8 to 10 inches apart, while such varieties as the New York Wonderful or Mountain Iceberg should be at least 12 inches apart in the row, and 14 to 15 inches apart will give better results.
FALL SEEDING
For spring and early summer lettuce, fall seeding has proven very successful in Colorado, and even farther north. Lettuce is a hardy, cool weather plant, and when properly hardened 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 during the growth of the plant. Fall seedings may be made in September and October, and the plants wintered over outdoors unprotected, the same as wheats. Under favorable conditions, the seed sprouts within four or five days, without any sometimes be greatly delayed. When weather is dry or cold, seed planted in September or October may not sprout until the next spring, but will come in the spring just as soon as climatic conditions will permit, and mature much earlier than that seeded in the spring.

WINTER FORCING
For winter forcing, sow under glass in hot beds or hot-houses from November to February, according to your market requirements, thin out according to variety, to prevent crowding. Keep a moderate heat, giving plenty of light and air.

CULTIVATION
The culture of lettuce is very easy and simple, and, like all other crops, the more frequent and better the cultivation the better the crop. Where cultivation is to be by hand, the common wheel hoe and cultivator teeth are used mostly, and where by horse, special tools may be used, as the grower chooses. If the ground is kept thoroughly worked and free from weeds and grass, the lettuce will make rapid growth and soon smother out any weeds or grass that may come later.

IRRIGATION
Lettuce has a long tap root and, under ordinary conditions, only a moderate amount of moisture is necessary, but requires that regularly and, for that reason, it is not advisable to attempt to grow it commercially in the west unless prepared to irrigate it when needed. Where irrigation is necessary, the irrigation furrows should be made first and the seed sown or the plants set on the side of the furrow. The water should be confined to the irrigating furrow and not permitted to overflow and bake the ground so the seed cannot come through, or the plants covered up. It will be found much more satisfactory to use a small stream of water, and allow it to run slowly between the rows until they are thoroughly wet, than a larger stream flowing more rapidly. The number of irrigations required can be determined only by the condition of the soil and plants. It is sometimes necessary to irrigate every week throughout the season, while under other conditions only one or two irrigations may be necessary. 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 crispness and size of the head depends largely upon the amount of soil moisture present while it is heading. Great care, however, should be exercised in the application of water, as too much is worse on the plant than not enough. If applied properly and at the right time, it is surprising how little water is necessary to produce a good crop. Failure to produce solid heads may result from thin soil, poor seed, insufficient moisture, over irrigation or climatic conditions. These may be overcome largely by selecting good soil, thorough cultivation, using only high-grade seed, and maintaining proper soil moisture while the plant is heading.

COMMON DISEASES
Stem Rot and Sun Scal are the two diseases most commonly found in lettuce. Stem Rot is a fungus disease, generally resulting from excessive moisture, as it is more prevalent on heavy soils where the drainage is poor. Good drainage, thorough cultivation, and proper moisture control are the best remedies. Severe losses frequently occur from Scal or 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 plant begins to head until matured. It is often impossible to detect this condition without cutting into the head. If the weather is very hot and dry, frequent irrigations should be applied.

HARVESTING
The harvesting is the most important, tedious and expensive portion of the crop and where failure is most liable to occur. The average grower generally seeds his entire acreage at one time, and where failure is most liable to occur. The average grower generally seeds his entire acreage at one time, and where failure is most liable to occur. This is the reason for the large number of jobs, labor and expense required to harvest, as at least three-fourths of the expense of the crop is in the harvesting. Ordinarily, it requires three cuttings to harvest a crop—the first cutting usually taking sixty to seventy per cent and the other two cuttings the remainder. During the late spring or early summer, when the weather is hot, the crop should be harvested immediately after the heads are matured, otherwise they will wilt. During warm weather, the lettuce should, if possible, be cut in the morning, but never when the heads are wet, as in that condition they quickly heat and rot.

The time required to produce a crop of lettuce varies with the season, character of the soil, and care given the crop. The leaf and loose-headed varieties, with proper care, under seasonable conditions,
Wonderful or Mountain Iceberg Lettuce

should be ready to harvest in six to eight weeks from time of seeding; the cabbage, or head varieties, such as the New York Wonderful or Mountain Iceberg, ten to twelve weeks. Under favorable conditions, 2,000 dozen heads of the cabbage head varieties may be grown to the acre, but 1,000 dozen to the acre would probably be more nearly the average.

CAUTION

We wish to caution growers, especially those having a large acreage, against planting more than they can properly handle. Better have one acre properly handled than 10 acres poorly handled. We also wish to caution them against seeding their entire acreage at one time; when they do, it all comes in at one time when many are not prepared to harvest it before it goes to seed. It does not require much time or help to seed 10 acres of ground, but it requires considerable help to harvest much in proper time. Therefore, we recommend planting only what you are sure you can handle properly and that be seeded at regular intervals beginning as soon as weather conditions permit in the spring and seed at intervals of, say, 6 or 8 days apart until the seeding season is over; this will distribute the work throughout the entire season and enable them to handle the crop much more easily and safer than when it is all seeded at one time, and then it acts as a partial insurance against loss from hail-storms and poor markets; as should any of these occur, they would catch only that portion of the crop ready at the time they came. More losses occur from planting a larger acreage than can be handled properly and seeding all of that at one time than from all other causes. Growers cannot be too careful about these.

Lettuce is in demand every month of the year, and is used more largely as a salad than all other vegetables and fruits combined. No up-to-date dinner is complete without lettuce as a salad and for garnishing. It is one of the easiest, most inexpensive and profitable vegetable crops the market gardener and commercial grower can grow. When climatic conditions permit, two, and often three, crops may be grown and harvested from the same land each season. Colorado, with its rich, alluvial soil, wonderful irrigating systems, high altitudes and cool nights, during the growing season, grows in the vicinity of Denver and the mountain districts, a very superior quality of lettuce during the hot summer months, when it is in greatest demand and market it at fancy prices, when the hot, non-irrigated districts are unable to grow it at all. Head and leaf lettuce are the principal varieties grown here and throughout the West. Head lettuce has almost displaced the leaf, it having developed in the last few years that Colorado can produce as good a grade and quality of head lettuce as California, and at a season of the year they are unable to grow it. Thousands of acres of these varieties are being grown here annually now, while only a few years ago, it was rarely seen on the market. For years, Big Boston was the principal variety grown here, but in recent years, the New York Wonderful, or Mountain Iceberg, has come into prominence, and when our growers better understand the nature, peculiarities and how best to cultivate and handle it, it will supersede the other smaller varieties. This is the variety that is creating such a sensation throughout the mountain districts of Colorado.

Some of our largest and most expert lettuce growers have secured large acreages in the mountain districts at elevations ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 feet, where they are growing to perfection during the hottest summer months, some of the finest Wonderful of Mountain Iceberg we ever saw grown anywhere. Last year, hundreds of cars of this Wonderful lettuce were shipped from Colorado to Southern and Eastern markets, where it found ready sale at fancy prices. The Lettuce Industry of the State should soon equal, if not surpass that of the Potato Industry in dollars and cents and bring into a high and profitable state of cultivation the rich valleys of our Mountain Streams, that heretofore have been considered suitable only for hay and summer pasture. In 1920 there was produced in the United States and shipped to the various markets, 12,480 car-loads of head lettuce of which amount California produced and shipped 8,000 car-loads. In 1921 there was produced in the United States and shipped to the various markets, 17,622 car-loads of lettuce of which California produced and shipped 8,811 cars. If California, with her high-priced land and long distance haul, can profitably grow and ship 8,811
cars of lettuce in one season, Colorado, with her cheap virgin soil and less than half the haul, should be able to produce and market it much cheaper and more profitably than California. The lettuce industry of Colorado is assured. It has to stay. There will be failures and semi-failures as there have been in the past, but the growers are a more experienced, poorly equipped people. The adaptability of our soil and climate to its successful growth is shown by the fact that it is now grown without question, and it only remains to be developed. Our mountaineers, with the aid of a few experts, developed the Potato and Fruit industries in the State to their present status and we can depend upon developing the Lettuce Industry as they have done. Our Lettuce industry will soon rank with our Potato and Fruit industries.

"Colorado Grown Mountain Iceberg Lettuce" is now favorably known in all the principal markets of the country and the whole United States is now looking to Colorado for its summer supply of lettuce, the same as it looks to California for its winter supply. The lettuce industry in the West is in its infancy and there are wonderful possibilities for its development throughout the mountain districts. From present indications, every suitably drained mountain district where there are practical shipping facilities, will be growing Mountain Iceberg this season. There is practically no limits to the demand for this lettuce during the late months. It is not only grown as a market lettuce, but grown as one for the home garden, as it is not the Iceberg variety at all, but is the New York Wonderful or Los Angeles Market variety. It is the lettuce which is very similar in shape, habit and growth to the New York Wonderful, but the leaves are a lighter colored green and are curled with red tinged edges. It does not grow as large and solid as the Wonderful, but is better adapted to lighter soil, lower altitudes and warmer climates, as it is slow to go to seed. The New York Wonderful or Mountain Iceberg is the large headed variety that is grown so largely in California. It is due to the wonderful development of this lettuce that it has grown large, crisp heads, as large as an ordinary cabbage, with dark green, slightly crinkled leaves, having a deep green, crisp heads, a white, especially adapted to spring and fall culture, and late, cool districts.

BIG BOSTON is the standard of the growing varieties and is grown in every state from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It is raised from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes. Heads large, round, of solid and fleshy, flavored. Grown very largely throughout the South during the winter months for shipping to northern markets.

Shipper's Favorite is related to the Big Boston, but is not a true counterpart of the Big Boston, except it is lighter colored and more open and regular. California Cream Butter, for a wide variety of reasons is similar to Big Boston, both as to habit of growth and appearance, and when grown similarly will have the same tendency. May King is not so large as Big Boston or California Cream Butter, but very similar, only it does not stand the same shipping. The leaves are large, tender. Black Seeded Tennis Ball is one of the most popular early varieties for forcing or early planting on the north. The best known variety to raise today. Leaves and solid crisp heads. The Benson belongs to the Wonderful family, grows very large, loose-leafed, conical headed, crisp and tender with broad yellowish green outside leaves, crinkled and frilled at edge. Heat resistant, an ideal and popular variety. The Grand Rapids is one of the earliest standard varieties, has the habits and appearance of Big Boston, only not quite as large. It develops the same type of leaves and solid crisp heads. Of the curled or loose-leafed varieties, Grand Rapids is by far the most popular. It is leading greenhouse variety for forcing, as well as the favorite for the home garden. It is very hardy, matures quickly, and is one of the easiest and surest varieties to grow. It grows upright, forms a cluster of heads, thin, crisp, tender, not lacking in substance, and is ideal for any climate. Leaves are of average size, round headed, tinged with a brownish tinge. The Denver Market is a handsome variety, forming large, crisp heads, leaves light green, deeply savoied, tender and crisp. Black Seed minion is an old popular sort, one of the best of the non-heading varieties, forms large, loose heads, resistant to heat and summer. It is perfectly ready to be used at any time of the year. It resembles celery, and by some is called Celery lettuce. It has long spoon-shaped leaves folded into loose-shaped heads, which by drawing the outer leaves together and tying as you do cauliflower, soon blanch to a beautiful creamy white; is very tender, and has a celery flavor. This is very popular variety throughout Europe and when better known and appreciated will be grown more largely here.

**Head of Cabbage Varieties**

**Prize Head** A large clustering lettuce, most similar to and the most easily grown variety in cultivation. It forms a large, tender, crisp, loose head. With bright green, the outer leaves slightly tinged with red, very tender and sweet. New York White is a wonderful, red, of superior flavor, long remaining sweet, and slow to run to seed. It is very attractive, well adapted to forcing or early planting.

**May King** Its solid, round, medium sized heads will bear shipping better than most other varieties. For forcing or early planting in the open ground, or under glass, it is unequaled. It is hardy,UI similar, as very early, and is a quick grower. Leaves are bright green, the outer leaves slightly tinged with red, ready to ship at 8 oz., grown from 35c.

**California Cream Butter** A fine, large, heading variety, with a rich buttery flavor; tender, sweet and crisp, is the popular market variety, medium early. The heads are very broad, often measuring 8 inches across, and continue to grow for some time after the heads have formed, but are slow to go to seed. From 35c.

**New York Wonderful, Los Angeles Market, or Mountain Iceberg**

The proper name of this lettuce is "New York Wonderful," but has been misnamed by certain dealers putting it out under different names as a special variety of their own production. In California it is known as the "Los Angeles Market" and in Colorado it is known as the "Mountain Iceberg." This lettuce is fast superseding Big Boston and other varieties. It is one of the most promising, being more solid and crisp than the other varieties and stands long distance shipping better. This is the main variety to head lettuce grown so largely in the west during the winter months, and in the mountain districts of Colorado and the West during the summer months. The heads are round, the quality unsurpassed, and pulp crisp, and sweet. It is hardy, a large growing, double rooted, resistant to drouth and heat, sure to head early, and a prolific producer. There are two distinct types of this lettuce—those with a flattened head, similar in shape to a round headed cabbage; the other grows an upright, elongated head similar to the pointed headed cabbage, such as the Wakefield and Winnebago. For the West, the round, flat headed type is con-
sidered the best, and our seed are of that type. Neither of these types have yet been developed to such a degree that they can be depended upon to all come true to description, as invariably some pointed heads will show up in the round headed type, and some round heads in the pointed type. These types, however, are being improved each year, and these irregularities will eventually be overcome. Seed of this type very scarce and high this season. Order at once, if you want to be sure of your supply. Better be safe than sorry. Postpaid: Pkt, 5c; oz, 35c; ¼-lb., $1.25; ½-lb., $2.25; lb., $4.00. Special prices on large quantities.

**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 with us 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 of the Southwest during the summer months, as it seems to endure the heat and drought better than large-head, pointed 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.

**Big Boston**

**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.

**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.

**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 Shippers' 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, 85c; lb., $1.00.

J. P. Holladay, Garland, Wyo.—"I only got Onion Seed—Mountain Daunver 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 1½ lbs. 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 Daunver varieties. I have grown them all. This year's crop of onions was complimented by all our customers. Success to the Burton Seed Co."

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FOR INSECTICIDES SEE PAGES 123 AND 124
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., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; ½-lb., 65¢; lb., $1.00.

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 sometimes 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., 6¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 25¢; ½-lb., 65¢; 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, thick leaves of excellent quality. Resists heat, and retains its beautiful shape longer than most other varieties. Suitable for glass or out-of-door growth. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; ½-lb., 65¢; lb., $1.00.

KOHL-RABI

Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

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 thin up 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 ball quickly, thus making it a particularly desirable sort on account of its earliness. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 25¢; ¼-lb., 75¢.

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., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼-lb., $1.00.

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., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼-lb., $1.50.

Missouri Broadleaf  Very early kind, and one that matures in our climate; used for cigar wrappers. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼-lb., $1.00.

FOR FIELD SEED SEE PAGES 100 TO 119
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 sand or gravel soil is not obtainable, mix 10 pounds of well-rotted manure or compost for each 100 square feet of hill. Each hill should have 50 seeds, with a very thin set, and the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. These hills should be planted 3 to 4 weeks before the last expected danger of freezing. The first sowing is made about the middle of May when the ground is warm, and the second sowing about the middle of June. The seed is sown in drills, 6 inches apart each way. A commercial fertilizer of 5 per cent is added to each 100 square feet of hill, or 4 pounds of well-rotted manure or compost, or 200 pounds of manure, is added to each acre. The plants should be thinned to the best 15 to 20 seeds in each hill and when danger from insects has passed, leave three to four of the strongest plants 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 Musk melon or Cantaloupe, nor any more universally used and relished. Each season brings out new types and improved strains until we now have a melon adapted to every soil, climate and taste. But it is on this last point that we are aware of the fact that Colorado produces as many or more melon and vine seeds than any other state in the U.S. A market for these new kinds is a hope for any producer, for the 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 Honey Dew Melon. In fact, practically all of the seed in that shape, slightly pointed at the stem, well introduced and perfected there. Rocky Ford has a rich, sandy soil, dry, warm climate, with ample water for irrigation, and the farmers were quick to take advantage of the special requisites and who are now producing the best melons and seed in the world. Owing to the contract by specialists, who grow only vine seeds for Seedsmen. If you have never tried our Colorado-grown seed, try it this season. You will find them earlier, harder and more prolific than those grown in lower irrigated districts.

There are two distinct types of Muskmelons or Cantaloupes. The Green Fleshed Melon and the Pink or Salmon Lented Melons. They are both good and it’s only a question of taste as to which is the better 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 Flesheed Varieties

The Rocky Ford Rust Resisting is the melon that made Rocky Ford famous and perhaps outsells any other variety both for the home garden and shipping. The Early Water is the earliest of the green flesheed varieties; the seed cavity is larger than the standard varieties. It is not a good shipper, but where earliness is an object, it is the best. The Early Hackensack is the largest of the early melons, often weighing from 4 to 6 pounds each. It is heavily ribbed, skin green, thickly netted, with thick, firm, green flesh, and a good shipper. A favorite throughout the Eastern part of the country. The Long Island Beauty is an improved strain of the Early Hackensack, more roughy netted, delicious flavor. The Green Gem is an old standard variety and is preferred by many of the older growers. It is an ideal sized melon green skin, thickly netted, with thick, firm, green flesh, and a good shipper. A heavy cropper and will remain in perfect condition a week or more after picking. Acme or Baltimore is even in shape, slightly pointed at the stem, heavily ribbed and heavily netted; skin turns to a golden yellow when ripe; very productive and a sure cropper. Farmers have been using this variety for many years. It is one of the old Rocky Ford Rust Resisting and is preferred by the shipping associations. They are uniform in size, 7 to 9 pounds, standard size melons than any variety grown. It is not quite so hardy as the Rocky Ford, but bears longer and is more productive. Is Rust Resisting, solid netting, nearly ball shaped, with green flesh; a most ideal shipper. The Pink or Salmon Lented Melons

The oldest and most popular of the salmon lented melons is the Emerald Green, which is an improve ment of the old Rocky Ford Rust Resisting and is preferred by the shipping associations. It is uniform in size, 7 to 9 pounds, standard size melons than any variety grown. It is not quite so hardy as the Rocky Ford, but bears longer and is more productive. Is Rust Resisting, solid netting, nearly ball shaped, with green flesh; a most ideal shipper.
THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST

Netted Gem Muskmelon

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 the fruit netted. It is a heavy cropper, and with its delicious flavor and shipping qualities, is a favorite wherever grown. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Emerald Gem An early, salmon fleshed variety; is 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 thin rind, and small seed cavity. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Netted Rock This strain is undoubtedly the heaviest netted 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 and is produced with a delicious and superb flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Long Island Beauty This is considered one of the best shipping varieties: 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., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

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., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Tip Top Rightly 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 ripened. The flesh is thick, bright salmon colored, of luscious melting flavor, but sufficiently firm for shipping. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

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., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

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., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

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 an unusually nice and fine 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. It has no equal as a market melon for professional growers, and is one of the best for home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Burrell's Gem This is one of the oldest and most popular of the standard varieties. Fruits are well ribbed, covered with a fine greyish netting. The skin is a dark green. Flesh colored salmon, 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., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Eden Gem This strain of Rocky Ford Cantaloupe is favorably known in all sections where Rocky Fords are grown. Flesh deep green, very solid and firm; skin heavily netted. It is vigorous of growth, noted for its resistance to rust and other plant diseases. Its heavy netting protects it from insect attacks. This is one of the very best of the Rocky Ford varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Perfection The best large Cantaloupe for market. It is the type of melon that will always sell on any market, and for home use there is none better. It is round, large, heavily netted, dark green skin, with thick flesh, which is a beautiful salmon color. It ripens early, and has the most delicious flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Rocky Ford Rust Resisting This is the melon that made Rocky Ford famous. The vines are exceedingly healthy and vigorous, bearing an abundant supply of fruit throughout the entire season. The flesh is green, very deep, solid and sweet, and can be eaten close to the rind. The seed cavity is very small. For shipping and home market it has no superior. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Gold Lined Rocky Ford This is a new result of several years of careful selection by one of Rocky Ford's most progressive growers. The shape is ideal, being slightly oval, has no ribs, and is heavily netted over the entire surface. The melon is thick meated from end to end, fine grained and sweet. Color green, with a gold margin or lining next to the seed cavity. Very attractive, both as to outward appearance and when cut. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

FOR BERRY PLANTS SEE PAGES 73 TO 75
Pollock's Rust Resistant Salmon Tinted 10-25

This is the famous Cantaloupe grown so largely in California for the shipping trade. It is estimated that there were about 80,000 acres of cantaloupes planted in the United States last year, and over half of this acreage was planted to the "Salmon Tinted Pollock 10-25," which is conclusive evidence that it is the most popular and best commercial variety. This type is the highest development, both as to netting and rust-resisting qualities yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. The melons run very uniform in size, and the exceptionally heavy netting is laced and interlaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small. The meat is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. Our seed of this variety was grown at Rocky Ford, where it was first grown and developed.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., 85c; lb., $1.50. Special prices on large quantities.

Banana

This curious melon looks and smells like a banana. The flesh is deep and of an exquisite flavor, being highly scented. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

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 spiced by cross-pollinating the green meat 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

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. It 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-hermatically 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. The melon is surrounded by the Emerald Gem Cantaloupe, giving the new Melon the pink flesh, which is so admired in all varieties. It differs from the Green-
The Winter Melon can be kept for a longer period in the cellar. The fruits are very solid and heavy, about 10 to 12 inches in diameter, thick at the base, and tapering at the top. The color is deep sea green, with mottled white and green at the bottom. Flesh pineapple color and flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

**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 through the 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 8 to 8 inches in diameter. Flesh thick and delicious. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

**Winter Pineapple**

This is one of the best of the late ripening winter varieties. As it ripens, the vine can be kept for a longer period in the cellar. The fruits are very solid and heavy, about 10 to 12 inches in diameter, thick at the base, and tapering at the top. The color is deep sea green, with mottled white and green at the bottom. Flesh pineapple color and flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

**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 soil should be well manured. The seed should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger from frost passed. Plant in hills about 6 feet apart each way. If soil is thin, old, well rotted manure should be thoroughly worked into the soil in each hill in liberal quantity. Plant 8 or 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 is aware of melon and 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 therefrom will doubly pay them for their time and trouble. Watermelons are an 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 standard varieties, which will enable the purchaser to select any variety they choose. The early melons are also recommended here is, and the following come on the market earlier than the later. Cole's Early is the earliest variety of all, coming in a week or ten days earlier than any other. Fruits are oval and striped, with white rind. Melon is tender, not very substantial. We recommend it only for earlyness and short seasons. Early Fordhook is the largest and best early melon grown. It is next to Cole's in earliness, with much larger; fruit round, color dark green; flesh bright red and very sweet. An extraordinarily good early melon. Pinney's Early is an early and hardy variety, thick at the base, and tapering, with a smooth rind; flesh pink and tender. Florida Favorite is a splendid early melon, only a few days later than the earliest. It is round, color green, slightly mottled with darker green; flesh deep crimson red, fine flavor and quality. Kleckley's Sweet, Rocky Ford, Halbert Honey and Tom Watson are all of the same strain and type; long, with green skin and deep red flesh and fine quality. Kleckley'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 Kleckley'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. Is 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 grow a harder 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, 90 days; average weight, 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**FOR GARDEN TOOLS SEE PAGES 135 TO 141**
Kleckley's

Sweet Watermelon

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 ships 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 60 days; average weight 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Black Diamond

One of the most prolific watermelons 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., 25c; lb., 75c.

Harris Earliest

An extra early melon of excellent quality. Fruits larger than any other early melon. Shape slightly oval with broad bands of mottled stripes, light and dark green. Flesh bright red and very tender; vines very vigorous and productive. Seeds black. Time for ripening, 80 days. Average weight, 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

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 productive. Fruits has a skin in line 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, 90 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Mclver's Sugar

An oblong fruit, 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, 20 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

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 North states if planted in a good location. Time for ripening, 85 days; average size, 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Citron, Red Seeded

Most desirable for preserves; flesh solid and white. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 40c; lb., 80c.

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., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Florida Favorite

A splendid oblong melon, only a few days later than the very 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., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Cuban Queen

It is an enormous yields; 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, 30 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.
**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 unequaled as a market and shipping sort. Time for ripening, 90 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼-lb., 25¢; ½-lb., 75¢.

**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¢; ¼-lb., 30¢; ½-lb., 65¢.

**Alabama Sweet**

The rind is dark green, marked with deeper green mottled stripes; medium thin and very tough rind, making the melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine grained, sweet, firm and entirely stringless. Seeds white, slightly smeared with brown. Time for ripening, 85 days; average weight, 30 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼-lb., 25¢; ½-lb., 75¢.

**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¢; ¼-lb., 25¢; ½-lb., 75¢.

**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 leaves together or as a border 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 appetizing and tempting 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.

**Endive**

Moss Curled. This is much more ornamental than the Green Curled, being a more dense cluster of fine green or white leaves, very crisp and tender, 10 to 12 inches in diameter, resembling a tuft of moss. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼-lb., 25¢; ½-lb., $0.25.

**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., 10¢; ¼-lb., 25¢; ½-lb., $0.25.

**Broad Leaved Batavian**

Heads of broad, thick leaves, which can be blanched as a salad, or make excellent cooked greens. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼-lb., 25¢; ½-lb., $0.25.

**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 bunched in an attractive bright green color, this used for garnishing or cooked as greens. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20¢; ¼-lb., 70¢; ½-lb., $0.25.

**MUSTARD**

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill

**CULTURE**

When used for salads sow thickly. The black, yellow drill in shallow drills 1 inch apart. Successive sowings may be made every week or two. When grown to produce seed for use in pickles, pepper sauce, etc., sow one row in rows about a foot apart and 3 inches apart in the row.

**White English**

Leaves comparatively small and smooth, suitable for dividing 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¢; ¼-lb., 25¢; ½-lb., 75¢.

**Southern Giant, Curled**

Leaves bright yellow or green, crinkled and frilled edges. Highly esteemed for its vigorous growth, hardness and good qualities. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼-lb., 30¢; ½-lb., $1.00.

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 69 TO 73
A Field of Onion Seed Growing on The Burton Seed Farm

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 14 to 15 inches apart, using from 3 1/2 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 onion sprouts begin to come through the ground, wheel 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.

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 Nicotine to 50 gallons of water, and if the kerosene emulsion is made...

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FOR FREE GLADIOLUS BULBS SEE PAGES 99 AND 100
And small necks, we have produced the earliest maturing, most perfect globe, shaped, best colored, best yielding and best keeping onion on the market, and one could better afford to pay $10.00 per pound for this seed than to plant the common type, which is grown for a particular strain, as we know from years of experience we have in this onion the hardest, earliest, most prolific and most perfect Globe onion yet produced and we believe is the most thoroughly tested Globe onion on the market. This onion is not always adapted to the mountains, but produces equally as well in the lowlands as it does in the higher altitudes for humid sections, as its globe-shape and hardiness protects it against excessive moisture. We also have a second variety of Globe onion, which is known as MOUNTAIN DANVERS. 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 20 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 variety on the market. It gives a good onion seed in sacks and bins literally alive with these root Maggots, which had hatched out during the hot weather, and which infest the seed in large quantities on the seed prior to harvesting them. After we discovered this we began treating the seed with Bordeaux mixture, followed by spraying the seed with smut, and since we began this have not been troubled with the Maggots. If the ground is too dry the dried-up seed will not sprout, and the crops which will eventually eradicate them.

The onion holds third place among the truck crops grown in the United States. In olden times they were reputed to be grown in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. But the improvement and adaptation of varieties has made it possible to grow this vegetable in every county in the United States. It is not a state in the United States but where some variety or varieties can be successfully grown. The market for onions is not only in the United States but in the entire world, and the demand for a good article continues throughout the entire year. In the selection of varieties for any particular locality the soil, climate and market requirements should be considered. Certain of our markets show a decided preference for onions belonging to a 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. The market for onions is very much the same in all markets, and west of us prefer yellow onions—while the markets south and east of us prefer a red onion, which is not a popular variety. It is much better, therefore, to have the varieties chosen to suit the market habits of the localities, and we are satisfied that it is a better plan to have a round white large onion than a small yellow one.

There are two distinct types of onions. The Flat and the Globe-shaped. The flat varieties usually mature earlier than the globe-shape, but do not keep so well. The flats are grown more largely in dry climates, and where they have short seasons. They are so adapted to long seasons, such as 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. As a rule they do not mature quite as early as the flat, but are better senders as they are oblong or globe-shaped and can be thicker and produce more onions. The globe-shaped onions are also more resistant to blight in the West, where they grow to perfection. The leading yellow onion grown throughout the country, and in many districts is still the old Danvers, or a close relative of the oblong type of yellow globe, such as the Ohio Yellow Globe and Michigan Yellow Globe, have in many districts for years been the standard of perfection. It is the first to mature about as early and are considered more prolific. For fifteen years we have been improving and perfecting the different varieties of onions of which we call the MOUNTAIN GLOBE. The seed and the seed bulbs were grown by us under our personal supervision, and to-day 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, and one could better afford to pay $10.00 per pound for this seed than to plant the common type, which is grown for a particular strain, as we know from years of experience we have in this onion the hardest, earliest, most prolific and most perfect Globe onion yet produced and we believe is the most thoroughly tested Globe onion on the market. This onion is not always adapted to the mountains, but produces equally as well in the lowlands as it does in the higher altitudes for humid sections, as its globe-shape and hardiness protects it against excessive moisture. We also have a second variety of Globe onion, which is known as MOUNTAIN DANVERS. 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 20 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 variety on the market. It gives a good onion seed in sacks and bins literally alive with these root Maggots, which had hatched out during the hot weather, and which infest the seed in large quantities on the seed prior to harvesting them. After we discovered this we began treating the seed with Bordeaux mixture, followed by spraying the seed with smut, and since we began this have not been troubled with the Maggots. If the ground is too dry the dried-up seed will not sprout, and the crops which will eventually eradicate them.

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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.

**White Barletta Onion**

The earliest onion grown here. One of the best for pickling, being small, pure white, mild, and delicate. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 40¢; ¼-lb., $1.25; ½-lb., $2.00; lb., $3.00; 5 lbs., $15.50.

**New Queen, Small**

Noted for its earliness and mildness of flavor. For early bunching and pickling. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 40¢; ¼-lb., $1.25; ½-lb., $2.00; lb., $3.50; 5 lbs., $16.50.

**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¢; ¼-lb., 75¢; ½-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.00; 5 lbs., $9.00.

**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 yielder and fine keeper. It adapts itself well to all kinds of soil and picking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 25¢; ¼-lb., 75¢; ½-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.25; 5 lbs., $10.00.

**Southport Red Globe Onion**

In all markets, globe-shaped 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¢; ¼-lb., 75¢; ½-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.25; 5 lbs., $10.00.

**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¢; ¼-lb., 75¢; ½-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.00; 5 lbs., $8.00.

**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¢; ¼-lb., 75¢; ½-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.25; 5 lbs., $10.00.

**Extra Early Red Flat**

A medium sized flat variety. Yields well, and is ready for use two weeks earlier than the large Red Wethersfield, and very desirable for early market and when seasons are short. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 25¢; ¼-lb., 75¢; ½-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50.
White Lisbon
This is the best and most profitable variety of the bunching sort; acres of them being grown here by the gardeners for bunching for local and shipping trade. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/2-lb., 75c; 1-lb., $1.40; 5 lbs., $11.25.

Giant Gibraltar
This is the largest of yellow onions, often called "Spanish Onions." The bulbs are almost round, and of a light straw color. The flavor is very 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., 25c; 1/2-lb., 75c; 1-lb., $1.40; 5 lbs., $11.25.

Denia
The largest and mildest flavored of the Spanish type, nearly globe shaped, slightly flattened, color yellow. It is very popular in the south, also a favorite with market gardeners for growing early in hotbeds and transplanting for early use. It is the heaviest yielding, best selling onion of the large type. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/2-lb., 75c; 1-lb., $1.40; 5 lbs., $11.25.

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., 25c; 1/2-lb., $1.00; 1-lb., $1.50; 5 lbs., $2.50; 50 lbs., $11.25.

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; 1/2-lb., $1.00; 1-lb., $1.50; 5 lbs., $2.50.

White Portugal or Silverskin Onion

White Portuguese or Silverskin Onion
A universal favorite with gardeners. It is early, thick-skinned, and 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; 1/2-lb., 75c; 1-lb., $1.40; 5 lbs., $2.50; 50 lbs., $11.25.

Mountain Danvers
This is a distinct strain and type of Yellow Globe onions; developed in the mountain valleys on 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. 500 bags per acre being a common yield among the best growers. The bulbs are large, slightly flattened, with a beautiful brown or orange 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., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 75¢; ½-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.25. Plants per doz., 15¢; per 100, 50¢; per 1,000, $4.00.

**Burton's Ohio Yellow Globe**

(Buton's Strain) — we have made a specialty of Ohio Yellow Globes on our vegetable farm for the past fifteen years, and consider this strain by far the best onion for this territory. We grow our own seed of this variety, and for fifteen 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 fifteen 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., 5¢; oz., 25¢; ¼-lb., 75¢; ½-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.25.

**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., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 75¢; ½-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.25.

**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 restaurants and hotel trade. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; ¼-lb., 75¢; ½-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.25.

**Mountain Globe Onion**

For the past 15 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 ovoid than the Danver, and not quite so much so as the Ohios. 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 and 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., 5¢; oz., 25¢; ¼-lb., 75¢; ½-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.25.

**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.
THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST

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 continuous supply is desired, successive seedings of two to three weeks apart may be made. Seeds may be planted in rows 3/4 to 4 feet apart, the same as peas and beans, thinning out 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. In the Northern states plant may be started in greenhouses or hotbeds early and transplanted to the field when danger from frost has passed. Cultivate same as beans and peas. Poor soil and insufficient moisture will yield pods of inferior size and quality. The Okra plants will usually continue to grow until late in the season, but after a time the pods may not be so large or tender as those produced earlier. As the pod is the only part of the plant ordinarily used for food, it is desirable to secure a rapid and continuous growth in order to produce the greatest quantity of edible pods. As soon as the pods are large enough for use they should be gathered each day. If permitted to remain on the stalk and mature, it stops the plant from setting new pods. Okra or Gumbo, as it is commonly called, is a tropical annual plant.

This vegetable is but little known in the West, but is highly esteemed in the South. The seed pods are used in soups when young and tender, too which it imparts an aromatic flavor. Some persons may not like the flavor of Okra at first, but after eating a few times of dishes containing it a taste is acquired. It is a very delicious vegetable, and should be grown more largely in the West. Okra has been grown and used for years in the South, where it is found in almost every garden and is increasing in popularity in the North, as its merits become better known. Some of our Colorado patrons report good success with it here.

Dwarf Green

Plants are about 3/4 feet in height and very prolific. Pods are white, long, smooth, tender, and of good quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1lb., 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; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1lb., 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 preserve it hermetically for winter use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1lb., 65c.

SALISFY OR OYSTER PLANT

One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill

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

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; 1/2-lb., 75c; 1lb., $2.50.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sets 32 lbs. to Bushel</th>
<th>By Parcel Post, Prepaid</th>
<th>By Freight or Express at Purchaser's Expense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Bottom Sets</td>
<td>Qt. 1/2-Bu.</td>
<td>1 Bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Bottom Sets</td>
<td>30c</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Multipliers</td>
<td>30c</td>
<td>1.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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**White Bottom**
These are small, solid onions, and a beautiful silvery white. A favorite sort for the private and market garden.

**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 of about 6 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, at least the corn should be replanted with them.

**Small Sugar or Pie Pumpkin**
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; 3/4-lb., 50c; 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; 3/4-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Green Striped Cushaw**
An old favorite for pies, and sells well on all markets; 18 inches to 2 feet long and 13 inches in diameter; green striped with crooked neck. Flesh thick, yellow, coarse, but sweet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 3/4-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

**Tennessee Sweet Potato**
This excellent sort resembles a sweet potato in flavor. Is pear shaped, and slightly ribbed. The color is a creamy white, sometimes slightly striped with green. Flesh thick, light colored, fine grained, sweet and delicious. Fine for pies. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 3/4-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

**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; 3/4-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**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., 10c; 3/4-lb., 50c; lb., $1.25.

**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; 3/4-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; 3/4-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**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 are like a rich, well-drained soil. If planted in damp ground, or watered too much, they will rot. Plant three inches apart in the rows, covering them to a depth of one to two inches. Plant about same time as onion sets. Postpaid: lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.
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 1 inch apart and about 1 inch deep, in a deep, rich soil. When the plants are about 3 inches tall, thin out to 3 to 4 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 excellent 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 H alf long, large, tender and sweet. One of the best, and the only kind grown here to any extent. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; ½-lb., 40c; lb., 75c.

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 4 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; ½-lb., 75c.

Large Rouen

Stems very large, but comparatively short. Leaf bracts, covered with whitish blooms. Stands a long time in condition for use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ½-lb., 75c.

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 spawnings and 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. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Per brick, 30c; 10 bricks, $3.25.

PARSLEY

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

CULTURE

Parsley seeds 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.

Hamburg Rooted or German

The edible roots resemble small parsnips. Is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., $1.25.

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; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Double Curled

A very compact, curly, fine cut, bright green variety. The market gardener’s favorite. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Parsley

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Parsley is used largely for seasoning soups and stews; also for garnishing, and for salads.
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 rack growth of vines at the cost of quality and quantity produced. Peas are very hardy, enduring cold well. The smooth and the wrinkled varieties are best and hardest, and may be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The wrinkled 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 about 5 inches deep and 10 or 12 inches apart. Gradually fill the trench as the plants grow. 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.

Peas are one of the most wholesome, delicious and easily grown vegetables, and should not be lacking in any garden. Their nutritious value and the many ways they may be prepared for table use 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 bush, but not so prolific, as the dwarf varieties mature most of their pods at one time, while the taller varieties will often continue to bear all season if the fresh pods are picked regularly when ready for use. For best results the tall varieties should be staked with brush or trellises, although they may be used as types of the vine, where proper care is exercised in gathering the pods not to trample down and injure the vines. In describing the varieties the height of the pea, and the size of the pod and pea are those obtained under average conditions, a lack of water and the weather, as well as other conditions governing the height 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 smooth or wrinkled. 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. In Ameer or Mammoth Alaska is an improved type of Alaska, the taller strains of the Alaska, in which the seed is slightly larger and whiter and about as early and perhaps more prolific. Rice's Norway Dwarf is a still further improved type of the old standard First and Best; the vines are somewhat taller and the peas larger; very early and prolific. Rice's Norway Dwarf is a popular variety with gardeners where earliness and productivity are essential factors. Of the wrinkled varieties, American Wonder is one of the very best early varieties. Peter Pan is an improved type of Laxtonian. It is a little more dwarf and earlier, otherwise identical with Laxtonian, and may easily be substituted for it.

Gradus or Prosperity is the leading second early variety; it grows about 3 feet tall, is very hardy and may be only slightly taller if carefully cared for. It will bear continuously throughout the season. Also, Laxtonian or Dwarf Gradus has grown in popularity very rapidly, and we think one of the very best extra early varieties. Peter Pan is an improved type of Laxtonian. It is a little more dwarf and earlier, otherwise identical with Laxtonian, and may easily be substituted for it.

One pound will plant 50 feet of drill; 60 pounds an acre.

PEAS

Dwarf Gray Sugar or Edible Pod

Excels other sugar peas in productiveness and quality. Vines are from 20 to 30 inches high; the pods are large, broad, sweet and tender; extremely fleshy, and equal to the best snap beans for cooking pods and all. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $3.60. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $2.50.
Peter Pan

The Best Large-Podded Dwarf Extra Early Pea. This splendid new pea of the Laxton type is considered the best of its class in point of earliness, productiveness and size of pod. The dark green, sturdy vines grow 15 to 18 inches in height, and are wonderfully productive of handsome, large, deep green pointed pods which measure 4 to 4 1/2 inches in length, and contain nine to ten deep, bluish-green 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., 5¢; 1/4-lb., 10¢; 1/2-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5¢; 1/4-lb., 10¢; 1/2-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 2 lbs., 50¢; 10 lbs., $2.25.

Laxtonian Pea

Laxtonian or Dwarf Gradus

A new dwarf pea introduced by the English growers of Thomas Laxton and Gradus, resembles 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., 5¢; 1/4-lb., 10¢; 1/2-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 2 lbs., 50¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5¢; 1/4-lb., 10¢; 1/2-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 2 lbs., 50¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

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 vines 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 productive pea for early planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; 1/4-lb., 10¢; 1/2-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 2 lbs., 50¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5¢; 1/4-lb., 10¢; 1/2-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 2 lbs., 50¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

See Tools Pages 135 to 141
Dwarf Telephone Dwarf Telephone is the famous old Telephone without its long vines. It is of a healthy, vigor- ous growth and enormously productive. The pods fre- quently measure 5 inches in length, are broad, straight, and remarkably well filled, contain- ing 9 or 10 peas. Pod is dark green, thick and plump. Vines grow about 2 feet high. It is the most popular at large- ly the market gardener, and equally as good for the home garden. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt. 10c; 1/4-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Improved Strategem A favorite with market garden- ers, and for the home garden. Strong vines, im- mense pods, large peas and heavy cropping. Height about 2 1/2 feet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Large White Marrowfat The vines of this variety are about 3 1/2 feet high, and of strong, vigorous growth. The pods are large, about 8 inches long, cylindrical, surface smooth, somewhat roughened, ored, and well filled. Seed large, smooth, round, and light creamy yellow. Excellent for summer use, but is not as sweet and creamy as some of the newer sorts although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

American Wonder A standard extra quality, early dwarf wrinkled pea. Grows 10 to 15 inches high. Very prolific, with fine well filled pods. Desir- able for market or home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Earliest and Best The earliest and most even strain of extra early peas. Vines vigorous and hardy, pods from 2 1/2 to 3 inches long, each containing 5 to 7 medium sized, smooth peas of good quality. Seed smooth yellow, well filled. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

American Wonder

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.

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE BACK COVER
THE BURTON SEED CO. 15TH & MARKET ST. DENVER, COLO.

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 locality and climate. 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, seed should be sown in a good hotbed with plenty of heat. Otherwise the seed may rot before they sprout. Pepper plants are very tender and easily killed by frost. 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 to the field in rows 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart and about 18 inches apart in the row. Cultivate same as tomatoes or egg plant.

The demand for green peppers has grown by leaps and bounds during the last few years, both commercially and for home use. No home gardener 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 growth of peppers for canning, drying and home use. Peppers are naturally a hot climate plant, but with proper care and attention can be success- fully 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 for canning and drying purposes for shipment to all parts of the civilized world. Local commercial gardeners are also growing them more extensively each season now, as they find a ready sale for them at good prices. The pepper industry is yet in its infancy, and offers wonderful opportunities to those having suitable soil and climate. We believe our Chili Pepper seed grown for us under contract in California in the center of the famous pepper district by seed specialists, therefore our seeds are grown under the most favorable conditions it is possible to grow them; are thoroughly acclimated and the best that experience, skill and knowledge can produce. Neapolitan is the earliest and most prolific of the red mangos. It is medium sized; skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mildly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productiveness, but milder flavored, making it ideal for stuffing and pickling. Ruby Giant is a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It possesses the size of the Chinese Giant and the splendid shape of the Ruby King. Cape or Bull Nose is an old hardy and prolific; fruits very large, handsome; flesh thick, mild, and so sweet that it can be eaten raw. This is the market gardener's favorite, as it fills every purpose for which mangos are used. Pimento is the latest combination in peppers, and is the mildest and sweetest yet introduced, and we think will soon be the leading variety grown. It is fine for the home garden, as it is excellent for salads and stuffing. Its firm, thick flesh and lack of disease make it one of the most popular canning variety, thousands of acres being grown annually now for canning purposes. This splendid combination should be in every home garden. Anaheim Chili is the new Chili that has only recently become so prominent and popular, and is fast supplanting sweet varieties. It is a very hardy and the best variety for dried Chili, but is desired above all others by the canners because of its fleshiness and market appeal. Red Chili is the small, bright red, very hot and pungent pepper, that is found in nearly all home gardens. Long red Cayenne is a late variety producing long, slender, red pods of very pungent flavor, used largely for soups and flavoring.

Ruby Giant

A beautiful large variety, being a cross between the Ruby King and Chinese Giant. It possesses the large size of Chinese Giant, and the splendid shape of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet, making a good salad sliced and served with tomatoes. This new pepper will undoubtedly become very popular, both in the home and market garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1/4-oz., 15c; oz., 50c; 1/2-lb., $1.75.

Neapolitan

Among large, mild, sweet, peppers none can compare with Neapolitan in earliness. It bears them all by ten days or two weeks. Its strongest claim, however, is its wonderful bearing power. Single plants often yield from 30 to 40 full grown peppers at one time, and continue loaded with fruit right up to frost. The skin and flesh are bright red, thick meated, very sweet and mild as apple. They are of good size, generally about 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches round, and keep in good condition for a long time. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; 1/4-oz., 15c; oz., 50c; 1/2-lb., $1.75.

Mrs. Jno. Lichly, Riverton, Wyo.: In answer to your letter will say that I was well pleased with all the seed received from you. We had the best garden we have had for several years.

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 69 TO 73
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 enemies and when dried is not perishable. The demand for green chili peppers, 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 pungency. Canned Chili was unheard of until the thick meated Anaheim Chili was introduced. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; ¼-oz., 15¢; oz., 50¢; ¼-lb., $1.50.

Ruby King

The most popular large fruited pepper. Very prolific. Plants grow about 2 feet high, and will produce a fine crop of handsome large peppers, which ripen earlier than any other large fruited variety. The pepper is quite thick, sweet and mild, and may be eaten from the hand like an apple. Especially fine for salads or stuffed as mangos. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; ¼-oz., 15¢; oz., 50¢; ¼-lb., $1.50.

Sweet Mountain

One of the large sorts, very thin skinned, sweet and mild flavored. Much used for stuffing peppers. Preserved: Pkt., 10¢;½-oz., 15¢; oz., 50¢; ¼-lb., $1.50.

Red Chili

Fruit is small, bright red, very hot and pungent. Plants very productive. Generally used for making pepper sauce. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; ¼-oz., 15¢; oz., 50¢; ¼-lb., $1.50.

Large Bell or Bull Nose

An early variety, and of mild flavor. The skin is quite thick and the flesh is of medium size, and very popular. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; ¼-oz., 15¢; oz., 50¢; ¼-lb., $1.50.

Long Red Cayenne

A late variety. Pods are small, bright scarlet, cone shaped and pungent. Are as much used for pickling as are the large peppers. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; ¼-oz., 15¢; oz., 50¢; ¼-lb., $1.50.

Chinese Giant

An enormous fruiting variety, about double the size of Ruby King. Notwithstanding its size it is early and prolific. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. The seeds are in large and stuffed as mangos. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; ¼-oz., 20¢; oz., 60¢; ¼-lb., $1.75.

Pimiento

The mildest and sweetest of all peppers. Largely grown for canning purposes, as its lack of pungency, and its flavor, make it a favorite with housewives. Can be eaten when green, or peeled. It should be grown in every family garden. It is delicious with salads or stuffed, and is a favorite for baked or stuffed peppers. Postpaid: Pkt., 10¢; ¼-oz., 15¢; oz., 40¢; ¼-lb., $1.25.

Rhubarb

One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row.

CULTURE

Rhubarb is a gross feeder, and needs a rich, deeply cultivated 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 good manure each season, cultivating enough to loosen the weeds down and the ground, and you will be surprised at the marvelous yield. When a blossom stalk appears it should be cut back all into the ground, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed.

Rhubarb is one of the earliest, heartiest, easiest and most highly grown table delicacies, and should be a place in every home garden in the United States. Its uses are more varied, more distinct and more beneficial than any of the garden products. By mulching 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 nutritious, appetizing, healthy food value, so cheaply, and on such a small space of ground. The early pioneers considered its 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 $1.00 and we will send you prepaid one dozen fine large roots, which, with proper care, will begin producing a second year and continue as long as given proper care and attention.

Linnæus

Early, large, tender, and very fine. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; lb., $1.25.

Victoria

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可靠. Online description cannot be placed in the seeds purchased to the identical variety sown. Both time and labor are saved where the planting of roots is followed. We furnish only good, fresh, strong roots which, when set in good, rich soil, should be ready to cut one year after planting. The roots should be set about 4 inches apart each way. The stalks should not be pulled the first season. Any stalks that show signs of going to seed should be cut off so as not to exhaust the plant by seeding. Rhubarb roots by Exchange: 2 for 25¢; 5 for 60¢; 12 for $1.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Per doz., 75¢; per 100, $6.00.

Chas. Howell, Vona, Colo.: Having been in the gardening and plant raising business for several years, I find much pleasure in ordering your products. I have been in business for several years and have enjoyed great success with your products. I would like to renew my order for the coming season. I have been very satisfied with your service and I would like to continue as a customer. I appreciate your prompt delivery and the high quality of the products. I look forward to receiving my order soon. Thank you for your continued support and I look forward to doing business with you again soon. 

FOR FREE GLADIOLUS BULBS SEE PAGES 99 AND 100
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. A rich clover or alfalfa sod manured and broken the year before, or planted to corn or some other crop that grows easily, will produce a good potato. The growing of 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 these it is a waste of time and seed to attempt to grow a fine potato crop. We have applied a year previous to planting, so it will rot and become well incorporated in the soil. Cut the potatoes so that each piece will have two or more eyes, then plant in furrows 6 inches deep, 2/4 to 3 feet apart. In moist soils, furrows can be made 1 foot wide. In sandy soils, 18 inches apart is better. Weeds must be kept cut as they are not permitted to get a good start ahead of the grass and be blighted. The potatoes are 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 harvested. The harrowing will also kill the weeds and opportunity to get a good start ahead of the grass and, or, blight, spray with Bordeaux or Arsenate of Lead.

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 Ohio, when planted in good, rich soil, and given proper care, are producing equal to the later varieties. Our Irish Cofflers often outyield the Ohio, and as their growth is equaled by the Ohio, we find them equally 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 grover of early potatoes cannot go wrong on the Irish Cobbler. The Russett Burbank or Netted Gem is a splendid main crop, large white potato—oblong in shape, heavily netted, flesh white and mealy. This is the best cooking and best eating potato of the main crop varieties, and on account of its shape, size and quality commands a premium in all fancy markets. The RED MCLURE is 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 varieties. It is a large potato grown in some sections of the West there has developed a peculiar disease—classified by potato experts as Furrow Blight. This disease is curable. It should be called the Potato Flu, as the experts have not been able to determine the cause or find a remedy. This disease does not so much affect the growth of the potato as its carrying and keeping qualities after being harvested.

Diseases and failures in obtaining a profitable crop of potatoes are caused almost entirely by careless planting poor unsed. The average farmer usually pays less attention to the quality of his seed potatoes than any other seeds he plants. He seems to think any kind of potatoes he happens to have on hand will do for seed, and then wonders why his crop was a failure, or why his potatoes so poor and scruffy. Yet these same farmers will continue to plant this same stock for seed year after year, rather than change his crop for seed, or change any other seed, and for best results the seed should be renewed every so often, and if growers would plant only pure, first-class seed, good results would follow.

We are still growing 100 percent good selected, true to name, seed potatoes, than plant the common average stock as a gift. The stock we have been growing under special care and we are and fancy in every respect. Our Early Red River Ohio are genuine Minnesota grown, and are still, as before, the best early potato 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.

Colorado Dry Land Ohios

This is the Early Ohio grown on the Divide, between Denver and Colorado Springs, without irrigation. Some growers prefer the native grown stock to the Eastern, although the potato is not quite so smooth. Our seed were grown from Eastern seed last year, and are good, freely assorted stock. Early Six Weeks. By weight 4c. per pound. By number 400 lbs., $1.00; 200 lbs., $.50. By weight 200 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $.50. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound to postage.

Early Six Weeks

Same as Early Ohio, by weight or number. By weight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $10.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound to postage.

POTATOES

500 to 600 pounds will plant an acre
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 attrac-
tive 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., 90c; 100 lbs., $4.50. If or-
dered 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 the croppers
for the early market, as it can be marketed before
it is fully grown. Our seed of these is direct from
Minnesota, freshly assorted and true to name. By
freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c;
2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., $4.50. If ordered
by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Rural New Yorker  This is the most pop-
ular, and by far the
best potato grown in the Greeley district. It is
large, oblong, smooth, and very attractive, and has
been praised universally. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c;
2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., $4.50. If ordered
by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Mammoth Pearls  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., 90c; 100 lbs., $4.50. 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 sup-
planting the Rural and Pearl varieties in the Middle
West, as it seems to be especially adapted to our
soil. It is a very heavy yiel der, and scab resistant.
By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb.,
15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., $4.50. If or-
dered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Irish Cobbler  An extra early variety, ma-
turing 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., 90c; 100 lbs.,
$4.50. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound
for postage.

Rose Seeding  This is the standard varie-
ty of Red potatoes grown in
the Greeley district, and is one of the best table
varieties. It is not as prolific as the whites; there-
fore, not grown as extensively. By freight or
express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs.,
25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., $4.50. 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; there-
fore, our plants are freshly pulled and packed the
day shipped.

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

Yellow Nansemond  By freight or ex-
press at purchaser’s expense: Lb.,
20c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 25 lbs., $3.75. If or-
dered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for post-
age.

Yellow Jersey  By freight or express at
purchaser’s expense: Lb.,
20c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 25 lbs., $3.75. If ordered by Par-
cel Post add 5c per pound for postage. For prices on plants see page 66. Orders for potatoes and
plants should be placed in advance.
One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. an acre.

**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 be pithy and 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 furnishes 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 only one variety. 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 most largely grown, although the red with a white tip is a good second, and becomes immensely popular during the winter. They are white predominately 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 stand well after maturity. The root is a beautiful deep crimson; the flesh is snow white, of fine flavor and very tender. Especially fine for market and home use from planting in the open ground. Postpaid: 1 Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., 75¢.

**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¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., 75¢.

**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¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., 75¢.

**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 market or home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., 75¢.

**California Mammoth White**
Pure white, about one foot long, and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to tip. The flesh tender and crisp, keeping well throughout the winter. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 50¢; lb., $1.50.
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; ½-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., 30c; lb., 75c.

Long Black Spanish

Black skin, white flesh, fine flavor. Good keeper. A favorite winter radish. **Postpaid:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

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., 30c; lb., 75c.

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., 30c; lb., 75c.

**FOR INSECTICIDES SEE PAGES 123 AND 124**
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; 1/4-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

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; 1/4-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

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 stronger the ground the more delicate and succulent the leaves. The New Zealand spinach, which requires more room, as it makes a large and spreading plant, may be started from seed early in the spring to furnish greens during the best 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, rich green. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.00. Special prices on large 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., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.00. 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., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.00. 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., 5¢; oz., 10¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $4.00. 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 between the cuts. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; lb., 50¢; 10 lbs., $4.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Monstrous Leaved Viroflay 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., 5¢; oz., 10¢; lb., 50¢; 10 lbs., $4.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Chicago Warty Hubbard

SQUASH

One ounce of seed will plant 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds an acre

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 each way. Plant 6 to 10 seeds to each hill, and when danger from frost and bugs has passed thin out to 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 ripened. Culture the same as cucumber and melons.

Boston Marrow A large sized, hard shell-ed winter variety, with bright orange skin; and deep orange flesh; finely grated and of excellent flavor, but not as dry as the Hubbard. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 40¢; lb., $1.10.

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., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; lb., $1.10.

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 variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20¢; ½-lb., 50¢; ½-lb., $1.00; lb., $1.50.

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 warty, dark green in color; flesh dry and sweet flavored. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; lb., $1.25.

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., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; lb., $1.25.

Pike’s Peak or Sibley This is said to be the only tall 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., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; lb., $1.50.

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., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; lb., $1.50.

The Hubbard This is the leading squash and the 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 toughness of the rind or shell makes it a good keeper. Every farmer should grow at least enough for home use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.25.

Summer Crookneck

Summer Crookneck
One of the best summer squash. It is dwarf, bushy and very productive. The skin is yellow; flesh a deep golden yellow, dry, with a most agreeable flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., $1.10.

Golden Hubbard
This is identical in size, form and fruitfulness with the Chicago Warty. The chief distinction is that the heavily warty skin is of a rich orange, turning to red when ripened. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.25.

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; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., $1.00; lb., $1.25.

Mammoth Early White Bush Scalloped
The best variety. The plants are of the true bush form and produce fruit very early in season. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.25.

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 or broadcast if preferred, using 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 summer 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 they 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 globe-shaped, often ready for use six weeks after planting. The Purple Top Globe is a favorite main crop variety; it is nearly as early as White Milan. Much more productive and a better shape. 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 for bunching, and it has very short leaves and is easily tied. 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. Pomeranian 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 Rutabaga is particularly 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 variety 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; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

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; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 65c.

Early Purple Top Milan
One of the earliest Turnips grown. Of medium size, with flattened round roots, smooth and white with a purple red top. Leaves short and dry, and of splendid quality. Well adapted to spring and fall planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.
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., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Purple Top 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 in rich soil to 12 pounds in weight. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

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., 65c.

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., 25c; lb., 65c.

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top (Long Island 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; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 75c.

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., 5c., oz., 10c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 75c.

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 tops. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 75c.

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; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 75c.

Bangholm

An improved strain of Purple Top Rutabagas; an excellent variety, both in shape and quality. The roots are of large size, oblong, globeral shaped, with small neck, yellow flesh; very dark purple top. A large cropper; superior to all other rutabagas. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 75c.
CULTURE
Tomatoes do best on light, warm, well-drained soil. Success depends in a large measure upon securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth during the early part of the season. For this reason, the first early tomatoes select varieties of the earliest type which can be set the ground in hot beds or greenhouses during February and March. When the plants are about 2 inches high, they should be set out in the open ground with disturbing their roots, and 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 crops, if the ground has started somewhat later in hot beds or cold frames, and then set in the open ground the same as the early varieties. Tomatoes require little water; just enough to keep them in good growing condition: too much water will cause them to blight. Cultivate often and thoroughly as long as the vines will permit. The last two or three workings of the soil should be shallow or the crop may be badly injured. It is a matter of personal liking whether tomatoes should be transplanted or not, but for transplanting, the plants should be left to ramble over the ground. A great many of the early varieties which are grown throughout the middle West are dwarf varieties, which really do not require staking, but where the taller varieties are grown the yield and quality of the crop 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 the growers, which are as follows:

IRRIGATION: Watch your soil carefully. Dig down six inches to one foot and check upon your moisture. Always keep an even moisture in the ground. An uneven supply of water has a tendency to cause blight, blossom end rot and cracking of the fruit; also gives an irregular growth, making the vines spindly, and stunting them in growth. The proper moisture in the soil has a tendency to dry out faster. Keep the top of the soil finely mulched to preserve the moisture. Do not irrigate when vines are in heavy bloom. 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, and keeps them in proper condition, that he may govern his cultivation accordingly. Do not cultivate too deep, nor too close to the vines. Good cultural habits have a tendency to dry out faster. Keep the top of the soil finely mulched to preserve the moisture. Do not furrow out too close to the vines.

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 large quantities for the local markets. It is a point of good gardening to have this vegetable available to those who succeed are well paid for the trouble. Tomatoes are an easy and comparatively inexpensive crop to grow; they are vigorous and have a long life, the largest expense being for picking, as they often produce 15 to 20 tons per acre. Our tomato seed was supplied to us by an old experienced tomato seed grower, who has made a life study of them, devoting over thirty years to the growth of them in the East, finally transferring his stock to the West, and conditions here are more favorable for the production of seed. We have handled these seeds almost exclusively for the past five years. We do not wish to state that facts concerning them, but, instead, have received numerous commendations. We challenge anyone to produce better in pots or boxes than we can. 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 in the Seed and Vegetable Farm all of the tomato plants we supply our retail customers, and in addition thereto hundreds of thousands of plants for wholesale and retail customers. Each season we receive hundreds of orders from customers in which they state the particular purpose for which they wish the seeds, and we send them the varieties we consider best suited to such purposes, and to enable such persons to continue to grow and select their own varieties, also as an aid to the novice and those who do not care to take the time to read the full description of each variety in our catalog, to determine which they want, we will here prefix 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 tomato known, in fact, the first to ripen. Spark's Earliana is as early as our Earliana, as it is sometimes called, ranks next to Spark's Earliana. In reality it is only an improved stock, and therefore is the shortest day tomato, only a day or so later in beginning to ripen than the Earliana. This fruit has a very deep red color, very smooth and uniform in size, without cracks or green core. The vines are rather dwarf, with quite a large, light green foliage, giving some protection to the fruit to sunburn during extreme hot weather. The fruits are borne in clusters from 5 to 8, and with proper care the vines will continue to produce beyond the first flush of bloom, and throughout the beginning of the season until killed by frost. June Pink is the most prolific, best colored, best shaped, best in size and uniform in size and shape, an excellent greenhouse variety and a good one to follow Earliana and June Pink in the open field. Canners, Earliana and June Pink are the staple varieties of the West, and we cannot recommend it too highly to those desiring the best early variety. Bonnie Best is a comparatively new introduction that ripens very early, ripening 100 days from our selection, about 25 days from the Earliana, and is much heavier. Bonnie Best has a very heavy crop, a good tomato for market gardens, shippers and canners. Of the main crop varieties Beauty is the most popular, as it is a large, vigorous, vigorous and heavy bearing variety. Jewel is another of the early varieties and is praised by the trade, and the fruits are smaller in size than those of Beauty, but are hardy and very productive. Jewel is a very productive variety and is excellent for early markets. It is early, hardy and prolific, bearing its fruits in clusters of from 4 to 6. The fruit is large, smooth, and of a very bright color, always picked quite green and yet ripen up nicely. This is the variety grown so largely around Denver for the early market and seedmen, and we have the largest fruit of the Dwarf or Tree Tomato. Vines grow about 2 feet high, making it a most desirable sort for the home garden and the greenhouses, being one of the most popular home garden varieties, as it is dwarf and needs no staking; is
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 Red 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 Glove 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. Is slow to blight; one of the best all-purpose varieties. The Golden Queen is a large, handsome, beautiful golden 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 Pear and Husk 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 tall growing Ponderosa. It is coreless, solid and fine flavored. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; 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 still produce an abundant crop. Fruits of a beautiful, glossy purple, firm, thick flesh, with large, mealy center. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.75.

**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 almost round, smooth, firm, and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest 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., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

**Bonny Best**

One of the finest, bright 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., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

**Stone**

The largest, bright red, perfectly productive and widely grown. It is grown largely for canning and shipping purposes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

**Redhead**

This new tomato is an improved strain of June Pink; being a little earlier, little larger with little heavier foliage and more resistant to blight. Deep blood-red color, ripening clear to the stem. Almost globe shaped; slightly flattened. One of the best extra early tomatoes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

**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., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

**Spark’s Earliana**

It is the earliest large, smooth red tomato. Its solidity and fine quality are equal to the best middle and late sorts. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 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, with few seeds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.
The Burbank Tomato

This is one of Burbank’s creations and is the latest sensation in tomato seeds. It is claimed to be the very best early tomato and the very earliest best-tasting. Here is Mr. Burbank’s description of “The Burbank”: By far the earliest, most prolific, 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 better 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. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ½-lb., $1.75; 1-lb., $3.00.

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 ripen evenly. Is very prolific, and an excellent all around tomato. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 55c; ¼-lb., $1.00; 1-lb., $3.50.

Golden Queen

A very handsome, large tomato; color a beautiful 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., 5c; oz., 55c; ¼-lb., $1.00; 1-lb., $3.50.

Red Cherry

Fruit small, being ⅛ of an inch in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.25; 1-lb., $4.50.

Yellow Plum

Fruit plum shaped, of clear deep yellow color. Flesh yellow and finely flavored. Much esteemed for preserves. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.25; 1-lb., $4.50.

Yellow Pear

Used for preserves and to make tomato figs. Distinctively pear shaped, and of excellent flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.25; 1-lb., $4.50.

Husk Tomato

Fruit golden yellow, size of a cherry. Fine for preserves or eating from the hand. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.25; 1-lb., $4.50.

Purple Husk

Similar to Golden Husk, only purple in color. It is very productive, containing more acid than Golden Husk. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.25; 1-lb., $4.50.

FOR PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR “SPECIAL QUANTITY PRICE LIST” ENCLOSED IN THIS CATALOG

Beginning February 1st, we will issue monthly during the “SEED SEASON,” “BURTON’S SEED TOPICS and PRICE LIST” combined, which will contain latest changes in prices, with other valuable information to growers and dealers, with a view of keeping our wares and prices before the buying public, and at the same time, keep the buying public posted on prices and conditions. SEED TOPICS will be mailed free of charge upon request. Every grower and dealer should have it. A postcard will bring it. WRITE TODAY.
A Partial View of Hot Beds and Cold Frames on the Burton Seed Farm
Where Our Vegetable Plants Are Grown

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 proportionately 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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<td>Tomato, Husk, ready May 15th</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomato, Yellow Pear, ready May 15th</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomato, Red Chili, ready May 15th</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chives, per bunch, sprouted</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mint Clumps</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sage, one year old clumps</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
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</table>

**FLOWERING PLANTS and SHRUBS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Doz. 10</th>
<th>Doz. 100</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asters, Japanese and Chinese</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquilegia Coerulea, Rocky Mountain Columbine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston Ivy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carnations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daisy, Longfellow Double Pink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daisy, Snowball Pure White</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daisy, Mixed Colors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delphinium Spectabilis, Bleeding Heart</td>
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<tr>
<td>Digitalis, Fox Glove</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuchsia, assorted colors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hollyhocks, Assorted Double</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shasta Daisy, Alaska</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phlox, Hardy, mixed colors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gaillardia, Blanket Flower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oriental Poppy</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Peonies, Golden Harvest Pink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peonies, Paul’s Purple</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia, Golden Glow</td>
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<td>Sweet William</td>
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<td>Lavender, mixed colors</td>
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<td>Madder Vine</td>
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<td>Garden Pinks, mixed colors</td>
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<td>Gypsophila Roots</td>
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<td>Almond, Double Flowering, Pink, or White</td>
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<td>Spirea, Bridal Wreath</td>
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<td>Spirea, Van Houtte</td>
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<td>Snowball, Viburnum</td>
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<td>Trifolium, Torch Lily</td>
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<td>Lilacs, Syringa Purpurea Vulgaris</td>
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<td>Honeysuckle, Japanese</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bigonia, Trumpet Vine, Orange Scarlet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clematis, Jackmanii, Violet Purple</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clematis, Paniculata, Pure White</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydrangea, Hardy</td>
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<td>Tamarix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Privet Amoer River</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbine</td>
<td>$19.50</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For Special Collections See Inside Back Cover*
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 acclimatized to western climate. 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 animals away, we can send you the finest lot of healthy, vigorous, young stock you ever saw. Something that will be a satisfaction and pleasure to you.

Our fruit trees are all grown one year from grafting or budding then cut back to the ground and grown up again. By this method our yearling trees have two-year-old roots or two-year-old trees, and so on through the entire list. We first develop the root system of our trees, and when that is properly developed it will produce a good, strong, vigorous tree very quickly. We recommend the planting of young trees, say from 3 to 5 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 and disappearance 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; further 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 they wish to have them, so we will have ample time to make shipment at the time specified, as that is our busy season and the more time we have 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 call for 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 “heel” in the roots and then place them in the express 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 they can be sent. However, 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. No farm home is complete without the orchard, and no orchard complete without the apple; and for family use there is no fruit more healthy and desirable. It will thrive on nearly any well drained soil. By carefully selecting suitable summer, fall and winter varieties, a constant supply of delicious fruit can be had each year from June until May. The apple, if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre and at less expense.

We have listed only hardy varieties that we know to be particularly adapted to our Western climate and condition.

For best results we recommend the ordering of the 3 to 5 foot trees. They cost less than the larger sizes and a larger per cent of them will grow, as the older the tree, the greater the shock and loss in transplanting. Our 3 to 5 foot trees have a two-year-old root and then plant about three-year growth. This is all good, strong, vigorous stock, as good as we ever saw and good enough for any use.

Yellow Transparent This is the best of the early apples. It ripens earlier than the Early Harvest. Fruit medium to large; skin thin, waxy, pale, yellow. Flesh white, tender, juicy, with a pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy and comes into bearing very young. Ripens in August.

Early Harvest The tree is vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, roundish and smooth. Color bright yellow with red. Flesh nearly white. Flavor fine. Ripens in August.

Duchess This apple came from Russia and is extremely hardy. 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 hardy and bear so heavy. They make high producing good quality fruits. 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 heavy cropper.

FOR FREE GLADIOLUS BULBS SEE PAGES 99 AND 100
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 variety. 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, deep red. A good keeper. A splendid variety for the West.

Wolf River

One of the largest apples grown. Color, yellowish green, with stripes and splashes of carmine; very handsome and showy; flesh nearly white, firm and rather coarse grained; flavor sub-acid, fair to good. Tree vigorous and fairly productive. Fruits large, bright red without stripes or blotches. A very heavy cropper and splendid keeper. A 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 bear early; are unequalled for jelly and cooking, and some of the improved varieties are excellent for eating. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome; annual bearers, and usually fruit the second year.

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 10 Standard</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 20 Standard</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 30 Standard</td>
<td>$0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more Standard</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CRAB APPLES

Florence

Originated in Minnesota. The hardiest of all. An early and prolific 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 skin with crimson blush. Firm, juicy, pleasant. A great bearer. Ripens in August.

CHERRIES

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

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 color and acid firm. This variety is destined to be our most popular market variety. Ripens in August.

Large Montmorency

A popular market variety for all purposes. Vigorous grower; very productive. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 10 Standard</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 20 Standard</td>
<td>$0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 30 Standard</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more Standard</td>
<td>$0.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR ROSES SEE PAGES 92 AND 93
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. Flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and prolific. Ripens in August and September.

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

Carman (Free.) Resembles Elberta in shape. Color, creamy white with deep blush. Skin tough, making it a good market variety.

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

- 1 to 10 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted: Each $0.75
- 10 to 20 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted: Each $0.70
- 20 to 30 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten: Each $0.65
- 30 or more Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten: Each $0.60

BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT, AT PURCHASER’S EXPENSE:

- 1 to 10 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted: Each $0.65
- 10 to 20 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted: Each $0.60
- 20 to 30 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten: Each $0.55
- 30 or more Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten: Each $0.50

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 they are ripe, and 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. The tree is a vigorous grower; an early and abundant bearer. Ripens in August and September.

Kieffer Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities make it very profitable for market, preserving and canning.

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

- 1 to 10 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted: Each $0.90
- 10 to 20 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted: Each $0.85
- 20 to 30 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten: Each $0.80
- 30 or more Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten: Each $0.75

BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT, AT PURCHASER’S EXPENSE:

- 1 to 10 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted: Each $0.80
- 10 to 20 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted: Each $0.75
- 20 to 30 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten: Each $0.70
- 30 or more Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten: Each $0.65

The above prices are for good, strong, vigorous 3 to 5 foot trees having two-year wood growth with three-year roots. We have quoted specially low prices on lots of ten each, as each variety comes put up in bundles of tens and can be sent out without extra labor for assorting and packing.

FOR FLOWERING PLANTS SEE PAGES 94 AND 95
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. Tree is plum in habit, vigorous in growth. It forms fruit 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.

**Lombard**
Fruits violet red, roundish oval. Juicy and pleasant. A valuable market variety. Tree is freely adapted to light soils. Nearly always produces a crop.

**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. Fruits medium size, oval; color, orange overspread with bright red. Flesh yellow, firm and fine flavor. Ripens in September.

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**Prices of All Varieties Above Described, by Parcel Post, Prepaid:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price Prepaid</th>
<th>Price By Freight or Express</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1 to 10 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted</td>
<td>Each</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 20 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted</td>
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<td>20 to 30 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 or more Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 to 10 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>$0.85</td>
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<td>10 to 20 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
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</tr>
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<td>20 to 30 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
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<td>$0.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above prices are for good, strong, vigorous 3 to 5 foot trees having two-year wood growth with three-year roots. We have quoted specially low prices on lots of ten each, as each variety comes put up in bundles of tens and can be sent out without extra labor for assorting and packing.

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**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 furniture is 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, and well rooted, ranging from 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 at interior 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, $1.00; per 10, $9.00. By freight or express, at purchaser’s expense: Each, 85c; per 10, $8.00.

**American Elm**
An ideal street tree.
Sometimes growing 80 feet high: 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, 85c; per 10, $8.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 75c; per 10, $7.00.

**Carolina Poplar**
A very rapid growing tree.
Leaves are large and glossy; 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, 90c; per 10, $8.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 75c; per 10, $8.00.

**Lombard Poplar**
A tall columnar tree.
Very picturesque. A very hardy, rapid growing tree: 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, 90c; per 10, $8.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 75c; per 10, $8.50.

**Silver Leaf Poplar**
A tree of wonderfully rapid growth.
Leaves are large, glossy green on top and white underneath; 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, 90c; per 10, $8.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 75c; per 10, $8.50.

**Silver Leaf Maple**
A very rapid growing tree.
A tree of large size, often attaining a height of 100 feet; foliage bright green above and silver beneath: 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, 85c; per 10, $8.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Each, 75c; per 10, $8.00.
Hardy or Sugar Maple  A well-known native tree; very desirable as an ornamental shade tree; 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, $1.10; per 10, $10.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, 8.60; per 10, $9.00.

Russian Olive  A very handsome small tree, grows to 8 or 10 feet high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like and a rich silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits, which are covered with silvery scales. Blooms in June. Postpaid: Each, 80c; per 10, $7.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, 70c; per 10, $6.00.

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 50c. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, 80c.

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, 75c. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, 65c.

Tamarix  A hardy shrub of strong growth, with foliage light and feathery as asparagus. Used as an ornament and for hedges; will stand great extremes of heat and cold. Postpaid: Each, 40c. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, 25c.

Amoor River Privett  The Chinese variety, harder than the others, growing 8 to 12 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, 40c; or $4.00 per dozen.

"Spirea" (BRIDAL WREATH.) Very popular and hardy... Postpaid: Each, 50c; per dozen, $5.00.

"VAN HOUTTEL." The best of all the Spirea family; a perfect beauty. Postpaid: Each, 50c; per dozen, $5.00.

Snowball "VIRBURNUM OP. STERILIS." The well known Snowball, which produces large clusters of snow white flowers in May. By Parcel Post; Prepaid, each, 50c. Per doz., $5.00.

"VIRBURNUM Plicatum." The pure white flowers are very lasting, and the beautiful foliage is not subject to attacks by insects; of moderate growth. Postpaid: Each, 75c; per dozen, $7.50.

"SYRINGA Vulgaris alba." Similar in every respect to the purple, except as to color, the flowers being white and fragrant. Postpaid: Each, 50c; per dozen, $5.00.

"SYRINGA Puplea Vulgaris." The old favorite, bearing purple panicles of fragrant flowers. Postpaid: Each, 50c; per dozen, $5.00.

BERRIES

Senator Dunlap  A very fine mid-season variety. It yields heavy and keeps well, although it is not the first on the market. Very popular in the mountain districts because of its hardiness. By Parcel Post; Prepaid: 25 plants for 25c; 100 plants 75c. By express at purchaser's expense: 25 plants for 20 cents; 100 plants for 65c; 1,000 plants for $6.00.

Fremont Williams  A new variety designed both on account of its heavy yield and keeping qualities. A very fine mid-season variety, and valuable to all Western growers because it comes usually at just the time to miss the killing frost we usually have about June 1st. By Parcel Post; Prepaid: 25 plants for 25c; 100 plants 75c. By express at purchaser's expense: 25 plants for 20c; 100 plants for 65c; 1,000 plants for $6.00.

Hood River  A fine yielding, long keeping variety. The meat is dark red, instead of pink or white, and is valuable on that account. Housewives will pay a premium for the Hood River berry because it makes such superior preserves. By Parcel Post; Prepaid: 25 plants for 25c; 100 plants 75c. By express at purchaser's expense: 25 plants for 20c; 100 plants for 65c; 1,000 plants for $6.00.

Everbearing Strawberries  The Everbearing Strawberry is becoming so widely known and so successful that we predict it will soon displace the old standard varieties in the average home garden. They can be grown just as easily and in the same way as any of the old standard varieties, and yet give the average family a plentiful supply of strawberry throughout the summer and fall, and as late as November. To secure the late berries the plants should be disbudded until about July 15th, and then allowed to bloom.

Progressive  This is generally considered the strongest growing plant of the Everbearing varieties. The plants are large, heavily rooted with an abundance of large, healthy leaves. The berries are of fine size, rich deep red

FOR INSECTICIDES SEE PAGES 123 AND 124
color inside and out, nearly round and very glossy. The Progressives is the most prolific bearer of the Everbearing varieties, and with favorable conditions will produce a bumper crop the second spring planted after bearing a good crop the fall before, and the quality of the fruit is unsurpassed. You will not go wrong in ordering Progressives. Post-paid: 25c per doz.; $1.25 per 100; $10.00 per 1,000. By express at purchaser’s expense: 20c per dozen; $1.00 per 100; $8.00 per 1,000.

Superb This variety is one of the newer types of the Everbearing family. It is a splendid berry, equal to the Progressives in hardiness, productiveness and quality. The berries are large, dark red, glossy color, very regular in shape and ripen all over at once. The plants are strong, healthy, and grow quickly, making runners freely. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 25c per doz.; $1.25 per 100; $10.00 per 1,000. By express at purchaser’s expense: 20c per dozen; $1.00 per 100; $8.00 per 1,000.

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 an arch covered 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 hardy and productive. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: each, 15c; 75c per doz.; $4.50 per 100. By express at purchaser’s expense: each, 10c; 60c per doz.; $4.00 per 100.

Cuthbert Large, crimson fruit, very firm, and of excellent quality; very hardy and productive. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: each, 15c; 75c per doz.; $4.50 per 100. By express at purchaser’s expense: each 10c; 60c per doz.; $4.00 per 100.

King A new variety; very large and firm. Fruits of good quality. Hardy and productive. It is early and bears a long time. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: each, 15c; 75c per doz.; $4.50 per 100. By express at purchaser’s expense: 60c per doz.; $4.00 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: each, 15c; 75c per doz.; $4.50 per 100. By express at purchaser’s expense: each, 10c; 60c per doz.; $4.50 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.

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: each, 15c; 75c per doz.; $4.50 per 100. By express at purchaser’s expense: each, 10c; 60c per doz.; $4.50 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 meaty. A good shipper. The most prolific of any red variety known. Canes stocky of strong growth. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 15c each; $1.50 per doz.; $5.00 per 100. By express at purchaser’s expense: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $4.50 per 100.
### 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: 15c each; $1.00 per doz.; $4.50 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 10c each; 75c per doz.; $3.50 per 100.

### Snyder

Extremely hardy; the stems grow nearly straight. Is very productive, without the hard, sour core. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 15c each; $1.00 per doz.; $4.50 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 10c each; 75c per doz.; $3.50 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, round, almost black. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 15c each; $1.00 per doz.; $4.50 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 10c each; 75c per doz.; $3.50 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 are large, soft and sweet, with no hard core, and ripen early. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 15c each; 75c per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 10c each; 60c per doz.; $4.00 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, and of fine flavor. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 35c each; $4.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.50 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: 35c each; $4.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 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 culture, 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: 35c each; $4.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 per doz.

#### La Versailles

A very large, long bunches of great beauty and excellent quality; of a bright red color and very productive. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 35c each; $4.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 per doz.

#### North Star

This is the hardest, strongest grower of the red currants. Berries large and heavy clusters. Fine flavored. Prepaid: 35c each; $4.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 per doz.

#### White Grapes

Bush vigorous and productive. Berries large, round, and attractive. Mild flavor and good quality; borne in long handsome clusters. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 35c each; $4.00 per doz; $3.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 per doz; $2.50 per 100.

### GRAPES

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 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: 30c each; $3.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

#### Moore's Early

(Black) Bunch large; berry large and round. Quality said to be better than Concord. A good market variety. Ripens about two weeks before Concord. Prepaid: 35c each; $3.75 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 per doz.

#### Warden

(Black) Handsome, large, compact bunch. Berries very large; skin thick. Ripens about 6 to 10 days earlier than Concord. Prepaid: 35c each; $3.75 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 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: 30c each; $3.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

#### Brighton

(Red) A hardy vigorous sort—heavy producer. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 35c each; $3.75 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 per doz.

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.
"Say it with flowers"

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 its size. (A good general rule is to cover the seed two or three times their diameter) and press down firmly. Remember—that Petunias, Coleus, 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 cheesecloth or muslin, so they will have a chance to come up. Water with a fine spray, but do not saturate or allow them to 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 delayed and damaged by Parcel Post.

ANNUALS are those flowers which bloom and ripen their seeds the first year. Among these are Ages.

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

Pertennials 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. Columbines, Fox Glove, Hollyhocks, Larkspurs, Poppies, etc., are in this popular class.

Astronia Umbellata Annual. A handsome 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.

Acroclinium Annual. A pretty everlasting flower growing about 18 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 Flos "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, or in 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 6 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.


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. "Pure White." A very dwarf variety of this old favorite; only 4 inches high; compact and very free bloomer. An ideal border plant. Pkt., 5c.

"MARITIMA." 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.

Sweet Alyssum

Antirrinium "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.

"MAJUS," TALL. Very fancy tall varieties. Finest mixture of colors. Pkt., 5c.

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

SEPARATE COLORS: White, yellow, coral red, purple, rose, scarlet or carmine. Pkt., 5c.

African Golden Daisy "DIMORPHOTECTA." Annual. An extremely showy plant, 12 to 15 inches high; yellow flowers; very profuse in flowering. Should be planted in a sunny situation; a great favorite wherever it is planted. Pkt., 10c.

Amaranthus "CAUDATUS," "Love Lies Bleeding." Annual. A very effective plant for the border, with its blood red drooping flowers, and fine foliage make it very attractive. Sow in a sunny position, where the plants are to stand, when all danger of frost is past. Pkt., 6c.

FOR POULTRY SUPPLIES SEE PAGES 127 TO 134
Tri-color; "Joseph's Coat." Annual. A very useful foliage plant. Its showy red, yellow and green makes it very attractive as a border plant. Sow as early as frost is past. Pkt., 5c.

Ammobium "EVERLASTING." Annual. This is a small strawflower, double white; much used for cutting and drying for winter decorations; it is the flower from which "Immortality" are made; blooms from July to frost. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c.

Ampelopsis "VIRGINIA CREEPER." Perennial. Luxuriant in growth, handsome foliage, which turns so rich in the fall. Fine for covering porches, fences, old trees or walls. Sow early in spring. Pkt., 5c.

"BOSTON IVY." Hard perennial. Fine climber, with olive green leaves. The tendrils cling firmly to rock, brick or wood. Sow early in spring. Pkt., 5c.

Armeria "ROSEA." Hardy Perennial. A very pretty edging plant, about 6 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 March and grown in 15 days. Sow in a sunny position; it blooms from early July until frost; 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Asperula "SETOSA." Annual. A pretty light green flower; a hardy annual, for borders, planting in shady places, or under trees, and is continuously in bloom. Pkt., 5c.

Aster The Aster is perhaps the most popular annual flower grown in this country on account of its easy culture, season of bloom and lasting quality, both in the garden and as a cut flower. Seed can be sown in the house in shallow boxes, or in sheltered positions which can be covered at night. In April, and transplant the smaller varieties to about 8 inches apart, the larger varieties to about 15 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 Asters of the richest colors and 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 the Asters, bearing blooms 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 grades; mixed. Pkt. 5c.

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

"GIANT COMET." These splendid chrysanthemum-shaped flowers are very beautiful and valuable for cut flowers. Their delicate shades of yellow, orange, crimson, magenta and other colors blend together to make a unique and desirable Aster. Pkt. 5c.

"OSTRICH FEATHER." A splendid Aster of the Comet type is an extra large flowering variety of the richest colors and form, on long stems; very desirable as a cut flower. Pkt. 5c.

"GITALANA." A comparatively new and beautiful Aster of the finest form and range of color. This Aster will grow hardy, regardless of the seasons. Pkt. 5c.

"FINEST MIXTURE." This mixture is not the ordinary type, but is composed of all the best varieties and choicest seedlings of color. Pkt. 5c.

Aquilegia (See Columbine.)

Bachelor's Button

"CORN FLOWER." Annual. This old favorite is also known as "Blue Bock," "Ragged Sailor," and "Blueet." The flower is also well known that a detailed description is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that a bunch of the blue variety, in combination of Calendula, Marigold or California Poppy, make a bouquet hard to beat. Sow all danger of frost is past. Pkt. 5c.

Bartonia

"AUREA." Annual. This Bachelor's Button is one of the hardiest of the annuals, of easy growth; thrives anywhere; blooms continuously thru the summer. The flowers are large, 2½ inches across, of a bright metallic yellow. Sow the last part of August. Pkt. 5c.

Balsam "LADY SLIPPER." Annual. Mixed colors. This old favorite in many gardens is a very pretty plant, with large, wax-like flowers resembling the Camellia, and if well grown in rich, sandy soil will produce blooms 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 pretty blue or white flowers. Suitable for edgings on borders or pot culture; 9 inches. Sow the seed in May and transplant to permanent bed when large enough. Pkt. 5c.

Browalia "AMETHYST FLOWER." Annual. A favorite bedding plant covered with rich, intense blue-winged flowers during summer and autumn; free growers, and will bloom freely in the house if lifted in the autumn and cut back. Pkt. 5c.

Cacalia "FLORA'S PAINT BRUSH." Annual. A very pretty, neat plant of easy culture, with tassel-shaped blooms from July to September. Fine for borders. Golden Yellow and Scarlet mixed; ½ plant of flowers. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt. 5c.

Campanula "CANTHURBURY BELL." Hardy annual, well known, beautiful and popular on account of its attractive bell-shaped flowers of all the finest colors, both single and double; suitable for bedding or for borders. Sow the seed in well protected seed bed early in May and cover for a few nights, when the plants begin to grow. Pkt. 5c.

"CAMPANULA." Single "Media." Pkt. 5c.

"CAMPANULA." Double "Media." Pkt. 10c.

Canary Bird Flower Annual. A specimen of the charming little canary colored blossoms, bearing a fanned resemblance to a bird with its wings expanded, and the delicate foliage making a favorite climber for the trellis or porch. Sow the seed in open ground in May. Pkt. 5c.

Canna "INDIAN SHOT." Perennial. A fine, showy bedding plant, with rich ornamental foliage and brilliant flowers, used for a tropical effect. The seed needs soaking in warm water until they show signs of swelling, when plant in pots or tubs. The 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.
Candytuft "IBERIS." Annual. Are considered indispensable for cutting. The colors are mixed. Known as "Candytuft." They are hardy and easy to grow. Sow in April and they will bloom in June. "EMPERESS." 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 mixture of dwarf varieties of all the finest colors. Pkt., 5c.

Calendula "SCOTCH MARIGOLD." Annual. An old fashioned, ever popular yellow flower and the showiest flowering plant in the garden; blooms from June to frost. Sow the latter part of April. Pkt., 5c.

Carnation Carnations are sought after for their fragrance and richness of color. The Marguerite is the best for 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. They strain our offer 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 belonging to this family. The plants average 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.

"CRISTATA." 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.

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 stand in good condition for a week or more. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5c.

Cineraria "MARITIMA - CANDIDISSIMA." "Dusty Miller." Half hardy perennial. Fine for ribbons, 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 "HALICACABUM." "Balsa Wood 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.

Calliopsis Annual. Showy and free flowering; one of the easiest culture; orange and brown; blooms all season; 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. Keeping the flowerers cut close will prolong the season until late autumn.

"TINTORIAL." Ashowy variety, the flower being large, of bright yellow and maroon, about equally divided. 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 Hardy Annual. Mixed colors. A free flowering plant; all the species are highly colored and are excellent for growing in patches or clumps. If sow in autumn they will stand the winter and bloom early in the spring. Pkt., 5c.

Chrysanthemum, Double

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. Pkt., 5c.

"CORONARIUM." Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.
PERENNIAL VARIETIES—

"FRUTESCENS," "Paris Daisy or Marguerite." White. An old and popular favorite, well known in old fashioned gardens. 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., 5c.

"MAXIMUM." "Alaska 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., 10c.

Cyclamen "PERSICUM." 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., 15c.

"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., 10c.

Castor Oil Bean "RICINUS," "ZANZIBARIENSIS." 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., 5c.

Centaurea "SWEET SULTAN." Annual. "Imperial." 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., 5c.

"MOSCHATUS." Annual. Mixed colors. A splendid old favorite; the large flower and fragrance make it very desirable as a cut flower. Pkt., 5c.

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

Cypress Vine "IMPOMEA QUAMOCIT." 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., 5c.

Cardinal Climber "QUAMOCIT BRIDA." 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., 10c.

Coleus "FLAME NETTLE." Annual. We offer of this beautiful border plant 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 stand for several 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.

FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS SEE PAGES 67 AND 68
Chinese Woolflower "CELOSIA CHILDSHI." Without doubt this new Celosia is the most magnificent garden annual yet introduced. Its ease of culture and long continued blooming season (July until frost), together with its massive bunches of wool-like flowers and glowing color, combine to make it the most odd as well as the showiest novelty for the general flower garden.

Plants grow about three feet high, the bloom starting early with a globular central head of immense size, while numerous branches are sent out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool, while each branch produces many laterals which also develop excellent heads of bloom that last until killed by frost and expand with a deepening richness of color to a deep crimson scarlet.

Seed may be sown in open, after danger from frost, or sown in pots; may be transplanted when ground is ready. Pkt. 15c.

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 white, rose or mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Dianthus See Pinks

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 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 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.

Fox Glove "DIGITALIS." 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.
Helianthus  "SUNFLOWER."  Annual.  The
fanciest of this stately
old favorite are remarkable for the size, color and
brilliance of their colors.  They are very attractive
as a background or in the shrubbery.  Sow the seed
where they are to remain, not less than twelve
inches apart, and keep them clear of weeds.

"GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS."  A splendid double
Sunflower; is an addition to any garden, and is
very attractive with its bright yellow dahlia-like
flowers.  Pkt., 5c.

"CALIFORNICA."  Rich golden yellow flowers,
perfectly double, resembling a chrysanthemum.  A
very handsome flower.  Pkt., 5c.

"NEW RED."  Is a very handsome flower, well
formed, with dark center; the petals are bright
yellow at the tips, shaded toward the center with
rich chestnut red, resembling a large Calliopsis.
Pkt., 10c.

"MAMMOTH RUSSIAN."  This variety is grown
on a large scale for feeding purposes.  (See Page
106.  It is also grown around the fencess of our
city lots, as its immense flowers produce large
quantities of seed valuable for poultry food; grows
4 to 6 feet.  Pkt., 5c.

Helichrysum  "EVERLASTING," also called
"STRAW FLOWER."  Annual.
One of the best of these useful flowers.  The double
flowers are very effective; they make a fine display
in bed or border of rich garden soil; give them
plenty of room, not less than 12 inches apart; the
colors range from a pure white to red, yellow and
violet; 2½ feet.  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 con-
tinuously from early summer until November; excel-
lent for beds, borders or for cutting.  They
should be sown where they are to bloom early in
May.  Pkt., 5c.

"GRANDIFLORA."  Superb Mixed.  Hardy per-
ennial.  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.

Godetia  Hardy annuals.  These showy and
effective plants deserve more atten-
tion 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.

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

"LUFFA," "DISH RAG," "SPONGE" or "BON-
NET" gourd.  Pkt., 10c.

"GALABASH."  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.

Honeysuckle  "HEDYSAREM."  "French"
Hardy biennial.  A very handsome free flowering plant bearing fragrant
flowers.  Well adapted to the border or rock-work;
yellow.  Sow the seed in a warm border in rich soil
and transplant to place where they are to remain.
Pkt., 5c.

Humulus  "JAPANESE HOP."  Annual.  A very
fast growing climbing plant.  The
foliage is very dense, and resembles the common
hop, and the color is a lovely green.  Sow the seed
where the plant is to grow in May.  Pkt., 5c.

Heliotrope  "CHERRY PIE."  Half hardy
Perennial.  Flowers during the
whole season.  Mixed colors.  Delightfully fragrant;
it is a splendid bedding plant.  Seed started indoors
will make fine plants for summer blooming.  If
sown in May the plants will flower within house
all winter.  Pkt., 10c.

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 69 TO 73
Hyacinth Bean

Hyacinth Bean “DOLICHOS LABLAB D.” Annual Climber. M. f. x e d 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 “MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CHRYS- TALLUM.” Annual. Mixed. 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 LACHRYMA.” 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—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 three 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., 5c.


Lantana “HYBRIDA.” Half Hardy Perennial. This desirable bedding plant, with its verbena-like flowers in white, orange, rose and other colors, continually in bloom, makes a handsome show. Sow the seed in the house early in spring and transplant outdoors when the weather is settled. Pkt., 10c.

Linum “SCARLET FLAX.” 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 seed in 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 “BARCLAYANA.” Half - Hardy Perennial. E l e g a n t climber, flowering the first season if sown early in the house and transplanted to a warm border in the garden. If lifted on the approach of frost 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.

Hollyhock

“PERENNIAL.” Double finest mixed. No better 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 mid-summer, and they will produce fine plants for flowering next year. Pkt., 10c.

“SINGLE FINEST MIXTURE.” Saved from show flowers. Pkt., 10c.

“PURE WHITE” DOUBLE. Pkt., 10c.

“GARNET RED” DOUBLE. Pkt., 10c.

“NEYRON ROSE.” DOUBLE. Pkt., 10c.

“FRINGED ROSE.” DOUBLE. Pkt., 10c.

Mimosa Pudica “SENSITIVE PLANT.” Annual. These are curious and interesting plants, with small pink flowers. The leaves and fruit 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.

BIRD SEED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seed</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clearened Canary Seed</td>
<td>25c per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recleaned Hemp Seed</td>
<td>15c per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recleaned Bird Rape</td>
<td>20c per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recleaned Mixed Seed</td>
<td>15c per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Russia Sunflower</td>
<td>20c per lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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.

"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.

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.

Momordica Annual. These very curious climbing vines, with very ornamental foliage, with golden yellow fruit, warty, and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior. Fine for trellis, -ck-work, stumps, etc. Sow the seed early in May in the place where they are to stand.

"BALSAMINA" (BALSAM APPLE). Round, apple shaped fruit, with very fine, green foliage. This is the prettiest climber of the two. Pkt., 10c.

"CHARANTA" (BALSAM PEAR). Pear shaped fruit, foliage heavier than the above. The fruit of this variety is used medicinally. Pkt., 10c.

Mignonette "RESEDA ODORATA." 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.

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

Mexican Burning Bush

"MMIER CYPRESS." Annual. An early grown plant which, if sown thinly in spring, 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.

T. E. Adams, Columbine Ranch, South Fork, Colo; I take pleasure in saying the seeds and plants purchased from you were all that could be desired, and for this attitude I think there is none better. I grew purple top turnips sown July 1st, harvested Oct. 1st, weighing twelve pounds; sold seed crop: elevation, 8,400 feet.
Nemophila Annual. A charming little plant, thriving well in moist, sandy places, but quite at home in the open garden. The pretty bell-shaped flowers, in shades of blue, and variously marked, are freely produced all summer. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c.

Nicotiana "Affinis." Annual. This is one of the best varieties grown. It attains the height of 3 feet, and at evening and early morning it is covered with deliciously scented, large white flowers. Easily grown from seed sown early in May. Pkt., 5c.

"Sanderae." Hybrids. Annual. A splendid type of this useful plant. The whole plant is a blaze from base to summit with flowers of a glowing rosy carmine color, making a charming effect. Pkt., 10c.

Nigella Annual. A very popular, old fashioned, free flowering plant, with finely cut foliage surrounding the curious looking blooms and seed pods. Easily grown from seed sown in May.

Nympha "Water Lily." Yellow and white flowered. These 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 "Tropeolum 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 drainage and a sunny position. Sow the seed in May when the frost is out of the ground.

"Tall Nasturtiums." In finest mixture. Pkt., 3c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 35c; ¼-lb., 60c.

"Dwarf Nasturtiums." In finest mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz. 16c; ½-lb., 35c; ¼-lb., 60c.

"Damascena." "Love in a Mist." Pretty blue flowers, on finely cut foliage. Pkt., 5c.

"Hispanica." "Devil in a Bush." Very similar to Damascena in habit, bearing double flowers of good size. Pkt., 5c.

"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 purple. They are very easy to grow and last a long time. Pkt., 5c.

"Valdiviana." A small, free flowering plant with clover. This beautiful and graceful climber is easily raised 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.
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 ELLESMERE.** 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.

**CHINESE 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 strain of Double Petunias, and will produce as good a percentage of double flowers as any stock on the market. Pkt., 15c.

**LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.** Mixed. This mixture comprises all the colors. Pkt., 10c.

**Pyrethrum.** **GOLDEN FEATHER.** **PARSLEY.** The pretty yellow dwarf plant, in combination with Lobelia or Ageratum, makes one of the prettiest of border or cutting beds. Pkt., 5c.

**ROSEUM HYBRIDUM.** Hardy Perennial. The blooms on this plant resemble large Daisies or Cosmos, and range in color from white to deep red, with bright yellow centers. Flowers in May and again in the fall, and is one of the most graceful and long-lasting of the cut flowers. Sow the seed in the open ground when all danger of frost is past, and transplant when in four or five leaves. Pkt., 5c.

**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.

**GRANDIFLORA.** Very choice, large bluish 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.

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**Phlox Drummondii**

**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

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**Tall Nasturtium (See Page 84)**

**Passion Flower** "PASSIFLORA COERULEA." Perennial Climber. This beautiful and graceful climber is easily realised from seed. They are rapid growers, cover a large space in a short time, and bear their exquisitely 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.
“FINEST PORTULACA.” 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.

“PERENNIAL POPPIES.” 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.” 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 colors — white, yellow and orange. Pkt., 10c.

“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.

“FINEST DOUBLE MIXED.” A mixture of the choicest strains of China Pinks of all the finest colors. Pkt., 5c.

“PLUMARIUS.” or “PHEASANT’S EYE.” or “GRASS PINK,” or “JUNE PINK.” Fine for massing; closely allied to the Carnation, but smaller flower 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.

“ROSE MOSS.” Single Mixed Annual. A very 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 3 or 4 times its bulk in fine soil. Pkt., 5c.

“COLORED POPPIES.” An annual, of dwarf, compact growth, with large flowers; very suitable for beds or borders. Pkt., 5c.

“DWARF DRUMMOND.” An annual, of dwarf, compact growth, with large flowers; very suitable for beds or borders. Pkt., 5c.

“PERENNIAL PAPAVER.” 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.

“The following are hardy annuals, available for summer blooming, and some are equally suitable for borders and cut flowers.

“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 colors — white, yellow and orange. Pkt., 10c.

“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.

“The following are hardy annuals, available for summer blooming, and some are equally suitable for borders and cut flowers.

“CARNATION FLOWERED, OR DOUBLE FRINGED.” Splendid large double flowers. A fine mixture of all the best colors. Pkt., 5c.

“ORIENTALE.” Perennial. 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 inches across, enliven the shrubbery and dark corners in early summer. They thrive well either in the full sun or partial shade. The plants bloom in early June. Pkt., 10c.

“GLADIOLUS.” Perennial. The Gladiolus is a true perennial, producing a single spike of beautiful flowers from a single bulb. The flowers are usually white, pink, purple, or red, and are very fragrant. They are also excellent for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

“The following are herbaceous perennials, hardy in all but the coldest sections. They are of great value in the perennial border and herbaceous border, and are equally at home in the rock garden and the flower border.

“CHINESE PHLOX.” A short, compact perennial, with flowers of various shades of pink, purple, and white. Pkt., 5c.

“SUNFLOWER.” A tall, upright annual, with large, daisy-like flowers in shades of yellow, orange, and red. Pkt., 10c.

“The following are herbaceous perennials, hardy in all but the coldest sections. They are of great value in the perennial border and herbaceous border, and are equally at home in the rock garden and the flower border.

“ANEMONE.” Hardy, herbaceous perennial, with flowers of various shades of pink, purple, and white. Pkt., 5c.

“VENUS.” A hybrid anemone with flowers of various shades of pink, purple, and white. Pkt., 5c.

“The following are herbaceous perennials, hardy in all but the coldest sections. They are of great value in the perennial border and herbaceous border, and are equally at home in the rock garden and the flower border.

“ASTER.” A hardy, herbaceous perennial, with flowers of various shades of pink, purple, and white. Pkt., 5c.

“EYEBRIGHT.” A hardy, herbaceous perennial, with flowers of various shades of pink, purple, and white. Pkt., 5c.

“The following are herbaceous perennials, hardy in all but the coldest sections. They are of great value in the perennial border and herbaceous border, and are equally at home in the rock garden and the flower border.

“ROSA MOSCHATA.” A hardy, herbaceous perennial, with flowers of various shades of pink, purple, and white. Pkt., 5c.

“The following are herbaceous perennials, hardy in all but the coldest sections. They are of great value in the perennial border and herbaceous border, and are equally at home in the rock garden and the flower border.

“HEBE.” A hardy, herbaceous perennial, with flowers of various shades of pink, purple, and white. Pkt., 5c.

“The following are herbaceous perennials, hardy in all but the coldest sections. They are of great value in the perennial border and herbaceous border, and are equally at home in the rock garden and the flower border.

“PRIMULA.” A very pretty type of the Phlox family, of dwarf habit, with extremely pretty star-like flowers of all shades of color. Pkt., 5c.

“The following are herbaceous perennials, hardy in all but the coldest sections. They are of great value in the perennial border and herbaceous border, and are equally at home in the rock garden and the flower border.

“PERENNIAL MELIA.” A hardy, herbaceous perennial, with flowers of various shades of pink, purple, and white. Pkt., 5c.

“The following are herbaceous perennials, hardy in all but the coldest sections. They are of great value in the perennial border and herbaceous border, and are equally at home in the rock garden and the flower border.

“PERENNIAL ROSES.” A hardy, herbaceous perennial, with flowers of various shades of pink, purple, and white. Pkt., 5c.

“The following are herbaceous perennials, hardy in all but the coldest sections. They are of great value in the perennial border and herbaceous border, and are equally at home in the rock garden and the flower border.

“PERENNIAL SORBUS.” A hardy, herbaceous perennial, with flowers of various shades of pink, purple, and white. Pkt., 5c.
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 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 blooms 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 flower is unsurpassed. Petals are large, and beautifully stained; petals comprising beautiful blooms and the most brilliant colors. Pkt., 15c.

"CASSIER AND ODIER." "MIXED FIRST CHOICE." The flowers of this strain are of immense size, all of which have from 3 to 5 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 of good substance. The colors embrace many beautiful shades, veined and stained; of very large size. Pkt., 15c.

"MADAM PERRET." 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 BEACONSFIELD." 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 flowering sky-blue Pansy. Pkt., 5c.

"GIANT DARK BLUE." Very fine large flowering dark blue Pkt., 5c.

"GIANT PURE YELLOW." A very fine large golden yellow. Pkt., 5c.

"GIANT BLACK." "KING OF THE BLACKS." Very small and fine. Pkt., 5c.

Pueraria

"THUNBERGIANA," "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 in early as 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, peashaped flowers in August. Pkt., 10c.

Salvia

"SPLENDENS," "SCARLET SAGE." Annual. The scarlet Salvia 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 July until frost. Pkt., 5c.

Schizanthus

Half-Hardy Annual, "BUTTERFLY FLOWER." This is a beautiful plant of very graceful habit. The flowers are butterfly shape, 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.

Smilax

"MYRSIPHYLUM ASPARAGODES." 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.

Sunflower

See Helianthus.

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.

"FINE 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.
SWEET PEAS

CULTURE  Sweet Peas are very easy to grow, and every one should have them in the garden. The principal thing to do is to have 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 they work above ground. By having 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 twice a week water the roots, 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 list. We make our own mixture from our stock of standard varieties and colors by taking equal parts of each color and type which we list and mix them 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 Orchard flower, and the Grandiflora, or the California Giant, a list of which follows:

**SPENCER SWEET PEAS**

**Apple Blossom Spencer**  Very large, bright rose, wings primrose with a flush of rose tint. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 oz., $1.00.

**Blanche Ferry Spencer**  Standard, bright, carmine Rose, wings white, tinted with pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 oz., $1.00.

**Constance Hinton Spencer**  The best black seeded, white flowered Spencer, best Spencer form, flowers large and true to form. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 oz., $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 unsurpass- ed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 oz., $1.00.

**Elise Herbert**  Large, white, with beautiful picotee edge of rose pink, one of the daintiest of Sweet Peas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 oz., $1.00.

**Evelyn Hemus**  This pretty Spencer with its beautiful flowers of buff ground, with rosy picotee edging of terra cotta pink, will always be a favorite among lovers of sweet peas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 oz., $1.00.

**Fiery Cross**  The most sensational and remarkable introduction of recent years. The color is a fire-red or orange-scarlet. Flowers beautifully waved and fluted, and usually three or four to stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 oz., $1.00.

**Flora Norton**  Bright, clear blue with tint of purple; open form. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 oz., $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 oz., $1.00.

**Florence Nightingale**  Splendid flower, a clear lavender, with a little mauve in bloom. Large size. Very useful for bouquets. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; 3 oz., $1.00.
One Dollar's Worth of Flower Seeds For Fifty Cents

To the Lovers of Flowers—We offer you our 50¢ COLLECTION of choice flower seeds, which contains twenty of our regular 5¢ 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:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sweet Alysium, Single, Mixed</th>
<th>Cosmos, Mixed</th>
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<tr>
<td>Agrostemma</td>
<td>Cypress Vine</td>
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<td>Aster, Finest Mixed</td>
<td>Marigold, Tall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Buttons</td>
<td>Miznonette, Mixed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canterbury Bells, Single Mixed</td>
<td>Morning Glory, Climbing</td>
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<td>Chrysanthemums, Mixed</td>
<td>Morning Glory, Double, Mixed</td>
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<td>Catchfly</td>
<td>Nasturtum, Dwarf, Mixed</td>
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<td>Petunia, Hybrid, Mixed</td>
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<td>Sweet Peas, Mixed Colors</td>
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<td>Zinnias, Mixed</td>
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<td>Fansy, Mixed Colors</td>
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For 25¢ We will send postpaid any six of our regular 5¢ packets of “BURTON'S QUALITY” GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS—Purchaser’s selection.
GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES SWEET PEAS

America  Crimson scarlet striped on white. Large size, of good form; very bright and effective, and holds its color well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

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; 4 oz., 45c.

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; 4 oz., 45c.

Mrs. E. Kenyon  A very popular variety of delicate primrose yellow, bearing large flowers of open form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

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; 4 oz., 45c.

King Edward VII  Bright red or crimson scarlet; the flower is very large; of fine form, and nearly self-colored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

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; 4 oz., 45c.

Lord Nelson  A rich, deep navy blue, similar in all respects to navy blue, only richer in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Navy Blue  Standard indigo blue and violet and has a decided blue effect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Othello  Very dark maroon, self-colored; of large size and hooded form. Very popular color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Queen Alexandra  Bright scarlet red, almost a true scarlet; self-colored. Hooded form, medium large flower; semi-hooded form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Burton's Quality Mixture  In this mixture we have found very broad variety of colors, including pure white, yellow, orange, pink, red, maroon, light blue, lavender and purple; also many variegated varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

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 transplanted as soon as the weather is warm. Pkt., 5c.

Stocks  "TEN WEEKS." Annual. This plant is well known for its fine foliage, fragrance and beautiful flowers of almost every 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.

Sweet Rocket  Annual. Also known as "Dame Rocket," and "Dame's Violet." It 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.

Thunbergia  "BLACK-EYED SUSAN." Hardy 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.
**Venus' Looking Glass** "**CAA.M.P A.N-**
**LUM.**" Hardy Annuals. 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.

**Wistaria** The Wistaria 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 as possible—in a bed protected from the cold nights. Pkt. 10c.

**Wallflower** "**GILLIFLOWER.**" Half Hardy Perennial. These should be grown in 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, vacant lots, roadside planting, etc. These mixtures are not used 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** "**ECHINOCTUS 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.,

**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.
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 added to these qualifications are ease 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, hardest stock obtainable. All developed and grown in the West. We do not carry offsets for the reasons that the stock is of the best, grown in the best manner. Therefore, when ordering from us you can depend upon receiving only northern grown acclimated stock. The restrictions on foreign-grown shrubbery, and the reduced production in the United States during the war, has created an acute shortage of all kinds of Roses. Consequently, stock is scarce, some 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.

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. P. Brilliant crimson scarlet; an old fashioned and popular flower; grows well anywhere; no garden is complete without a “Jack” rose. Needs protection during the winter.

La France The queen of all the roses, and a model garden rose in every way. The color is a beautiful bright silvery pink 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. A magnificent 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 chamois; is a free 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 lovely white, 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 rose family; of a 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 orange, copper or yellow, and its immense blooms, free flowering, makes it an ideal rose. Needs protection in the winter.
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.

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 blossoms, massed 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.

Excelsia (RED DOROTHY PERKINS) A radian, 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; good form and good substance. Needs protection in winter.

BABY ROSES

Baby Crimson Rambler One of the 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.

Baby White Rambler Mer and blossoms are produced in great abundance. Cream white, passing to snow white.

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.

Prices on any Roses listed. Postpaid: 75¢ each; any 6 for $4.25.
By Express, not prepaid: 65¢ each; any 6 for $3.75.

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.

STELLA Light Blue........................................ 15¢ each, 3 for 40¢

PASADENA White............................................. 15¢ each, 3 for 40¢

CRIMSON KING Deep Purple Blue.......................... 15¢ each, 3 for 40¢

MAY QUEEN Soft Rose (very unusual)................ 25¢ each, 3 for 65¢

INNOCENZA Flee White.................................... 25¢ each, 3 for 65¢

FLORENTINE ALBA Sliver White (very fragrant)....... 25¢ each, 3 for 65¢

FLORENTINE BLUE Azure Blue (very fragrant)....... 25¢ each, 3 for 65¢

BERTON'S MIXTURE........................................ 10¢ each, 3 for 25¢

FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS SEE PAGES 67 AND 68
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 abundance of blooms. The Peony well deserves the name, "The Queen of Spring Flowers." They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever in the most severe climate, and once planted they increase in beauty each year. If 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.

**LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.** Medium size, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-rose, tipped silver with a brilliant fiery reflex. Medium late.

**FESTIVA MAXIMA.** Conceded to be the finest of all white Peonies for any purpose. Very large, 7 to 8 in. in diameter, clear white flowers, prominently flexed crimson, the outer petals sometimes faintly tinged lilac-white on opening. Vigorous and erect in growth. Early.

**EDULIS SUPERBA.** A very early flowering variety; deep rose pink with lighter shadings.

**DUKE OF WELLINGTON.** Clean, light pink.

**MADAME BREGON.** Guards brilliant rosy flesh, center creamy white to yellowish upon opening, fading to pure white; bloom very large, on long stems. Fragrant. Early.

**MADAME DE VERNEVILLE.** A large full flower of bomb type; pure white with carmine-tipped petals. A splendid early-flowering variety of pleasant odor.

**MARGUERITE GERARD.** Large, compact, semi-rose developing into a crown with stamens. Very pale hydrangea-pink, fading to nearly white, central petals flecked dark carmine. Late.

**DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.** Sulphur white with greenish reflex. Flower large, cup-shaped. Splendid cut flower variety. Midseason, follows Festiva Maxima; fragrant.

**MADAM VERNEVILLE.** A late-flowering ivory-white, occasionally showing carmine tracings on the petal edges. Enormous flowers on heavy, erect stems, standing well above the foliage.

**PRICES ON ANY OF THE ABOVE VARIETIES:** PREPAID, 45c EACH; 3 FOR $1.25.

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**FLOWERING PLANTS**

**READY FROM APRIL 1ST TO JUNE 20TH**

**Aquilegia Coerulea**

Rocky Mountain Columbine, Colorado State Flower. These are plants of elegant habit, distinct in foliage and flower, are fine plants for growing under trees or in other shady places. 20c each, 3 for 60c.

**Asters**

"JAPANESE AND CHINESE." Strong, healthy plants, raised in cold frames; all colors, mixed. Prepaid: 10c each; 75c per doz.

**Campanula**

This family of hardy garden plants can not be too highly recommended. They should be planted as early in the spring as the ground is in condition; keep the ground around them well worked and you will have flower-spikes which will often attain a height of three feet. Prepaid: 25c each; 3 for 65c.

**Coreopsis**

Good, strong, one-year-old plants, started in three-inch pots, will blossom the first year, producing large golden yellow blossoms. Prepaid: 20c each; 3 for 55c.

**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: 75c each.

**Daisy**

"BELLS." These are among 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.

"LONGFELLOW." A large double pink.
Campanula (Canterbury Bell)

"SNOWBALL." A large flowering pure white. Mixed colors. Prepaid: 10c each; $1.00 per dozen.

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: 20c each; 3 for 50c.

Garden Pinks "DIANTHUS." All colors, mixed. They are hardy and an old favorite among 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; $1.75 per doz.

Larkspur These fine, hardy plants will produce in mixture, pink, blue and white flowers. The roots we offer were grown in the open last summer and started in pots this spring. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 50c 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

With the exception of the Rose there is no plant which enjoys such universal popularity as does the Pansy. It has a larger range of color than most plants and is a favorite with our largest and largest growers of Pansy Seed in Holland. This strain gives larger flowers and more of them than we have been able to secure from any other source. We are growing, on our seed farm, under our personal supervision, hundreds of thousands of plants of this giant strain, and can supply them fresh from the farm the day shipped, in any quantity from a dozen to a thousand. If you want the largest, best strain of Pansies on the market, send us your orders; we have the stock, which we can ship direct from the farm the day they are removed from the ground. Prepaid: 10c each; 60c per doz., $4.00 per hundred.

Phlox, Hardy These hardy perennials are known to be 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.

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: 15c each; 3 for 40c.

Shasta Daisy "Alaska." One of the Burbank productions. A very hardy plant with extremely large flowers, and are very free bloomers. Keep them cut close or they will kill themselves by over-flowering. Prepaid: 15c each; 6 for 75c.

Sweet William These pretty, showy plants are a favorite addition to any garden, if proper care be taken with them, and they will last for years. Hardy, well started one-year-old roots. Prepaid: 15c each; 3 for 40c.

HARDY VINES

Clematis Hardy Perennial. The Clematis is the favorite climber of the world. It makes a rapid growth, producing its showy flowers in great profusion. In the fall 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.

"JACKMANIL." Flowers large, of intense violet purple; borne in great profusion; blooms from four to six inches in diameter. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 55c each.

"PANICULATA." This splendid, hardy Clematis is the finest of the small flowered 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: 40c each.
Boston Ivy (Amelopsis Veitchii). This is the best known of all the ivies. 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, 40c.

Woodbine An exceedingly popular vine for shady places, fences, arbors, etc. Each 40c. 3 for $1.00, 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 beautiful bush if cut back. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 40c 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 bulbs same as the Madeira Vine. When once planted will grow for years. Postpaid: Each, 10c; or, $1.00 per doz.

Honeysuckle "BELGICA." The sweet scented monthly variety, producing continuously large trusses of red and yellow flowers, with great fragrance. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 40c each.

"HALLEANA." (Hall's Japanesel) An evergreen variety from Japan, with fragrant white flowers, changing to yellow, blooming from July until frost. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 40c each.

"SCARLET TRUMPET." A pretty variety with scarlet Fuchsia-like flowers; a very free bloomer. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 40c 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.

**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 selection includes a wide range of colors, sizes, and types. They are hardy, 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 equally as good and, in many cases, better than large 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 humus. If planted in shade of any kind. 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 sheep 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 stand the bulbs on end. If you do the bulbs that form will grow near the top of the ground, and in dry, hot weather the plants will be stunted. By 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 forks, spade or plow. First take an old hand-saw and say the stalk 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 slow in sprouting in the spring, and then send out an impoverished 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 mildew or decay.

We generally use common flour barrels, lining them with paper. Hanging 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 one 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, location 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 DAHLIAS

Country Girl Golden yellow suffused with salmon-pink. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

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 six inches in diameter and four inches deep. It is a very large flower, yet without any stiffness or formality. The color is a rich carmine rose, with a brilliant suffusion difficult to describe. Postpaid: 25c each; $3.00 per dozen.

Flora Ideal white with large flowers on stout, stiff stems. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

General Buller A rich, velvety crimson maroon, tipped with white; very pretty and attractive. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

Golden Gate A very large, hardy Cactus, of a deep golden yellow, suffused and shaded with wavy on long, stiff stems; a very free bloomer. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

Mrs. Ferdinand Jeffries One of the largest Cactus Dahlias ever grown, often measuring six inches in diameter. The flowers are irregular in form, with long and twisted petals which give a very shaggy appearance. The color is a deep velvety maroon which makes it one of the most attractive Dahlias we have. 25c each; $2.50 per dozen.

Perle de Lyon A most valuable white decorative Dahlia, and one of the best whites in any class for cut flower purposes. Good sized flowers on long, wiry stems. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

American Beauty (NEW.) This new Dahlia is a seedling from “Le Colosse;” is a giant flowering variety, with long stems; the color is a gorgeous wine crimson, and is the largest and best of its class. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

Delice The most popular pink variety up to date. Its perfect shape, stout, stiff stems, and its color, a beautiful soft pink, make it one of the best for cutting. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

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. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

Candeur Large, white, a strong, vigorous grower and an early and profuse bloomer. Long, stiff stems. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

Countess Lonsdale A peculiar blending of salmon pink with amber. A very pleasing flower, and the Dahlia for the million. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

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 dozen.

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 dozen.

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; $2.00 per dozen.

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; $2.00 per dozen.

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 dozen.

Queen Mary A grand Dahlia that has proven its worth as the best pink for all purposes. Its color is a clear cerise-pink. The plant is strong, healthy and vigorous, producing giant flowers freely on long stiff stems. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.50 per dozen.

Souv De Gustave Douzon This is said to be the largest Dahlia in cultivation. The petals are of great width and overlap each other regularly. The color is a rich, fiery red, that seems almostburnished. It is a very fine flower in every way. This Dahlia should have a place in every garden. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

Yellow Duke Canary yellow, quilled petal; a giant flower on strong stems. Postpaid: 15c each; $1.50 per dozen.
SHOW DAHLIAS

A. D. Livon 

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: 15c each; $1.50 per doz.

Bertha Bernstein 

A fine large flower; petals beautifully quilled on the order of the well-known Grand Duke Alexis. The flowers are a rich dark lavender, grown on long, strong stems. Very fine. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Crimson Giant 

A splendid Dahlia of the show type of large size; fine form; the color is an exquisite red; a very desirable variety for the garden. Postpaid: 15c each; $1.50 per doz.

Grand Duke Alexis 

A magnificent flower of large size and distinctly unique form, the petals being so tightly and exquisitely rolled and quilled that the edges overlap each other. The color is a pure white, distinctly tinged pinkish-lavender. 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.

Mrs. G. Cassatt 

A fine cut flower variety; color is a pleasing shade of mauve pink and flowers are elegantly formed. One of the newer Dahlias that has become a standard. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Rubens 

Golden-yellow with prominent orange center. A distinct flower of unusual beauty. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Surpasse Colosse 

Another Colossal variety; a seedling from "Le Colosse." The form of the flower being very similar, the petals being more flat and pointed. The color is a much deeper and a more dazzling shade—a deep scarlet-crimson. Postpaid: 25c each; $3.50 per doz.

White Swan 

Show Dahlia. A fine bloomer one of the best pure white and strong grower. 15c each; $1.50 per doz.

PEONY FLOWERED DAHLIAS

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 Geisha. Postpaid: 35c each; $3.50 per doz.

Cascilia 

A magnificent flower of great individuality; one that will give perfect satisfaction. A wonderfully large creamy-white flower. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

Chatenay 

A most pleasing color, its beautiful salmon tints form a perfect contrast with the deep green foliage. The plant is of strong, sturdy upright growth and produces its blossoms erect upon good, long, stiff stems. The beautiful golden yellow center completes the artistically arranged gem and lends an additional charm to this new acquisition. Chatenay was awarded a first-class certificate at Amsterdam. Postpaid: 35c each; $3.50 per doz.

Mdm. Van Bystein 

A very distinct and new shade, lilac-blue throughout. Plants tall and sturdy, holding blooms well above the foliage. Large and fine. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Merry Widow 

A general favorite, prized by all, the plant being literally covered with brilliant scarlet blossoms throughout the entire season. The plants are dwarf and bushy, a single plant making a very effective showing. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Mrs. J. C. Vaughn 

Lovely bright clear-yellow flowers which are large and very fine for cutting. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Oregon Beauty 

Originated by an Oregon seed firm. Flowers are large and full to the center. Color a glowing fiery scarlet. 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.

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; $1.25 doz.

PEONY FLOWERED DAHLIAS
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—for within recent years the American Hybridizers have produced wonders. They are noted for their strong growth, purity of color, large flowers, and free flowering quality; often they will produce 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 protracted 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 blooms; 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 even more beautiful when cut and tastefully arranged for interior decorations. Cut the garden, it is even more beautiful when cut and tastefully arranged for interior decorations. Cut the garden, it is even more beautiful when cut and tastefully arranged for interior decorations. Cut the garden, it is even more beautiful when cut and tastefully arranged for interior decorations.
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 by 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 a 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 smaller bulbs 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; 2 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Arizona
A bright vivid pink flecked darker, carmine markings on lower petals; flowers large, clear tall. Postpaid 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Cracker Jack
A large flowering variety. The color is a rich dark yellow, very 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.

Chicago White
One of the earliest varieties to bloom. 6 to 8 flowers open at one time—almost pure white. Postpaid 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Golden 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.; $3.00 per 100.

Brenchleynsis
The most attractive vermilion scarlet flower. Is a fine late, large bloomer. A very desirable sort of 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 Gladiolus. Its color makes it invaluable, and if planted with Niagara or Klondike, the combination is fine. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 65c per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

Columbia
Light orange scarlet, blotted and penciled with bluish purple. A very attractive flower. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 65c per doz.; $3.50 per 100.

Gladiolus, Panama

Gladiolus, Niagara

Groff's Hybrids
These fine hybrids are the perfection of Gladioli. They embrace the finest colors and form. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Glory of Kunderdi
Large 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. These fine hybrids are the 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; Nure 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Gretchen Zang
Large heavy sparkling blooms, a beautiful soft melting shade of pink blending into scarlet on lower petals. Spike tall and graceful. Postpaid: 15c 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. Fully deodorized. Price, $4.50 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.

Klondike
A strong, vigorous, early blooming variety with large, round primrose yellow flowers, with crimson throat. Very hand- some. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $2.50 per 100.

Panama
A favorite among 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.

Pink Beauty
A very fine variety of good form and substance. The color is a pretty shade of pink, well borne on strong spikes. A very desirable sort. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $6.00 per 100.

Principine
A fine flower of bright red color with petal tips white on the base of 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
Immensely 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.

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.

Rouge Torch
This is a new and attractive Gladioli. The color is a pretty shade of vivd red. The blooms are of good size and form. Fine for cutting. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Schwaben
One of the best and clearest yellow varieties introduced; fine large spikes. 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.

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.

GLADIOLI BULBLETS

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 we will supply them as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 Bulblets</td>
<td>Postpaid 25c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 Bulblets</td>
<td>Postpaid 50c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 Bulblets</td>
<td>Postpaid $1.00</td>
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FOR INSECTICIDES SEE PAGES 123 AND 124
GLADIOLI

SPECIAL OFFER—200,000 GLADIOLI BULBS FREE

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 appreciation of the interest manifested, and the esteemed orders they send us, we are going to give them free of charge, 200,000 Gladioli Bulbs. We have a two-fold object in giving these: Firstly, to advertise our Gladioli. Secondly, to assist our customers in beautifying their homes, yards, and gardens with the latest and best varieties of Gladioli on the market all acclimated and free from disease.

We will give (as long as they last) with each cash 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

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 result will be a reduced acreage and decreased production. General conditions do not warrant such drastic changes in conditions as has characterized the Grain and Live Stock markets for the past year. It is evident to anyone familiar with these, that prices have declined to the extreme, and it is our candid belief that they will soon react and that reasonable living prices will soon 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 confidence restored, that we are carrying as large and complete stocks of seeds as during war, 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 prices quoted, but if, from any cause, we are unable to do so, will advise you before making shipment. BEGINNING FEBRUARY 1ST, we will resume issuing "BURTON'S SEED TOPICS 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 10c each for jute bags and 40c each for seamless cotton bags. In ordering please state which you desire.

OATS

Sow 2½ bushels to the acre

If farmers would be more careful in the selection of their seed oats, they would greatly increase their yield and quality. The change of seed oats is just as important as the change of seed corn, or seed potatoes. Our oats are all carefully selected, re-cleaned, and true to name and description. Renew your seed oats by sowing our selected, re-cleaned seed.

Swedish Select (The best early Oat.) Introduced a few years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture, and is today the most largely grown of all varieties in the Northern states. The oat is pure white in color; the hull is thin, and the kernel large and plump; straw stiff and strong enough not to lodge.

A remarkable root development makes the Swedish Select a good drought resister, and especially suited to high land. It is the earliest of the heavy yielding sorts, and we recommend it as one of the best for this territory. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5 cents per pound for postage.

New Market

One of the earliest Cats; of vigorous growth, producing a heavy crop of both straw and grain. The grain is white, heavy, large and plump, very thin skinned, and of superior feeding quality. The straw is long.
and strong, standing unblemished well. It is a rich-earner variety, ripens early, is bright and fine, and is free from shattering. It is fine for large orders for market or flour. It is not a late settler, and when ripening, easily grown in all localities.

**New Kherson**  
These Oats came from Russian, where they are known as the best early-yielding varieties. They can be early-yielding, but not as tall as later varieties, hence not as liable to lodging. They have the characteristic of growing very closely near to the roots. The straw makes unusually good fodder, and is readily eaten by all kinds of stock. The Kherson is especially adapted to short seasons and dry localities, as it always gives a crop whether the season is wet or dry. It is bug-proof and rust-proof. The only objection to the Kherson is its yellow color, which injures its value to some extent for market purposes, but for short seasons, dry localities and subnormal conditions, it is equal.

**USE FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 40% VOLUME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment for Smuts Listed in Table Below</th>
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**Treatment for Smuts**

**Grain**  
Kind of Smut solution

**Barley**  
Clean or Stinking Smut — 10-20 min.

**Oats**  
All kinds — 10-15 min.

**Millet**  
All kinds — 40-60 min.

**Sorghum**  
Kernal Smut — 10-15 min.

**Rye**  
Stem Smut — 10-15 min.

**Notice:** All grain should be thoroughly fanned before treating. If you have not a fanning mill, you should adopt tank methods described below for treatment of wheat infected with bunt, and skim off smut balls.

**Sprinkling Methods:** (1) Soaking Method: Clean grain thoroughly. Dip loosely filled sacks in solution, drain, pile grain and cover with sacks, soaked in solution, not less than 6 nor more than 12 hours. Sprinkle or fanned, per $100, lb., 6c; per $200, lb., 12c.

(2) Sprinkling Method: Spread grain on clean floor, wagon bed or canvas. Sprinkle solution over grain as it is being shovelled around. Pile and cover as under 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; no sprinkling; soak for length of time given in table. Remove grain, cover as directed above; then dry thoroughly.

**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 per acre in any kind of soil, and the yield is more uniform. It is early, is short, and the quality with which it comes to market, is a product of gardens, station, milling properties, size of yield and earliness. The straw is short, and the quickness with which it comes to market, is a great advantage in sales. The price of early yields for these reasons would be $2.50; $2.50; 100 lbs., $4.50.

**Defiance**  
This wheat has been grown here for years, and has proven well adapted to both our irrigated and non-irrigated lands, and is, perhaps, grown more largely here than all other varieties. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb, 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $4.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Macaroni Wheat**  
This is the dry farmer's favorite for milling. It is hardy, and is grown under severe conditions. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb, 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $4.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Blue Stem**  
This has long been the standard, and is still unexcelled, for the Middle West. East of the mountains, in the drier sections, it is grown as a spring wheat, but where the winters are mild, it is sometimes seeded in the fall. Its popularity is due to its yielding capacity, non-shattering character, and high milling value. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb, 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $4.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Sonora**  
One of the earliest maturing of the spring varieties. Grain plump, soft, and very attractive. On account of its earliness and hardiness it is very popular with our growers. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb, 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $4.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**WINTER WHEAT**

**On irrigated land, sow 60 to 75 pounds per acre; on dry land, 40 to 50 pounds**

**Kanred Wheat**  
This record-breaking wheat was originated by the State Agricultural College of Kansas. It is an improved product of the cross between the old standard Turkey Red and Kharkof varieties, and is superior to these in that it is earlier, harder, more rust-resisting and heavier yielder. It is a product of the Middle West and especially adapted to western conditions. It is highly recommended by all who have grown it and has a fair price. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb, 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. 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: Lb, 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. 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 some time in bloom, and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown further north. It resists drought and epidemic disease. The seed is rich dark brown in color, and larger than Silver Hull. As much as 40 bushels to the acre have been harvested 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., $8.50. 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 on the old black or gray sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Miller's prefer Silver Hull, there being less waste, and it makes whiter, better and more nutritious flour 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 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $8.50. 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 feeding value. Barley can be successfully grown at an elevation of 8,000 to 9,000 feet, where 50 to 60 bushels per acre is a common yield. Barley is also 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 country in which it will grow that it is not surprising that 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 repeatedly demonstrated beyond a 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 will 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 it did not grow as much as 12 inches high, but matured a good size grain. We have known of 50 bushels per acre being grown at an elevation of over 8,000 feet. Barley is recognized by all feeders who have fed it to equal corn, pound for pound, in feeding value, and when these facts become generally known Barley will be as universally grown in Colorado as corn is grown in Kansas and Nebraska.

There are several varieties of Barley. All containing high feeding value. The White Hullless or Bald Barley is the most popular end perhaps the best all-purpose variety. It is Beardless and Hullless, and when threshed is similar to wheat in appearance. It is the variety grown most largely for feeding horses and cattle, and can be grown on very poor land. The Blue Bald Barley is the same as the White Hullless, except in color, which is blue instead of white, and some who have grown it consider it more hardy.

The Six Row Scotch is the favorite for brewing purposes, but is also an excellent feed when ground. The California or Feed Barley is the variety most largely grown for hay, but when permitted to mature yields a large quantity of grain equal to any of the others in feeding qualities. The latest and most popular of all the Barleys is the Success Beardless. In appearance and growth it is very similar to the brewing and feed Barleys, but is entirely without the troublesome beards which, when fed unground, is so injurious to stock. It is as hardy and prolific as any of the other Barleys, and adapted to both high and low altitudes, irrigated and non-irrigated districts. Barley is destined to become the staple grain crop of the West, especially in the mountainous districts, where from 50 to 60 bushels per acre is the average yield and this can be produced more cheaply and with more certainty than a corn crop in Kansas and Nebraska, and will enable our mountain farmers to compete with these states in the production of pork. Grow Barley, Mr. Hogman, and get in the easy money class. Sow 60 to 80 pounds per acre on irrigated land and 40 to 60 pounds per acre on dry land. It should be sown as early in the spring as possible, but can be sown later than wheat and still produce a good crop. If you are buying grain for your stock, by all means sow some Barley. It is a money maker and a money saver.

California or Feed Barley

This is the Barley that is grown so largely here for feed purposes, making good hay when cut before fully maturing, and grain that will equal corn in feeding qualities when permitted to mature. It is very hardy and drought resistant, often yielding 50 to 60 bushels per acre on non-irrigated lands, where other grains would fail completely. This is one of the sure grain crops for the West, where it will yield as many bushels per acre as corn yields in Kansas and Nebraska. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

FOR POULTRY SUPPLIES SEE PAGES 127 TO 134
Success Beardless Barley

This appears to be a combination of the California and Bannerman beardless barley, but until it is beardless, and much earlier than either of its predecessors. It is a great acquisition to the grain crops, as it can be successfully grown in both the non-irrigated and mountain districts of the West. It is hardy, early and a heavy yielding, and with its freedom from head blights, makes it 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 and we will find it easier to ship than any other. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $4.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Improved White Hulless or Bald Barley

It is HULLESS, BEARDELESS, very early: equals corn for feeding purposes. Bald Barley is the only grain grown here that equals corn and is very early, maturing in from 80 to 90 days from planting, even at altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 feet. It is vigorous, and, on good land, will produce 50 bushels per acre. It is especially suitable for cultivation without irrigation, and will make a crop where wheat and other grains would fail. For a sure crop, sow White Hulless, or Bald Barley. If interested, ask for samples and price. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. 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 not beardless. The Blue Bald Barley is considered more hardy than the white: is especially adapted to the mountain districts, where it grows to perfection. Our stock was grown in the mountains at an elevation between 7,000 and 8,000 feet, therefore is well adapted 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. In pound for pound. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $4.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c 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, stools more, and is harder than the older types of Winter Rye. We have only a limited quantity. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $4.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c 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 wheat, oats, rye and barley. Will thrive and make a good stand on land, and under conditions where these would fail. Speltz is recognized as the best balanced stock food 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 no purpose. Speltz 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 Landers best and surest grain crop for stock feeding purposes. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $4.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Improve Winter or Black Emmar

The New Improved Winter or Black Emmar seems to be almost as hardy as Winter Rye, and is one of the best drought and cold resisters. It is the only one where that Winter Wheat can be produced, and it requires the same kind of treatment and soil. This grain has a large stocking power; we advise planting

FOR GARDEN TOOLS SEE PAGES 135 TO 141
THE BURTON SEED CO., 15th & Market St., Denver, Colo.

at the rate of 40 pounds per acre. Sow in September or October, so the grain will come up and get a start before freezing weather sets in. When the season is short, sow earlier than where long. If you irrigate, give the grain a good irrigation before it goes into winter. Don't be discouraged if it looks thin on the ground in the early spring, as it makes good recovery after growth begins. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

FLAX SEED

Flax is the best and most profitable crop for sod or new lands, grows freely, especially rich soil. Flax roots deeply, and unless properly cultivated, the yield will not be good. Flax is a profitable crop for farmers, as the roots can be used for fiber, and the seed for oil. Flax is also a valuable 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 Flax 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 supplies an abundance of good, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. Plow the ground same as for turnips, and sow 5 pounds per acre broadcast; when sown in rows, say 30 inches apart, and cultivated, 2 pounds per acre will be enough. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 100 lbs., $15.00. 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, just coming into its own, and is fast coming into prominence for ensilage purposes, as recent experiments have demonstrated it is one of the best forage plants we have for sheep. The seeds are relished by the horses; are also considered one of the best producing foods 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 resistant to accent alkaline or alkali lands as Sugar Beets. Mangels or 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 growth is rank and winds occur. It has also 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 30 to 35 tons per acre is 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 much success by replanting our corn with sunflowers. They mature quicker than corn and may be planted two to three weeks later and make a good crop. This 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, being careful not to over-seed, 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

MILLET

Siberian or Russian Millet This new R ussian 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 injury by insects. It is an extremely heavy cropper; stalks tall and of finer quality than any other sorts. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Common Millet This does not produce as much, or as good, hay as the other varieties, but is an old standby, and some insist upon having it. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Manitoba or Hog Millet This has been 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. It is very hardy, and will pass through the winter. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Liberty or German Millet This is one of the forage plants grown in this country. Under ordinary conditions will produce from 4 to 5 tons of hay per acre, and 2 to 3 bushels of seed. When sown early, it leaves the ground in splendid condition for wheat. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

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 6 acres of clover or grass. As a healthy, fattening food, it has no equal. It stands without a rival in point of cheapness and feeding qualities. It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks 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 Dwarf Essex 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. Plow the ground same as for turnips, and sow 5 pounds per acre broadcast; when sown in rows, say 30 inches apart, and cultivated, 2 pounds per acre will be enough. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 100 lbs., $15.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

SUNFLOWER

The Sunflower, like Sweet Clover, just coming into its own, and is fast coming into prominence for ensilage purposes, as recent experiments have demonstrated it is one of the best forage plants we have for sheep. The seeds are relished by the horses; are also considered one of the best producing foods 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 resistant to accent alkali lands as Sugar Beets. Mangels or 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 growth is rank and winds occur. It has also 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 30 to 35 tons per acre is 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 much success by replanting our corn with sunflowers. They mature quicker than corn and may be planted two to three weeks later and make a good crop. This 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, being careful not to over-seed, 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

106 FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS SEE PAGES 67 AND 68
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 sooner we become acquainted with its virtues and learn to begin to produce them, the quicker and larger will be their profits. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- **Lb., 10c; 5 lb., $2.10; 10 lb., $4.00; 100 lb., $33.70.** 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 found in these states. They are hay and pasture, permanent meadow mixtures, composed of grasses that will produce a good, permanent sod, besides yielding heavy hay crops.

**For Light and Gravelly Soils**

Mixture of Perennial Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Alyske and Orchard clover, will do well on thin soils, rocky fields and gravelly meadows, such 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., 45c; 5 lb., $2.10; 10 lb., $4.00; 100 lb., $33.25.** If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**FIELD BEANS**

40 to 60 pounds will seed an acre

**White Navy Beans**

This Bean is being quite largely grown here now, and, as it is most extensively used for table purposes, should be grown more largely. It does remarkably well on our soil. By freight or express at purchaser's expense:

- **Lb., 20c; 2 lb., 35c; 10 lb., $1.50; 100 lb., $10.00.** If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Soja or Soy Beans**

As this Bean becomes more and more popular, it is growing in popularity and use. Farmers are just beginning to realize and appreciate its value. As a forage crop it compares favorably with Alfalfa, although the hay is much coarser, but is eaten greedily by all kinds of stock. It is also splendid for ensilage, in connection with corn. It matures in about the same time as Minnesota No. 13 corn, and is often planted with the corn. Our experience in this connection has been unsatisfactory, as the corn crowds the taller and usually chokes and stunts the beans, although many good growers grow them successfully together. The Soy Bean is as easily grown as any other leguminous crop and may be producing a crop of beans carrying the highest percent of protein and fat of any grain grown in the West. Its analysis shows it to be richer than oil meal and nearly as rich as cotton seed meal, and more digestible and palatable than either of them. As a forage crop it compares favorably with Alfalfa.

**White Tepary Beans**

The Tepary is a small, white bean of a distinct type. It resembles the ordinary White Navy Bean, except it is smaller in size, with thinner skin, and is better flavored. More resistant to...
drought and disease, and will cook up quicker and swell more in cooking. It is one of the easiest crops to grow. With a minimum amount of rainfall, they put on growth at once. The vines grow vigorously and bear heavily. The vine is of medium size, with many branches, some of them bearing short runners. The seeds are large, pointed; pods small, but numerous; seed white, round-oval and small. We believe the Tepary is by far the best, surest and most profitable bean yet discovered for sections subject to long, hot, dry spells, and scarcity of water. Plant 25 to 40 pounds per acre, according to moisture and soil. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 28c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**White Mexican Bean**

This is a comparatively new type of the Frijole, or Mexican Pinto bean. It is known for its shape, flavor and productiveness, it is identical to it, but has been improved until it is pure white in color. It is very hardy, drought resistant, and an enormous cropper; and grows more and more popular as its merits are better known. This is the bean for those wanting a hardy white variety. Its only fault is, being pure white, it discolors easily in harvesting. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb. 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Peanuts**

Peanuts are more and more being recognized as a profitable crop where the rich varieties are grown in the correct manner. They thrive best in sandy, loamy soil. A third method of planting and harvesting, as given by a successful grower, is as follows: Prepare the ground well, laying it off with a shovel plow in rows about 3 feet apart. Plant it either the hull 12 to 15 inches apart, or hull them and plant two kernels to the hill. Cultivate well, keeping 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 peeling, or threshing, the nuts, the vines make splendid hay; 35 to 40 pounds of unshelled peanuts will plant an acre.

**Spanish Peanuts**

This variety, although small, is the best suited for growing in the North, being earlier than any other sort. It yields enormous crops of Pods and Nuts. As a confection it is sweeter and more delicious than the larger varieties. Plant is of upright, bushy growth, making cultivation easy. This variety is particularly adapted to dry farming conditions. It has a long tap root that penetrates the soil deeply, enabling it to make a crop under conditions where other varieties would fail. 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.

**Southern Black-Eye Peas**

This is the standard Field Pea of the South. The Dry Pea, 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 proved a great success in the irrigated districts of the West. Its roots seem to penetrate deeper and stand drought and heat better.

Mr. R. F. Wyatt, Bardeen, Colo.: The seeds were the best we have ever purchased. The Rhubarb roots and Golden Mandam seed were especially worthy of mention. Before planting seed of any kind, no matter from whom purchased, we apply a test for germination. Your seeds showed a very high per cent.
Especially adapted to hot, dry, non-irrigated districts. Unless freight paid 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.

White Canada Field Peas

This pea is grown more largely in the North than any other variety, as it is very hardy, and may be sown as soon as frost is out of the ground. If sown early in the spring, it will be ready to cut for hay in July. It makes good ensilage, and is an admirable food, either green or dried, for sheep and cattle. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

New Era

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 little or no 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 growth of vines, which, when 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.

Sand or Winter Vetch

Sometimes called HAIRY VETCH. This is a very valuable forage plant and is becoming more popular each year, as the farmers of the country learn 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 leach; will endure extremes of drought, heat and cold. The roots bear innumerable nodules of nitrogen gathering bacteria. These 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 $16.00 to $40.00 an acre. Sow 40 to 50 pounds per acre with the same amount of rye or other grain to support the vines. 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 20 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 seeds become 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 inter Vetch, expense: Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $30.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Spring Vetch

This is used for the same purpose as Sand or 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 thrive, and may be sown as early in the season. By freight or express at inter Vetch, 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.

CORN

Ten pounds will plant an acre

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. Field Corn and a few early dents were later brought here from the East, and gradually became adapted to our soil and climate. Continued selection of the earliest maturing dents 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 rows and better yielding 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 each year than in sections where the crop is more certain. The proper selection and care of seed corn is more important and exacting than the average grower realizes, 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 storing seed is necessary in 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

FOR FREE GLADIOLUS BULBS SEE PAGES 99 AND 100
devices, as the seasons are usually dry enough to properly cure it naturally. Although we have ideal seasons for curing seed corn, yet we have other obstacles 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 stocks oftener.

A few years ago it was a common saying of the farmer: “Of 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 and crops 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 relegated, although there are still a few growers who continue to plant untested seed simply because it is theirs, or is cheap, or looks good, rather than pay a slight premium for seed that has been tested and is known to be good.

Every lot of Seed Corn that 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 Port Collins, Colo., for their tests to check against our tests, and any lot that does not show a germination of 80 per cent or better is rejected and returned 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 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 Seed Corn each season than any other two seed firms west of the Missouri River. We could not 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, and have some as fine Colorado-grown stock as we ever saw grown anywhere. If you have never 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 send out has a tag on it showing the percent of germination.

**Swadley**
This is an early variety 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 of the prairies.

33 to 50 bushels of corn on land where other varieties would scarcely make anything. A good portion of the stalks will mature two ears of corn. This is strictly a Colorado corn, having been introduced here 25 years ago, and has since been the most largely grown corn in the state. Our seed of this variety was grown on our land and by our own hands, and anyone may produce a better grade. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: 1 lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5¢ per pound for postage.

**Squaw**
Extremely early and of very dwarf habit. Stands cold and dry as well as Australian White. Average length of ears 7½ inches; grain of dark purple color, and sugary. Makes excellent roasting ears. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: 1 lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5¢ per pound for postage.

**King of the Earliest**
(Extra Early, 80 to 90 days.) This variety is the earliest, hardest, most productive of the yellow corns. It is the most valuable early Yellow Dent corn grown in Colorado, having no equal for earliness, hardiness and productivity. This variety is capable of growing along through wet or dry seasons, and of making good crops under conditions that exclude many other sorts. We do not know why this should be, unless it roots more deeply, drawing the moisture and strength from the ground from a greater distance than other ordinary sorts. It is the universal opinion of those who have grown it, that for ability to endure extremes of heat and cold, flood or drought, it has no equal. The ears ordinarily run from 7 to 10 inches long, with 16 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 for any early variety. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: 1 lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5¢ per pound for postage.

**Parson’s White Dent**
(80 days.) With the exception of the American 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 acclimated, and by many is preferred to any other corn grown here. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: 1 lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5¢ per pound for postage.

**Soil Bacteria**
We have tried several standards on our own farm, where we personally applied it according to directions, and not in one instance could we distinguish any difference between that inoculated and that not, and are convinced it is not needed on our Western virgin soil, but in the East it may be beneficial on the old worn-out and bleached soil. Therefore, we are not cataloging any this season. However, if any of our customers want it, we can supply it at the following prices:

**Farm-O-Germ**
One-acre size, $1.00; 3-acre size, $2.50; 12-acre size, $9.00. Garden size, 50c for peas, beans and sweet peas.
The value of a Silo is unquestioned. By its use crops may be saved in dry seasons, that could not be saved before. For ensilage purposes, the whole crop may be saved instead of only 60 per cent of it, as now, when the ears only are harvested. By its use, stock may be fed succulent feed at all times, and thus enjoy June conditions the year around. By its use, crops are placed under shelter, where they are handled in bad weather, with utmost ease and comfort. By its use, better and quicker results are assured in either the beef or dairy herd. By its use the farmer almost doubles the value of his crop, enabling him to do his work easier, quicker, and with more profit.

Two cars to West Bank on Vegetable Ensilage. The Courier Vegetable Ensilage and the Minnesota No. 13. We found the Iowa Silver Mine

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
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., $5.00. 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., $5.00. 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 80 to 85 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., $5.00. 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; stalks like wheat, growing from 4 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 the territory. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. 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. It manifests all the characteristics of a fine stock; it grows on dry land and is a splendid plant for ensilage, or storage for late use. It thrives and does its best work on a dry soil. It is also very good for ensilage. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Eureka Ensilage Corn

This corn grows the tallest and is the most leafy of the ensilage corns, but is as well productive as any of the others. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00. 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 leafy. 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 a week or two later than corn. A China Kaffir or Kaffir-White, which is linked with dry sections of the United States, this does not mean that the crop is best where water is scarce, for it is in the arid sections of central portions of the Great Plains, and of Texas and Oklahoma, that the annual rainfall is most. For grain corn, the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated 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. Kaffir is the best corn to use for ensilage, cut just as the grain begins to harden.

Red Kaffir

The growth is taller than the white; stalks are more slender and juicy. 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. 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., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Jerusalem Corn

This non-saccharine sorghum is one of the best and surest grain crops for dry countries and seasons. It grows about 3 days earlier than the white variety. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.
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 4½ 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 types of White Kaffir. The dwarf variety is straight and upright, and a very heavy yielder. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

White Kaffir

The stalks grow from 4 to 7 feet in height, making a straight, upright plant. On account of irregular growth of plant and 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., $4.00. 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 3½ to 4 feet apart, and 1½ to 1 ½ feet apart in the row. Some stalks often develop as many as 20 heads. It never fails to make good fodder, and under ordinary conditions will produce a good crop of grain, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre often being harmony. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. 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 6 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., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

L. E. Nichols, Joplin, Colo.—I bought some seeds from your firm and was perfectly satisfied, and got very best results, regardless of over eight thousand feet. Raised Pumpkins, Squash—had a lot of Cantaloupe and Beans, and everything. Some of our people would not believe till they saw for themselves. Should I thought in time, I had a few good high altitude seeds, but I disposed of them to my neighbors. Will remember you next time.
Early Black Amber Sugar Cane

Is the most used. It is only in recent years that its real value as a food for livestock has attracted general attention. Its great merit is now beginning to be fully appreciated. It is sweet, tender, nutritious and greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. Dairymen find, when fed as ensilage, that cows give more and richer milk than from other feed. It can be grown successfully in any part of the country, from Canada to Texas, and from Atlantic to Pacific. It roots deeply; therefore, is one of the best plants to resist drought, and is a sure cropper. On account of its sugar contents and rank growth, no fodder crop produces so rich and large amount of good feed for so little money. It is usually planted during the first half of June. For hay, sow broadcast, about 100 pounds per acre, or 60 to 75 pounds, if sown with wheat drill. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Sorghum or Sugar Cane

For Forage 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 a great many farmers to return to the old practice of producing syrup. The seed should be dry and clean. In many districts it has increased to such proportions that neighborhood or community syrup or sorghum manufacturing plants have been built in many districts to accommodate those growing for their own use as well as commercial purposes, therefore creating an increased demand for seeds of varieties especially adapted to the manufacture of syrups, as the varieties best adapted to forage are not always best for syrup. For the West and short season districts, 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 suited to 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, as only well matured seed will germinate well. The growing of cane for sorghum or syrup purposes requires first, good soil, good seed and good cultivation. The soil best suited to sorghum or syrup is 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 grown especially for seed purposes, which require that they remain on the stalk until fully matured, while the syrup from syrup crops should be cut when the seeds are in the dough state and not sufficiently matured for seed purposes. The seed should be drilled in rows from 3 to 3½ feet apart, and 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. A very common mistake is to plant too thick, producing 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 sorghum will be murky, dark colored 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: 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., $1.25; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Amber Cane

Early Orange Cane This variety is rapidly gaining favor wherever it is grown. It grows taller and more leafy than the Early Amber, but is about ten days later. It is very popular in the corn belt, where it is grown largely for forage and ensilage. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Adolph Hielser, Illf, Colo.—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 and finest they ever eaten. We had some that weighed forty pounds. I will send for some more seeds in the spring.

FOR FERTILIZERS SEE PAGE 121
Alfalfa or Lucerne

Alfalfa or Lucerne plants, particularly adapted to the Northwest and the Rocky Mountains, have been grown with greater success in the West than any other part of the United States. It has been grown, however, in every section of the country and is readily adapted itself to climatic conditions and different soils. It thrives best on a sandy loam (the richer the better), although it has grown on dry, compact clay soil. In fact, it has succeeded on practically every soil and in every climate. It is fresh and green in the driest and hottest weather, and the grasses are wilted and dying. This is made possible by the fact that the roots go down into the ground 10 or 15 feet to the subsoil moisture, which gives the plant 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 it is now common knowledge among our Western growers that bigger and better crops can be raised on an 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 are against 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 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. The sowing produces thick, coarse stalks not relished by stock. On dry land, or on irrigated land where the rainfall is below normal, the seeds should be drilled in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, so that it can be cultivated to conserve the moisture. When sown this way it seldom fails to grow a good crop in the driest seasons. This is also the most profitable method for growing for seed purposes. If grown for seed, the seed should be saved from the first crop, as the second or third cutting does not mature evenly, and the seed is not mature or heavy, nor does it possess the proper germinating power. Now that prices of seed are back to prewar levels, there should be an increased demand for seed to reseed the fields that were plowed up during the war for grain purposes. Anticipating a heavy demand, we have secured both the irrigated and dry-land grown seed and can supply any quantity of either. Samples submitted and special prices quoted on large quantities.

Grimm's or Everlasting Alfalfa

This is the hardiest, the hardy alfalfa, a name as claimed will endure more severe cold 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 on account of its productivity and the extra hardiness, as it survived winters that killed out fields of other varieties, consequently there arose a large demand for the seed, and its supply is very limited. Agricultural colleges and county agents throughout 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 as when a matter of fact it is not, although 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 other 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 winter 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 the roots 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
**Western Grown Alfalfa**

For the irrigated districts of the West, we have selected Western grown Alfalfa. This seed was grown in the mountain valleys of the Rocky Mountains, where the winters are rigorous, the summers are long and no irrigation is necessary. The seed is strictly fancy, showing a high purity and germination. If you want Western grown acclimated seed, order our Western grown seed. You will receive the best obtainable. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Dry Land Alfalfa**

By “Dry Land” we mean seed that was grown without irrigation. Our dry land Alfalfa seed was grown in lands that are genuine irrigated or “irrigable” without irrigation. If you want genuine Western grown Dry Land seed, with a high purity and germination better than that which is imported, it is the best obtainable. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $3.00; 100 lbs., $22.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Turkestan Alfalfa**

So far, all the Turkestan Alfalfa seed used in the United States of America was imported from Turkestan, which is known as an arid or dry country. It is supposed to be more hardy and to withstand more drought and cold than our native grown seed, but, so far, it has been little used. From the meager information secured to date, it seems to be very hardy, but no more so than our native grown seeds. In this respect, it does not produce as much hay as our native seed. The plants do not grow so tall, and the stalks and leaves are not as long as those of our native grown. Turkestan Alfalfa has a large root system and seems to withstand pasturing better than other varieties. A curious feature of the Turkestan Alfalfa is that it does not acclimatize itself. When planted in the soil and cultivated in the ordinary manure, it makes its greatest growth on the fertile soils. It should be planted on a firm seed-bed, with a surface much finer than the oat or wheat. If the seed is planted upon a freshly plowed seed-bed, it will sprout and grow, but will not acclimatize itself to the soil. In habit and quality, it is very similar to the Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover; adapting itself to either wet or dry climates and conditions of cultive. We do not recommend this seed, which will supply at prices quoted as long as it lasts. Postpaid: per lb., $1.25; 10 lbs., $11.50; 100 lbs., $100.

**Medium Red Clover**

This is the most important of all clovers, and the standard everywhere for hay and pasture. Medium Red Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown, and enriches it. The small nodules, or bacteria, which cling to the rootlets, possess the power to draw the nitrogen from the air in the form of nitro-geneous soil, which is the only needed and where it can be drawn upon by subsequent crops. Sow in the spring at the rate of 15 to 25 pounds per acre. In the fall, sow at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. When sown with other grasses, proportionately less. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.75; 25 lbs., $7.50; 100 lbs., $27.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Mammoth Clover**

This variety resembles very much the Medium Red, but is much larger and produces a more rank and vigorous growth. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover, and are more suited for hay and pasture. It does not grow as well in soils, where it is most needed and where it can be drawn upon by subsequent crops. Sow in the spring at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Nothing equals it for pasture, as it produces an enormous yield of the highest feeding qualities. Mammoth Clover is grown largely for pastures, and to restore fertility to depleted soils. If your soil is poor and needs enriching, there is no fertilizer as cheap as sowing Mammoth Clover and plowing the crop under. Sow in the spring, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.75; 25 lbs., $7.50; 100 lbs., $27.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Alsyke or Swedish Clover**

The hardiest of all clovers. It is a perennial and does not winterkill as other clovers. It is being especially adapted to cold, wet soils and high altitudes. On rich, moist soils, it yields an enormous quantity of clover hay. It produces the best clover hay on acid soils, being grown as a legume Hay in soils that are so low in quality that the common clovers would not grow. It is frequently sown with Red Clover and Timothy. Where clover hay is used for undergrowth, and has been, it adds to both the hay and clover crops. It is a faster seed than any of the other clovers. The seed we have sold the past year has been received in the best satisfaction. We have personally visited many fields grown from our seed, and we have every reason to believe that any clover that does as well as the mountainous districts, where the winters are severe and the summers extremely short, is a freight or express at purchaser’s expense: 100 lbs., 3.50; 25 lbs.,
White Clover

A small headed white species that is very fragrant and desirable for mixing with lawn seeds. It forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season. Although it not a heavy producer, it is of great value for use in permanent pastures. The alfalfa hay, or Sweet Clover hay, is the fairest of all grassy hay. This variety will succeed in almost any soil. Sow about 6 pounds per acre. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.25; 25 lbs., $4.50; 100 lbs., $12.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Sweet Clover White: (Melilotus 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 rainfalls of the Eastern and Southern States. It flourishes on land too acid for alfalfa, and on land so strong with alkali as to kill most crops. It prospers on hard, heavy clay soils in the dry lands of the South-west, and is little injured in the South when covered with water during an overflow. It makes good pasture and hay in Oregon and Washington, and is now becoming of considerable importance in the Pacific States. The 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 good stand on mellow land. Sweet Clover is slow to grow, large and coarse, and become deep into hard soil. They are powerful and cheap subsoilers, as the tubercles take plant food from the topsoil almost at once. The Sweet Clover has been growing for a few years on hard, heavy soils, they become mellow and rich and are easily cultivated. Sweet Clover suits the unproductive unplowed prairie and will thrive among the native grasses, increasing the length of the pasture season, improving the quality of the feed, and increasing the carrying qualities of the pasture. The farmer who has the soil and climate adapted to alfalfa has no need for Sweet Clover. The Sweet Clover will grow in any soil which is not too alkaline, or contains too much alkali, or too hard and stiff, or too poor, or too badly washed or flooded, or too dry a climate for alfalfa, need not hesitate. Parcels to be sent on any freight he will be able to secure nearly as much profit per acre as does his neighbor from alfalfa on land and conditions inadapted to alfalfa. Sweet Clover is very 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 when well cared for. Many of our growers claim best results by planting in the fall, claiming that they get a better stand and bloom the second season. It will winter over well in some soils and, when planted in the spring, is slow to germinate, and that it takes two years to get a good stand, but we believe that the results growing in the fall are as good as growing in the spring. We carry both the hulled and the unhulled seed, and for those who plant in the fall we recommend the unhulled seed. Sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre.

Hulled Sweet Clover

By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50; 25 lbs., $5.00; 100 lbs., $15.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Unhulled Sweet Clover

By freight or express, at purchaser’s expense: 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.75; 25 lbs., $5.50; 100 lbs., $12.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Sweet Clover, Yellow Blossom

(Melilotus Officinallis.) As the habits and qualities of Yellow Blossom Biennial Sweet Clover (Cbecome better known, more and more farmers are giving up the numerous advantages over the White Blossom Biennial it will soon surpass, if it not supersedes it as a hay and pasture grass. And the Just Maturation of the Yellow Blossom Biennials are more numerous, much nearer the ground, and more like those of alfalfa than the White Blossom. In fact, it can be called the cross between Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, as it has the low branching habit of the alfalfa, producing numerous stalks which are cut and pastured much closer to the ground than those of the White Blossom, which, coupled with the hardiness, earliness and adaptability of the Sweet Clover, enables it to thrive in soils, climates and under conditions which alfalfa fails to thrive. Therefore, it is much more valuable for the average farmer than the White Blossom variety, which grows a large, coarse crop of leafy stems and is easily attacked by the lateral shoots growing out of several inches above the ground, preventing close cutting and pasturing. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Hullied: LB., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50; 25 lbs., $5.00. Unhulled: LB., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25; 25 lbs., $4.50; 100 lbs., $12.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

GRASSES

NO GRASS, NO STOCK; NO STOCK, NO MANURE; NO MANURE, NO CROPS; NO CROPS, NO RETURNS.

Every grass in Grasses are back to pre-war prices, except Kentucky Blue Grass, which continues high. It is quickly grown and will probably remain high until another crop is grown. We anticipate heavy demand for all kinds of grasses to reseed the fields and meadows in the counties for war crops, and should money become easier, prices may advance on the seeds that are now below cost of production, as when money is available there is always someone ready to take advantage of that situation. We would advise buyers to place their orders early, as prices are sure to be no lower, but may be higher.

Bermuda Grass

southern grass, but on account of its wonderful drought-resisting qualities it has become more and more abundant northward until it is now being grown successfully in Northern Oklahoma and Kansas, and, no doubt as it becomes acclimated, and its sounds will be extended still further north. It has a wonderful root system, enabling it to succeed in hot, dry climates, where other grasses would perish. It is splendid for sowing on the banks of dja, with linseed, and to prevent washing. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: LB., 60c; 10 lbs., $5.50; 100 lbs., $50.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Orchard Grass

Desirable on account of its quick growth and is drought-resisting qualities. It is ready for grazing in about two weeks earlier than most grasses and, when eaten off, it is good for grazing for grazing in a week’s time, and will continue growing when the hulled seeds are withered by drought. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. Grows on all kinds of lands, but does best on deep, 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. If sown alone, sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre; If sown with clover, half that amount. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: LB., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25; 25 lbs., $4.50; 100 lbs., $12.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Timothy

The most valuable of all grasses for hay, and the standard by which all other hay is compared. There is not another variety of native or tame grass so generally known. It is especially suited to rich, moist land, where it grows in tufts, per pound for as much as $12.50.

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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 yields fully as much as if alone,  
and you have the clover extra. One feeds off the  
rich soil, and the other the air, the clover greatly  
riching the land. By freight or express at pur-  
catcher's expense: Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 25 lbs.,  
$3.75; 100 lbs., $12.50. 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  
seed; 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 as high. It has been  
grown successfully even on alkali lands, where  
other grasses failed. Red Top is commonly known  
as Herd's Grass and should be more extensively  
grown, especially in combination with other grasses.  
Sow 15 to 20 pounds of clean, hulled seed per acre.  
By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb.,  
35c; 10 lbs., $2.25; 25 lbs., $7.50; 100 lbs., $25.00.  
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 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 pur-  
catcher's expense: Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25; 25 lbs.,  
$6.00; 100 lbs., $15.00. If ordered sent by Parcel  
Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass**  
We regard this as one of the most val-  
uable grasses, and it is suited to all types of  
different conditions of soil and climate. Especially  
suited for permanent pasture; also fine for hay.  
It gives a large amount of early and late pasture,  
and when cut for hay, yields from 2 to 4 tons per  
acre of fine quality and very nutritious feed. It is  
a persistent grower; its roots penetrate deeply; it  
does well on wet or dry bottoms, hillsides, gravelly,  
clay and loamy lands. It never freezes out or  
winter kills, and is not easily affected by drought.  
Sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre. By freight or express  
at purchaser's expense: Lb., 40c; 10 lbs.,  
$2.50; 25 lbs., $6.00; 100 lbs., $25.00. If ordered sent  
by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS**  
**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  
grass in lawns, Turf, and on lawns. It is much hardier  
ly 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  
lawns, 40 to 70 pounds. By freight or express at  
purchaser's expense: Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25; 25 lbs.,  
$5.50; 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  
like no other grass. It is especially valuable 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.,  
10 lbs., $5.75; 25 lbs., $13.75; 100 lbs., $50.00. 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., 65c; 10 lbs., $6.00; 25 lbs., $14.25; 100 lbs., $55.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Brome Grass or Bromus Inermus

Bromus Inermus or Brome Grass

Drought-defying, frost-resistant. 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 rivals 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 seed for the Western country, it ranks in importance to alfalfa and clover. We cannot recommend it too highly, as it should be grown more extensively. Some 20,000,000 lbs. of seed have been sold, and the most flattering reports received by us indicate it has come to stay.

Sudan Grass

The new Hay and Forage Crop. This Gambel grass was introduced into the United States in 1908. It has been well tried on all kinds of soils in the prairie and forest lands, and the most flattering reports received by us indicate it has come to stay.

Ground Grass is strictly an annual, and dies each year like millet, and must be seeded again each year. This makes it fit admirably into any system of rotation, 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 smaller and more bushy than an alfalfa or clover bundle, but a lead pencil. The plant stows wonderfully and produces, under favorable conditions, as many as 150 stalks from a single root. It has been successfully in all kinds of climate, under all sorts of conditions. It grows in any soil (except wet or swampy lands). One of its greatest advantages is its resistance to drought, this making it one of the most valuable crops for the dry land farmer, as it will give a feed or hay or forage crop yielding more 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 hay, 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 produce the same 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 close 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 of 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 have in bundles 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, superior to alfalfa in quality and quantity, be harvested the same season, should convince every farmer and stock raiser that Johnson Grass has a place in 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., $2.75; 25 lbs., $6.25; 100 lbs., $22.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Johnson Grass

A perennial in the South, but an annual in this territory, 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 it resembles Sudan Grass. In fact, it is from 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 root system, which should make it more drought-resistant. It thrives best on heavy black soils. Its greatest value is as a hay grass, and for this purpose cannot be excelled. The hay, like oradan, 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 begin to cut it when the grass is 3 feet high, and cut 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 thin. This grass thrives in the same soil, and the details grow large and coarse. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.75; 25 lbs., $6.25; 100 lbs., $22.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

The maintenance of soil fertility is one of the most difficult problems that farmers and gardeners have to contend with, and although they can, to a certain extent, increase the fertility of the soil by the use of manure, compost, rotation of crops, and other intensive farming methods, there are certain plant-food elements which can only be restored to the soil through the use of Commercial Fertilizers. Plants, like animals, must be fed a balanced ration if successful results are to be attained.

Commercial fertilizers are not intended as a substitute for manure, whose greatest value lies in the large amount of vegetable matter it contains, but are intended to supplement it and supply the elements in which manure is deficient. They are carriers of plant-food in an available or soluble form, and are scientifically prepared in the right proportion to meet the needs of different soils and crops.

Burton's Lawn Dressing A fertilizer made from tankage and bone so mixed as to insure a quick start to your lawn grass and promote a vigorous growth throughout the season. Will check weeds from choking it out. The use of barnyard manure on a lawn is very objectionable, as it tends to crowd out grass and is apt to make a great many weed seeds, as well as disease germs.

Burton's lawn dressing is practically odorless; is in perfect solution, and may be used any time of the above mentioned objections. The cheapest and best fertilizer for lawns. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 10 lbs., $1.25; 25 lbs., $3.50; 50 lbs., $6.00; 100 lbs., $12.00.

Burton's Vegetable Grower

No other investment will give you bigger profits than the use of fertilizer in your garden. Our vegetables grow so vigorously for such garden crops as tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, onions, etc. Increases your yield and brings your vegetables to market ten days earlier, thereby getting the higher prices. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Per cwt., $2.25.

Nitrate of Soda A vigorous, quick acting fertilizer for use on sweet peas and other flowers; should be mixed with other fertilizers and applied only after the plants are at least three inches high. It is odorless. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., $1.25; 25 lbs., $2.75; 50 lbs., $5.00; 100 lbs., $9.00.

Steamed Bone Meal An excellent fertilizer for lawns and shrubs. Very finely ground, and thus quickly available. Florists use it extensively in their flower houses. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Per cwt., $2.50.

Raw Bone Meal Although slower in action than the above it is probably the most lasting in its effects, and can be used with splendid results on lawns, shrubs, permanent pastures, and or greenhouses. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Per cwt., $3.00.

Pulverized Sheep Manure Treated so as to be free from weed seeds, ground and put up in convenient form to handle. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Per cwt., $1.15.

Let us quote you special prices on large quantities of Fertilizers

No order accepted for less than 100 pounds of any one Fertilizer, except Lawn Dressing and Nitrate of Soda, which is put up in 10, 25, 50 and 100-pound packages.

SPRAYING SUGGESTIONS

APPLE—Bud Moth and Case Borers. 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 leaves are just visible, and again just before the blossoms open, and, if necessary, again after blossoms fall.

APPLE—Caterpillars or 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. Spray once or twice before blossoms open; repeat applications if necessary.

APPLE—Coddling Moth and Tent Caterpillar. 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 immediately after blossoms fall: repeat application three weeks later.

APPLE—Caterpillar. Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50, with sticker of resins or Paris Green. Begin spray after cutting as soon as shoots are 8 to 10 inches high. Repeat once or twice a week until September.

CABBAGE—Worm. As soon as worms appear, repeat every four or five days until they disappear.

CABBAGE—Flea. The first sign of the fleas is the appearance of a yellow or brown exudation on the leaves. Continue applications until the disease disappears.

CUCUMBER—Striped Cucumber Beetle. Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Begin while plants are in the seed beds, and apply it several times before setting them out.

CELERY—Leaf Blight. Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Begin when plants are 8 inches high and continue every 10 to 12 days during the season.
SPRAYERS

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 or other sprays 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 hot beds. Postpaid: $5.00 each. By express: 50c each.

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 without stockcock: Postpaid, $10.00. By express, $9.50. Galvanized: Postpaid, $7.50. Galvanized: By express, $7.00.

One Wheel Portable Sprayer

No. 40A

A very popular sprayer, being especially adapted to the following uses: Spraying of orchards, vineyards, gardens or shrubbery, applying whitewash, kalsomine, cold water paint or glue sizing. . . . . .

The pump is brass with brass valves in brass cages. The tank has a capacity of 15 gallons, is made of heavy galvanized iron, reinforced at top and bottom with bands of steel. The frame is of steel tubing well braced and rigid. The equipment includes 10 feet of 5-ply hose, a 4-foot spray rod and the utility nozzle with extension features. The No. 40A is equipped with pressure tank which makes it a one-man outfit as a pressure of 150 to 200 pounds can be attained. The pressure tank is provided with pressure gauge and plug for cleaning.

This is a very useful, well made and efficient sprayer. It is of moderate price and would pay for itself in a short time.

Shipping weight about 100 lbs. By freight or express, $36.00.

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 solution are brass. By removing variable disc a straight stream can be had for washing windows, automobiles, etc., in addition to general spraying purposes. Postpaid: $5.50. By express, $5.00.

One Gallon Sprayer

Most convenient size compressed air type sprayer ever put on the market. Especially adapted for sanitary work, disinfecting, etc. Tank, 7 1/2 inches in diameter by 8 1/2 inches high. The pump cylinder is of heavy brass tubing, valve enclosed in a brass cage. Pump plunger made of No. 1 leather; filling cap ample size provided, eliminating use of funnel in filling. Cap easily removed without the use of a wrench. The discharge is through a 1/4-inch galvanized iron pipe from center of tank when in horizontal position. The nozzle is the self-closing type made of brass, provided with strainer, and is not affected by chemicals. Price of Brass Tank with stock cock: Postpaid: $6.00; Galvanized Tank, $5.00; By express: Brass, $5.00; Galvanized, $4.00.

Barrel Pump

No. 45

The air chamber of this Pump is of heavy iron pipe; working barrel or cylinder made of heavy seamless brass tubing; cast brass plunger packed with special wick packing to withstand chemicals. All valves are brass ball type. Our pumps are provided with heavy brackets for fastening to barrel, which makes them exceptionally rigid. All pumps are supplied with mechanical agitator, standard hose connection, and can be repacked without removing plunger from cylinder. Price: By freight or express, without barrel, $14.00.

F. E. Donaldson & Son, Haxtun, Colo.—We have nothing but praise for your seeds and courtesies shown us 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, we will be glad to buy of you exclusively.

FOR NURSERY STOCK SEE PAGES 69 TO 73
DEVOE INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Insure Your Garden and Orchard Against Bugs Cannot Be Sent by Mail

Write For Book of Directions

Devoe “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


15c PUT IN

1-lb. Sifted on perforation, 15c ea. 5-lb. Packages .... .11c lb. 10-lb. Boxes .... .12c lb.

Ask us for prices on larger quantities

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 ensures quick 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

1/4-lb. Cartons ....... .25c each 1-lb. Cartons .... .45c each 5-lb. Cartons .... .50c each

Ask us for prices on larger quantities

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 suitable. 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 insecticidal or fungicidal 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

1/4-lb. Cartons ....... .25c each 1-lb. Cartons .... .45c each 5-lb. Cartons .... .50c each 10-lb. Boxes .... .50c each

Ask us for prices on larger quantities

Devoe 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

1/4-lb. Cartons .... .15c each 1-lb. Cartons .... .40c each

Ask us for prices on larger quantities

All of the Above Insecticides Must Be Sent By Freight or Express
The parcel post will not take them

FOR ROSES SEE PAGES 92 AND 93
INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES
(Continued)

Lime and Sulphur Solution
Guaranteed to test 33 Degrees Beame

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 one form of sulphur of 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 Dip complies with all the requirements of the regulations contained in Bureau of Animal Industry Order 64.

- Gallon Cans (48 to case).................. 25c each
- Gallon Cans (24 to case).................. 30c each
1-Gallon Cans ( 6 to case).................. 40c each

Ask us for prices on larger quantities.

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.

Hellebore
Not being so poisonous as Paris Green, is safer to use on fruit 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 1 gallon of water and apply with spray. Price: 1/2-lb., 85c; 1/4-lb., $1.50; lbs., $2.50.

Tobacco Dust
Very largely used and very effective against Green and Black Aphids, fleas and other pests on plants; also prevents insects on 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.

Black Leaf 40
A tobacco extract, the strongest extract of tobacco made, being 40 percent pure nicotine. Black Leaf 40 is non-volatile, so that the full strength is available; it is most valuable as a spray for Aphids (Plant Lice) or Thrips. Dilute 1 to 500 and use with 1 pound Whale Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water. Price: 1 oz., 25c; 1/2-lb. tin, $1.00; 2 lbs., $3.20; 10-lb. tin, $13.75.

Blue Vitriol (Sulphate Copper.) In crystals ready to dissolve; for treating wheat and other grains. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00; 50 lbs., $8.00; 100 lbs., $15.00.

Formaldehyde
This solution is used to prevent fungoid diseases, such as Potato Scab, Wheat Blight. The solution 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, 60c.

Ask us for prices on larger quantities.

Stanley's Crow Repellent
SAVES REPLANTING
It rid 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 seed.

Large Can, enough for two bushels of seed corn........... $1.50
Small Can, enough for one bushel ..................... 1.00

Powder Duster
Used for the application of spray chemicals, as Arsenate of Calcium. Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, etc. Made of heavy tin envelope; red; iron and brass machined cut gears used throughout, and so arranged as to give a steady and uniform delivery. Fan is 3/4 by 6 1/2 inches, larger than on other dusters of similar construction. The hopper holds more than a quart. The position of feed valve in bottom of supply hopper is shown by indicator on fan box.

The duster exclusive of the tubes is 14 inches long, 6 inches wide and 9 1/2 inches high; it weighs with complete equipment about 8 pounds. It is provided with three 1-inch by 14-inch tubes, two 45-degree and one Y, or two-way, connection and two large nozzles with wide spread, and an adjustable carrying strap. All joints in the pipe line lock securely, no loose joints as on other makes of dusters.

Shipping weight 8 pounds. Price: $8.70.

EXCELLENT RESULTS AT TEN THOUSAND FEET
The seed I got from you last spring was fine. I believe every seed I planted came up, and I shall send again next spring. I tell you Colorado seed are the best. 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,
Montezumas, Colorado

All of the Above Insecticides Must Be Sent By Freight or Express
The parcel post will not take them

124 FOR FLOWERING PLANTS SEE PAGES 94 AND 95
Magic Weeder Hoes

Strong and durable; spring teeth; light and easy to use; very popular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Length of Handle</th>
<th>Postpaid</th>
<th>By Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>5 1/4 in.</td>
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<td>$0.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>18 in.</td>
<td>.40</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>5 1/4 in.</td>
<td>.50</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>6 in.</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>6 in.</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>48 in.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>48 in.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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</table>

Pruning Shears

Price, postpaid............................................. $1.50

Fresno Tree Pruner

Price, postpaid............................................. $3.25

Long Handled Tree Pruner

10-foot Pole. Price, by express....................... $2.50

Claude E. Porter, Corona, N. Mex.—The Cane and Millet seeds I got from you did well. The potatoes were as fine as I ever saw.

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.
SEEDERS AND PLANTERS

Cahoon The best and most extensively used seeder on the market. It is simple, strong and durable, and easily operated. For sowing wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa, and all kinds of grass seeds, it has no equal. It will sow evenly from 4 to 6 acres an hour. It will scatter wheat, barley and rye 22 feet; timothy and clover 18 to 20 feet. The bag or barrel, shells about 22 quarts. Weight, 5¾ pounds. Postpaid: $2.50 each. By express at purchaser's expense, $2.00.

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 Tripple Gears. All adjustable. Has large Hopper. Unequaled capacity, yet easy to handle. A practical machine for all broadcast seeding. Carried comfortably by a strap over the shoulder, not around the neck, and is shaped to fit the body. It is built right and works right. Postpaid: $2.50. By express at purchaser's expense: $2.25.

The Black Hawk Corn Sheller

The handy, fast shelling, easy running Sheller, quickly attached to box or barrel. Shells any size ears of corn. Postpaid, $2.75; by express at purchaser's expense, $2.00.

“Horn” Seed Sower

The Sectional Tube Style

Has a heavy canvas Bag with strap to go over shoulder. Tin tube is in three sections and of a graduating diameter. Length is 30 inches. The larger end fits into a stub joint which is fastened to the bag and in which is a gauge to regulate the seed. Full directions on each machine. Postpaid: $1.50. By express at purchaser's expense: $1.25.

CORN PLANTERS

All Steel Diamond Rotary Corn Planter

The Diamond is the most perfect Rotary Corn Planter on the market. Has four discs, one especially for Broom Corn and seeds of that kind. The Diamond is made with wood and iron frame. Parcel Post, prepaid: Each, $2.00. By express at purchaser's expense: $2.75.

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.

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.
Black Hawk
Grist Mill

Is warranted to wear well and to grind well Corn, Wheat, Rye, Rice or other small and coarse grains, 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, $4.50; by express at purchaser's expense, $6.50.

Oliver M. Keily, Monte Vista, Colo.—We have had seeds from you and have always found them satisfactory. The Golden Bantam Corn from you did well. It grows away above my head—probably eight feet or so high. The Golden Hubbard Squash did well. It is surprising how fast they grow and get developed before the early freezes we have up here.

Apache Grist Mills

The Apache grinds all dry grains, such as Corn, Wheat, Rye, Coffee, Rice and Spices. Makes meal, flour, hominy, shop, breakfast foods, etc. It will grind a quart of two meal in two 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, $7.50.

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, $3.50; by express at purchaser's expense, $3.00.

POULTRY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

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 it; you will find it a profitable thing to do. 25-lb. bags, $1.65; 100-lb. bags, $6.00.

Blatchford's Pig Meal

Carries Pigs Safely through the Critical Weaning Period

It contains just the right percentage of vegetable protein, fat, etc., in correctly diversified form to grow bone and muscle. Little pigs relish it and thrive upon it. It "makes the runts catch up."

Price, 100 lbs., $6.00; 50 lbs., $3.25; 25 lbs., $1.75. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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 the 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 is, above all, a quality calf meal. Only the best materials are used in its manufacture. It contains all the nutritive and growth-producing properties required by the calf. The finest and healthiest of calves can be raised upon it. SECOND—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 lbs., $6.00; 50 lbs., $3.25; 25 lbs., $1.75. Satisfaction guaranteed with every bag.

Blatchford's Lamb Meal

WEANS LAMBS QUICKLY—MAKES STURDY 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 form 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 the ordinary feed. It successfully solves the problem of what to do with orphan lambs.

Price, 100 lbs., $6.00; 50 lbs., $3.25; 25 lbs., $1.75. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Burton’s Developing Feed

This feed is intended to keep the chick growing the very fastest possible. The sooner they commence to lay or are ready to fry, the lower the cost will be. This is a perfect balanced ration, and with our milk mash, will save you a lot of money. It will more than pay for itself with the better results obtained. Price, $2.50 per 100 lbs.

A. & C. Milk Mash or Laying Food

Should be kept constantly before the hens in feeders or troughs. This should be fed with the scratch feed and the two will make a perfect ration. More poultry raisers go wrong on not keeping a good mash before the fowls all the time than in any other way.

Hens will not be good layers unless their ration contains the ingredients necessary to produce eggs. Hens cannot do well on a strictly starch ration, as eggs contain fat protein and other matter not obtainable with starch feeds.

Don’t think a little bran will make you a good mash, and don’t overlook the advice given above. You will not regret it. Price, 25 lbs., $1.25; 50 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $4.00, not prepaid.

A. & C. Hog Feed

This is a balanced feed, and you will see by the analysis that it contains about twice the fattening quality of grain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protein</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbohydrates</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We will guarantee this feed to be cheaper from a value standpoint than any feed you can buy. It contains all the necessary ingredients, and will do just as we say it will.

This is a new feed, and we are anxious for you to give it a trial. Price, $1.75 per 100 lbs.

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 meal increases the fertility of eggs. It likewise adds lustre to the plumage. In original sacks of 100 pounds. $1.65.

High Protein Meat 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. It is bound to give good results. Price, per 100 lbs., $4.00.

Green Cut Meat and Bone—Dried

This is a Western product and a most excellent food, having all the elements necessary to make healthful growth. The meat is sufficiently evaporated to prevent becoming rancid. Keeps well, should be placed in liberal quantities in a clean, dry place, easily accessible to the chickens at all times. Price, $3.75 per 100 lbs.

Green Cut Bone—Granulated

Made from soluble bones, dried but not cooked, retaining all the marrow and oil in the bones. Price, $5.60 per 100.

Meat Meal

Meat Meal is a concentrated food, containing 60 to 65 per cent protein. In the Meat Meal we sell there is absolutely no adulteration, and the analysis will be found uniform throughout. A great flesh producer. Price, $3.00 per 100.

NOTICE.—All Poultry Foods are quoted f.o.b. Denver, Colo. Delivered prices will be given if desired.
**Blood Meal, Colorado Made**

Manufactured by our own Denver Packing Company, practically the same as Armour's, but not fully deodorized. **Price, $1.50 per 100.**

**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. bag, $2.65 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 Chick size, $1.75; Hen size, $1.60.**

**Egg-s-ur Grit**

Lime forms the egg shell and builds up chicks. **Egg-s-ur contains 99.3% carbonates or lime.** It is porous and therefore the lime is absorbed by the fowl's system.

Serves every purpose of Oyster Shell, costs less and is an ideal grit besides. **$1.00 per 100-lb. bag.**

**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 as they are gathered.

One gallon of Water Glass Egg Preserver will preserve nearly 100 dozen eggs. **Price, gallon, $1.00; 1/2 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.**

**Farmer's Friend Egg Carrier**

The most complete egg carrier on the market. It is equipped with an adjustable cover and a patent combination lifter and fastener. They are made in two sizes: 6 doz. size, which is made especially for the city man, who drives out in the country for fresh eggs, and 12 doz. size, used by poultry keepers for marketing eggs. **6 doz. size, 30c each; 12 doz. size, 1.15.**

**Moe’s Round Baby Chick Feeder**

A great feed and chick saver. Chicks can't get in and contaminate the feed and water, nor get drowned.

6-inch size, 8 holes, each..................$0.30

---

**Little Putnam Stove for Poultry**

**Little Putnam Stove for Poultry Fountains**

This little device will keep water from freezing in zero weather. It holds 6c worth of oil and burns a month without filling or trimming. Proof proof and fire safe. Used under any can, crock or fount.

Over 80% of an egg is water. To get lots of eggs in winter, you should keep unfrozen water constantly before your fowls. One cold day with water frozen may stop egg production for a month.

A Little Putnam Stove is also used to heat a home-made oat sprouter. Plans for making sprouter packed with every stove. A 14-year-old boy can build the sprouter in two or three hours with no tools but saw and hammer. The materials required need not cost more than 50c.

**Price of Little Putnam Stove..........................$2.00**

**Putnam Brooder Heater**

This is used to heat a home-made brooder, which will take the best of care of from 30 to 60 chicks. Instructions for making brooder in an hour with saw and hammer. The materials need only cost over 25c. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds one quart of oil and will burn 10 days without filling or trimming; needs no other attention. The Putnam Brooder can be operated anywhere and in any climate. It is built on the principle of an open fire-place. It carries out the foul and draws in fresh air, providing continuous ventilation. Heat is radiated from above upon the backs of the chicks just as with the mother hen. The floor of the hower is even with the ground; the chicks have no inclines to learn and don't get lost and cold.

The Putnam Brooder Heater is made of brass and galvanized iron. It is practically indestructible.

**Price of Putnam Brooder Heater, $4.75.**

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**THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST**

FOR BERRY PLANTS SEE PAGES 73 TO 75
The Chick Feed Trough is Gable-shaped grate top, with rounded top—preventing waste. It is made with one piece of metal, and is very easily cleaned. Height, 2½ inches. This trough is exceedingly fine for feeding chickens. The round bottom prevents clogging, and is very strong and durable. It is made of Galvanized Iron. Height, 13½ inches; width of top, 4¼ inches; width of bottom, 3½ in. Price: Postpaid: $1.10 each. At purchaser's expense, $1.00 each.

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, 13½ inches; width of top, 4¼ inches; width of bottom, 3½ in. Price: Postpaid: $1.10 each. At purchaser's expense, $1.00 each.

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 doz., 30c.

Wall Feed Hopper

EASY TO FILL
EASY TO CLEAN
WILL NOT CLOG
Rounded bottom prevents waste of food. Opening large enough for any variety of fowls to eat out of. Slanting top prevents fowls from roosting or standing on it. Hinged door in front, which when closed down, makes the hopper. Mouse, rat and dust proof. Made of Galvanized Iron. Height, 18¼ inches. Price, postpaid: $2.50. At purchaser's expense, $2.25.

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 Mason jar. We do not furnish jars. Price: Postpaid: 25c each; 2 for 45c. At purchaser's expense: 20c each; 2 for 35c.

The Improved Champion Leg Bands

Made of pliable aluminum, which can be adjusted to fit any size leg. Three-inch size for all ordinary breeds; 4-inch size for extra large turkeys. All neatly numbered. Price, 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c, postpaid.

Paper Egg Boxes

Just the thing for use in delivering eggs for family trade. Saves the lost profits due to breakage. Far more convenient than the old way of handling—saves time, labor and expense. You will get a premium over market prices when you deliver good stock in these boxes. Made of extra heavy cardboard and will carry eggs safely.

SEMINOLE. 6x2. Printed like cut. Dozen 20c; 100, $1.25; 1,000, $12.00.

Pure Sulphur Fumigating Candles

Our Pure Sulphur Fumigating Candles are equal to any Fumigating Candles on the market. They are easy to light, easy to extinguish, safe to use, and produce a deadly vapor to all infectious diseases, disease germs and insect life.

Price, each, 15c; per doz., $1.50; by mail, each, 5c extra.
Pratt's Baby Chick Food

A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Helps prevent leg weakness, white diarrhoea and "pasting up.

The cost per chick for three weeks is about one cent. If by using Pratt's Baby Chick Food you can save five more chicks out of 100 than you formerly did, considering these five chicks at three weeks of age worth at least one dollar, your food has cost you nothing and you have five more husky chicks. These figures are too conservative, as losses ordinarily in many cases average from 25% to 50% for the first three weeks.

Using Pratt's Baby Chick Food means Life Insurance for the baby chicks for the critical first three weeks period, at a very small outlay, and guaranteed to give the little fellows a splendid start.

Packages, 30c and 60c; 14 lbs. for $1.20; 25 lbs. for $2.00; 50 lbs. for $3.75; 100 lbs. for $7.00.

More worth out of your horses, more milk from your cows, fatter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come from using

Pratt's Animal Regulator

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Tested thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock growers the world over. Always sold on a guarantee that it will satisfy you or your money back.

Packages, 30c, 65c and $1.30

A treatment for ailments sometimes mistakably confused with "cholera," and a "guarantee or money back" article is

Pratt's Special Compound

25c and 50c

It is administered in the drinking water and will be found of great value, aiding in the relief of indigestion, sour crop, dysentery, diarrhoea and bowel trouble.

From gratifying experience poultry men have learned that the disgusting disease known as Sore-Head or Chicken-Pox can be successfully treated with

Pratt's Sore-Head and Chicken-Pox Preparation

35c

It acts quickly, checking the spread of contagion and healing the sores. We guarantee Pratt's Sore-Head (Chicken-Pox) Preparation.

Pratt's Gape Compound ................................................35c and 70c
Pratt's Scaly Leg Ointment ...........................................35c
Pratt's Head Lice Ointment ...........................................35c
Pratt's Bronchitis Tablets .............................................25c and 50c
Pratt's Liniment ........................................................35c and 70c
Pratt's Liniment panted ..............................................35c

Anton C. Petersen, Agate, Col.: The need you sent me last spring did grow fine; that Sudan Grass grew from 4 to 8 feet high.

"Your Money Back If You Are Not Satisfied"  

That's the square-deal guarantee behind every sale of Pratts Products. It has stood for nearly fifty years. And now, as always, it means exactly what it says. YOU must be the judge. YOU must be satisfied. And if for any reason any one of Pratts Products fails to accomplish what YOU think it should, return the empty package to the dealer from whom you made the purchase and he will refund your money.
Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, usually follow the use of

Pratt's Poultry Regulator

Packages, 30c, 65c and $1.30; 12-lb. bags, $1.65; 25-lb. bags, $3.00.

It builds up vitality, promotes sound digestion, sharpens appetite, thus helping to put the birds into condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons.

Given to breeding stock, it helps increase the fertility of 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.

PRATTS is the original Poultry Regulator of America, and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

It will help prevent many of the common poultry ailments, and greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas.

Don't let roup cut your profits. The sure and easy "ounce of prevention" against this dangerously contagious disease is

Pratt's Roup Tablets or Powder

25c and 50c

Quickly absorbed by the blood, helps purify the system, reduce fever, and al-

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer

30c and 60c

Effective and non-irritating. It quickly kills lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice, and de-

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Tablets

25c and 50c

in the drinking water from the first drink. This remedy has saved many dollars' worth of chicks for poultry raisers. You can depend on it.

If poultry keepers would regularly spray the chicken houses, roosts, dropping boards and utensils with

Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant

most common troubles would vanish. More powerful than crude carbolic acid. A deodorizer, germicide and liquid lice killer. Use it to aid in the relief of roup, colds and other con-

tagious diseases. Quart, 70c; half-

gallon, $1.25; gallon, $2.00.

To help protect your chicks from white diarrhoea, the most destructive of all chick diseases, we recommend the use of

Rabbit Feed and Water Jars

Made of stoneware; the wa-
ter jars have straight sides while the feed jars have a rim turned in, which makes it im-
possible for rabbits to waste their grain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Qt. Water Jars......</td>
<td>30c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Qt. Feed Jars.......</td>
<td>30c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-25. Water Jars......</td>
<td>15c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-25. Feed Jars.......</td>
<td>15c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MR. MARKET GARDENER:

We are the largest growers of vegetables west of Chicago, therefore, specialize in Garden Seeds. No Western grower should send East 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."

FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS SEE PAGES 67 AND 68
**THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST**

---

**EMPIRE CONDITIONER**

It Brings the Eggs

Government reports show that about one-half of all chicks hatched die before maturity, and that in a large proportion of flocks the country over, egg production is not over five dozen eggs per hen annually. Such returns bring little or no profit. They explain why so many people after a few attempts give up raising poultry and say that there is no money in chickens. And yet in nearly every community are individuals who year in and year out keep up a flock of healthy, money-making poultry.

The laying hen requires a variety of diet. In her wild native state she finds herbs, roots, berries and minerals. Under domestication she is often deprived of some of these essentials. Especially does the hen require minerals—cals, salt and iron. A good poultry tonic should supply the elements which poultry miss under domestication.

Empire Poultry Conditioner is put up for this purpose. One of its active ingredients is iron, in such form and so compounded as to be readily digested and assimilated. Iron is one of the most efficient blood tonics known. It develops red corpuscles and so adds to the richness of the blood. Laying hens especially need iron because the egg yolk is partly composed of that mineral.

Empire Conditioner is put up in the following sizes. 1 1/2-lb. package, 30c; 3 1/2-lb. package, 60e; 10-lb. box, $1.50; 25-lb. pail, $3.50. If wanted by Parcel Post add postage to above prices.

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**POULTRY FOODS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>25 Lbs.</th>
<th>50 Lbs.</th>
<th>100 Lbs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burton's Hen Food</td>
<td>.95</td>
<td>1.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burton's Egg Food</td>
<td>.95</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burton's Developing Food</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>1.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burton's Baby Chick Feed</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>4.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burton's Laying Mash</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burton's Buttermilk Mash</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa Meal</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charcoal, Coarse</td>
<td>1.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oyster Shell, Coarse</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oyster Shell, Fine</td>
<td>.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egg-S-Ur-Grit, Coarse</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>.90</td>
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<td>Egg-S-Ur-Grit, Large or Small</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>.95</td>
<td>1.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Granite Grit, Large or Small</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Cut Bone—Hen Size</td>
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<td>.50</td>
<td>.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Cut Bone—Medium or Large</td>
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<td>.60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Cut Bone—Fine for Chicks</td>
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<td>.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Granulated Bone—3 sizes</td>
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<td>Meat, Bone and Blood</td>
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<td>5.50</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Burton's Hog Tallow</td>
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<td>Ground Oil Cake (Meal)</td>
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<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton Seed Meal or Cake</td>
<td>.90</td>
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<td>2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. &amp; C. Calf Meal</td>
<td>.85</td>
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<td>2.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blatchford's Calf Meal</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blatchford's Lamb Meal</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blatchford's Pig Meal</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blatchford's Egg Mash</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Powdered Buttermilk</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Empire Lice Powder**

Empire Lice Powder, as its name indicates, is an insecticide, and is certain death to lice. It gets the lice, but does not hurt the chickens. Remember lice and chickens can't thrive together. Empire Lice Powder is put up in 30-cent cans.

---

**Empire Buttermilk Starting Food**

Carries your little chicks through the critical first eight weeks. It helps to prevent the big losses due to weakness and disease, and gives your chicks the rapid growth that produces early broilers and layers. Lactic acid in buttermilk is an intestinal aseptic. It helps to neutralize the germs that cause white diarrhoea and other diseases. In short, it is a balanced ration of pure, sweet grains, ground and combined so as to meet the digestive needs of growing chicks with the addition of dry buttermilk in just the right quantities to make it a relishing tonic as well as a food. It is put up in two sizes, 2 1/2-lb. package, 30c; 5 1/2-lb. package, 60c. If wanted by Parcel Post add postage to the above prices.

---

**Empire Anti-Germ**

Empire Anti-Germ, used in water, is a germicide that helps to protect the flock against the spread of epidemic diseases and helps cure the sick fowl. It should be used for roup, diarrhea and cholera. Put up in 30-cent packages.

---

**FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SEE INSIDE BACK COVER**
Poultry Houses and Fixtures
Illustrated circular on request.
Edited by Homer W. Jackson.

Poultry houses correctly planned and built are vitally important to the success of every poultry enterprise. While such houses must of necessity be comparatively plain and simple in design, they also must meet certain definite conditions to be genuinely practical—must provide not only for the comfort and well-being of the fowls, but also for the convenience of the caretaker. And they must do this always at moderate cost.

"Poultry Houses and Fixtures" goes right to the bottom of the subject of poultry house construction. It tells how plain houses in order to save lumber.

Price, postpaid $1.00

Successful Back-Yard Poultry Keeping
By Homer W. Jackson

Small-scale poultry keeping is not a hobby nor a fad—it is a practical and profitable occupation with unquestioned economic rank. The work of caring for the fowls may be reduced to a mere trifle—may be made a pleasure instead of a task. Moreover, it is open to everyone who wants to engage in it, almost regardless of location or space available.

Price, postpaid $1.00

Use of Artificial Light to Increase Winter Egg Production
By Grant M. Curtis

This book is a complete treatise on the subject. Contains practically everything that is known in regard to the influence of "lights" on egg production and the best means of utilizing them. Contains results of the author's thorough, personal investigations and special articles written by men who have been conspicuously successful.

Price, postpaid $1.50

Artificial Incubating and Brooding
By Homer W. Jackson

This new edition of "Artificial Incubating and Brooding" has been rewritten from cover to cover, and is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect—the best book published thus far on this important subject. Artificial hatching and rearing of chicks is EASY, if the right equipment is used, and if modern methods are adopted. This book tells how to buy incubators and how to operate them, describes all kinds of brooding equipment, tells which are best adapted for use under special conditions and gives full information in regard to all practical details of their management.

Price, postpaid $1.00

Fundamentals of Poultry Breeding
By John H. Robinson

This truly remarkable book is without doubt the most complete and most authoritative work ever published on poultry breeding. Probably there is no one so well qualified to write on this subject as Mr. Robinson, and his statements and conclusions can be relied upon as the mature convictions of one whose education, practical experience and wide observation have given complete mastery of the subject. The history, philosophy, science and art of standard poultry breeding are given in this book fully and clearly, and with illustrations of a quality never before seen in a poultry book, or in any other work on breeding.

Price, postpaid $2.00

Poultry for Exhibition
By John H. Robinson

The one complete book published on this important subject. Should be in the hands of every person who raises, exhibits or judges standard fowls. Great numbers of birds that win only inferior prizes or fail to get a place at all are naturally of excellent quality, and would have made high scores if only they had been properly raised, conditioned and fitted. It is not as clearly understood as it should be that all along the line from the time the chick is hatched until it is placed in the show-room, the breeder can influence in a marked degree the exhibition quality of stock that is well bred to begin with, accomplishing this by the way in which he handles and feeds the birds. To have winners you must RAISE THEM RIGHT and SHOW THEM RIGHT. "Poultry for Exhibition" tells you everything you need to know in order to be able to do this.

Price, postpaid $2.00

Profitable Culling & Selective Flock Breeding $1.50

High Egg Production by Individuals, Pens and Flocks 1.50

How to Feed Poultry for Any Purpose with Profit 1.25

The Chick Book 0.50

The Plymouth Rocks 1.00

The Wyandottes 1.00

The Leghorns 1.00

Rhode Island Reds 0.75

The Aseintles 0.50

The Orphingtons 0.75

The Campines 0.75

Turkeys: Their Care and Management 0.75

Ducks and Geese 0.75
No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, Complete, $19.50.
No. 4D (as 2 seeder only) $15.50

No. 3 and 5 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeders

Price No. 3, $18.50.
Price No. 5, $20.00.

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. Form 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, $25.00.

No. 25 Planet Jr. is a new combined tool of great value to thousands of gardeners who have a large acreage, and prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately, but desire the small 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, $13.00

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 salisfy, parsley, beets and lettuce, and rutabages, beans, peas, turnips, cucumbers, carrots, pickles, spinach, celery, cantaloupe, etc., are handled admirably. It holds one quart.

72-Page Planet Jr. Catalogue Free

Describes 70 tools, including Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Orchard and Beet Cultivators. Write a postal for it.
FARM TOOLS

PLANT JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Prices Are Subject to Change Without Notice

You can't afford to cultivate in the old slow back-breaking way. The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of labor, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jrs. are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden; and the most economical cultivating tools you can use.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, $8.75

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. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, $12.50

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. 60 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Onion Hoe

Weight, 23 lbs.

Price, $6.00

This tool is a departure from all previous Wheel Hoes. It is adjustable for the complete culture of onions, or general hoeing. The new all-steel hoes are a decided improvement over the older models. We offer a special Onion Harvester for this tool.

Garden Plow and Cultivator

No. 119 Planet Jr.

Price, $5.50

A new tool for those who prefer the extra high wheel on their garden cultivator. Especially suitable where the ground is not so well prepared, making an easy running tool.

The wheel is 24 inches high, and has a 1 1/2-inch rim; has a complete set of cultivating tools—plow, narrow and wide cultivator teeth, three-prong tooth and scuffle hoe for weed cutting. Handles have plow-handle grips. A well-made, substantial tool at an attractive price.

No. 35 Planet Jr. Seeder Attachment

Price, $6.25

Can be attached to any Planet Jr. Single or Double Wheel Hoe or Garden Plow. Plants in a straight continuous row, at uniform depth, quicker than by hand and infinitely better. Holds one pint. Can be used for planting even a small packet of seed. Has a handle-bracket and can be used independently of the wheel hoe. Handle extra, 50 cents.

Everyone having a small kitchen garden should have this handy seeder.
No other cultivating machine is so widely known, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. So strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet light and easy to handle. Opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injury, throws dirt to or from the row and throws back from center again. Cultivates any depth desired, and adjusts for any width. The teeth, made of beveled steel, specially hardened, retain their cutting shape and outwear anything made. The steel wheel won't clog. The handles adjust up, down or sidewise.

No. 101 Planet Jr. Plain Cultivator

Price $12.50

No. 101. This very popular tool is neat, plain, simple, business-like and does its work to perfection. Has round-throated, hollow steel standards and patent expanders which make an extra stiff tool, yet allow of quick adjustment for width. Satisfactory in every respect. An every-day, all-day tool.

No. 83 Planet Jr. Plain Cultivator

Price $16.75

The machine is a favorite where fine cultivation is wanted. It finishes all rows up to 42 inches apart, and will work the middles complete at one passage. Can be run deep or shallow. Takes all widths of our beveled steel cultivator teeth; also sweeps, furrows, turning shovels, regular shovels and alfalfa steels.

No. 72 Planet Jr. Two-Row Pivot Wheel Cultivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger

Price Complete $115.00

No. 72D (with Cultivator Teeth and Plant Guards only)

Saves a man, a team and a cultivator every day it is used. The greatest machine ever invented for large acreage in corn, potatoes, beans, etc. Works two rows 24 to 44 inches apart, even if crooked or of irregular width. Leaves no open furrows next the row. Powerful spring lift makes gangs easy to handle. Pivot wheels, steel ratchets, dust-proof bearings.

No. 90 Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

Complete, with Steel HoeWheel, $20.00
No. 90B (without Pulverizer), $16.75

Gardeners cultivate better than formerly and find it pays. The chisel-shaped teeth on this tool go as deep or shallow as you like, close to row, without injuring plants, put out all weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. Any width from 12 to 32 inches. A special favorite with strawberry and tobacco growers, market gardeners, truckers and small fruit growers. The wheel won't clog; the pulverizer leaves the ground in perfect condition for seeding or plant setting.

Strawberry Runner Cutter.—A 10-inch flat steel disc mounted on an outrigger. Extra $3.50.

Hoes can be supplied which do admirable close level cultivation; splendid for beets and other crops.

18-Inch Sweep Attachment.—Can be used in place of pulverizer for leveling and weed cutting. Price, with standard, $1.75; 24-inch, with standard, $3.50.

Planet Jr. tools are the product of a practical farmer's inventive genius and manufacturing experience of half a century. Last a lifetime. Fully guaranteed.
Bigger, better crops, and outlast several ordinary implements. FULLY GUARANTEED. You are actually losing money whenever you cultivate without them.

No. 53 Planet Jr. Two-Row Cultivator

Although especially designed for sugar-beet, lettuce and bean cultivation, the No. 53 can be easily adapted to a variety of market garden work, where rows are from 16 inches to 28 inches apart, such as cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, parsnips, peppers, salsify and turnips. It can be steered to perfection by means of the pivot wheels and hand lever. The wheels adjust for width from 32 inches to 54 inches apart. For shallow cultivation the hoe and sweeps do admirable work and leave the ground practically level. For deeper work the narrow cultivator teeth do thorough work without ridging the ground to any extent. With the regular equipment the machine works two rows 16 inches to 28 inches apart. For 24-inch rows a 12-inch sweep should be used is the center of the machine in place of an 8-inch sweep, or, if the cultivator teeth are used, two extra standards and clamps are required to thoroughly work the middle space. (See lower cut.) Shields are very desirable for early cultivation of many crops and are supplied as an extra. Irrigation steels can be supplied.

Price, $137.50

No. 3 Planet Jr. Four-Row Sugar Beet and Bean Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Cultivating Attachment

Thirteen 1½-inch by 8-inch cultivator steels.
Eight standards for cultivator steels.
Five irrigation shovels and stands.

Hoeing Attachment

Four pairs 6-inch beet hoes and standards.
Five 5-inch improved sweeps and standards.
Three 8-inch improved sweeps.

This wonderful tool hoes four rows at once, 18, 20, 22, rows 24 to 30 inches apart, or two rows 36 inches to 42 inches. For 24-inch rows we recommend the substitution of five 8-inch and three 10-inch Improved Sweeps for the five and three 8-inch Improved Sweeps which go with the regular equipment. For 28-inch rows we recommend five inch and three 12-inch Improved Sweeps in place of the five 6-inch and three 8-inch which go with the regular equipment.
Seeds IRON AGE Wheel Hoes enable you to garden farm-like, but without a horse. They need no 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-bending work 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 gardens 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 Drill Seeder 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, $14.00.**

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 $12.50.**

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, 5, 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.

The entire seeder attachment comes off in one piece by simply removing two bolts, changing the tool into a No. 317 Wheel Hoe or cultivator. **Price, $17.50.**

FOR BERRY PLANTS SEE PAGES 73 TO 75
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, hoe 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.

No. 301, complete as shown.....................$11.00
No. 303, same with side hoes only, and with vine spires...............................7.75

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 an hour with old fashioned tools. The plow is strong, heavy and made of steel. It can be adjusted to suit the width of many soils. The plow holds the plow in the furrow and makes it easy to control. This plow opens the furrow for seed, and covers it on the return trip. There are two close of cultivator teeth for shallow furrowing and for working in narrow rows. Three teeth mounted on a bracket provide for wide rows. The scuffle hoe keeps weeds down and loosens the soil to hold the moisture. Price, $11.00.

607EP. 7-Tooth 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 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 7 points. 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. Attractively finished, with hardwood handles. Price, $11.00.

Frames of all IRON AGE tools shown here are made of steel. The long, hardwood handles have regular bent plow handles which fit the hand naturally. Frames are adjustable to height of operator. Large, easy-running steel wheels.

No. 301 Single and Double Wheel Hoe

New Model

New Model Seeder

This seeder has been a favorite with Market Gardeners for 35 years because of the fact that it is one of the most simple drills to operate and regulate. This tool is well made and will last a lifetime if taken care of. Price $11.75.
Here we attach No. 192 in a small barrel mounted on a steel-wheel truck and fit it with necessary handles, spray pipe, etc.

Where used on small estates, in public parks, around railroad stations, on chicken farms, etc., this is a very handy machine, for three reasons:

You can pump with one hand, keeping up 100 pounds pressure, and guide the spray rod with the other.

It requires little effort to push or pull this rig to where you want to use it. 24-inch steel wheels, staggered spokes, double hubs, two-inch tires. The axle is in one piece and goes under the barrel—no holes are bored for it and so there is no chance for leakage.

It is securely bolted to a two-piece cast plate, which rests in an opening cut for it in the top of the barrel, and is held there by two eccentric levers. To remove pump, simply move the levers and lift. Do this each time when spraying for although the pump is brass and the agitator galvanized so they won’t corrode, it is best to take care of them. The agitator is automatic and keeps the solution stirred thoroughly. Price, $33.50.

Cultivator Points and Steels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>1x8 Inch Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1 1/2x8 Inch Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>2x8 Inch Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>2 1/2x8 Inch Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>3x8 Inch Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>$17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>3 1/2x8 Inch Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>$17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>4x8 Inch Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>4x8 Inch Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>4 1/2x8 Inch Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Right Hand Turning Shovel</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10B</td>
<td>Left Hand Turning Shovel</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>6 Inch</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>8 Inch</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Right Hand Hiller Blade</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rear Horse Hoe Shovel 7 inch</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Right Hand Turning Shovel</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Left Hand Turning Shovel</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sweep 6 inch</td>
<td>$50</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sweep 8 inch</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sweep 10 inch</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sweep 12 inch</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sweep 15 inch</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sweep 18 inch</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Half Sweep 6 inch Right</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Half Sweep 8 inch Right</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Half Sweep 10 inch Right</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Half Sweep 12 inch Left</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Half Sweep 14 inch Right</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Half Sweep 16 inch Right</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Half Sweep 18 inch Right</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>7x8 Shovel Blade</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>9x8 Shovel Blade</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>8 inch Furrower</td>
<td>$55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>10 inch Furrower</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>12 inch Furrower</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>15 inch Furrower</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>18 inch Furrower</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>20 inch Furrower</td>
<td>$2.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Poultry Supplies See Pages 127 to 134
Nine-Tooth Iron Age Cultivator With Lever Expander

No. 1000 is a nine-tooth form of the No. 1000 series, with lever expander; the two teeth at the rear fill up the furro won each side, left by the teeth that travel nearest the row. This prevents the hot sun and wind from burning up the roots. This tool can also be used with five or seven teeth.

With nine teeth it opens to 36 inches and closes to 21. It has a lever expander. The wide spread makes it useful as an Orchard Cultivator. The teeth are adjustable for the angle at which they enter the ground. Write for prices.

Market gardeners and others requiring seeds or plants in large quantities, will please write for special prices, stating varieties and quantities wanted.

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, $14.50.

Combined One- and Two-Row Riding Cultivator No. 1400

With Pivot Wheels

Equipped as shown here this machine cultivates the entire space between three rows, which is the same as cultivating two rows. A trip, is made astride only every second row. The rows not worked astride at the first cultivation can be run in the center at the second, alternating the rows in this way each time the field is gone over.

A great labor and time saver that enables one man with one team to cover as much ground in a day as two men and four horses with the one-row machine. This makes it very valuable for large fields and long rows, or where cultivation has been delayed and must be rushed through.

The sections of the gangs which are outside the wheels can be easily removed when the cultivator is wanted for one-row work only, for instance, on hillsides or similar places where a two-row machine would be impracticable.

The No. 1400 machine will cultivate two full middles measuring from 28 to 44 inches each. The wheels when set close are 33 inches apart from center to center, and at the widest are 43 inches apart fro mcenter to center. The gang lever gives an adjustment 0-7 center gauges from 6 inches to 18 inches, varying with adjustment of the gang pivots.

The gangs are rigidly pivoted with cone-shaped bearings on the gang heads, so that any range is obtainable. The gang heads are attached to the frame by means of a high carbon, smoothly finished steel bar placed crosswise, giving a very strong bearing, easy tension springs on the lifting lever rods hold the teeth to their work ever in hard soil, but give before obstructions. A balance lever conveniently placed serves to balance frame with weight of driver. Price, $85.50.

shift, and sideways movements of the gangs that are always in motion as easily as when standing.

Drop-forged steel clamps, with solid blocks between standard and bar, hold the tooth standards in place, giving any desired adjustment for the teeth. Tension springs on the lifting lever rods hold the teeth to their work ever in hard soil, but give before obstructions. A balance lever conveniently placed serves to balance frame with weight of driver. Price, $85.50.
### THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST

#### REFERENCE TABLE

Below we give the quantity of the different seeds required to produce a given number of plants, or seed an acre of ground; also time for seeding and time of growth from seeding to maturity. The time of seeding is based on conditions prevailing in the latitude of Denver. Southern localities should seed earlier, northern localities later, according to their growing season.

#### GARDEN SEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity of Seed Required</th>
<th>Per Acre</th>
<th>Time for Seeding</th>
<th>Time from Seeding to Maturity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>April 1st to June 1st</td>
<td>2 to 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus Roots, 3,000 to 7,000 plants</td>
<td>500 lbs.</td>
<td>April 1st to June 1st</td>
<td>120 to 150 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Garden, 1 lb. 50 ft.</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
<td>May 10th to July 1st</td>
<td>60 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Field</td>
<td>40 to 60 lbs.</td>
<td>April 1st to June 1st</td>
<td>70 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets, Garden, 2 ozs.</td>
<td>6 to 12 lbs.</td>
<td>April 1st to June 1st</td>
<td>120 to 150 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets, Sugar</td>
<td>10 to 16 lbs.</td>
<td>April 1st to June 1st</td>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants</td>
<td>4 ozs.</td>
<td>April 1st to June 1st</td>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots, 1 oz. to 100 ft.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>March 1st to June 1st</td>
<td>100 to 150 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,500 plants</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>April 1st to June 1st</td>
<td>150 to 180 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicory, 1 oz. to 100 ft.</td>
<td>4 ozs.</td>
<td>April 1st to June 1st</td>
<td>70 to 100 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards, 1 oz. to 100 ft.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>April 1st to June 1st</td>
<td>60 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Corn, 1 lb. to 50 hills</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn Salad, Rhi. to 100 ft.</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>60 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cress, 1 oz. to 100 ft.</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>80 to 100 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumbers, 1 oz. to 100 hills</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant, 2,000 plants</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endive, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>60 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kale, 1 oz. 3,000 plants</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohlrabi, 1 oz.</td>
<td>8 ozs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>80 to 100 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leek, 1 oz. to 300 ft.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, 1 oz. 3,000 plants</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>70 to 100 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon, Musk, 1 oz.</td>
<td>3 ozs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>70 to 100 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, 1 oz.</td>
<td>3 ozs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okras, 1 oz.</td>
<td>3 ozs.</td>
<td>April 1st to June 1st</td>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions, 1 oz. 200 lbs.</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>April 1st to June 1st</td>
<td>100 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion Seed for Sets</td>
<td>80 to 100 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>80 to 100 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion Sets, 2 lbs. 100 ft.</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>80 to 100 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pansies, 1 oz. 2,000 plants</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>100 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley, 1 oz. 150 ft.</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>100 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas, Garden, 1 lb. 50 ft.</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
<td>May 1st to July 1st</td>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas, Field</td>
<td>3 ozs.</td>
<td>June 1st to Aug. 1st</td>
<td>70 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, 1 oz. 1,500 plants</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>June 1st to Aug. 1st</td>
<td>70 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin, 1 oz. to 25 hills</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>June 1st to Aug. 1st</td>
<td>60 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. tatoes</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>June 1st to Aug. 1st</td>
<td>60 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, 1 oz. to 100 ft.</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>June 1st to Aug. 1st</td>
<td>60 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salsify, 1 oz. to 50 ft.</td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
<td>June 1st to Aug. 1st</td>
<td>70 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach, 1 oz. to 10 ft.</td>
<td>3 ozs.</td>
<td>June 1st to Aug. 1st</td>
<td>70 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, 1 oz. 125 hills</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>June 1st to Aug. 1st</td>
<td>80 to 100 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes, 1 oz. 3,000 plants</td>
<td>2 ozs.</td>
<td>June 1st to Aug. 1st</td>
<td>80 to 100 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, 1 oz. 5,000 plants</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>June 1st to Aug. 1st</td>
<td>80 to 100 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### FIELD SEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time from Seeding to Maturity</th>
<th>Time from Seeding to Maturity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 years</td>
<td>12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 150 days</td>
<td>80 to 100 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 90 days</td>
<td>70 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 to 90 days</td>
<td>60 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
<td>60 to 90 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 to 120 days</td>
<td>60 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 to 180 days</td>
<td>70 to 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 to 100 days</td>
<td>80 to 100 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
<td>90 to 120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 120 days</td>
<td>100 to 120 days</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<th>By Parcel Post, Prepaid</th>
<th>By Express</th>
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</thead>
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<td></td>
<td>Each Per Doz.</td>
<td>Per Doz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almond Double Flowering</td>
<td>$.90</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea, Hardy</td>
<td>$.75</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarix</td>
<td>$.40</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoor River Privet</td>
<td>$.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spirea Bridal Wreath</td>
<td>$.50</td>
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<td>Snowball, Common</td>
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Flowering Plants and Shrubs

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<td>Asters, Japanese and Chinese</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
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<td>Aquilegia Coerulea, Rocky Mountain Columbine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston Ivy</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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</table>

These quotations are net cash f.o. Denver. Subject to market changes and stock being sold.

These quotations are not cash f.o. Denver. No charge for packing or drayage.

Beef sack per each, June 16 each. No charge for packing or drayage.
Fruit Trees

Our Apple, Cherry, Peach, Plum and Pear Trees are standard first-class 2-year old stock, 3½ to 5 feet. This is all Western grown, acclimated stock ready for delivery and planting any time now. Order early and get your trees out while there is plenty of moisture. The earlier you get them out the less loss you will have.

APPLES: Varieties: Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Duchess, Wealthy, Maiden Blush, Autumn Strawberry, Grimes Golden, Delicious, Jonathan, Staymen's Winesap, Wolf River and Gano. CRAB APPLES: Hyslop, Red Siberian, Florence and Whitney. We quote any or all of the above varieties as follows:

By Parcel Post, Prepaid. By Express.

<table>
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<th>By Express</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 to 10</td>
<td>$.75</td>
<td>$.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 to 20</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 30</td>
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<td>.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>.50</td>
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CHERRIES: Early Richmond, English, English Morello, Large Montmorency, Wragg and Compass Cherry Plum:

By Parcel Post, Prepaid. By Express.

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<th>By Parcel Post</th>
<th>By Express</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 to 10</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 to 20</td>
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<td>20 to 30</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>.75</td>
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PEACHES: Crawford's Early, Elbert and Carmen:

By Parcel Post, Prepaid. By Express.

<table>
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<th>By Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>.50</td>
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PEARS: Bartlett and Kieffer:

By Parcel Post, Prepaid. By Express.

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<th>By Express</th>
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<td>.80</td>
<td>.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLUMS: Forest Garden, Surprise, Abundance, Opata, Lombard, Damson, Hungarian, Prune, De Soto:

By Parcel Post, Prepaid. By Express.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>By Parcel Post</th>
<th>By Express</th>
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<td>10 to 20</td>
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Ornamental Trees

By Parcel Post, Prepaid. By Express, Col.

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<tr>
<td>Each 10</td>
<td>Each 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Elm, 5 to 6 ft</td>
<td>$3.85</td>
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<td>American White Ash</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carolina Poplar</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lombardy Poplar</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Leaf Poplar</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Leaf Maple</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy or Sugar Maple</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Olive</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>7.00</td>
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Vegetable Plants

By Parcel Post, Prepaid. By Express, Col.

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<td>Doz. 100</td>
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<td>Asparagus Roots, Barr's</td>
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<td>Asparagus Root 1, Bonnatt's</td>
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<td>Asparagus Roots, Conover's</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asparagus Roots, Columbian</td>
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<td>Asparagus Roots, Argenue</td>
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<td>Asparagus Roots, Wash.</td>
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<td>Brussel Sprouts</td>
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<td>Cabbage, Copenhagen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Enkhuizen</td>
<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Winnigst.</td>
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<td>1.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Danish, Mid. Stem</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>1.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Danish Ball Head</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>1.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Early Plat Dutch</td>
<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Large Red</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Savoy, Drumhead</td>
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<td>Cauliflower, Danish Perf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cauliflower, Early Snowball</td>
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<td>Cauliflower, Henderson's</td>
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<td>Cauliflower, Imp. Snowball</td>
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<td>Cauliflower, Late Snowball</td>
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<td>Celery, Self-Blanching</td>
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<td>Celery, Pascual, June 1st</td>
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<td>Kohl Rabi, White Vienna</td>
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<tr>
<td>Onion, Giant Gibraltar</td>
<td>.20</td>
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<td>Onion, Mountain Danvers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper, Anaheim Chili</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper, Cayenne, May 15th</td>
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<td>Pepper, Pimento, May 15th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper, Red Chili, May 15th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper, Sweet Mango</td>
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<td>Rhubarb Roots</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet Potato Plants</td>
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<td>Tobacco Plants, May 15th</td>
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<td>Tomato, the Burbank</td>
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<td>Tomato, Early, May 15th</td>
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<td>Tomato, Red, May 15th</td>
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<td>Tomato, June 15th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomato, Chalk's Jewell</td>
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</tbody>
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### BURTON’S SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

#### BURTON’S GET-ACQUAINTED COLLECTION No. 1

For $1.00 We will send you postpaid thirty-five regular 5e and 10e packages of “BURTON’S QUALITY” Garden and Flower Seeds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>BEANS, Burpee's Stringless</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEANS, Round Pod Kidney Wax</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEET, Early Blood Turnip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEET, Early Egyptian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABBAGE, Danish Round Head, Short Stem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABBAGE, Winnetstadt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARROTS, Oxheart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELERY, Giant Pascal</td>
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<tr>
<td>CORN, Golden Bantam</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORN, Peep O' Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>CUCUMBER, Fordhook Famous</td>
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</tr>
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<td>CUCUMBER, Snow's Pickling</td>
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<tr>
<td>LETTUCE, Grand Rapids</td>
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<td>MELON, Musk, Rocky Ford</td>
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<td>MELON, Water, Kleckley's Sweet</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MELON, Honey Dew</td>
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<td>ONION, White Lisbon</td>
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<td>ONION, Mountain Dwarves</td>
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<td>PEA, Admiral</td>
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<td>PUMPKIN, Sugar</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>RADISH, Early Scarlet Turnip, W. T.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>SQUASH, White Scallop Bush</td>
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<td>SWEET PEA, Large Flowered, Mixed</td>
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<td>MORNING GLORY, Tall, Mixed</td>
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<tr>
<td>PETUNIA, Hybrid, Mixed</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### BURTON’S FARM GARDEN COLLECTION No. 2

For Five Dollars we will send Postpaid the $7.75 worth of “BURTON’S QUALITY” seeds 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Beans, Golden Wax</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Beans, Giant Green Pod</td>
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<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. Beet, Early Blood Turnip</td>
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<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Cabbage, Enkhuizen</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Cabbage, Holland S. S.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. Carrot, Oxheart</td>
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<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Cress, Triple Curled</td>
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<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Sweet Corn, Early Evergreen</td>
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<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Cucumber, Early Frame</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Cucumber, Snow's Pickling</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oz. Lettuce, Grand Rapids</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Lettuce, Prizehead</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Musknelon, Rocky Ford</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Watermelon, Kleckley's Sweet</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Melon, Honey Dew</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. Onion, Yellow Daumer</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oz. Onion, Extra Early Red</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. Parsnip, Hollow Crown</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Parsley</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Pumpkin, Small Sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Peas, American Wonder</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Peas, Tall Telephone</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Pepper, Cayenne</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Pepper, Ruby Giant</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oz. Radish, Crimson Giant</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oz. Radish, Long Scarlet Short Top</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oz. Radish, Icecle</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Squash, Hubbard</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Squash, Summer Crookneck</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. Spinach, Longstanding</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. Turnip, White Egg</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼ lb. Turnip, Purple Top</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Tomato, Beauty</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Gladiol Bulbs, Assorted</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIAL COLLECTION PRICE PREPAID, $5.00; RETAIL VALUE $7.75

#### BURTON’S FLOWER SEED COLLECTION No. 3

For Fifty Cents we will send Postpaid 20 of our regular 5-cent packets of Flower seeds below listed. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Alyssum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrostemma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster, Finest Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Buttons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury Bells, Single Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemums, Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catchfly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos, Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress Vine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold, Tall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mignonette</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning Glory, Cloming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning Bride, Dobie, Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasturtiums, Dwarfs, Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia, Hybrid, Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox, Mixed Colors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinks, Double, Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Peas, Mixed Colors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinnias</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above collections are put up ready for mailing and can not be changed or substituted.

#### 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.
Fruit Trees
Our Apple, Cherry, Peach, Plum and Pear Trees are suitable for the most extensive old stock, 15" to 20 feet. This is the best Stock, 15" of the young trees, and some older trees have been tested for years in most parts of the country. There are a great variety of these trees and they are grown to suit the taste of every one. The following are the principal varieties:

Apples:
- Delicious
- McIntosh
- Northern Spy

Cherries:
- Morello
- Morello

Plums:
- Santa Rosa
- Santa Rosa

Ornamental Trees
- Byblos
- Cedar
- Dogwood

Vegetable Plants
- Byblos
- Day
- Daffodil

Flowering Plants and Shrubs
- Azalea
- Carolina Magnolia
- Crepe Myrtle
- Hydrangea
- Lilies
- Peonies
- Roses

Seed Notes
There has been an unusual increase in the demand and movement of Field Seeds, with higher to sharply higher prices. This is due to the fact that every seed grower is getting behind. There is a serious shortage on nearly all Farm Products, indices point to an average or larger acreage being planted this season than last. Alfalfa and Clovers are all higher in demand and prices this season. Beef is especially scarcer than last year and with the demand of higher prices, the demand for clover. Even Sweet Clover is stronger than what we expected. Timothy is about the only item in the Seed line that does not show an advance. Sudin Grass is fully 10 per cent higher and White Crown, a very active demand. Certain Groves are in a panic as to the demand for Blossom. Only by careful selection of our stock will we be able to provide for the demand as we now over grow. Seed Sets are sharper higher and very scarce.

The Burton Seed Company
Yours truly,
B U R T O N ' S  S P E C I A L  C O L L E C T I O N S

B U R T O N ' S  G E T - A C Q U A I N T E D  C O L L E C T I O N  N o .  1

For $1.00 We will send you postpaid thirty-five regular 5c and 10c packages of "BURTON'S QUALITY" Garden and Flower Seeds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEANS, Burpee's Stringless</th>
<th>ONION, White Lisbon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEANS, Round Pod Kidney Wax</td>
<td>ONION, Mountain Danvers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEETS, Early Blood Turnip</td>
<td>ONION, Southport Red Globe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEETS, Early Egyptian</td>
<td>PARSNIP, Hollow Crown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABBAGE, Danish Round Head, Short Stem</td>
<td>PEA, Alaska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABBAGE, Winiagstadt</td>
<td>PEA, Admiral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARROTS, Oxheart</td>
<td>PUMPKIN, Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELERY, Giant Pascal</td>
<td>RADISH, Cincinnati Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORN, Golden Bantam</td>
<td>RADISH, Long White Vienna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORN, Peep O'Day</td>
<td>RADISH, Early Scarlet Turnip, W. T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUCUMBER, Fordhook Famous</td>
<td>SPINACH, Longstanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUCUMBER, Snow's Pickling</td>
<td>SVASU, White scalloped Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LETTUCE, Grand Rapids</td>
<td>TOMATO, June Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LETTUCE, Prizehead</td>
<td>TURNIP, White Egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELON, Musk, Rocky Ford</td>
<td>NASTURTIUM, Dwarf, Fine Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELON, Water, Kleckley's Sweet</td>
<td>SWEET PEA, Large Flowered, Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELON, Honey Dew</td>
<td>MORNING GLORY, Tall, Mixed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B U R T O N ' S  F A R M  G A R D E N  C O L L E C T I O N  N o .  2

For Five Dollars we will send Postpaid the $7.75 worth of "BURTON'S QUALITY" Seeds 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1/2 lb. Beans, Henderson's Bush Lima</th>
<th>$0.20</th>
<th>2 ozs. Onion, Extra Early Red</th>
<th>$0.25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Beans, Golden Wax</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>1/2 lb. Parsnip, Hollow Crown</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Beans, Giant Green Pod</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>1 pkt. Parsley</td>
<td>.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 lb. Beets, Early Blood Turnip</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>1 oz. Pumpkin, Small Sugar</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Cabbage, Enkhuizen</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>1 lb. Peas, American Wonder</td>
<td>.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Cabbage, Hollander S. S.</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>1 lb. Peas, Tall Telephone</td>
<td>.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 lb. Carrot, Oxheart</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>1 pkt. Pepper, Cayenne</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkt. Cress, Triple Curled</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>1 pkt. Pepper, Ruby Giant</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>2 ozs. Radish, Crimson Giant</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Cucumber, Early Frame</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>2 ozs. Radish, Long Scarlet Short Top</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Cucumber, Snow's Pickling</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>2 ozs. Radish, Icicle</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 oz. Lettuce, Grand Rapids</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>1 oz. Squash, Hubbard</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Lettuce, Prizehead</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>1 oz. Squash, Summer Crookneck</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Muskemelon, Rocky Ford</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>1/2 lb. Spinach, Longstanding</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Watermelon, Kleckley's Sweet</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>1/4 lb. Turnip, White Egg</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Melon, Honey Dew</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>1/4 lb. Turnip, Purple Top</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 lb. Onion, Yellow Danvers</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>1 oz. Tomato, Beauty</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIAL COLLECTION PRICE PREPAID, $5.00; RETAIL VALUE</td>
<td>.87.75</td>
<td>1 doz. Gladioli Bulbs, Assorted</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B U R T O N ' S  F L O W E R  S E E D  C O L L E C T I O N  N o .  3

For Fifty Cents we will send Postpaid 20 of our regular 5-cent packets of Flower Seeds below listed. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sweet Alyssum</th>
<th>Cosmos, Mixed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agrostemma</td>
<td>Cypress Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster, Finest Mixed</td>
<td>Marigold, Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Buttons</td>
<td>Mignonette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury Bells, Single Mixed</td>
<td>Morning Glory, Climbing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaenothemnms, Mixed</td>
<td>Morning Bride, Double, Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catchfly</td>
<td>Nasturtiums, Dwarfs, Mixed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above collections are put up ready for mailing and can not be changed or substituted.

F O R  T W E N T Y - F I V E  C E N T S we will send Postpaid any six of our regular ten-cent packets of "Burton's Quality" Garden and Flower seeds. Purchaser's selection.