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WONDERFUL OR MOUNTAIN ICEBERG LETTUCE

THE BURTON SEED CO.
GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS
15TH & MARKET STS., DENVER, COLO.
SEED GROWERS
SUGGESTIONS FOR ORDERING

OUR RESPONSIBILITY As this book will probably reach hundreds and thousands of people who are not acquainted with us, but who may be interested in our seeds, and who would like to know as to our responsibility regarding ordering from us, we take this 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 of receipt of your order, post office signature or postoffice address. These are placed in the “Hold File,” awaiting inquiry or instructions, which, of course, causes a delay in filling the order. It will be a great convenience if orderers will notify themselves, if orders are sent in early, as our stocks are then complete, and shipments can be made before the rush of the busy season.

TERMS Our terms are cash with order. Remittances should be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Express Money Order. Coins should not be sent by mail. They often 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 same.

SEEDS BY PARCEL POST The prices quoted in this catalog include the prepayment by us of postage on all seeds by the parcel, ounce, 3/4 pound and pound, except on grass and field seeds, such as field corn, onions, etc., or as otherwise noted. Some of our customers desire larger quantities of seeds by Parcel Post on account of the convenience of having their R.R. cars delivered 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 this price by which (goes to customers in each zone) Parcel Post rates are given in the catalog. Upon request, we will gladly quote prices by Parcel Post, Express, or other means of speed you desire. 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, or 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, hence due to 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. Should you remit more than necessary to cover cost of seeds, postage and War Tax, any excess so remitted will be returned to you promptly. We wish to assure you of our desire to co-operate with you in making every saving possible under the Parcel Post Law.

SEEDS BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS We make no charge for packing and carting goods to any railroad or express freight depot in Denver. In figuring the cost of seeds by express or freight, bear in mind that the Government now collects a tax of 5 per cent on each express bill, and 3 per cent of the amount on each freight bill. The tax is collected directly from the person who pays the bill.

SATISFACTORY SEEDS OR MONEY REFUNDED If upon arrival any of your seeds should prove unsatisfactory, it is mutually agreed and understood they may be returned at anytime within ten days after receipt of same and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot in anyway 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 and standard test before sending them out, but there are so many contingencies that may arise and prevent the best seeds from always giving satisfaction, such as moving too hasty, too soon, in too wet or too dry soil, wet weather, dry weather, cold weather, frosts, insects and other reasons beyond our control, that THE BURTON SEED COMPANY, in common with other seedsmen, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the fertility, or character, or quality of any of our products, whether plants or trees they send out, and will be in no way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, in the original unbroken package, when the purchase price paid for them will be returned.
SUGGESTIONS FOR ORDERING

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MR. BUYER: This little book is our "SILENT SALESMAN," who visits you annually about this season of the year; you will find him obliging and accommodating. If you can't 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 by the little string attached for that purpose, where you can easily find him, but be sure to consult him before ordering seeds. A little time devoted to him will soon convince you that he is well experienced, understands his business, and is bulging 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 SALESMAN" is fast superseding the talkative one, and the house that deals with its customers direct can furnish better seeds for less money than the house that maintains expensive traveling salesmen. "FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF!"

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ORDER EARLY. PRICES WILL BE NO LOWER
SEED NOTES

The old adage that "One extreme usually follows another" is true of Field Seeds this season. At this time last season we never had the new high prices and Farm Produce of the past and especially the high prices and Farm Produce that we have not since the Peak of war time prices, have we seen them so scarce and high as they are now and there is no prospect of them being lower until another crop is grown. To those needing large quantities we suggest they place their orders early. If they have not done so, they have not secured them. They are higher now than the recent average and are in the market and ready to move.

ALFALFA: The scarcity of native seed, together with the recent import duty of 4 c per pound on alfalfa, has advanced the price here accordingly and virtually stopped importations, and indications now point to still higher prices before the season is over. We have fairly good stocks of all we list. Will be glad to submit samples and quote prices on large quantities.

SWEET CLOVERS: In sympathy with Alfalfa, both White and Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover is at good levels. Where the season was in retrospect the best in recent years these growers that could not secure low cost of labor for saving it. Hubam continues scarce and high.

RED AND ALSYKE CLOVER: Alsyke is in fairly good supply at prices about the same as last year. Both Medium and Mammoth Red Clover are scarce and high. There seems to be a real shortage of both and it now looks as if they will go still higher before the end of the season.

TIMOTHY: There is a fairly good supply of Timothy at prices about the same as last year. We have good stocks and can supply any quantity desired.

SUDAN GRASS: Sudan is perhaps the scarcest and highest of any of the Grasses or Field Seeds. Last year's prices were so low that farmers could not afford to grow it and we are just waking up to the fact it is really short. Not enough seed in the country to supply half the usual demand. Better order early.

OTHER GRASSES: There was a fairly good crop of Blue Grass grown last season which owing to the extreme hard times, the growers were forced to sell as soon as harvested, and practically the entire crop was taken over by a combination of large dealers who are holding good prices. It is in strong hands with prospects of higher prices if any change. Other Grasses in good supply.

OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND CORN: Oats and Barley scarce and hard to secure even more plentiful but in sympathy with other grains are of the same general nature. There is a large supply of Wheat and Corn and good supply of some of the best in the Middle West. If you want Western Grown Acclimated Tested Seed Corn, send your orders to us—we have it—and every lot we have had a double test and we know for a certainty it is almost before selling out. If you want "The best for the West," send us your orders.

CANE AND KAFFIRS: There was a short crop of cane last year and it is being especially scarce and high.

PINTO BEANS: Last year's Pinto Bean crop was almost a failure and they are scarce and higher than we ever saw them before. There are not enough Beans left in the Bean districts for seed purposes this year and what few there are left will command good prices.

POTATOES: The production of Potatoes last year in the U. S. was the largest ever recorded and therefore we place quotation on a large stock. Very cheap, thousands of acres of as fine stock as we have not seen at the price we would pay for the sacks and digging expense. This will cause a small acreage to be planted this year and we will wager they will be scarce and high next fall and for those having suitable soil and facilities for growing them, advise the planting of a good acreage this season. Eating Potatoes can be bought for almost any price offered but good Seed Stock is hard to secure. We handle both Eating and Seed Potatoes, therefore know where and to whom to go to for the best stock. We have large stocks. Ask for special prices on large quantities.

ONION SETS: We are headquarters for Onion Sets as we are the largest growers west of Chi- cago. Every Set we send out was grown by us on our Vegetable Farm where we grow thousands of bush potatoes and where we have specially constructed drying sheds for curing and the most modern storage house for keeping them and you will find our Colorado-grown superior in every way to eastern-grown stock. If you want the best give us your order.

POULTRY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES: The harder times the more attention given by the business man to his own concern. We get high prices for average products saved more farmers from Sheriff Sale and bankruptcy during the past two years than any other branch of farming. Consequently are receiving more attention. Realizing this situation, we have increased our stocks and call attention to our increased offerings which we can supply in any quantity.

NURSERY STOCK AND PLANTS: We have the largest and most complete Plant-growing grounds and facilities in the West. Every plant we send out is grown by us under our personal supervision and when "We grow them we know them" and you can depend upon getting from us just what you order, as we grow them by the millions and can supply strictly fresh plants in any quantity the day they are taken from the ground. We will grow a large quantity of Cauliflower plants this season for Mountain growers who are not in position to grow plants. If interested in Cauliflower platns let us figure on your requirements. We are especially proud of our Nursery Department and will refer you to pages 72 to 78 of our Catalog where you will find the largest and most complete assortment of Nursery stock carried in the West and at prices that are particularly low for western-grown and acclimated, and we challenge any one to produce any better. Give us a trial order and be pleased.

INSECTICIDES: The average grower perhaps pays less attention to Insecticides and sustains more losses by insects than from all other causes combined. We are calling to the growers' attention to this fact to doubly impress upon you the necessity of never neglecting this line of business and we are supplying the best that California and all the great grain and oilseed growing portions of the world can furnish. Insecticides are the cheapest insurance obtainable. Order now and have them ready for use upon the first appearance of insects when they are easily controlled.

GARDEN SEEDS: Colorado and the Rocky Mountain districts of the West is fast becoming the Summer Garden of the United States, the same as California is the Winter Garden. The Mountain Plateaus and Valleys that only a short time ago were covered with vegetable gardens. The products of which are being sought in every market of any importance in the Country. Being vegetable shippers as well as Seedsmen, we are in close touch with these conditions and have increased our Vegetable supplies as much as our supply of good sized plants and seeds for annuals. We have large stocks of everything we list. If you are a Vegetable Grower and want the best seeds that money and experience can produce send us your orders, we have them. We are the largest growers of Vegetables in the Middle West, know the grower's requirements and our prices are on the lowest basis from experience were grown right and are tight in every respect. We are satisfactorily serving thousands of successful growers. May we have the pleasure of serving you.

Yours for a successful year,

THE BURTON SEED COMPANY.

Prices for other side.
The Burton Seed Co.

15th and Market Streets,

DENVER,

COLO.
WAIT A MINUTE
DON'T SEAL

Until You Have Re-Read
Your Letter or order and are
Sure you Have Signed It, Giving
Your Proper P. O. Address
ORDER SHEET FOR
"BURTON'S QUALITY SEEDS"

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

Date...........................................1923

Gentlemen:

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

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

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

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

NOTICE—Be sure and keep a copy of this order for your reference
and for use in checking the shipment of seeds you will receive
from us. No matter how often you write us, always be careful
to give full name and P. O. address, writing name VERY
PLAINLY.

Notice THE BURTON SEED CO. give no warranty, expressed
or implied, as to description, growth, quality, productiveness,
or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees
they send out, and will be in no way responsible for the crop. If
the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they are
at once to be returned in the original unbroken package, when the
purchase price paid for same will be refunded.

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NOTICE—Should you receive more than one copy of this Catalog, please hand it to a neighbor or friend whom you know sends away for seed. If you have any neighbors or friends whom you think would be interested in our Catalog if you will send us their names and addresses, in the specially prepared spaces below, we will send them a copy of this Catalog and place their names on our mailing list for future issues of same.

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### Parcel Post Rules and Rates

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TO PURCHASERS AND PLANTERS OF SEEDS

In presenting you our 1923 Seed Book we first want to thank our many customers and friends for their liberal patronage and support, which has enabled us to build up the largest and best Mail Order Seed Business in the West.

With the year 1923 comes the dawn of Normalcy and Prosperity to the American Farmer. A recent report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows the American Farmers will receive for their 1922 crops a Billion and a Quarter Dollars more than they received for their 1921 crops. The gap between the cost of production and market prices has been closed on most Farm Products.

The Farm is coming back again. The despondency of 1920 and 1921 has passed. The Farmer has taken a new lease on himself; he has once more put his hands to the plow, and set in operation again the Machinery of Production. Forward-looking business men view the outlook with confidence that the reaction from the necessary hardships of readjustment will bring with it a feeling of re-established security and prosperity to the Farmer, Manufacturer and Merchant.

Field Seeds are scarce and high. Some of them back to war-time prices, and there is no prospects of them being cheaper until another crop is grown. There are a few shortages and slight advances in Garden Seeds but nothing serious. The transforming of the Rocky Mountain districts of the Middle West into a Summer Vegetable Garden has created an extra demand for Garden Seeds. We anticipated this demand and have ample stocks of everything we list to supply any reasonable demand. We are satisfactorily supplying thousands of successful Farmers and Gardeners. May we have the pleasure of supplying you?

Wishing you a pleasant and prosperous year, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE BURTON SEED COMPANY.

ARTICHOKE

Green Globe A favorite French Vegetable grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like Asparagus, and make a very tender and most delicious Vegetable. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. It is particularly adapted to the South and warm climates, where it is profitably grown for the Northern markets. Like Asparagus, when once planted, it lasts for several years. Postpaid: Pkt., 25¢; ½ oz., 35¢; oz., 60¢.

Jerusalem or Artichoke Root

400 to 500 pounds will plant an acre

CULTURE The Jerusalem Artichoke is distinct from the Globe. It produces tubers like potatoes, and is cut, planted and cultivated the same as potatoes. May remain in ground all winter, not affected by cold weather. It is a most excellent table vegetable for salads, or cooked and served the same as new potatoes. The Jerusalem Artichoke is grown more largely for hog feed. Every Hog Raizer should grow them extensively, as they are the cheapest and best hog feed grown. When once planted and started it will not be necessary to dig and re-seed them, for if given an opportunity the hogs will help themselves, always leaving enough roots in the ground to reseed it the next year. Not only are they valuable for hogs, but an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses. Fed to milk cows, they are, for the production of milk, equal if not superior to bran. We will be able to supply strictly fresh stock in any quantity after March 15th, when the ground thaws so they can be dug. The Jerusalem Artichoke is very tender and should be planted as soon as dug as it shrivels and soon begins to decay after being harvested. Therefore, for long distance shipments, they should be sent by express and planted immediately upon arrival. By express or freight at purchaser's expense. Lb., 15¢; 2 lbs., 25¢; 10 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5¢ per pound for postage. Special prices on larger quantities.
THE MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE OF THE WEST

ASPARAGUS

1 Ounce of seed will plant 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8000 plants will set an acre.

CULTURE

If you wish to grow plants from seed, sow them in drills in the Spring 12 to 18 inches apart, two inches deep, in light, rich soil, planting 15 to 20 seeds to each foot of row. The quickest and easiest way is to plant in a seed bed which is to be set out the roots. It takes three years to produce a bearing plant from the seed, but with good strong healthy seed (supplied by our Seed Farm and sold to our customers) a bearing bed can be produced in two years. We grow all of our Asparagus roots on our Seed Farm, and when ordering from us you can depend upon receiving the variety you order, as we grow all the varieties we list.

Asparagus thrives best in a rich, sandy, mellow soil, supplied with a liberal amount of humus, and a simple way to start the bed is to plow furrows 7 to 8 inches deep, 3 to 5 feet apart, according to the richness of the soil, then set the plants in a trench 12 to 15 inches deep. Spread the roots out well and cover with two to three inches of soil. In cultivating, gradually fill up the trench, so that the crows of the plants are covered to a depth of 6 inches. Cultivate several times and frequently the first season, and as soon as the stalks are dead in the Fall remove them and cultivate the entire surface of the bed to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, then very thoroughly in the spring cultivate again about 3 or 4 inches deep, working into the soil all the decaying supply of well rotted manure. Should the soil be heavy and stiff, it should be made porous and light by working in sufficient sand or manure to make it so, as a loose, porous soil is necessary to its success. Growth. During the Spring all the shoots should be cut as soon as strong enough. Later in the season all the shoots should be allowed to run up, then in the Autumn all the tops should be cut off and burned, the land thoroughly cleaned and the ground prepared for the coming of manure or wood ashes and sand should be worked into the soil. With this method of culture each season the bed should bear abundantly for a number of years. To those particularly interested in growing Asparagus, would suggest they write The Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 829, which is a very valuable treatise on Asparagus. It will be mailed you free of charge upon application.

Asparagus is one of the earliest and most delicious of Spring Vegetables, and would be grown more extensively were it not for the idea that it is difficult to grow. In reality, it can be grown very easily and satisfactorily. A bed 20x50 feet, requiring about 125 plants should produce an abundance for the average family. Every family having available space should put out a bed for their own use. We list and carry in stock a great variety of the standard and the green tipped; some the white; some the small; some the large; some for home use; some for canning; and some for market purposes. They are all good. The best for you is the one best suited to your climate, soil, and use.

Barr's Mammoth A favorite with the market gardeners. Shoots white: very large, tender, sweet, tinged, and thick to the top. This is the large, white variety generally used in canning. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 75c. Roots, per dozen, 25c; per 100, 55c; per 1,000, $1.00. 2-yr. Roots, doz., 35c; per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $5.00.

Palmetto A very early maturing and prolific variety, producing large, deep green shoots of best quality. Its uniformly large stalks remain tender longer than any other variety, being in prime condition for several days after coming through the ground. In disease resistant: a heavy and sure cropper. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 75c. Roots, per dozen, 25c; per 100, 55c; per 1,000, $1.00. 2-yr. Roots, per dozen, 35c; per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $5.00.

Conover's Colossal A popular French variety of the highest merit. It is very early, vigorous and prolific, growing large, delicious stalks. It is less liable to rust, has large dark green or purple tips, making it one of the best and nicestAsparagus grown. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 75c. Roots, per dozen, 25c; per 100, 55c; per 1,000, $1.00. 2-yr. Roots, per dozen, 35c; per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $5.00.

Martina 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 Martina Washington. Its shoots are usually dark green with a heavy purple tinge with a tight pointed bud, and not branching out until well beyond the market height, with a clean, straight growth of the finest marketable quality. This strain is rather late and is made to avoid the attack of rust of the Spring, which often result disastrously for growers of the early varieties. Its yield is second only to one or two of the newer unknowns. The above is the government's description of the Martina Washington Asparagus, which is admitted by all who have grown it to be rust resistant and best all-purpose Asparagus yet developed. We secured a small amount of this seed last Spring and will have seed of this true Martina Washington variety of yearling roots this season, of our own growing. Every grower of Asparagus should try the Martina Washington. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 75c. Roots, per dozen, 25c; per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $5.00. 2-yr. Roots, per dozen, 35c; per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $5.00.

FOR GARDEN DRILLS, SEE PAGES 138-143
CULTURE  Early beans mature earlier and are more tender and flavorful than wax beans, and are adapted to milder climates. They are grown in a similar manner to wax beans, except that they are usually planted about 10 days earlier than wax beans. The pods are more tender, and the beans are more flavorful. If planted too late, the beans may become tough and stringy. Choose a well-drained, fertile soil that is not sandy. The beans should be planted about 2 inches deep, and the rows should be about 24 inches apart.

Wax Podded Varieties  The Round Pod Kidney, or Brittle Wax, as it is often called, is one of the few beans that combine early maturity with hardiness and productivity and is an all-purpose bean is considered the best of the wax round varieties. It is a thoroughbred and should be purchased when it is new, for it is often not available in many markets. The Wax Early Black Wax (which before the War was known as German Black Wax) is a favorite with market gardeners on account of maturing a large quantity of pods per plant. For canning and freezing, the wax beans are more tender and suitable to the grower depending upon the early markets. Improved Golden Wax is a medium early variety, and is the hardiest of the wax beans. It is largely grown of the wax varieties. An excellent all-purpose bean. The Pencil Pod, or Shippers Wax Pod, as it is known, is an improved strain of Currie’s Rust Proof Wax. It is about half round and half flat, long, meaty pods, round as a pencil, and most striking in appearance. Very hardy and productive. A decided favorite with growers for canning and freezing. It is a medium value variety; very hardy and productive. Used largely for canning purposes. Davis White Wax is an early, hardy, productive, and much used variety, and is one of the best varieties for the home garden. Davis White Wax is an improved strain of Currie’s Rust Proof Wax. It is about half round and half flat, extra long, thick, tender, meaty pods. A heavy, vigorous rust-resistant maincrop variety.

Green Podded Varieties  The green podded beans are by far the most 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 Green Pod, bushy and pods larger and more productive, and a few days later. A decided favorite with the market gardener on account of its large pods and heavy yielding qualities. Fordhook Favorite, or Burpee’s White Seeded Green Pod, is one of the latest introductions in the bean family. Fordhook Favorite is very similar to Burpee’s Stringless Pod, but pods are larger, measuring 5½ to 6 inches long, one-half inch wide and one-half inch thick; very meaty and tender. Farmers’ Green Pod is a cheap early variety with long, round, straight, fleasy pods, somewhat fibrous, but a splendid shipping variety, and is grown very largely around Denver for shipping to eastern markets after theirs are gone, and it is too hot to grow them there. Full Measure is a new main crop variety that is popular where water is scarce. It is the best standard varieties in general use. Those adapted to the North, South, East and West. Those could be planted earlier and harder than the pole, and can be planted earlier, but should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger from frost past. They must be grown 3 inches apart and deep late, say 4 to 5 inches deep. For the home garden, where all cultivation is to be by hand, plant in drills in rows 2 to 3 feet apart in the row, covering from 2 to 5 inches deep, according to the season. For field planting, plant in drills in rows 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. In field planting furrow out rows 24 to 30 inches apart, and 5 to 6 inches deep. Immediately follow by furrowing now, while the furrow is moist, with the Seed Drill and drill from 50 to 60 pounds of seed per acre in the bottom of the furrow, and as the beans grow in the soil to them until the furrow is full with the soil. In this way the plant is deeply rooted, receiving less water, and will endure more drought. If the ground is dry and gritty, the sea in the furrow should be removed. The beans should not be planted until they have been set for a few days. After the beans are in the ground, it is very much the soil as soon as it is in good working condition. This will conserve the moisture and reduce water. Cultivation should be frequent and shallow, and after 5-6 feet are wet. Pole and Lima beans are more tender and susceptible to cold and climatic conditions than the dwarf varieties, therefore should not be planted until later in the season when the ground is warm. If planted in cold, damp weather, they are liable to rot. Plant 4 to 5 beans to the hill, 2 to 3 inches deep, and 3 to 4 inches apart in the row, cultivating same as the dwarf varieties. Colorado now ranks first in quantity and quality of String-beans, and almost every variety cultivated in Colorado and in the eastern United States is of the pole type because of the climate. It seems especially adapted to the growth and development of the pole bean. Our irrigating system makes use of the pole bean as it suits in a quick, strong, vigorous growth, producing large, plump, hardy seed of strong vitality and keeping quality. The pole beans are ideal for curing, harvesting and threshing them. We grow all of our Seed-beans (except some of the Pole) on our farm, and we depend upon our personal supervision. We have trained anyone to produce or supply any better. There are many varieties of beans grown and used, all having more or less merit. There are two distinct types of the String-beans; the round straight-podded and the flat curved-podded type. The round straight-podded bean is meaty, tender and generally stringless, while the flat curved-podded bean is invariable more or less tough and stringy. The String or tough fibre in the back of the pod causing it to curve and be stringy. Therefore, if you want the best get a round, straight bean without a spinal cord. We are at a loss to know why the flat-podded varieties are grown when a tender, meaty, lucious, round-podded variety much superior in every way, can be had for the same trouble and less. There is but a few varieties of beans that combine, earliness, hardiness, and productivity. The extra early varieties which are only a few days earlier than the Seed-beans are so economically grown and cool weather prevents them setting heavily. The second early varieties, which are only a few days later than the Seed-beans, are the maincrop, and are more productive and produce a better, more even grade of all purpose bean. The late varieties are usually more or less tough and stringy. There are a large number of varieties of beans grown, all having more or less merit. As we ship to every state and locality in the Union, it is necessary that we list the earliest and latest as well as the best standard varieties in general use. Those adapted to the North, South, East and West. Those are planted earlier and harder than the pole, and can be planted earlier, but should not be planted until the ground is warm and danger from frost past. They must be grown 3 inches apart and deep late, say 4 to 5 inches deep. For the home garden, where all cultivation is to be by hand, plant in drills in rows 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. In field planting furrow out rows 24 to 30 inches apart, and 5 to 6 inches deep. 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Plant 4 to 5 beans to the hill, 2 to 3 inches deep, and 3 to 4 inches apart in the row, cultivating same as the dwarf varieties. Colorado now ranks first in quantity and quality of String-beans, and almost every variety cultivated in Colorado and in the eastern United States is of the pole type because of the climate. It seems especially adapted to the growth and development of the pole bean. Our irrigating system makes use of the pole bean as it suits in a quick, strong, vigorous growth, producing large, plump, hardy seed of strong vitality and keeping quality. The pole beans are ideal for curing, harvesting and threshing them. We grow all of our Seed-beans (except some of the Pole) on our farm, and we depend upon our personal supervision. We have trained anyone to produce or supply any better. There are many varieties of beans grown and used, all having more or less merit. There are two distinct types of the String-beans; the round straight-podded and the flat curved-podded type. 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There are a large number of varieties of beans grown, all having more or less merit. As we ship to every state and locality in the Union, it is necess
less, and excellent for canning, as it retains its beautiful green color after cooking. Hopkins Earliest Red Valentine is the earliest of the green podded varieties, often coming into bearing 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.

Pole Beans

The first record we have of beans were of the Pole, or climbing varieties, from which all other types of beans 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 the corn, or they may be planted along yard and garden fences, or on hill or in old place where they will have reasonably good soil and care. They will begin bearing early and continue until killed by frost in the fall.

The 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 shelling. Kentucky Wonder Green Pod is an old favorite, with long, deep, saddle-back pods. Outells all other Pole varieties. It is sure to be a favorite. Kentucky Wonder is a green flavored of the pole beans. Is entirely stringless and retains its tender stringless qualities until nearly ripe. Burpee's Green Potted 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 most largely grown. White Dutch Caseknife is especially adapted to cornfield culture, where it seems to thrive best.

Lima Beans

The Extra Early Jersey Lima Bean is the old fashioned Butter Bean under a new name. It is an old standby, better adapting itself to all soils and conditions than any of its relatives. It is very hardy, and seems especially adapted to the West. The Colorado Butter Bean is strictly a Western bean. The Lima family is round, 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 the decided favorite of the Bush Limas. No garden is complete without this old favorite. Henderson's Bush Lima is earlier than Burpee's. Beans smaller, but more delicious, and a great yielder.

Bush Beans

Yellow Potted Varieties

Pencil Pod Wax sub - named "Shipper's Wax Pod." This is the most largely grown bean of the wax varieties; grown almost exclusively by the market gardeners for the shipping trade, as it seems to stand shipping better than other varieties. Its beautiful, yellow, straight pods are from 5 to 7 inches long, very hardy, and nearly stringless. They are always solid, brittle and nearly stringless. The plants grow about 16 inches high and are very productive. We cannot recommend this variety to the market gardeners and those desiring a wax variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1lb., 20c; 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 30c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Prolific Early Black Wax

This is a well known, popular variety. The most striking feature of this variety is its habit of ripening a large 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., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 30c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Round Pod Kidney Wax (or Brittle Wax)

This is the most popular and best all - purpose Wax podded bean grown. Growth: Dwarf spreading, very early and productive. Pods: 5½ to 6 inches long, round, yellow, brittle, stringless and of the very best quality. We persuaded a number of our largest canners to try them 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 this variety unless they desiring a wax bean. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 30c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

FOR ROSES, SEE PAGES 79-81
**Sure Crop Wax**

This new bean is an improved strain of Currie’s Wax Plants, Podded, Rust-Proof Wax, and is far superior in quality, productivity, and rust-resisting. The pods are very hardy and vigorous, producing large quantities of rich, yellow-podded wax beans about 6 inches long, somewhat flat, but thick 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 best for the home garden or market gardeners. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

**Refugee Wax**

Pods long, slender, round, light—golden yellow; very early and brittle. A splendid early variety; very popular with gardeners on account of its earliness and hardiness. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

**Improved Golden Wax**

A medium early variety, and a heavy cropper. Vines of vigorous, bushy growth, with good rust-resisting nature. The pods are golden yellow, fleshy and solid, brittle, waxy texture, and have an exquisitely rich butter flavor. Excellent for home and market gardeners. May be sown any time to late summer with assurance of a good crop. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

**Wardwell’s Kidney Wax**

Immensely productive; one of the handsomest wax podded beans. Pods long, broad, nearly straight, brittle, stringless, and a very delicate waxy yellow; very attractive. A favorite, not only for shipping, but for the home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

**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. Valuable for home use and market gardeners. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

**Flagoelet Wax**

One of the most popular of the flat podded varieties. The vines are large, growing erect and produce very long, flat, beautiful pods, which, though often curved, are always handsome. Seed large, flat, red. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

**BUSH BEANS**

**Green Podded Varieties**

**Extra Early Refugee**

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

**Burpee’s Stringless**

Green Podded. One of the finest extra early beans in cultivation. It combines unusual hardness, extreme earliness and wonderful productivity. Pods of handsome appearance and finest quality. By repeated plantings pods may be had in succession. For Onions, see pages 45-50.
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., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Longfellow, Sub-named "Shippers' Green Pod" An early variety producing long, fleshy, green pods, which are tender, brittle and stringless, from Burpee's Plantation. Very prolific. A favorite with the shippers, commanding a premium over other varieties. Should be grown more widely. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**Dwarf Horticultural (Italian Beans)**

A vigorous grower, with large green pods, splashed with carmine. Excellent either as snaps in the green state, or fully matured. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**Giant Stringless**

Green Podded. An exceptionally fine bean for either home use or market. It ranks among the earliest, yet in quality and productiveness it has no superior. The vines are strong, the pods are long, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 inches and round. Very meaty, perfectly stringless, and are borne, continuously for weeks. It is five days later into the market than the Stringless Green Pod, and makes an excellent substitute or succession for it when sown at the same time. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**Full Measure**

A main crop variety of great merit and productiveness. It is medium early. Pods long, round, and meaty; stringless and of excellent quality. Full Measure bears the same relation to the Green Pod as the Giant Stringless to the early variety. It surpasses it in all respects. It is a better shipper, and when canned retains its deep green color, while the Giant Stringless becomes brown. We strongly recommend Full Measure too highly for home use, market gardeners, or canning. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**Hopskin's Earliest Red Valentine**

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

**Black Valentine**

The Black Valentine is a comparatively new variety on the market. It is extremely hardy and early. The pods are a rich dark green, nearly round or slightly flattened, are one of the finest and hardiest grown. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**Early Yellow Six Weeks**

Kentucky Wonder (Green Pod) An old favorite, with long, fleshy, deep, saddle-backed pods. Very prolific, producing an abundance of crisp, stringless beans until late in the season. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**Late Refugee or 1000 to 1** An old standard very productive bean, extensively used for late planting for snap-beans, for shipping, canning and pickling. Plants, large; exceedingly hardy. Pods, broad, stringless, and tender. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**POLE BEANS**

**Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans**

The earliest and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and at all stages are peculiarly flavored. Yellow, circle-shaped, round, fleshy, green pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white, and make an excellent shell bean. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**White Creaseback**

One of the earliest, and one of the most productive pole beans. Perfect for the South. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**Early Golden Cluster**

Wax Pole A very early Wax Pole Bean. Fine quality; prolific, and continues to bear fruit until frost. Pods are 6 to 8 inches long, a beautiful golden yellow, borne in clusters, stringless, and tender. An excellent shipper, and good both for snap and shelling. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

**White Dutch Case Knife**

Early, very productive, fine flavor, good as a snap bean, or shell for winter use. Excellent cornfield variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**Scarlet Runner**

Mostly used as an ornamental climber, but edible and may be cooked in soups, stews, or other snap beans, or used as a shell bean. The vine is graceful; flowers are brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS, SEE PAGES 70-71
Colorado Butter Beans This is strictly a Western bean of the Lima family. The bean is round and oblong, similar in shape to the Dwarf Horticultural, only three to 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, the vines often running 10 to 12 feet long and 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and is very prolific. We can cheerfully recommend it as being decidedly the best Lima bean for the West. Give it a trial. You will be more than pleased. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lb., $3.00.

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Bush Lima

A dwarf or bush form of a large climbing Lima. The bushes grow 5 to 10 feet high, of stout and erect growth. It is an immense yielder, and of luscious flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lb., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.25.

Henderson's Bush Lima

The earliest of bush Limas. It is small in size, but of high table merit and flavor with housekeepers on account of its delicious flavor and great productivity. It bears until frost, and a small patch will supply a family. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lb., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Extra Early Jersey Lima This is ready for market from ten days to two weeks earlier than any other pole variety. Frequently ready for picking by 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., 15c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lb., $3.00.

Early Leviathan An extra early large seeded Pole Lima equaling the main crop varieties in producing large pods in clusters of 5 to 8, full of fine beans of excellent quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

Broad Windsor Stalk erect, strong and shrimpy. The bean is large, broad and flat. Should be planted early, and is the best green English variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50.

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 from frost has passed. It will stand light frosts, but a severe frost will either kill them outright or so stunt them that they should be reseeded for the main crop. Sow 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 early use, the later for storing, pitting or later use. Prepare the soil well, making a well pulverized seed bed. If all work is to be done by hand, sow in drills 1½ to 1½ inches deep. When plants are 2 to 3 inches high, thin them out 4 to 6 inches apart. It is a mistake to have them any thicker, as it will retard their growth, resulting in small, inferior stock. We grow large quantities of beets and cultivate with a horse, planting the seeds in rows 18 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 any other system. 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 years past has been one of the most profitable for the commercial grower. The flat varieties are the best, but are grown only for the early market, as the round or globe shaped varieties are more popular and more productive. The Extra Early Flat Egyptian is the earliest of the early flat varieties; it is the best variety for starting in hot beds and later transplanting for extra early use; it is a flat beet and matures very early. Crosby's Egyptian is an improved strain of the Extra Early Flat Egyptian, not quite so early, but of better shape, color and quality. It is more oval in shape, smoother, deeper red in color, only slightly zonated, an excellent variety to follow the Extra Early Flat. The Early Wonder is the earliest of the globe varieties. It is globe shaped, with very small, dark red tops. One of the very best for knitting. The Eclipse is a second early, smooth, blood red beet, oval in shape; an ideal beet for the home garden and for home consumption. Improved Egg Shaped is the most popular of the second early or main crop varieties, and the one grown most largely by the commercial grower. It is the ideal globe shaped, smooth and free from side or fibrous roots. A rich dark red color; does not bleed; free from other root rot. 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 color. A rich blood red, color, with a fine market gardener. 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.
Early Eclipse Extra early, smooth, blood-red rod; popular both for market and home garden; grown extensively for bunching. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

Half Long Dark Blood The best variety for winter and spring use; excellent to slice for pickles. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

Crosby's Egyptian An improvement on Winter Egyptian, being as early, but a more desirable shape, color and quality. It is very sweet and tender, and a most valuable sort for early market, as it is ready before any other beet of equal quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

Early Wonder This is the latest introduction in beets and is the earliest of the table varieties. It is globe shaped, with small tap roots. Flesh is a very dark red, making it one of the very best for pickling and canning. 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; ½-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $1.00.

Extra Early Egyptian Flat The very best variety for forcing, and excellent for first early crops 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 best and most particular customers claim this is the best and most perfect beet on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

Improved Early Blood Turnip This splendid beet is nearly as early as Extra Early Egyptian and greatly surpasses it in this variety in flavor. The color is a rich dark red, shape globular. It is free from sappy or fibrous roots, being a good average type. It is excellent for forcing for a main spring or summer crop, or for use as a cruet in the table. As a main keeper, it always cooks and cuts a rich dark red blood. It is tender, crisp and juicy. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

Improved Blood Turnip Beet sweet, and is in every way one of the best varieties for the market or home gardener. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

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, erect in growth, roots medium size globular, and nearly round, smooth, and a dark red color. Fresh is deep vermilion red, zoned with a lighter shade of the same color. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet The leaves of Swiss Chard are used for greens the same as Spinach or beet tops. Seed sown early in the spring will produce plants quickly, from which the light-colored-thick, mid-ribs of the leaves may be cut down to the ground. New growth will quickly succeed it which may in turn be gathered. 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.

Giant Lucullus The best garden variety produces large tender stalks with early leaves. May start cutting in 35 to 45 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $1.25.

Large Ribbed White Smaller size than Lucullus and of exceptionally fine quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $1.25.

KALE-BORECOLE

German Greens One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 plants CULTURE For late fall or early winter use sow early in June and transplant about the middle of July in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, setting the plants 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows. For spring use, sow in August and transplant a month or six weeks later. Protect during the winter with a covering of hay or coarse little. All kales are best when touched by frost.

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

Tall Curled Scotch Plants of this variety grow two to three feet high, bearing long plume-like, light green leaves which are cut and deeply curled at the edges; very hardy. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ½-lb., 70c; ½-lb., $1.25.
**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 9 inches apart. Mangels are wonderful, if medium size is wanted, thin to about 8 inches apart, and cultivate same as sugar beets. Sow 8 to 15 pounds the acre.

As the feeding value of Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzels becomes 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 Experiment stations. The Mangels and beets 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 saving of hay.

It has been proven by repeated tests that, when fed with alfalfa, their feeding value equals that of alfalfa. When fed with most other limy dairies and stock growers, who feed them largely. The value of these for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. They are not so well known, but are as important as sheep, and obtainable. They are good for the horse, cow, hog, sheep, and even the fowls, on the farm. They are not recommended for growing by the livestock industry of the West as corn is to the hog industry of Kansas and Nebraska.

If stockfeeders and growers fully realize the improved conditions of the livestock industry the demand for Mangels would be much larger. Mangels are so abundant, there is a ton of beets and a ton of alfalfa hay fed together will go as far and contain as much feeding value as two tons of alfalfa hay. Mangels should be considered that from 20 to 50 tons of these beets and Mangels can be grown on a single acre, at a small expense, and are equal to alfalfa hay in feeding value. This is the case in every farm where they are grown. The owner of even one or two cows should grow them in sufficient quantities to provide for the livestock feeding of his own family, and are very obtainable. They are good for the horse, cow, hog, sheep, and even the fowls, on the farm. They are not recommended for growing by the livestock industry of the West as corn is to the hog industry of Kansas and Nebraska.

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**VARIETIES**

*Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar Beet* is very rich in sugar content, and is especially adapted to new land, and is a good perper. *White Red Top* is a very early half-long variety containing from 10 to 12 per cent of sugar; is a heavy yielder, and the most popular for feeding purposes. *Wanzleben* is the standard beet, and the variety grown almost exclusively for sugar factories for making sugar. *Lane's Imperial* is a large, smooth, fine grained, 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 Studstrup is considered by those who have grown and fed them to be the best balanced Mangel grown. It is a very heavy cropper, often producing per acre, 40 to 50 tons of Mangels containing about 10 per cent of sugar. It is a splendid combination Beet and Mangel. *Improved Golden Tankard* is an old standard, heavy yielding variety. The roots are large, but not as thick as some of the smaller varieties. This is an ideal Mangel for growing and wintering purposes.

**SUGAR BEETS**

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**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., 14.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., 4.50. Special prices on large quantities.

**Klein Wanzleben**

This is the best grown in the large, throughout the West for the sugar factories: It is also one of the largest milk producing roots known. It is a bit of conical, straight, even, quite large at the head, and readily tapers. 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 sweetness of any. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 10 lbs., 14.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., 4.50. Special prices on large quantities.
Giant Red Eckendorff
In Germany, in which country root crops are grown extensively. It has also proved most satisfactory in the United States where it has been tried. The roots are smooth, long and cylindrical in shape, very much like the Tankard Mangels. They are very heavy, weighing up to 15 and 20 pounds each. The flesh is firm, crisp and solid, white in color, and of high feeding quality. It is easily harvested, a large portion being growing above the ground. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $3.50. 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 nutriment of any Mangel on the market today. In color it is reddish yellow, and of a distinct type. It is very hardy, grows well above ground and the stem of this variety was imported direct from one of the best Danish growers. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $3.50. Special prices on large quantities.

Improved Golden Tankard
A smooth 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., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 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 magnificent Mangel Wurzel Beet, while producing nearly as large a yield of roots as the most prolific Mangels, supplies a much higher nutritive value, the roots being most valuable, pound for pound, than those 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 grew it will be more than pleased with results. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $4.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., $3.50. 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 thoroughly fertilized, deeply plowed (Fall plowed if possible), with frequent and thorough cultivation. For early sow seeds of the early varieties in the latter part of January or first of February. For second, early, sow in hot beds or outdoors 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 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 2½ to 3 feet apart and from 12 to 18 inches apart in

FOR FERTILIZERS, SEE PAGE 124
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 afterwards. 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, Slaked 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 5 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.

The West is fast superseding the East in the production of Cabbage, Colorado now ranks as one of the largest cabbage growing states of the Country, with New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and other Western States showing a gradual increased acreage each year. In addition to the large tonnage grown each year for Kraut purposes, Colorado alone grows and ships thousands of carloads annually to Southern and Eastern markets, where our crisp, irrigated grown stock commands a premium over stock from non-irrigated districts. Our cool nights, rich soil and irrigating system enables us to grow a superior and better quality and larger tonnage per acre than can be grown in the non-irrigated sections of the South or East.

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

12 FOR CABBAGE PLANTS, SEE PAGES 71-72
There is no seed grown that requires more care and attention to produce true to type than cabbage, as all the standard varieties now being grown originated by crossing two or more varieties; and these crosses all have a tendency to revert back to one of the original strains, and for this reason it is absolutely necessary to select the seed heads each season, using only perfect true to type heads, or it will soon revert back to one of its parent strains and the produce, it is quite probable, that there is perhaps no vegetable grown more susceptible to soil and climatic conditions. The types and strains best suited to the North are often not best suited to the South, and vice versa, and to add the many strains of cabbage in different parts of the country, and considering the different localities in soil and conditions, we will here state some of the principal characteristics of each variety we list:

The Early Jersey Wakefield has a pointed or cone-shaped head, and is the earliest variety of all, but is a light yielder—5 to 10 tons per acre being a good average. It has a very thick leaf, and has the reputation of standing more cold than any other cabbage. It is a very late variety, bearing in the North if not the South. The Charleston Wakefield is a larger strain of the Early Jersey Wakefield and a few days later, but yields much more, and on this account is growing in favor each season. The Copenhagen Market has a nearly round or globe-shaped head, and is about as early as the Early Jersey Wakefield, but yields nearly double the tonnage. The head is an ideal marketing size, and is fast displacing the Wakefield and other small yielding early varieties; is adapted to both the Northern and Southern climates. The Enkhuizen Glory, which is about as early as the Early Jersey, is a 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 an adverse report on it from any section of the country, and consider it the best early cabbage on the market today. 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 and South, and the Early Spring throughout the East and South. Early Summer, Early Flat Dutch and Henderson’s Succession are popular second early sorts—yielding from 12 to 13 tons per acre. These are grown but little in the West, but are grown extensively East and South. Then comes the late varieties. The Danish Round Head, or Short-STEMMED Hollander, and the Danish Ballhead or Tall-STEMMED Hollander are both very popular North; East, and are suited to all climates. The Surehead and Premium Late Flat Dutch Cabbage are the hardiest varieties of any of the cabbages, often producing 20 to 25 tons per acre. These are grown but little in the West, but grown largely East and South for market 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 Cabbages we have ever seen. It gives the actual results and experiences covering several years’ tests on 84 varieties of cabbages, all of which are described and illustrated.

The test 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 our farms, and by many of our largest and best cabbage growers, 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 Enkhuizen Glory, and fully as much as the Copenhagen Market, and more solid, compact heads. It is especially valuable for light, dry lands, producing good sized heads where other varieties would fail completely. It is very dwarf and compact in habit, allowing close planting. Head round, ball shaped, with but few outside leaves; size ideal for market; it is tender, fine grained and, as a cropper, no early cabbage will approach it, frequently yielding much as much per acre as our famous Danish Round Head, and can be planted much later and still make a good crop. On our Vegetable Farm we grow Enkhuizen exclusively for our early crop, and Danish Round Head for our second early and late, and invariably save 40 or 50 bushels per acre from each of them. Last year we planted Enkhuizen and Danish Round Head side by side the last days of June. All of the Enkhuizen matured fully, making good, solid heads, while only a portion of the Danish Round Head became solid enough for commercial use. Our seed of this variety was imported by us direct from Holland from the originator of this strain. It is very popular among those who want the hardiest, largest, yielder, most solid, compact heads, of ideal size, try Enkhuizen, the best all year round summer cabbage produced in the West. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ½-lb., 90c; 1½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.00.

Early Winnigstadt

This is one of the most popular varie- ties 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 Early Winnigstadt. The heads are large, the good solid, compact heads, with twisted top. Unlike other early varie- ties, 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, longheaded varieties grown for the early 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, long- headed varieties sometimes have trouble in disposing of it. Our Winnigstadt seed is grown under contract for us in Denmark, and the seed we are offering is the same that we plant on our Vegetable Farm. We cannot recommend it too highly, and urge growers to grow it more largely. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ½-lb., $1.00; 1½-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.00.

Danish Round Head or Short-STEMMED Hollander

Burton’s Selected Seed and the Burpee Improved are the most popular of all late varieties for fall and winter use. The seed we offer was grown on Amagansett Island, Long Island, N.Y., and is varietal seed, of the highest standard of quality. It is an earlier shorter stemmed improved strain of the Danish Ballhead. The heads are the right market size—not too large, very solid, and a large, solid, fully a fourth more than other varieties of equal size. The inner leaves blanch almost white, are thick and tender, and remain good 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 quali-
DENVER

Tall

Variety

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ity; than from any other cabbage, as it is harder, and troubled less by insects than other varieties. When planted in April it is ready to harvest in August. We do not recommend setting this after June 20th, as it seldom heads up solidly when set after that date. From May 20 to June 10th is the best time for setting for late use or winter storage. For the best quality, best yielding, best keeping, best shipping, best selling cabbage, grow Burton's selected strain of Danish Round Head. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; % lb., 5c; % lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.00.

Middle Stem

Tall Stem

Short Stem

DANISH ROUND HEAD HOLLANDER CABBAGES

The above are actual photographs taken from the three different types of Danish Round Head Cabbages grown on The Burton Seed and Vegetable Farm from seed of our Specially Selected Danish Seed. It best of the Savoy type. The flavor is very much improved by a light frost. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; % lb., $1.00; % lb., $1.75; lb., $5.00.

Danish Ball Head or Tall

Stemmed Hollander Direct from Denmark. Burton's genuine Denmark Grown Danish Ball Head Cabbage is without a superior as a heavy, solid, long-keeping variety. It is the best shipping cabbage grown; has very few outer leaves, which admits of close planting. It is medium size, fine grain, crisp and tender, with but little waste. It grows well on all soils, is particularly adapted to wet, heavy soil, as is less liable to blight, rot and black heart on such soil than the short stemmed varieties. In popularity it is next to BURTON'S SELECTED STRAIN OF DANISH ROUND HEAD. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; % lb., 5c; % 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 more nearly the shape and size of the short stem. For several years we have had calls for this cabbage, and are more than pleased to be able to supply it this season. It is much more easily cultivated and harvested than the short stem, and does not have the ungainly long stalk that often appears on the long stem. It is a few days later than the short stem, and yields about the same tonnage. Our seed of middle stem was grown in Denmark by the same specialist who grows our short and tall stem varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; % lb., 5c; % lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.00.

FOR CABBAGE PLANTS, SEE PAGES 71-72

Drumhead Savoy A large and firm variety of very fine quality; leaves very much crinkled. One of the very

Drumhead Savoy
Green Hollander (Short Stemed) 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 Stemed Hollander cabbage, the greenest, most perfect, short stemed heads, and by carefully selecting and growing these for a number of years, he developed a strain of greener cabbages than the older types. This type is known as "Green Hollander" Short Stemed Cabbage, and in some sections is preferred to other types. It has been grown in the West for several years with good results, but is not as hardy, and does not grow as true to type, or yield as heavily as our famous Danish Round Head. Green Hollander has become so well established that European growers are now growing the seed. Our seed was grown by a Danish cabbage seed specialist in Denmark, from seed from the originator, and you can depend upon it being genuine. If you want an extra green cabbage, try our Green Hollander. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb, 90c; 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 preceding 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., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb, 90c; 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 surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions, and does well in all seasons, no matter where planted. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb, 90c; ½-lb, $1.50; lb, $2.50.

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

European Market Same as Copenhagen Market. Sub named to appear as special strain.

Large Late Drumhead A favorite winter cabbage; recommended for its fine, large, deep, solid, heavy and long-keping heads. Has few outer leaves.

Especially good for winter storage or shipping long distance. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb, 90c; ½-lb, $1.50; lb, $2.50.

Copenhagen Market A new early variety, round heads very early in the season, about as early as Jersey Wakefield. It is short stemed, 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 gardeners wherever grown, as it combines earliness, hardiness, size, shape, quality, and even maturity. All of which are ideal qualities for the market gardener or those wanting a large extra early variety. The heads mature so 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., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb, $1.00; ½-lb, $1.75; lb, $3.00; 5 lbs., $12.50.

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

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

Surehead Heads are large, round, flattened, uniform very hard, firm and sweet, and average from 10 to 15 pounds each. Certain to head; a good shipper which makes a good keeper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb, 90c; 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 of this class 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 a good keeper. Most popular cabbage for kraut purposes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb, 90c; ½-lb, $1.50; lb, $2.50.

Large Red Drumhead The new Red Danish Round Head. This new red cabbage originated in Denmark, and is considered one of the best strains introduced. Plants are strong and compact 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, making it a valuable sort for home garden market.
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: Prepared Per bunch sprouted. 25c each; 2 for 45c. By express at purchaser’s expense: 20c each; per dozen, $1.50.

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 middle 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. They should be in every garden.

Improved Dwarf

The most useful variety. Plants 1½ to 3 feet high, very hardy, and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. Postpaid: Pkt, 5c; oz, 40c; 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 South for cabbage greens. Leaves are green, tinged with purple. Seed should be sown in greenhouses or hotbeds in the early spring, and the young plants transplanted to the open later in the season, setting the plants 14 to 16 inches apart.

True Georgia

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

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 of 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 should 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.
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, stubby but well shaped. Flesh, smooth, 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; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

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; 1 lb., 80c.

Nante's Half Long  Is one of the finest varieties in quality and hand- somest 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; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

Chantenay Very productive, medium early, and of excellent quality. Tops medium size, neck small, roots thick, 3½ to 6 inches in length, uniformly half long, but stump rooted, and tapering slightly; smooth deep orange red in color. Flesh very crisp and tender. One of the best in quality for 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; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

Oxheart or Guerande This fine and very popular carrot is intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties (such as Danver's 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 a particularly desirable sort for soils so stony and hard that other sorts do not grow well. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; ½-lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

FOR ORNAMENTAL TREES, SEE PAGE 78
Improved Long Orange The Standard late variety; very handsome and uniform in shape. Roots are deep orange colored, good demand. Requires a deep soil. The roots are coarse, fine grained and very large, often growing 12 inches in length. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.10.

Early Carentan The earliest variety of all. Especially adapted for forcing in hot bed 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 coreless. They are usually 4½ to 5 inches long, but often grow considerably longer. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

Early Scarlet Horn One of the most popular varieties grown. Color deep orange; flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor; tops small; has a short, stump-shaped root. Grows well in shallow soil. One of the best for early outdoor planting and for table use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

White Belgian Grows one-third out of the ground; root white, green above ground, with small top. It grows to a large size, making a very heavy yield. Grows exclusively for forcing. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; ⅛-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., $2.50.

Yellow Belgian Same as White Belgian except color is yellow. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; ⅛-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., $2.50.

CHICORY

Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row.

CULTURE Chicory is grown quite largely for the large thick roots which are dried, roasted and ground as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. The leaves are also much used as a salad during the early spring months. Sow any time except hottest weather. Though early spring is preferable, in rows 16 to 18 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. It is a deep root plant requiring little care if soil is good and moist.

Large Rooted Madgeburg This variety is grown for its roots, which are dried or roasted and ground as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. The leaves can also be used for salad, if cut when fresh and tender. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ½-lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.50; ½ bushel, $8.50.

Common This is the best variety for general use. The culture and demand, however, are limited. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ½-lb., 50c; 1 lb., $2.50.

Witloof Chicory (“French Endive”) 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 transplant to their final growing position in late in summer or fall. They are well adapted to the soil of the region and may be grown in fields. We recommend the variety “Witloof Chicory” which has been found to be the best of the kind. It is a compact, bushy, early-ripening variety which produces a large, tender, and very sweet leaf. It is a good substitute for the traditional endive and is grown for its succulent leaves. The plants are grown in fields and are ready to harvest in late summer or early fall. The leaves are blanched and served raw or cooked. They are excellent for sandwiches, salads, and as a garnish. Witloof Chicory prefers cool weather and performs best in well-drained, moderately fertile soil. It is a hardy plant and can be grown in a variety of climates. The seeds are sown directly in the field in early spring. They are planted in rows 8 to 12 inches apart and 2 to 3 inches deep. The seeds should be covered with a thin layer of soil. The sprouts should be thinned to 6 to 12 inches apart to allow for proper growth and development. Once established, the plants require little care and can be left in the field until late fall. The harvested leaves are blanched by covering the plants with a row cover or a similar material. The leaves are picked when they are tender and borne in an upright position. They are blanched for 1 to 2 weeks before being harvested. The leaves are then served raw or cooked. They are a good source of vitamins and minerals and are enjoyed by many people. They are a good addition to salads and can be used in a variety of dishes. The seeds are hardy and can be stored for several years. They are easy to grow and are a good addition to any garden.

CAULIFLOWER

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

CULTURE Cauliflower can be grown in the mountains and cool climate districts from early spring to late fall on rich, cool, moist soil, to which it is especially adapted. For early planting in the north, the beans during January and February, the same as early cabbage plants are grown. For late plantings, seed may be sown in the rows with the beans, with the black cotton in the rows or for forcing. Seed sow in January or February in hot beds should be ready for setting in the field the latter part of March or first of April. After plants come out before the field cultivate same as cabbage, the more often and thorough the cultivation the better the crop will be. Cauliflower requires a good dose of water, and this is especially true 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 the middle West will soon equal, if not surpass, that of the Lettuce industry, that has created such a sensation the past two years. Last year was the first time that Cauliflower was grown to any extent in the mountain districts for commercial purposes. It proved to be equally as profitable as a crop as Lettuce and a much safer crop to grow, as it is not nearly so easily damaged by rain or heat. Next season we look for hundreds of cars of it to be grown and shipped from the Rocky Mountain districts the same as Lettuce. It is a splendid crop to grow in connection with Lettuce as it is planted and harvested about the same time as the Lettuce, and it makes a good mixture as there are so many towns and dealers that cannot use a straight car of Cauliflower or Lettuce but could easily use a mixed car of the two. Last year we grew Cauliflower plants for many of our Mountain growers and accepted a share of the crop at harvest to pay for same and will be glad to make similar arrangements this season with growers having suitable land and in position to grow a good acreage of it. If you have good ground in a suitable location and are interested in Cauliflower, get in touch with us, we grow millions of plants which we will sell outright or furnish for part of the crop at harvest time. 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 Western 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 shipment 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—shipsments 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 heresay. 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 Cradie 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 two most famous and best strains on the market today. Therefore, the seeds we are offering are the purest and best that have yet been introduced, and the same that we plant on our Seed and Vegetable Farm, where we grow carloads of it annually. If you want the best seeds of the best strains of cauliflower yet introduced, something true to name, type and description, and something you can depend upon, send us your order and you will get it.

FOR CAULIFLOWER PLANTS, SEE PAGES 71-72
The Early Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt are practically the same. The seeds are grown by different growers, one calling his the Early Snowball and the other 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 decidedly the best strain for late planting. The Danish Dry Weather is a late, vigorous variety, growing very large, solid heads, and is very popular in certain localities. The Danish Perfection is a new extra early strain, resembling our Improved Self-Protecting Snowball, in heavy foliage and self-protecting qualities. It is also noted for unusual evenness in heading, enabling the grower to cut most of the crop at the first cutting.

Snowball (Henderson's Strain)

This superior strain of cauliflower seed is grown for us by a Danish cauliflower specialist of Denmark, who grows for Peter Henderson & Co., Henderson's Famous strain of Snowball cauliflower seed. We have sold the seed of this special strain for a number of years, and have received only praise and commendation from its users, who claim it grows the finest, whitest, most compact and perfect flower they ever saw produced from any strain or variety of cauliflower. This strain is so well known to gardeners that it is almost a waste of time to attempt to describe it. Its superiority lies in its close growing, compact habits, causing it to invariably form a perfect, solid, white head, under conditions where other strains would fail. It is not only the very best early variety grown, but its heat-resisting qualities and sureness to head have made it a very popular variety for late planting. If you have ever grown this special strain you will want to grow it again.

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., 25¢; ½-oz., 75¢; oz., $2.50; ¼-lb., $9.00; ½-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. Postpaid: Pkt., 25¢; ¼-oz., 75¢; oz., $2.50; ¼-lb., $9.00; ½-lb., $17.50; lb., $30.00.

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 who originated and grows Henderson's famous strain of Snowball. The originator claims this strain possesses all the good qualities of Henderson's...
strain, and in addition thereto has a heavier foliage, longer leaves, that stand up perfectly straight, and so close together and so crowding that the inner leaves are unable to grow out thereby forcing them to grow in a whorl over the head, covering it in a natural way, shutting out the sun and light, making it self-protecting (or self-bleaching). This strain we have called Self-Protecting Snowball, as that is really what it is. It is simply Henderson’s strain improved, so that it protects itself naturally, which is quite an object in saving to the grower. We grow this strain exclusively on all 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; ½-oz., 75c; oz., $2.50; ¼-lb., $9.00; ½-lb., $17.50; lb., $30.00.

Dwarf Erfurt An early market variety, very productive, with wide, white, compact heads of good quality. Some prefer it to early Snowball, as it is remarkable for its reliability in heavy 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 in planting and marketing it for two years now and find it possesses all the good qualities claimed for it by the originator. It is frequently called and sold as Erfurt, a little earlier in maturing, and we can recommend it to those wanting an extra early, hardy, heavy yielding sort. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ½-oz., 75c; oz., $2.50; ¼-lb., $9.00; ½-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 early Snowball strains. The leaves are longer than the Snowball varieties, and enfold closely over the heads, giving a particularly attractive appearance when displayed for sale. The inner leaves almost cover the snow white heads, bleaching them nicely, thus avoiding the necessity of early tying up the leaves, as is necessary with the other early sorts. Another noted trait of distinction is its uniformity in maturing, enabling the grower to harvest practically all its crop at one time. The heads are large, white, solid and extremely early, being the earliest of the Snowball types; and is recommended for early planting and marketing. During the past 3 or 4 years we have had numerous calls for this strain, but refrained from featuring it until we could try it in planting and marketing it for two years now and find it possesses all the good qualities claimed for it by the originator. It is early, self-bleaching, and so heavy that it is a little earlier in maturing, and we can recommend it to those wanting an extra early, hardy, heavy yielding sort. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ½-oz., 75c; oz., $2.50; ¼-lb., $9.00; ½-lb., $17.50; lb., $30.00.

Danish Dry Weather This is a fine, large, heavy variety that matures later than the Dwarf Erfurt. It is especially adapted for growing in dry localities on account of its large leaves, which furnish a great protection for the heads. The ideal variety for the early farmer or parties having scarcity of water. Postpaid: Pkt., 25c; ½-oz., 75c; oz., $2.50; ¼-lb., $9.00; ½-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 heads, and shipping qualities. The head is completely covered with spiral curled leaves, that protect the flowers from injurious exposure to rain, sun, wind, frost, or injury in packing and shipping. It retains its fresh appearance longer than any other variety and is decidedly the shippers’ favorite. To be packed for shipping, it is only necessary to cut 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; ½-oz., 75c; oz., $2.50; ¼-lb., $9.00; ½-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., 25c; ½-oz., 75c; oz., $1.25; ¼-lb., $5.00; ½-lb., $9.00; lb., $17.50.

CELEBR CABBAGE or CELEBR LETTUCE

This novelty is a combination of celery, lettuce and cabbage, and is called 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 green, or like lettuce, used as a salad, but the most popular method is to tie the leaves as you do endive and cauliflower, blanch the inner leaves, and serve as you do celery. In this way it is a most delicious and appetizing. It is very hardy, and a strong grower, resembling in appearance Cos Lettuce. It is a very grown; may be sown in the open in the spring; lettuce. The plants may be grown in hotbeds and transplanted as cabbage. It should not be grown as thick as lettuce, as it grows larger than lettuce. Every gardener should, by all means, try this new vegetable. It is both appetizing and attractive, and we predict success for it. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., 85c; lb., $1.50.

E. E. Cadwallader, Mt. Park, N. Mex.: “Last year I planted some Self-Protecting Snowball Cauliflower seed from you and it was the best seed I ever bought and I am writing asking if you can furnish the same class of seed this year so I will want to plant about two acres to Cauliflower. Please send me your wholesale prices on Field seeds.”
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., 5c; 1/2-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Watercress

Highly esteemed as a salad; also for garnishing purposes. Watercress grows best in a very moist soil, or on the edges of 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., 20c; 1/2-oz., 35c; oz., 65c; 1/2-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 used with Idaho spinach. Sow the seed on the approach of cool, moist weather in the fall to produce leaves for winter and early spring use. Mulch with straw to protect from cold. Postpaid Pkt., 3c; oz., 15c; 1/2-lb., 60c; lb., $2.25.

CELERY

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 gunnysack 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 soil 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 3 inches in length. This will facilitate handling them, and cause the plants to be set in the ground in a better condition. Keep the soil well stirred between the rows and around the plants. A good rule is to plow or work the ground every time it is watered. Great care should be used in watering, or the ground will sour and cause the celery to blight or rust. Celery requires water often, but not a great deal at a time. It should be planted on ground with sufficient fall to permit the water running off quickly. When about ready to harvest, it may be blanched with boards or dirt, boards being preferable in warm weather, and dirt in cool weather. When desired for winter use, it should not be bleached in the field, as it will bleach sufficiently in the cellar, or pit, after being put away. Giant Pascal seed should be sown from the 1st to 15th of April in hot beds, same as the Golden

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 gardens now grow. Each year the demand is increased and new districts where it succeeds well, are developed. Idaho is now competing with Colorado for the honor as to which state produces the most and best quality. Of the West and Mid-West states California ranks first in quantity and Colorado first in quality and when the Idaho growers learn to grow the Golden Self-Blanching variety, instead of the White Plume and other inferior varieties she will soon rank with Colorado in production and quality as a large part of her foot-hill and valley soils are well adapted to the growth of celery. It is a much later variety and quality and will be harvested much later than in Colorado, giving Idaho a much longer season to grow and harvest it. Would be glad to arrange with some good growers in Idaho to grow a late crop for us this season. The Golden Self-Blanching and Giant Pascal are the principal varieties grown here. The Golden Self-Blanching is especially adapted for summer and fall, and the Giant Pascal
for winter use. Golden Self-Blanching is most largely grown; seems especially adapted to our altitude, climate and soil, and comes in at a season of the year when other sections are out. Our proximity to the mountains, and cool nights, enable us to grow a superior quality of this variety. It stands shipping and storing well, hundreds of cars being shipped annually to Southern and Eastern markets, where it commands a premium over that grown in lower, warmer sections. Golden Self-Blanching Celery

**Golden Self-Blanching** This variety should be planted for marketing during the summer and early fall. It is by far the most profitable variety of celery for this locality, as it is self-blanching, and harvested before cold weather. There is no vegetable crop grown where the crop depends so much upon the quality of the seed. The best and only dependable seeds of this variety are grown in France. Several attempts have been made to grow them in California, with unsatisfactory results, as the plants either go to seed or become soft before maturing. Our seeds were grown in France by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., the world-famed celery specialists. The seeds come in their sealed packages, which itself is a guarantee of purity and excellence. We use these seeds exclusively on our farm, and know there are none better. Every lot of seed of this variety that comes into our house is thoroughly tested by us on our Seed and Vegetable Farm before sending out, and we know it is true to name and description and first-class in every respect. Postpaid: Pkt., 20¢; 1/4-oz., 35¢; oz., $1.00; 1/2-lb., $3.50; 1-lb., $6.50; 2-lb., $12.00.

**Giant Pascal**

This is by far the best variety for late fall and winter. In fact, it is the only late variety that has succeeded here. Its crisp, delicious flavor has made it a favorite with the local trade. Every home garden should grow enough for home use. Our seeds of this variety are French grown by Vilmorin - Andrieux & Co., the world famed celery specialists. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 30¢; 1/4-lb., 75¢; 1-lb., $1.50; 2-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 Puget Sound, Canon City, Florence and the warmer climates. Seed from the same French specialists as the Golden Self-Blanching and Giant Pascal. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 35¢; 1/4-lb., 81.10; 1/2-lb., 82.00; 1-lb., $3.50.

**Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery**

This is the best celeriac for main crop, and iis the most popular with growers. The roots are large, almost globe shaped, smooth, and with only a few rays 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., 5¢; oz., 25¢; 1/4-lb., 75¢; 1-lb., $2.50.

**CHERVIL**

**Curled** Greatly superior to the old plain variety, being earlier, more handsome, and having full as fine a fragrance and flavor. It is used for garnishing and flavoring dishes of meats and vegetables. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; 1/4-lb., 25¢; 1-lb., $1.00.

FOR CULTIVATORS, SEE PAGES 139-141
CUCUMBER 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. The soil best adapted to the cultivation of cucumbers, in the open, is a light, sandy loam. One which responds quickly to temperature and fertilizer. If the soil is not good and rich, prepare the hills by mixing a shovel full of well-rotted manure with the soil. Plant as soon as danger from frost has passed, in rows four to six feet apart, and from 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the row. Plant the seed from one to 2 inches deep and 10 to 12 seeds to the hill. When all danger from frost and insect attacks are over, thin to 3 or 4 plants to the hill. Clean and thorough cultivation should then follow until the vines are sufficiently large to cover the ground. Do not allow any fruit to ripen on the vines. If no fruits are allowed to come to maturity, the plants will remain green and bear heavily the entire season. When fruits are permitted to ripen on the vines, it will cause the vine to stop bearing. Cucumbers require only a short period of growth for its development and there are but few localities in the United States where it cannot be success- fully grown to edible size during the normal growing season. A most important step in the produc- tion of cucumbers is constant watchfulness for the appearance of blight or mildew, and immediate thorough treatment when discovered. These dis- eases are common in most localities and extensive growers of cucumbers should plan to make spraying of the plants a regular feature of their cul- tural work. As a preventative and remedy for blight, we recommend the spraying of the plants with Bordeaux Mixture once every ten days or two weeks after they start to run. For details and directions in regard to cucumber diseases and their treatment, would suggest you secure from the De- partment of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Farmer's Bulletin No. 231, entitled “Spraying for Cucum- ber and Melon Diseases.”

The striped cucumber beetle is by far the most abundant and most troublesome pest with which the grower has to deal. There is no specific remedy for this beetle. Direct applications of Paris Green or other arsenical poisons will often destroy the beetles when they occur in moderate numbers. A descrip- tion of the habits and life history of this beetle is given in circular No. 31, Bureau of Entomology, which can be secured from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., free of charge upon application.

But few garden plants have been known to and cultivated by man longer than the cucumber. It is not strange in view of this fact, that it has be- come a standard garden and commercial vegetable and that numerous devices have been resorted to to bring it into cultivation under climatic condi- tions where it would not normally thrive and at a season of the year when it could not be grown in the open. As a result of these attempts to supply the table with this delicacy at all seasons and in varying climates an important industry has been built up in each of the crop zones from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The harvest period for each locality being determined by market demands and climatic conditions.

Cucumbers are one of the vegetables usually found in every home and commercial garden. They are of easy culture and can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few yards of reasonable 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 gath- ered 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. 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 conditions.
There are a number of varieties of cucumbers in general being best adapted to certain purposes, soils, localities and climates, all are good when grown and used where best suited. The Southern States are large users of our Colorado grown seed, as are earlier, harder, more prolific and dependable than those from warmer, longer growing sections.

The early maturing varieties of cucumbers, like most other early vegetables, do not produce as large or as many fruits as the main and later crop varieties. They are characteristic of the various characteristics, peculiarities, and adaptability of the various varieties we list, which should enable the purchaser to readily select the varieties best suited to their purpose.

THE EARLIEST OF ALL is just what its name implies, the White Spine and picking varieties and the hardest and most prolific of the early maturing; fruits 6 to 7 inches long; very dark green, almost black in some cases and excellent picking 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 only in the mountain and short-season districts. Fruits 3 to 5 inches long. An excellent combination slicing and picking variety. Earliest of All is another extra early cucumber producing deep green fruits, slightly tapering at each end. A favorite home garden variety and picking. Thorsburn's Everbearing seems especially adapted to the mountains and cool districts. The fruits are from 4 to 5 inches long, dark green color, and if kept closely gathered, vines will continue to bear profusely until killed by frost. Early Fortune, Cool Spine of the White Spine family and very similar in every way. All three have dark green fruits from 7 to 9 inches long, very smooth, solid, upright, 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. White Spine is similar to the Early Fortune, Klondike, Cool and Crisp, and is the earliest and most productive of the White Spine family and large, round at both ends and of a bright green color. The favorite home garden and picking 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 cucumbers with the largest, finest, 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 its size and productivity. All are popular both for hot-house and open field planting. Davis Perfect is the most popular and largest of the white Spine in the West. It is early, good size and color. Producing fruits grown outdoors that cannot be distinguished from hot-house grown Spine, Boston Pickling, Chico Pickling and Snow's Pickling are all three strictly picking varieties and are so nearly alike that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. They are all very hardy and productive. The Japanese Climbing is grown more as an ornament, but produces nice long green fruits of good flavor. Lemon Cucumber is noteworthy in shape and color and resembles a lemon, but has a distinct flavor, superior to and not found in any other cucumber. Can be eaten out of hand as an apple without fear of harmful results.

Earliest of All

As an extra early White Spine cucumber, it has no equal. Fruits are perfectly rounded, dark green, very long, dark olive green, square ended with lighter stripes running from blossom end. It is strong, very hardy, robust, and free from disease. Market gardeners and growers who value earliness will find Earliest of All a most profitable cucumber. Ready for use in 55 to 60 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2-lb., 40c; 1-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

Arlington White Spine

The earliest maturing and most productive of the White Spine type. Fruits 7 to 10 inches long, rich green color throughout its entire length, and symmetrical, round at both ends with a very slight white marking on blossom end. Flesh white, crisp and solid, with very few seeds. Ready for table use in 60 to 65 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2-lb., 40c; 1-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

Fordhook Famous

The largest of the White Spine family. Produces a handsome long White Spine cucumber, perfectly smooth. Very dark green straight fruit often measuring 12 to 14 inches long; thick and tapering to both ends. Fruits are large, its flesh white with a few seeds. Ready for use in 60 to 70 days from planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2-lb., 35c; 1-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

Extra Long Evergreen White Spine

A very fine strain bearing long green fruit, often measuring 12 to 14 inches in length, smooth, round, always straight and never turns yellow. The flesh is white, firm, unusually thick with small seed cavity. Color dark rich green. Vines are of vigorous growth, with heavy foliage; thus resisting attacks of insects and ready for market in 70 days from planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2-lb., 40c; 1-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

Early Russian

The earliest variety; fruits are small, about 3 inches in length and 1/2 inches in diameter. Plants productive; fruits of excellent quality. Ready for use in 50 to 55 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2-lb., 35c; 1/2-lb., 60c; lb., $1.25.

Klondike

A medium early cucumber of the White Spine family. Fruits 7 to 8 inches long, dark green color, uniform size and shape. The dark green color is retained longer and affected less by the hot sun than any other variety. The form, 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; 1/2-lb., 40c; 1-lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.

Improved Long Green

Is a standard main crop variety. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are very long, often 12 to 15 inches when ripe. 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 market garden and market. Ready for use in 70 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2-lb., 40c; 1/lb., 75c; lb., $1.25.
Early Frame or Short Green
A very productive variety; plants strong and vigorous; fruits medium in size and earliness, straight and smaller at the ends than in the middle; bright green color, crisp and tender; an excellent cucumber for slicing or pickles. Ready for use in 55 to 60 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; ½-lb., 75¢; lb., $1.25.

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

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 productiveness and size is excellent for pickles. Ready for use in 60 to 65 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; ½-lb., 75¢; lb., $1.25.

Early Cluster
An early and very productive variety bearing fruits in clusters of 2 or 3 in the center of the vine. The fruits are short, thick, bright green, shading lighter at blossom end; crisp and tender. 5 to 6½ inches long. It is extensively used for a pickling cucumber as well as for slicing. Ready for use in 50 to 55 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; ½-lb., 75¢; lb., $1.25.

Boston Pickling
This is a very prolific and exceedingly popular variety. The fruits are short, smooth, bright green and of excellent quality. For producing medium sized pickles this variety is highly esteemed. Ready for use in 50 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; ½-lb., 60¢; lb., $1.00.

Snow’s Pickling Cucumber
Snow’s Pickling
An early maturing, very small, dark green cucumber; symmetrical square ended and very popular with growers wanting an ideal pickle. Ready for use in 50 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; ½-lb., 60¢; 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., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; ½-lb., 75¢; lb., $1.25.

Livingston’s Emerald
This is strictly an evergreen cucumber. The plants are vigorous and fruits set on early. The fruits are long, straight and slender, almost spineless. Color is a rich, dark, glossy green. As a slicer the flesh is perfectly crisp and tender and the flavor most pleasing. Retains its rich green color from time of setting until full maturity. Suitable for pickling at any stage, it is not excelled for beauty, color, slicing and pickling qualities. An excellent shipper. Ready for use in 60 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; ½-lb., 75¢; lb., $1.25.

Davis Perfect
A carefully selected strain of extra early White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, 10 to 12 inches long; splendid quality and fine color; almost spineless one-third of its length from the stem. Most important of all is it does not lose its dark, rich color when grown out of doors. The shape is ideal, and by using this variety gardeners can produce outdoor cucumbers that will sell on the market for hot-house forcing varieties. Ready for market in 60 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; ½-lb., 75¢; lb., $1.25.
### Early Fortune
The finest type of the White Spine yet produced. Early, very productive and disease resistant. Fruits 8 to 9 inches long, slightly tapering. Flesh white, very firm and crisp, with but few seeds. Color rich dark green, which does not fade when shipped long distances, and keeps for a long time. Ready for table use in 60 days. 

*Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; ½-lb., 75¢; 1 lb., $1.25.*

### Chicago Pickling
A very prolific variety, combining all the qualities desired by those who grow cucumbers for commercial pickling. Fruits large, uniform in size and good color, used extensively by most of the large pickling houses. Ready for market in 55 days from date of sowing. 

*Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; ½-lb., 60¢; 1 lb., $1.00.*

### Japanese Climbing
A distinct, useful and ornamental variety for growing on a trellis, with or without support. Cucumbers and fruits are 6 to 8 inches long, of a dark green color; flesh pure white and tender; especially good for slicing and salads; a great drought resistant. Ready for table use in 70 days. 

*Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; ½-lb., 85¢; 1 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., 5¢; oz., 20¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; ½-lb., 85¢; 1 lb., $1.50.*

### West India Gherkin
A small fruited variety; very prolific and used only for pickling. Fruits are thick and inclined to square in shape, and are usually long and covered with sharp spines. 

*Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; ½-lb., 85¢; 1 lb., $1.75.*

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# Sweet Corn

**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 latitude much before the first of May. The small, early varieties may be planted in the garden in rows of about 2½ feet apart in hills 12 to 18 inches apart, thinning to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill. The larger and later varieties require more room, and should be planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, in hills 2 to 3 feet apart. If planted in the open they will make the best growth when given frequent but shallow cultivation. For a continuous supply, begin planting as early as the season will permit, and plant every 10 days or two weeks until July. 

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 climate, and the variety best suited to you, we handle all of the standard varieties, and will 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 and Wyoming, where the conditions are hardy and acclimated, and equally as good for the South and East, as it is very 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 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. Stalk's Dwarf with small ears of white extremely sweet corn maturing in 60 to 70 days after planting. Golden Bantam is the decided favorite of the early varieties, more than double the amount of this being used to any other variety. It is hardy, early, prolific, sweet, and when once used no other variety will be accepted as a substitute. Mammoth White Cory is an improved type of White Cob Cory. Ears are larger and ripen earlier. One of the very best of the large, early maturing varieties. Early Mayflower is a new and very popular early variety, maturing about the same time as Mammoth Cory; ears about 7 inches long filled with large, sweet kernels. Early Evergreen is an improved strain of Stowell's Evergreen. It is earlier, ears not quite so large with very deep, pure white, tender kernels. White Evergreen is an improvement over Early Evergreen. Grains pure white, retaining their pure white color after being canned, 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 the Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman. It appears to resemble the Country Gentleman, with narrow pointed or shoe peg shaped kernels, cream colored when ready for eating, turning to a rich brown while the stalks and husks remain green. It is considered the very best second early main crop corn. Stalks 4 to 5 feet high; ears 7 to 8 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 corn. 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 succory flavor. A very popular market gardener's corn. Country Gentle- man is considered the best of the late maturing varieties. The kernels are deep, shoe-pegged in shape, husks very thick, keeping the grains tender and fit for use longer than other sorts. A splendid canning corn.

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**FOR PEPPER PLANTS, SEE PAGE 71**
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 vigorous from 2 to 3 ears to the stalk. White Evergreen is used almost exclusively by canners for canning purposes, as it retains its pure white color after canning. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 20¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Peep O'Day On account of its extreme earliness, Peep O'Day sweet corn is especially adapted to our altitude. The stalks grow 3 ½ to 4½ feet in height and having a light foliage, may stand very close together. The ears are small, growing 6 to 9 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., 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.

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 nearly white corn. The husk is heavy and extending from the ear protects the grain from worms. A very fine main crop variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 20¢; 10 lbs., $1.90.

Extra Early Adams This variety of sugar corn, but is grown for early use. Ears short, kernels white. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $2.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 20¢; 10 lbs., $1.90.

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 thru 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 planting in high altitudes and short seasons where other kinds would not mature on account of cold nights and early frosts. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 15¢; lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Golden Cream This variety 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 shrunken 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., 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 Evergreen This is an improvement over Stowell Evergreen. It is earlier and produces almost as large ears. Grains are pure white, very tender and sweet. A good variety for second early or main crop. 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.

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 sorts. 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.

Golden and Black Mexican also sold under the name of Mooney C. and Mooney R. respectively.

FOR BERRY PLANTS, SEE PAGES 75-78
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. 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., 5c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Country Gentleman

There is no corn that can compare 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 fit 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; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 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 of long, deep kernels, its rich sugar flavor and its very long keeping qualities. Noted for its sweetness, productiveness and size. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.75.

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, very sweet and tender grain. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.75.

Bantam Evergreen

This new variety is a cross between Bantam and Stowell’s Evergreen, the two most popular varieties grown. It has the beautiful and 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. This corn is called the Earliness Variety, and is very desirable for the market gardener, and where earliness has proven a decided favorite, and when sold to a customer is called for again. If you want the best early purpose Sweet Corn, try Bantam Evergreen. Our seed of this variety was grown for us right here in Colorado, and is thoroughly acclimated to the West and arid conditions.

Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Early Minnesota

An old and popular variety. One of the best early sorts for market and private garden, especially for drying. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.75.

LEEK

One ounce of seed to 100 feet

CULTURE

Sow in early spring in rows 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 broad, covered with whitish blooms. Stands a long time in condition for use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ½-lb., 75c.

FOR FIELD PEAS, SEE PAGES 111-112
EGG PLANT

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

CULTURE Egg plant should be sown in hot beds in March and April, and planted during June in rows 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart. Cultivation same as for cabbage.

Green Curled Hardesty variety and the most desirable for home use and market garden. Deep green leaves beautifully cut and curled. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., $1.25.

Broad Leaved Batavian Heads of broad, thick leaves, which can be blanched as a salad, or make excellent cooked greens. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., $1.25.

GARLIC

Garlic The garlic is a bulbous plant, well known for its strong and pungent taste. The plant seldom flowers in our climate, and is propagated by means of the cloves, for which the outside ones should be taken in preference to the inner ones, which are not so well developed. They like a rich, well-drained soil. If planted in damp ground, or watered too much, they will rot. Plant the cloves in shallow drills about 1 foot apart, and six inches apart in the rows, covering them to a depth of one to two inches. Plant about same time as onion sets. Postpaid: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.

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 when up thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. First sowing may be made as soon as ground can be worked in spring, and successive ones repeated later.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA

Flesh white and tender. A standard sort for market and table use. Good for forcing. This variety has a very short top, and forms the ball quickly, thus making it a particularly desirable sort on account of its earliness. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 75c.

DANDELION

French Common A decided improvement on the wild dandelion. Very early and vigorous in growth. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.
CULTURE—One ounce of seed will plant 400 feet of row; 2 pounds an acre

CLIMATE  Climatic conditions are a very important factor in the successful growth of Head Lettuce and should be given careful consideration in the selection of a location. Lettuce is primarily a cool weather plant and succeeds best in a cool, moist climate, as has been proven by the successful growth of it along the Lakes in the Northern States and along the sea shores of Washington, Oregon, California, Texas, Florida and other coast states, and while it seems especially adapted to these climates it is also being very largely and successfully grown in other localities where similar conditions obtain naturally, or may be obtained by artificial means, as is found in some section of the Mountain districts where the altitude is sufficient to produce the required degree of cold, and frequent showers, the necessary moisture, enabling the growers there to produce an extremely fine quality and grade of lettuce, without irrigation. Also in the Mountain and semi-mountain districts where there is a limited amount of rainfall but where the necessary amount of moisture can be replaced by irrigation and the requisite cold, by the altitude or season, such as prevail along the foot-hills and mountain valleys of Colorado, Idaho, and other mountain states, where it is now being grown so successfully. Some of the most successful growers advocate a dry climate, but our observation and experience has been that our best crops were produced the years we had a reasonable amount of rainfall. Last year was a good example, the rainfall during the growing season was the lightest in the history of the West and the lettuce crop the poorest. It is a fact, though, that rain on lettuce in hot weather when the crop is ripe and ready to harvest, often damages and sometimes totally ruins that portion ready to harvest, but at the same time we have found a reasonable amount of rainfall during the growing of the lettuce, to be beneficial, as the lettuce plant, like the human, needs water externally as well as internally, and you cannot produce a strong, healthy plant without both. Might as well try to grow a healthy person without a bath, as lettuce without at least an occasional rain on it. There is no doubt but what a large percent of the loss of lettuce last year was due to a lack of rainfall during the growing season, to keep the plants clean and in a healthy growing condition. Air currents are also factors that should be studied and observed. It often occurs that lettuce varies in growth, even when grown by the same party on different sections of his farm, and on seemingly the same kind of soil and under same conditions. This is usually the result of warm or cold air currents which are more or less prevalent in all districts, as is proven by late frosts in the Spring and early frosts in the Fall, occurring in streaks in the same vicinity and under seemingly similar conditions. These air currents are perhaps more pronounced in the Mountain and foot-hill districts where the wind strikes the sides of the mountains and is reflected or deflected according to the way it strikes the mountain and the avenues, offering the least resistance that are open for its course, as is frequently found in the Mountain valleys bounded on each side by mountains, forming a channel for the air currents, if the currents traverse dry hot sections they are usually warm, if from the snow-capped peaks, they are usually cool, and affects the growth of the lettuce accordingly. These conditions should all be studied and considered in selecting a location. Sunlight is also another important factor that should be given due consideration in selecting a suitable location. A north or northeastern exposure with an abundance of sunshine and a cool, even temperature without extremes of heat or cold, are best for lettuce.

SEASONS  Every section of the country where lettuce is grown commercially have their seasons. In some districts of California it can be successfully grown at any season or the year, while in other sections of the State, the seasons are controlled by climatic conditions. In the
Seeding Lettuce on The Burton Farm

Middle-west, we have three well-defined seasons; the Early, the Midsummer and the Late. The Early and the Late seasons comprise the foot-hill and valley districts, such as Canon City, Pueblo, and Denver, Colorado, Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, and Caldwell, Idaho, where two crops may be grown on the same land the same year. The first crop should be seeded in the fall, or started in hot-beds and transplanted to the field in time for it to mature not later than the middle or latter part of June. The earlier in the month, the better. Although the Gourmet, a good solid head in these districts during the hot summer months. The Late crop should be seeded in the open ground between July 20th and August 20th and be ready to harvest in October and November, according to locality and climatic conditions. Pruning transplanting is recommended, as an earlier crop can be obtained by transplanting and it seems to do as well or better than when seeded in the open, and as it is often difficult to secure a satisfactory stand by open seeding of the spring crop, it can be transplanted about as cheaply as it can be thinned, and a more perfect stand and earlier crop secured, we recommend the transplanting of the early crop, the seed of which should be sown in hotbeds about the middle of February and transplanted to the field as early as possible, in April as weather will permit.

The Mid-summer season comprise the mountain districts, with altitudes of 7000 feet or more, where the summer temperature is cool enough to produce solid heads at that time. Seeding in these districts should begin in May and continue to July, according to the elevation and climatic conditions. In 1921 the early seeding in these districts did best, as they matured and were harvested before the mountain summer showers occurred, and in 1922 the later seeding did best, so it's a stand off as to which is best. We would recommend some of both the early and late which would insure catching one or the other and possibly both, while if confined to one seeding, a complete failure may result. Some growers who planted the Iceberg variety last year for their early crop, did extremely well with it, as it demonstrated beyond a question of doubt that it will stand more heat and is less liable to shoot to seed and tip-burn than the Wonderful variety, and will produce a fairly good crop where and under conditions the Wonderful would fail entirely, but it is difficult to sell the Iceberg in competition with the Wonderful when the Wonderful of equal quality is obtainable. We predict a good sized acreage of the Iceberg will be planted early this season, on account of its heat resistance and heading qualities during hot weather.

SOIL

A cool moderately rich, dark, loamy, well-drained soil has proven best for the successful growth of the Cabbage-heading varieties of Lettuce. Light-colored soils even if rich should be avoided as much as possible, as the reflection of the sun from the light-colored soil on the plants while growing, often cause the leaves to sunburn and develop tip-burn, which is a very common disease during hot weather. It has been demonstrated that very rich soil or too much manure in the soil causes a quick rank growth of the plant, invariably resulting in a large, loose cluster of leaves, resembling the leaf more than the heading variety. Most of the soil throughout the Mountain districts is yet virgin and rich enough to grow good lettuce, without fertilizing. Most any soil that will grow potatoes will grow good lettuce, therefore we recommend a cool, moderately rich, dark, loamy, well-drained soil, well prepared which will give the plants an even unchecked growth as best adapted to the proper growth of Lettuce.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

The preparation of 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 soil should be well pulverized and if manure necessary, it should be well-rotted, and thoroughly worked into the soil. There is no crop in which a 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. It has been thoroughly demonstrated and proven that seed one or more years old will germinate better and is less liable to go to seed prematurely than freshly grown seed. We do not know the reason for this nor has it yet been satisfactorily explained by any one but it is a fact never the less. Therefore, those having old seed are fortunate and should prize it, and those who contemplate growing lettuce yearly, in succession, should keep at least a year's supply of seed ahead. There was a great deal of the Wonderful or Mountain Iceberg Lettuce seed grown and saved last year from fields that had been planted with lettuce and prematurely shot to seed. This kind of seed above all others should be avoided, on account of its premature heading tendencies, for if it goes to seed prematurely one year, it will do likewise again under similar conditions. We would rather pay $10.00 per pound for properly grown, true to-type lettuce seed, than plant this premature stock as a gift. Growing dependable seed is a business of its self and only those with years of experience in seed growing, are qualified for properly growing it. The Cabbage-heading varieties were developed by crossing two or more varieties and developing the heading tendencies as they appeared, until the
Cabbage-heading varieties we have today have been attained. These varieties have a natural tendency to revert back to their parent strains. Therefore, the necessity of having the seed grown by experienced growers who fully understand the nature and tendencies of these varieties, and who can detect the imperfect plants as they develop and rogues them out before they mature. All of our Lettuce seed is grown under contract for us by old, experienced, expert growers, who have grown our Lettuce seed for years and whose seed we know to be true to type and description, and which we can conscientiously recommend to our customers. If you are growing Lettuce commercially and have much at stake in the crop, don't be misled by cheap prices and other inducements to buy untested, unknown seed, buy only from responsible dealers whom you know handle the best, regardless of price. “Better be safe than sorry.”

SEEDERS

We carry in stock the Planet Jr. Iron Age and Iron King Seeders. They are all good. It's a matter of choice as to which is best. The Planet Jr. is perhaps better known and more generally used. Their No. 3 Model is considered their best exclusive seeder and their No. 25 Model their best combined seeder and cultivator for hand work. Their No. 55 two-row beet and bean seeder and cultivator, described on page 138, is a good horse-power implement for seeding and cultivating Lettuce. The Planet Jr. Co. are constructing some of their No. 3 Models so two of these drills can be attached to the frame of this cultivator whereby two rows may be seeded at the same time. Owing to the limited demand for these, we do not carry them in stock but will be glad to order them for any customer wanting them. Of the Iron Age Seeder, their No. 308 Model is considered their best exclusive seeder and the No. 306 Model their best combined machine. The new Model Drill which is an Iron Age machine is preferred and used by many old growers, both as a hand and horse-power seeder. An ideal way to use as a horse-power seeder is to couple 2 seeders together and attach to a cultivator frame as shown in photograph cut on opposite page, furrowing out the rows first, letting the horse walk in the furrow and seed two rows at a time, one on each side of the furrow. We carry these complete machines in stock and can recommend them for horse-power seeding. The Iron King No. 4 Seeder is the decided favorite for hand seeding. The high wheels rigid steel frame, with brush feed make it the easiest running, surest and most accurate seeder on the market and is used more largely in the hand seeding of Lettuce than any other seeder. These machines come coupled together same as the New Model so they can be drawn by horse-power and two or more rows seeded at one time. See cut and description on pages 138-139.

SEEDING FOR SPRING TRANSPLANTING

The Seed of the Cabbage-heading varieties for spring transplanting should be sown in the latitude of Denver from the middle to last of February and transplanted to the field as early in April as weather will permit. They should be sufficiently hardened in the beds before transplanting by gradually raising the frame at night until they can be removed entirely with safety. Lettuce is naturally a cool weather plant and when gradually exposed, will soon adapt itself to climatic conditions. It requires from 50 to 60 days according to climatic conditions, from time of transplanting for transplanted plants to mature. This is the earliest and safest method for producing an early crop and is rapidly growing in popularity and use, as by this method an earlier crop and a perfect stand is assured and the plants can be transplanted about as cheaply as they can be thinned when seeded in the open.

SPRING SEEDING

May be safely made in the spring as soon as the ground can be satisfactorily worked. Date of seeding should be gazed by the variety being sown and the date harvesting is desired. The leaf varieties under normal conditions require from 55 to 65 days and the Cabbage-heading varieties from 75 to 90 days. Drill from 1 1/2 to 2 pounds of seed to the acre, from 1/4 to 1/2 of an inch deep in rows 12 to 24 inches apart as desired, or cultural arrangements require. A very common practice with some of the best growers is to furrow out rows 30 to 40 inches
part as desired and drill the seed in each side of the furrow. This furrow can be used for irrigating the 2 rows at one time. In case irrigation is necessary. When seeding this way there is a space of 13 to 24 inches in the broad row which is generally used for the horse to walk in when cultivating. When the plants are from 1/2 to 2 inches high, thin them out to the distance apart required for the variety being grown. The leaf variety would be the finest. The small heading varieties, such as Boston, May King and kindred varieties, 6 to 8 inches and the Wonderful and Iceberg 12 to 14. The Paris White and Romaine 8 to 10 inches, according to richness of soil. The heading varieties should be drilled with seeds large enough, when left too long and permitted to grow spindly it has tendency to shoot to seed.

FALL SEEDING

For early spring out-door Lettuce, fall seeding has proven very successful in some sections of 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 temper. There is much to be said for the practice of planting the seed properly. The culture is desirable during the growth of the plant. Fall seeding may be made in October and November and the plants wintered over outdoors unprotected the same as Wheat. Under favorable conditions, the seed will continue to grow and finally be harvested. The late fall seeding, if done on very cold, seed planted in October or November may not sprout until the next spring as soon as weather will permit and mature much earlier than when seeded in the Spring.

WINTER FORCING

For Winter forcing under glass, sow in hot beds or hot-houses from November to February according to the variety grown, and keep a moderate heat.

CULTIVATION

The Culture of Lettuce is very easy and simple, like other intensive crops, the more frequent and better the cultivation, the better the crop. Where cultivation is to be by hand, the common hand-wheel hoes and cultivator teeth are mostly used, and where by horse, special tools such as the large walking type, and when by labor, every satisfactory cultivator, also any tool that will cultivate the land properly. 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 possible in the early spring. It is almost impossible to cultivate the ground cultivated, maintaining a mulch on top of the soil, which will conserve the moisture and permit the plants to root deeply before beginning to head, is especially recommended.

IRRIGATION

There is perhaps no phase of Lettuce culture on which there is such a wide difference of opinion and practice, as irrigation. So careful should it be limited to the minimum, while others claim the maximum should be applied. Differences in conditions require different amounts and different methods of application, therefore, it would be practically impossible to give directions that would apply to all districts, soils and conditions. Lettuce has a long tap root and under normal 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. Seventy-five per cent of the Lettuce in the Mountain districts that goes to seed prematurely can be traced directly back to improper moisture (be it too little or too much moisture) that stops or checks the growth of the plant will cause it to shoot to seed prematurely. Where irrigation is necessary, the irrigation furrows should be made first and the seed sown or plants set on each side of the furrow. The ridge method of growing on raised beds in California is rapidly being adopted by some of the largest growers of the middle-west, especially those having soil that will sub-irrigate when seeded on ridges of this nature. When seeded this way, the bottom of the irrigation ditch is considerably below the top of the ridge and by turning a small stream of water in the ditch permitting it to run slowly, it will soon reach the seed from the bottom by sub-irrigation or capillary action and cause the roots of the plants to grow downward instead of along the surface of the ground as it does when the ground is flooded or the irrigating ditches small and the water run on a level with the surface. The number of irrigations required can be determined only by the condition of the soil and growth of the plants. It may some times be necessary to irrigate every week throughout the season while others irrigate only once every two weeks. It is necessary to be acquainted with the districts where showers are frequent during the growing season. There should always be an adequate amount of moisture in the soil to produce an even growth of the plant especially from the time it begins to head until it is mature. If the moisture is too much the growth will be spindly and if too little, the growth will be premature. The proper application of water and moisture control are two vital points in the production of Lettuce. During hot weather, best results have been obtained by irrigating in the cool of the day or night or in the morning. Any condition that will injure the plant or cause it to affect the growth of the plant. When properly applied at the right time, it is surprising how little water is necessary to produce a good crop. Failure to produce solid heads and shooting to seed prematurely 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, only high grade tested seed, and maintaining proper soil moisture during the growth and development of the plant.

SHOOTING TO SEED

The expression "Shooting to seed" is used to denote the appearance of a seed stalk. The cause and time at which the different varieties of Lettuce shoot to seed is so variable and depends so much upon conditions that it is impossible to give cause or exact periods for the different varieties going to seed. A variety may remain for weeks in the fall without shooting, whereas within a few days the next variety may begin to make head, and even earlier than the beginning of its growth, often forces the seed stalk to develop within a few days. In plants that have made poor growth and in inferior stocks, the seed stalks sometimes develops im- maturatively, and the seed falls or is lost before the plant has made any noticeable growth in the inside of the head before it is noticeable to the eye. These seed stalks can always be detected by the bitter taste of the lettuce as it invariably grows bitter with the development of the seed stalk. Heat is no doubt responsible for the larger portion of the lettuce shooting to seed prematurely. It seems that the seed stalks the growth of the plant after it begins to head, tends to shoot to seed, as it is an infallible law of nature that when the growth of any plant is checked or stopped, it proceeds to reproduce seed at once and the Lettuce plant is no excep- tion. The growing habits of Lettuce are well known in average growing conditions. This season, however, may be shortened or lengthened by conditions. Experts have demonstrated that under normal conditions, the Cabbage-heading varieties of Lettuce such as the Wonderful, Iceberg and others, range from 70 to 60 days from date of seedling to maturing size, and if not harvested at maturity will go to seed naturally in from 102 to 111 days from time of seeding. Big Boston and kindred varieties from 75 to 85 days to mature from date of seeding, and 99 to 100 days to maturity. Under normal growing conditions, when the weather is anything but hot and dry, or when the soil is rich, the seed is late in maturing, or delay it going to seed after maturity, as some of the expert seed growers of the Wonderful and Iceberg varieties have become so expert and efficient in producing solid heads that they often have to split the top of the Lettuce head same as they do Cabbage, to permit the seed stalk to come through.
Each year should show an improvement in these varieties, with fewer seed stalks, as after all the shooting to seed prematurely is largely from a lack of knowledge of the plant, its environment, characteristics, requirements and application of same, when these are known and applied failures will be fewer and success assured, good, as the Lettuce plant destroys its edible qualities, it behoves the growers to see that their Lettuce has an excess unchecked growth, and proper care, otherwise they may be responsible for the loss of their crop.

**COMMON DISEASES**

Stem Rot and Sun Scald are the two diseases most commonly found in Lettuce. Stem Rot is a fungus disease generally resulting from too much irrigation, where the die back near the ground. Thorough cultivation and proper moisture control are the best remedies. Severe losses frequently occur from Sun Scald or Tip Burn, especially in the crop maturing during late spring or early summer. They are characterized by the soft, watery condition of the leaves and on the inside of the head. The crop 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**

Harvesting is the most important, tedious and expensive portion of the crop, and where failure is most liable to occur. The average grower generally sends his entire acreage at one time, without considering the amount of time, labor and expense required to harvest as at least three-fourths of the expense of the crop is in the harvesting. Ordinarily it requires about three cuttings to harvest a crop, the first cutting taking from 40 to 50 per cent of the crop and two more cuttings for 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 shoot to seed. Matured heads can be easily selected by the firmness of the head; also by a lightness in the color of the top of the head. Experienced growers can tell at a glance of the fields, the heads that are ready to harvest. 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. As a rule, the more nestly areas (which are usually furnished by the marketing agency) with the stem up, top down, to permit any water that may have accumulated in the head to drain out, as soon as harvested and packed it should be delivered to the packing house or put in a cool place and covered with sawdust to protect it from the wind and prevent it would take twice as long to cool 3000 dozen heads of the Cabbage-heading varieties may be grown to the acre, but from 600 to 1000 dozen to the acre would probably be more nearly the average.

**MARKETING**

The growing of a crop of lettuce is a business of itself, and the marketing of the crop is another business of itself. Lettuce is naturally a very perishable article and unless very successful the time, labor and expense are considerable. The growers and are controlled by supply and demand, when scarce usually high, and when plentiful usually low. The grading, packing and marketing is usually done by some firm or agency familiar with the grading and marketing business within the district. The districts throughout the country and who have customers in these markets who look to them for their supply, enabling the dealer to distribute shipments to the best markets and best dealers. It is just as necessary that the grower arrange for the marketing of his crop as he does for the growing of it. There are more than they can handle. Better have one acre properly handled than two acres poorly handled. We also wish to caution them against seeding their entire acreage at one time; when they do, it comes in at one time when many are not prepared to harvest it before it goes seed. It does not require much time or help to seed 10 acres of ground, but it requires considerable help to harvest much that 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 4 to 5 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 all-storms and poor markets; as should any failures 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 may be grown in places where other vegetables and fruits combined. No up-to-date dinner is complete without lettuce as a salad or as a side dish. The commercial, or market, or specialty crops are the most expensive and profitable vegetable crops the market gardener and commercial grower can grow. When allowed to grow undisturbed, these market crops may be grown and harvested from the same land each season. The Middle-west, with its rich, alluvial, fertile clays, and its 70" annual rainfall, presents the opportunity. Many summer months, when it is in greatest demand and market it at good 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 disappeared in the West, if it has not during the last few years that the Middle-west can produce as good a grade and quality of head lettuce as California and at the season of the year they are unable to produce. Head lettuce is good quality, and its 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 and nowhere else. The Wonderful 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 and the West.

FOR GRIST MILLS, SEE PAGE 130

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Some of our largest and most expert lettuce growers have secured large acreages in the mountain districts in Colorado, from 10,000 feet, where they are growing to perfection, during the hottest summer months, some of the finest and best lettuce to be grown anywhere. Last year, hundreds of ears of this Wonderful lettuce were shipped from Colorado to Southern and Eastern States at good prices. The Lettuce Industry of the Middle-West should soon equal, if not surpass, that of the Potato Industry a decade ago in potential of cultivation. The rich valleys of our Mountain Streams that hitherto have been considered worthless have been transformed into a profitable area. In 1920 there was produced in the United States and shipped to the various markets, 12,450 car-loads of lettuce. In 1921 there was produced in the United States and shipped to the various markets, up to November 15th, 21,035 car-loads, of this number California shipped 10,281; Washington 630; Colorado 750; Idaho 343; Montana 183; Utah 166; Wyoming 166; Washington and Idaho because they are Colorado’s principal competitors. California’s Slogan is and has been, “Lettuce every day that is an Iceberg.” These are produced every day in the year, as long as the Mountain stock is at its best, and as happened to them with Celery, they will soon learn that they are not the only Rocky Mountain districts in quality, cheap land and freight rates on lettuce, and will soon discontinue growing it, as long as excellent, grown in the districts. Therefore, the Rocky Mountain districts, with their cheap land, virgin soil, cheaper freight and nearest markets, should soon eliminate California’s position. The lettuce industry of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain districts is assured. It has come to stay. There will be failures and semi-failures as there are in all industries that are developed by inexperienced, poorly equipped people. The adaptability of our soil and climate to its successful growth has been demonstrated beyond a question of doubt, and it only remains to be developed. Our mountainmen, with the aid of the lettuce crops, can convert into industries of the Middle-West to their present status and we can depend upon them developing the industry as long as lettuce is not only found lagging or lacking, and 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 and the Rocky Mountain districts for its summer supply of lettuce, the same as it looks to California for its winter supply. The lettuce industry in the West is yet in its infancy and there are wonderful possibilities for its development throughout the mountain district. From present indications every suitable nook and crook in the mountain districts, where there are practical shipping facilities, will be growing Lettuce this season. There is practically no limit to the demand for lettuce during the hot summer months, when it can only be grown successfully in the mountain districts, with practicality the whole United States market is looking for the large shippers of this lettuce in car lots, and will be giving a large range with growers to supply them with seed and market the lettuce for them.

The lettuce is grown and sold, is accurate and misleading, as it is not the Iceberg variety at all, but is the New York Wonderful or Los Angeles Market variety. The lettuce is very well shaped in size, habit and growth to the New York Wonderful, but the leaves are a lighter colored green, curling more and are not as large and solid as the Wonderful, but is better adapted to lighter soils, lower altitudes and warmer climate, as this variety will be grown very largely this season for early shipment, when weather is hot and other varieties tip-burn and shoot to seed. The Wonderful variety is a large headed variety that is grown so largely in California during the winter months, when it grows large, crisp heads, but when grown, about 3 months, in Colorado, it forms a large, green, slightly wrinkled leaves, beautifully blanched to a creamy white, especially adapted to spring and fall markets.

BIG BOSTON is the standard of the heading varieties and is grown in every state from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes. Heads large, round, solid and firm. Grown in all the States during the winter months for shipping to northern markets.

Shippers’ Favorite is related to the Big Boston, but is not as large as Big Boston, but is larger than and unlike Big Boston. It is grown in all the States during the winter months for shipping to northern markets. It resembles Big Boston in habit and appearance and is grown both as a leaf lettuce and in the pot. This variety is not large as Big Boston. The leaves are light green, with a combination of green and yellow, but not as red as Big Boston.

May King is not so large as Big Boston or California Cream Butter, but is very similar, only it does not have as large heads, and the heads are not as tender. Black Seeded Tennis Ball is one of the most popular early varieties for forcing or early planting in the greenhouse. The leaves are very tender, with large leaves and solid crisp heads. The Hanson belongs to the Wonderful or Los Angeles family, grows very large, cabbage-shaped heads, crisp and tender, with large leaves and solid crisp heads. The Hanson is for the greenhouse market.

**Head or Cabbage Varieties**

**Prize Head**
A large clustering lettuce, most excellent for home garden, and the most easily grown variety in cultivation. It forms a large, tender, crisp, loose head. With bright green leaves, strong brownish red, of superior flavor, long remaining sweet, and easy to grow. It is very attractive and is an excellent type, with a large, top. It is a long season variety, forming loose, light heads. It is very popular. The Paris White Cos differs entirely in shape and texture from the other lettuces, in that in habit and appearance it resembles celery, and is adapted to a garden, being a beautiful creamy white; is very tender, with a celery flavor. This is a very popular variety throughout the United States and is grown and appreciated will be grown more largely here.

**May King**
A solid, round, medium sized heads will build shipping better than most varieties. For early planting in the open ground, or under glass, it is unequalled. It is a typical Boston type of lettuce. The leaves grow large and solid as the Wonderful, but is better adapted to lighter soils, lower altitudes and warmer climate than the Wonderful. The leaves are bright green, the outer leaves slightly tinged with brown, inner a bright yellow. Flavor is rich and buttery. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; lb. $1.00.
California Cream Butter A fine, large, cabbage--
heading variety, with rich buttery flavor; tender, sweet and crisp. A popular market variety, medium early. The heads are very broad, often mea-
uring 8 inches across, and continue to grow for some time after they are ready for use, and very slow to go to seed. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $1.00.

White Seeded Tennis Ball or Salamander Entirely distinct from the Black seeded variety; an ex-
cellent forcing variety but does not succeed so well for growing outdoors; heads medium size, compact, globular and well blanched; leaves broad, crumpled; color dull green; quality good. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; ½-lb., 60¢; 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., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $1.00.

Shippers' Favorite A wonderful heat re-
sister. Splendid for summer planting. One of the most popular for withstand-
ing 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 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., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 45¢; ½-lb., 85¢; lb., $1.50.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball One of the best for forcing or early out-of-door plant-
ing. Plants medium size, having thick, dark green leaves, and when grown form solid heads, which are crisp and tender. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.25; 10 lbs., $20.00.

Mignonette A small, early, crisp and curled cabbage-heading variety, plant compact, forming a hard globular, well blanched head, leaves fine, smooth, dark green, medium dark brown with a dark greenish tinge; quality good. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; ½-lb., 60¢; lb., $1.00.

Big Boston

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 va-
riety 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 ex-
tra 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 prac-
tically 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 and is our own production. In placing your order with us for this wonderful lettuce you can rest assured you are getting the best the world over. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 40¢; lb., $1.25.

New York Wonderful, Los Ange-
les Market, or Mountain Iceberg The proper name of this lettuce is "New York Won-
derful," but has been misnamed by certain dealers putting upon the market similar lettuce, which, for the most part, are varieties of their own production. In California it is known as the "Los Angeles Market" and in Colo-
rado it is known as the "Mountain Iceberg." This lettuce is fast superseding Big Boston and other var-
ieties of head lettuce, as it is harder, larger, more solid and crisp than the other varieties and stands long distance shipping better. This is the mammoth head lettuce grown so largely in Califor-
nia during the winter months, and in the moun-
tain districts of Colorado during the hot summer months, where it grows to perfection. The immense heads are solid, heavy, beautifully blanched to a creamy white color, and the leaves. The quality is unsurpassed, being tender, crisp and sweet. It is a hardy, rapid grower, deep rooted, resistant to disease, and a slow seeder. There are two distinct types of this lettuce—one that grows a round, flattened head, similar in shape to a round headed cab-
bage; the other grows a round, elongated head similar to the pointed headed cabb-
ge, such as the Wakefield and Winnigstadt. For the West, the round, flat headed type is consid-
ered 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 grown in all climates. New York Wonderful has 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. Our seed of this variety was grown for us under contract from specially selected seed stock, by the oldest and most expert growers of this var-
ety, who have spared no time and expense in producing it. If you want the very best seed money can produce, let us have your order and you will get it. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; ½-lb., 60¢; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.25; 10 lbs., $20.00.

J. P. Holladay, Garland, Wyo.—"I only got Onion Seed—Mountain Iceberg 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. Our crop was of uniform size and a very thick neck. Seed planted April 25th and the crop harvested August 15th. They are fully a month earlier than any other. The Danvers and Yonkons have grown them all. This year's crop of onions was complimented by all our customers. Success to the Burton Seed Co."
Iceberg Lettuce

This is the summer or hot weather strain of the New York Wonderful, Los Angeles Market or Mountain Iceberg Lettuce, and is its counterpart in habit, size and quality. It is a lighter green in color, with leaves slightly tinged brown on border which prevents it from tip-burning. Not quite as solid as the Wonderful, but equally as large, crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. It is the leading variety of the Southwest, during the summer months, as it seems to endure the heat and drouth better than the Wonderful and other Cabbage-heading varieties. This variety, where planted in the Mountain districts last season, demonstrated beyond a question of doubt that it would stand more heat without tip-burning or shooting to seed than the Wonderful and would mature a crop where it would fail, and we predict an increased acreage of this variety will be grown this season by those whose early seeding of the Wonderful failed last season. Iceberg planted during the summer months should be planted on dark soil as the reflection of the sun from light colored soil may cause it to sunburn. Seed of this variety is very scarce this season. Better cover your requirements early if you want to be sure of a supply. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 75c; ¼-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.25; 5 lbs., $10.00; 10 lbs., $17.50.

Paris White Cos Lettuce

Paris White Cos

Differs entirely in shape from other varieties, having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose-shaped heads, which branch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 65c; lb., $1.00.

Improved Hanson

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

Black Seeded Simpson

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

Early Curled Simpson (White Seeded)

A leading early loose-heading variety of fairly large size; leaves broad, crumpled and well frilled at the edges; color light green; quality fine. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 65c; lb., $1.00.
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 has passed. If the ground is heavy, a light weed-covered mulch will help. Plant 6 to 10 seeds in each hill and when danger from insects 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 out about 3 feet long. Cultivate well, but keep the crop a good one.

There is no Fruit or Vegetable grown that is so easily, quickly and inexpensively grown as the Muskemelon or Cantaloupe, nor any more universally used and relished. Each season brings out new types and improved seeds. Of the many and varied kinds grown, the Muskemelon and Cantaloupe, nor any other State in the Union. Nearly every seed house of any importance in the country offers a wide choice of Cantaloupes and Honey Dew Melons—in fact, practically all of the new and standard varieties being grown today were introduced and perfected. The honey melon is a rich, sandy soil, well drained, and no danger from winter irrigation and a class of farmers who were quick to take advantage of the special qualities and who are now producing the best melons and seeds that have been produced anywhere. Thousands of carloads being shipped from that date. Each season we have on our experimentation plots and in the fields grown in the Rocky Ford district under contract by specialists, who grow only vine seeds for seedsmen. We are proud of our Colorado-grown seed, give them a trial. You will find them earlier, harder and more prolific than those grown in local vine district.

There are two distinct types of Muskemelons or Cantaloupes. The Green Flesched Melon and the Pink or Salmon Meated 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 Flesched 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 Watermelon is oval in shape, slightly pointed at the stem, well ribbed and heavily netted; skin turns to dark green when ripe; very productive and a sure cropper. This variety is the earliest of the Rust Resisting and is produced in the old Rocky Ford Rust Resisting and is preferred by many of the older growers. It is an ideal sized melon, small and does not require a heavy cropper and will remain in perfect condition a week or more after picking. Acme or Baltimore is oval in shape, slightly pointed at the stem, well ribbed and heavily netted; skin turns to dark green that when ripe; very productive and a sure cropper. This variety is the earliest of the Golden Gem. It is an improved strain of the old Rocky Ford Rust Resisting and is preferred by the shipping associations. They are uniform, large, bearing more of the standard size melons than any variety grown. It is a good variety so the Rocky Ford, but bears longer and is more productive, Rust Resisting, solid netting, nearly ball shaped, with green flesh; a most ideal shipper.

Salmon Flesched Varieties

Emerald is the earliest of the salmon flesched cantaloupe and a great favorite for the home garden and local markets. The skin is small, deep emerald green; fruits heavily ribbed. Flesh salmon colored, very thick, with a small seed cavity and thin rind. If fruits are picked before the salmon rind is well developed, the flesh will continue to develop throughout the season. Burrell's Gem is one of the oldest and most popular of the standard varieties. The fruits are regularly ribbed, covered with a fine grayish netting, skin dark green; flesh deep salmon colored, extending close to the rind. An excellent seller and shipper. Paul Rose or Petrosky combines the good qualities of the Netted Gem and Osage Cream from which it originated. In shape it is similar to the Netted Gem, is firm, a rich orange red like the Osage. It ripens close to the rind with a small seed cavity; is a good shipper and 2 of the size for home and home use. Tip Top is one of the most delicious salmon melons. The fruits are large, well ribbed with light green skin, which becomes netted when ripening. The flesh is thick, bright salmon, or luscious melon flavor. Perfection is a splendid large main crop variety for the home garden and local markets, but is too large for shipping. It is small, heavily netted, dark green skin, with thick beautiful salmon color. It ripens early and is very prolific.

Combined Green and Salmon

Flesched Varieties

Rocky Ford Pink Meated or Pollock's Rust Resistant No. 10-25. This is the famous cantaloupe that is grown so largely in California and Arizona for marketing early in the season. This type is the highest development yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. The melons are uniform in size; heavily netted, laced and interlaced over its entire surface. The flesh is green, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is usually small; meat solid, fine grained and uniform. The Pink Meated is the largest of all melons grown. The Rocky Ford is a special type developed by one of Rocky Ford's most progressive growers. From the developed strain is shipped under the name of Rock No. 10-25. It is slightly oval in shape, has no ribs, but is heavily netted over its entire surface. The melon is thick fleshed, grown from seed, and is of the early type; the flavor is sweet; color green with Gold Margin or lining next to the seed cavity. Netted Rock is the heaviest most nearly round melon you can get from the Rocky Ford type. It produces uniform, standard size melons which are completely covered with a gray lace-like netting. The Early Watermelon green tinged with a definite salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest in any strain of the Rocky Ford type; the flesh is sweet, luscious and of superb flavor. The Emerald Green Honey-Dew Melon will maintain its popularity and gives satisfaction where used. The Pink Meated Honey-Dew is a cross between the original Honey-Dew and Early Goldsmith Cantaloupe, and is claimed to be an improvement over the original. The Golden Beauty Winter Pine Apple and Eastern Cinderella both have laced skins, the Golden Beauty winter Cantaloupe, and the Honey-Dew is so superior to these that there is but little demand for them, but there are some who prefer them and for that reason we carry them.

Acme or Baltimore A good sized melon oval in shape, slightly pointed at the stem, well ribbed and heavy in the netting, skin dark green when ripe; very productive. This variety is very productive. Sure cropper of good quality. One of the most desirable green melons. Postpaid: Plt, 5c; oz, 15c; ¼ lb, 35c; 1 lb, $1.00.

FOR FIELD SEEDS, SEE PAGES 105-123
Netted Gem

Is a firm, medium-sized, green-fleshed melon; will carry in perfect condition for a week or more after its removal from the vine. The skin is green, regularly ribbed and thickly netted. It is a heavy cropper, and with its delicious flavor and shipping qualities, is a favorite with the commercial melon grower. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., $1.00.

Emerald Gem

An early, salmon fleshed variety, is unequalled for home use and nearby markets. It is gathered as soon as they are ripened, the vine will continue bearing throughout the season. The skin is a rich, deep emerald green. The fruits are heavily ribbed with narrow bands of light green between the ribs. Flesh very thick, with a thin sweet, luscious and of superb flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., $1.00.

Netted Rock

This strain is undoubtedly the finest melon yet produced from the Rocky Ford types. It produces melons of uniform standard size, which are completely covered with grey lace-like netting, which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential keeping qualities of a cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of the Rocky Ford type. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy. Sweet, luscious and of superb flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., $1.00.

Jenny Lind

An extra early small green fleshed Melon; fruit round and flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., $1.00.

Long Island Beauty

This is considered one of the best shipping varieties; is very early, good size, green flesh, roughly netted and delicious flavor. It is a selection from the early Hackensack, but a great improvement on that variety, and is regarded as one of the finest varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., $1.00.

Bay View

One of the largest, most prolific, finest flavored cantaloupe in cultivation. Flesh green, luscious, sweet, and very hardy. Pickled green it will ripen up finely and carry safely for a long distance. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; 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., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; 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; seed cavity to the rind. It is a very heavy cropper, with uniform fruits. Owing to the fine quality and thickness of the flesh, it is a great favorite for both market and home use. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; 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 very local demand, or under irrigation this is the most valuable cantaloupe. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; 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 is even sweeter and higher flavored. It ripens close down to the rind, with a small seed cavity. It is a good shipper, and just the size for hotel and table use. It has no equal as a market melon for professional growers, and one of the best for home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; 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 salmon colored, sweet and tender. The flesh extends close to the rind, and retains its color and quality close to the skin, which leaves only a thin rind. A most excellent seller and shipper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; 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., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., $1.00.

Greeley Wonder or Perfection

The best large cantaloupe for main crop. 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 a most delicious flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; 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 growing season. It is a very heavy cropper, with uniform fruits, and can be eaten close to the rind. The seed cavity is very small. For shipping and home use it has no superior. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ½-lb., 30¢; lb., $1.00.
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; 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.

Gold Lined Rocky Ford This new melon is the 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; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

Cassaba or Winter Musk Melon

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

Eastern or Summer Cassaba

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

Honey Dew Melon 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 8 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 19 per cent sugar. This amount of sugar helps preserve it, and, in connection with its self-hermetically sealed rind, makes it a very long keeper. The seed cavity is very small, and the rind impermeable to water. It is very prolific, yields at the rate of $6,000 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.

Extra Early Hackensack

Extra Early Hackensack A heavily ribbed, globular shaped melon, very hardy and productive, with thick, firm, green flesh of excellent flavor. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.
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., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; lb., $1.50.

**Pink Fleshe...**

This new Melon is similar to Green Fleshe... dow Melon, the only flesh is pink instead of green. This was accomplished by crossing the green meat Hewley... with the Emerald Gem Cantaloupe, giving the new Melon the pink flesh, which is so admired in all varieties. It differs from the Green-Med Hueley, the Melons slip from the vine more easily when ready to pick. They are good keepers and will hold up 3 or 4 weeks after...r matured. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; ½-lb., 50¢; 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 summer and fall until frost comes. The later fruit can be stored in a cool house or cellar, and will ripen slowly, so they can be marketed from time to time until late in the season. The fruit is...y yellow, about globular in shape with wrinkled skin, slightly pointed at the stem end. The fruits are... thick in flavor and are... delicious. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; ½-lb., 50¢; lb., $1.50.

**Winter Pineapple**

This is one of the best of the late ripening winter varieties. As it ripens on the vines, it can be kept for a longer period in the cellar. The fruits are very solid and heavy, about 10 to 12 inches in diameter, 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., 20¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; lb., $1.50.

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**WATERMELON**

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

**CULTURE**

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is best suited to Watermelons. The ground should be prepared deep. 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 to 10 seeds in a hill, and when danger from insects has passed leave three or four of the strongest plants, this insures a good stand of plant 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 small 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, and probably a few are of this large enough to know what a melon is, craves them, and the boys at least should be permitted and encouraged to grow them for their food. 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 easy and inexpensive crop to grow, and are a good substitute for fresh fruits in the diet. We usually buy the melons we choose. The early melons are never as large and good as the later varieties. Cole's Early is the earliest variety of all, coming in a week or ten days earlier than any other. Fruit are oval and striped, with light and dark green. We recommend it only for earliness and short season. It is Early and Hardy melon grown. It is next to Cole's in earliness, but much larger; fruit round, color dark green; flesh bright red and very sweet. An extraordinarily good early melon. Pinney's Early is an early and hardy melon; a medium sized long melon, with a thin, smooth rind; flesh pink and sweet. Florida Favorite is a splendid early melon, only a few days later than the earliest. It is an oblong melon; skin dark green, slightly mottled with light spots. Flesh is 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 productivity. 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. Kohl'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.

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FOR DAHLIAS, SEE PAGES 98-101
Kleckley's Sweet

This splendid watermelon has become popular wherever grown. The melon is very large, oblong in form, and with dark green skin, thin rind, which is very brittle, and difficult to attempt to ship a very great distance. Flesh bright scarlet, with solid heart, delicious, crisp, sugary, and splendid in every way. Handsome in appearance; ripens early, and is especially desirable for home garden. Time for ripening 85 days; average weight 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Black Diamond

One of the most profitable of 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; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

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, for a rich, sugary flavor. Time for ripening, 90 days; average weight, 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 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; 1/4 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 productiveness. It has a thin rind and will not stand shipping any distance. It is an excellent melon for the local and home market. Average weight, 20 pounds; time for ripening, 90 days. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Cole's Early Watermelon

Cole's Early This is the earliest variety of all, coming in a week or ten days earlier than any of the grown. Fruits are oval and striped with light and dark green. It is too small for shipping purposes, but for home use or locality where the season is short, it is very desirable. Time for ripening, 80 days; average weight, 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Mclver's Sugar

An oblong fruited, large variety melon, averaging about 20 inches in length. Skin marked with broad stripes of light green, on a dark ground. Flesh pale pink; very crisp, thick and sweet. An excellent shipper. Time for ripening, 100 days; average weight, 30 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Kleckley's Sweet Watermelon

Irish Grey A distinct and very valuable watermelon; wonderfully productive; will produce more good melons under the same conditions than any other variety; long thick, uniform. Color of rind, yellowish gray, interwoven with thread-like veins; smooth, marble-like surface almost as hard as the citron. Flesh sparkling bright red, sweet and entirely free from hard centers or stringiness. Yet the flesh is very firm and compact. Will not break when sliced. One of the best shippers; average size, 30 pounds. Time for ripening, 85 days. Seeds white. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 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. Skin bright red and deep red meat of delightfully delicious flavor. Entirely free from stringiness. An early variety. Will ripen in the Northern states if planted in a good location. Time for ripening, 85 days; average size, 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Citron, Red Seeded

Most desirable for preserves; flesh solid and white. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Georgia Rattlesnake Melon

Georgia Rattlesnake One of the largest, oldest and most popular melons, particularly in the South. Melons oblong, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with dark shade. Flesh bright scarlet, crisp and sweet. Time for ripening, 85 days; average weight, 25 pounds. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 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; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Cuban Queen It is an enormous yelder 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; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.
MUSTARD

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill

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

White English Leaves comparatively small and smooth, deeply cut or divided and of medium dark color. Plant upright, of rapid growth, and soon bolts to seed. Leaves when young are mild and tender; seed light yellow and larger than other varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Black or Brown Considered more pun- gent than the white; leaves oblong, broad and cut. Seed reddish brown. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

Southern Giant, Curled Leaves bright green, crisp, and frilled edges. Highly esteemed for its vigorous growth, hardiness and good qualities. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

MUSHROOMS

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

Full and explicit instructions for growing are sent by us free with all orders for spawn. Postpaid: Per brick, 35c; 10 bricks, $3.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Per brick, 30c; 10 bricks, $2.75.

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FOR GARDEN TOOLS, SEE PAGES 136-143
Onions

CULTURE In olden times the production of Onions was confined to the alluvial river valleys, but the improvement and adaptation of varieties has made it possible to grow this crop under widely diverse conditions and soils, and there is not a state in the United States but where some variety or varieties can be successfully grown. For best results a temperate climate without great extremes of heat and cold should be selected. Onions do best on a rich, well-drained, sandy 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 beneficial. 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 smooth ed ready for seeding in the spring. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, and the ground in condition to work, it should be re-disked, harrowed, and smooth ed when it will be ready for seeding. Sow as soon as soil and weather conditions permit, the earlier they are sown the better. Onion seed are slow to germinate. When sown early it usually requires three to four weeks to get them up. They are a hardy plant and will stand a heavy frost or light freeze without apparent injury. Where all cultivation is to be by hand, drill the seeds in rows 14 to 15 inches apart, using from 3 1/2 to 4 pounds of seed to an acre. Where cultivation is to be by horse, make the rows 12 to 18 inches apart, the 13-inch space is for the horse to walk in and for the irrigating ditch, should irrigation be necessary. When the Onion Sprouts begin to come through the ground, wheel hoe them very lightly to break the crust of the soil so they can come through easily and to prevent the weeds and grass getting a start with the Onions. Continue to wheel hoe or cultivate them regularly during the season. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required for the production of a crop of onions will depend largely upon the character of the soil and its drainage. In irrigated districts, the application of water is almost entirely under control of the grower. Excessive rainfall or irrigation will have a tendency to produce onions having a large growth of leaves and stems which are commonly called thick-necks or Scallions. The period required for the production of a crop of Onions will depend upon the season, the method employed in growing, and the variety. If grown from seed, a period of from 120 to 150 days will be required. If from Sets the crop may often be matured in 100 days. Onion seed grown in the North will mature Onions quicker than seed grown in warmer climates. The Transplanting Method of Growing Onions is growing in popularity especially with growers of the Spanish type. The objects gained by transplanting are an earlier crop, a uniform stand, and bulbs of more regular size. Practically the entire Bermuda crop of the Southern States is grown by this method. In growing onions by the transplanting method, the seed is sown in the latitude of Denver, in January in greenhouses, hotbeds, cold frames or specially prepared beds at the rate of 3 1/2 to 4 pounds for each acre to be planted. As planting time approaches, the seedlings are hardened off or prepared for transplanting by increased ventilation and exposure and by withholding water. When ready to transplant, the seedlings should be about the size of a sacking needle and rather stocky. In irrigated districts it is customary to furrow out rows the distance apart desired and set the seedlings on each side of the row the same as celery and lettuce are set. The transplanting method is a little more costly per acre, but is generally more profitable in the end, as you are sure of an absolute stand, earlier and more uniform onions. 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 cultivations. 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 compact during seeding.

The price of seeds is back to pre-war levels, and to those having suitable soil and sufficient labor we would suggest the growing of onions. The least and best 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 the variety is a stage grower from the East, it is perfectly suited to our climate and 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 hardier 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 of planter work and with the production of onions. Thripp is usually the result of poor soil, poor cultivation or drought—either of these causes will bring this trouble. Rich, moist soil is best suited to onions. Upon the first appearance of Thripp, cultivate the ground well, and in the spring the onion set has made it possible to grow this crop under widely diverse conditions, and there is not a state in the United States but where some variety or varieties can be successfully grown. The market for onions includes practically the entire commercial world, and the demand for a good article continues throughout the entire year. In the United States 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 to choose the seed ready sale on market. Our local markets for onions in the West, and west of us prefer yellow onions—while the markets south and east of us prefer a red onion. We are offering an excellent assortment of our point varieties, which will enable us to grow the variety best suited to our soil and climate. There is also a large local and shipper's assortment of other seed for the different regions.

There are two distinct types of onions and the Globe-shaped. The flat varieties usually mature earlier than the globe-shaped, but do not keep as well. They are grown extensively in dry climates, and where they have short seasons. They are less well suited to southern regions, subject to excessive rain or moisture, as the water collects in the leaves and makes them wither and decay. Onions are the earliest of any of our vegetables, and are the cheapest to produce. They are early as the flat type, but are better yielders, as they are oblong or globe-shaped and can be sown thicker and produce more onions. The globe-shaped onions are particularly well adapted to the warmest and wettest regions. Onions are most prolific and most perfect Globe onion yet produced, and we will stake them against any other Globe onion on the market. This onion is not only adapted to the warmest and wettest regions, but is also the hardest. We also have a distinct strain of the flat type Danvers, which is known as MOUNTAIN DANVERS. The onions grown in the Strasburg region of Colorado at an altitude of over 7,500 feet by an expert onion grower, who has been growing onions there for over 20 years, and who has developed a strain that out-yields all varieties tried in the mountains, and which is perhaps being more largely grown in the mountain districts and which will be found to be the best variety for our markets. This variety is semi-globe, being more flat than globe, it has a better flavor, and is suited to the market. It is very hardy, thoroughly acclimated to the mountains and Western conditions. In shape it is semi-globe, being more flat than globe, and for the mountains, short seasons or extra early maturing we cannot recommend it too highly. The Australian Brown is an excellent early crop to produce in the mountains, and we have produced the best and most perfect Globe onion yet produced, and we will stake them against any other Globe onion on the market. This onion is not only adapted to the warmest and wettest regions, but is also the hardest. In shape it is slightly oval, nearly flat, has very dark brown or amber skin, and an excellent keeper. The variety of onion grown in the Southport Red Globe is by far the most popular for commercial purposes. It is a heavy yielder and a
good keeper. The extra early red flat is grown more largely in the home garden, as it is very early, very mild and specially adapted to home use. The Red Wethersfield is an old standby, and there are many who prefer it to any of the reds. It is very hardy and will adapt itself to soil and climatic conditions better than any other onion. It grows very large; is more flat than globe-shaped, with dark purple red color. Its hardiness, shape, color and keeping qualities make it ideal for set purposes, and practically all of the red sets produced are of this variety. The White Onion is not so hardy, pungent or as good keeper as the reds or yellows, but is milder and not so pungent. Therefore it is best for boiling, slicing and eating raw. The Mammoth Silver King grows the largest and is more striking in appearance than any of the whites. It is the most popular white with market gardeners for boiling purposes. The White Globe is also an excellent white that is grown for boiling purposes. It is considered hardier and more prolific than the Silver King, and will keep longer. The White Portugal is the most universally grown of the whites, as it is good for boiling, good for bunching, and good for onion sets. It is very early; bulbs flat, but thick through, mild flavored and of excellent quality. This is the variety from which our beautiful white sets are grown. The Crystal White Wax is the large flat onion grown so largely in Texas and the South, where they can be started early in the fall and mature in April, before other districts come in. They are very mild and tender, but will not keep long after harvesting. The New White Barletta is a beautiful, small onion, grown for both pickling and bunching. It is quite early, very mild flavored. The White Barletta is the earliest white onion grown. It is very small and grown almost exclusively for pickling purposes. The White Lisbon is the favorite white for bunching purposes. Acres of them are grown here by the gardeners for bunching for the local and shipping trade. It is very hardy, can be sown in late summer or early fall for the early spring trade.

Southport Red Globe

In all markets, 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., 5c; oz., 30c; ½-lb., 75c; 1-lb., $1.25; ½-cwt., $2.25; 5-lbs., $10.00.

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 is a prime favorite for the home garden and market gardeners, where it is sure to grow in any soil and under any conditions any other onion will grow. We have used the utmost care in selecting our seed of this variety, and can recommend it to the most critical growers. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ½-lb., 75c; 1-lb., $1.25; ½-cwt., $2.25; 5-lbs., $10.00.

White Barletta

The earliest onion grown here. One of the best for pickling, being small, pure white, mild, and delicate. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ½-lb., $1.25; ½-cwt., $2.00; lb., $3.00; 5 lbs., $13.50.

New Queen, Small

Noted for its earliness and mildness of flavor. For early bunching and pickling. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ½-lb., $1.00; ½-cwt., $1.75; 1-lb., $3.00; 5 lbs., $13.50.
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; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.25; 5 lbs., $11.25.

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., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.00; 5 lbs., $8.00.

Large Red Wethersfield
A very popular standard variety. One of the best yielding, 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., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-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 where seasons are short. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50.

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., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.00; 5 lbs., $9.00.

Yellow Flat Danvers
A splendid extra early variety for either market or home use. Very productive, medium size, round flat, small neck. Flesh white; fine grained and mild. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-lb., $1.25; lb., $2.25; 5 lbs., $10.00.

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

White Lisbon
This is 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 sowing early in hot beds and transplanting for early use. It is the heaviest yielding, best selling onion of the large type. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.25; 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., 1/4-lb., $1.00; 1/2-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.25.

Giant Gibraltar
This is the largest of yellow onions, often called "Spanish Onions." The bulbs are round as an orange, often much larger, and of a light yellow 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; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.25. Plants, per doz., 15c; per 100; 45c; per 1,000; $3.50.

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 sowing early in hot beds and transplanting for early use. It is the heaviest yielding, best selling onion of the large type. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.25; 5 lbs., $11.25.
we are offering being grown by the originator at an altitude of over 7,500 feet, and from bulbs he could have sold at time of planting for $6.00 per 100 pounds. California is growing and offering this variety of seed now, but owing to the long growing season there (which is from December to August while the Colorado growing season is from April to August) the California seed are longer maturing and soon lose that beautiful brown color and earliness so characteristic of the onion. Therefore, growers should be sure they secure Colorado-grown seed guaranteed grown by the originator. It is the earliest and most prolific onion grown in the Middle West. 600 bags per acre being a common yield among the best growers. The bulbs are large, slightly flattened, with a beautiful brown or bronze color, and a good keeper. You could not induce a Western Slope onion grower to grow any other strain when Mountain Danvers are obtainable. If you are growing onions anywhere in the mountain districts, by all means grow Mountain Danvers, the earliest, most prolific, and surest cropper for the Western grower. We grow plants of this variety which we can supply in any quantity after April 1st as quoted below: Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.25. Plants per doz., 15c; per 100, 45c; per 1,000, $3.50.

**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; 1/4-lb., $1.00; 1/2-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

**White Portugal or Silverskin Onion**

A universal favorite with gardeners. It is early; bulbs flat, but thick through, with thin, white skin. Mild flavored, and of good quality. They are grown for sets, for green onions, or for bunching, and for fall or early winter use. This is the onion from which our Fancy White Bottom sets are obtained. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.75; 5 lbs., $12.50.

**Crystal White Wax (Bermuda)**

The most attractive onion in the world. It is a waxy white, of the finest flavor and quality. It is the onion that is grown so largely in the South and commands a premium over any other onion in the leading markets. The seed crop of Crystal wax Onions last year was almost a failure, consequently they are scarce and high. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; 1/4-lb., $1.25; 1/2-lb., $2.00; lb., $2.50.

**Prizetaker**

A very handsome, large onion, 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., 5c; oz., 30c; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-lb., $1.40; lb., $2.50; 5-lbs., $11.25.

**Ohio Yellow Globe** (Burton's Strain.)

We have made a specialty of Ohio Yellow Globes on our vegetable farm for the past seventeen years, and consider this strain by far the best onion for this territory. We grow our own seed of this variety, and for seventeen 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 seventeen years of selecting carefully the most perfect bulbs each year, we have succeeded in producing the best strain and quality of Yellow Globe onions on the market today. They not only yield from 30 to 50 per cent more than the common strains, but mature from two to three weeks earlier. A grower can better afford to pay $10.00 per pound for this seed than to accept the common stock as a gift and plant it. If you want the best yielder, best quality, and earliest onion on the market, plant Burton-grown seed of the Ohio Yellow Globe type, and you will have it. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4-lb., 75c; 1/2-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 somewhat yellow in appearance. The seed crop of this variety was very short last season, and we can accept orders only as long as our present stocks last, as we cannot replace them. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; 1/4-lb., $1.25; 1/2-lb., $1.75; lb., $3.00.

FOR ROSES, SEE PAGES 79-81
Mountain Globe Onion

Mountain Globe

For the past 17 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 Danvers and Ohio Yellow Globe. In shape, being more oblong than the Danver, and not quite so much so as the Ohio. It has the earliness of the Danver and the large size of the Ohio, with a thick, heavy, beautiful bronze or amber skin, small neck, curing down very close, bulbs almost perfect globe-shaped, large, solid; splendid keepers. This strain is thoroughly acclimated to the mountains and Western districts hardy and vigorous, producing enormous yields of the finest size, finest shape, finest color and finest keeping qualities of any onion we have ever grown or known. If you want a strictly Western grown, acclimated, hardy Yellow Globe Onion, try Burton's Mountain Globe; it is all we claim for it. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ½-lb., 75c; 1-lb., $1.40; 10-lb., $2.50; 5 lbs., $11.25.

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 plantings of two or three weeks apart may be made. Seeds may be planted in rows 2½ to 4 feet apart, the same as peas and beans, thinning out 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. In the Northern states plants may be started in boxes, mouses 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 are not 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, to 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 3½ feet in height and very prolific. Pods are white, long, smooth, tender, and of good quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1lb., 65c.

White Velvet

An entirely distinct variety. The pods are round and smooth, but colored with a fine fiber resembling velvet. It is one of the very best varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-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; ½-lb., 20c; 1lb., 65c.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.

CULTURE

Soil, seeding, culture, same as for parsley.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

This is an improved type and the largest and most profitable in cultivation. It is white in color and most satisfactory in every way. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ½-lb., 75c; 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 top side up, and cover with a garden rake, and if the soil is dry it should be well firmed over the sets. Twelve to fifteen bushels of sets required for an acre.

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

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

FOR NURSERY STOCK, SEE PAGES 72-78
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 unaproned. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Onion Sets</th>
<th>By Parcel Post, Qt.</th>
<th>1/2-Bu.</th>
<th>By Freight or Express at Purchaser's Expense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Bottom Sets</td>
<td>30c</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Bottom Sets</td>
<td>30c</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Bottom Sets</td>
<td>35c</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Multipliers</td>
<td>40c</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

White Multipliers These make green onions for early spring bunching, are enormously productive, frequently producing as many as 20 bulbs in a single cluster from one bulb planted.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUMPKIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One ounce of seed will plant twenty hills; three pounds an acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**Green Striped Cushaw** An old favorite for pies, and sells well on all markets; 18 inches to 2 feet long and 12 inches in diameter; green striped with crooked neck. Flesh thick, yellow, coarse, but sweet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 25c; 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., 15c; 1/4-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; 1/4-lb., 25c; lb., $1.50.

**Japanese Pie** A fine quality pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. Seed cavity very small. Very early, productive and highly esteemed for pies or cooking. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 50c; lb., $1.25.

**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; 1/4-lb., 25c; lb., $1.25.

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

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

CULTURE

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

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

Hamburg Rooted or German

The edible roots resemble small parsnips. Is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-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; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Double Curled

A very compact, curly, fine cut, bright green variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Plain

The leaves are flat, deeply cut, but not curled. Very dark green color. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

Joe Campbell, San Elizario, Texas: “Please send me one of your new Seed Catalogues as soon as they are out. I like your seed better than any I’ve ever tried.”

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

Parsnip, Guernsey Hollow Crown

The parsnip is one of the hardiest and most nutritious of garden vegetables, and should be more universally grown. It is not only a delicious table dish, but an excellent food for stock, hogs and cattle, preferring them to any other root vegetable. They are very hardy and prolific, producing enormous crops. May remain in the ground all winter, as they are not affected by frost. The crop of parsnip seed was very short last year, consequently seed are scarce and high.

Guernsey Hollow Crown

Half long, smooth, large, tender and sweet. One of the best and the only kind grown here to any extent. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c; lb., $1.00.

Not until we began farming and grow vegetables ourselves did we realize the importance of good seeds to the grower. That's why we are selling them.

PEAS

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

CULTURE

For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for the main crop, a heavier soil is best. Very rich or wet soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vines at the cost of quality and quantity produced. Peas are very hardy, enduring cold well. The smooth varieties are the earliest and 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 2½ to 3 feet apart and 4 to 5 inches deep, covering with about 2 inches of soil, filling the trench gradually 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.
MOUNTAIN GROWN PEAS are becoming as famous as Mountain Iceberg Lettuce and Mountain Cauliflower, all of which are growing in popularity and demand yearly. The coming season will see hundreds of thousands of these crops, shipped from the Rocky Mountain districts, where they grow to perfection during the summer months when they cannot be produced in lower, warmer climates, and at a few yen below the Lettuce and Cauliflower, a commercial crop. The Laxtonian is the best early Pea for commercial use and the Dwarf Telephone the best all around, and it has been described as one of the best summer for fall months. Tall Telephone is the sweetest and most prolific of the pea family. It grows about 4 feet tall. For best results it should be staked, and with proper care it will bear all through the entire season. Alderwoman is an improved strain of the Tall Telephone, the pods are larger and a darker green color; peas with tender and very best of the tall varieties. Large White Marrowfat is one of the oldest varieties in demand now. The pea is smooth round, of a light, creamy yellow color, excellent for summer use, but not so sweet and tender as some of the newer sorts, but one of the most productive of the garden varieties. Dwarf Gray Sugar or Edible Pod is a variety where the pod, pea and all are cooked together the same as beans are cooked. This type of pea is used more largely in Europe than any other type. It is an enormous yielder of broad, sweet, tender pods. Mammoth Melting Sugar is another popular variety of the Edible Pods. It grows about 4 feet tall and produces large quantities of large, broad pods. Very brittle and entirely stringless.

Alaska or Earliest of All This fine pea has become the most popular in the garden and extra early variety for market, and is the earliest of all blue peas. Vines 2 to 3 feet high, very strong in maturing, of excellent quality, retaining its color after cooking longer; pods large, smooth, and point, containing 6 to 7 large peas; very productive, great improvement over Alaska. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; 1/3-lb., 15¢; 1 lb., 25¢; 2 lbs., 45¢; 10 lbs., $2.00. By freight or Express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; 1/3-lb., 15¢; 1 lb., 25¢; 2 lbs., 40¢; 10 lbs., $1.50.

Improved Pilot A popular market gardener's large podded, extra early, smooth pea. Seed large, light to heavy, moderately tall, and quite satisfactory in color. Follows closely after Alaska, pods 3½ to 4 inches long, rather thin wall, and pointed, containing 6 to 7 large peas; very productive, great improvement over Alaska. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; 1/3-lb., 15¢; 1 lb., 20¢; 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or Express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; 1/3-lb., 15¢; 1 lb., 25¢; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Dwarf Gray Sugar or Edible Pod Alaska or Earliest of All Excels all other sugar peas in productivity and quality. Vines are from 2 to 3 feet, and the pods are large, broad, sweet and tender; extremely fleshy, and equal to the best snap beans for cooking purposes. All. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; 1/3-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 2 lbs., 50¢; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; 1/3-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 2 lbs., 50¢; 10 lbs., $2.50.

Tall Gray Sugar Vines about 4 feet in height. Pods light green, 2½ inches long, ½ inch broad, square ended, containing 7 light green peas; quite tender and well-flavored. All. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; 1/3-lb., 20¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 2 lbs., 50¢; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5¢; ½-lb., 10¢; 1/3-lb., 15¢; 1 lb., 30¢; 10 lbs., $2.50.

For special collections, see inside of back cover.
Peter Pan

The Best Large Potted Dwarf Extra Early Pea.

This splendid New Pea of the Laxtonian type is considered the best off its class in point of earliness, productive ness and size of pod. The green, sturdy vines grow 15 to 18 inches in height, and are wonderfully productive of handsome, large, dark green, pointed pods, which measure 4 to 4 1/2 inches in length, and contain nine to ten deep, bluish-green, sweet, wrinkled peas of the highest quality. Peter Pan matures a trifle earlier than Gradus, with a pod equally large. We were fortunate in securing a good delivery of Peter Pan, and are in position to supply our customers with the best extra early pea on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., $2.25.

Laxtonian Pea

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., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Laxtonian or Dwarf Gradus

Little Marvel

It is a Marvel just as its name implies. Only it should be called Big Marvel instead of Little Marvel. It is a wrinkled pea; a few days earlier than Nott's Excelsior or American Wonder. Pods are darker green with 7 to 8 large, green peas which remain in condition for table use a week or more longer than any of the wrinkled varieties. It is very pro life and a decided favorite with those desiring an extra early wrinkled pea. Height 18 inches. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1½-lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., $2.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., $2.25.

Nott's Excelsior

One of the best dwarf wrinkled peas, hardy and vigorous. The pods are filled with 7 to 9 large peas of superior tenderness and flavor. Height about 1½ feet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1½-lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

Admiral

This is one of the largest yielding of the main crop tall varieties. It grows about 4 feet tall, producing enormous crops of small green wrinkled peas of very best quality. On account of its size, quality and productiveness, this is one of the most popular canning varieties. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Pkt., 5c; ½-lb., 10c; 1½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.00.
large size and delicious flavor. They are ready to pick as early as American Wonder and are double the size. This pea is very similar to the Peter Pan; in fact, it would take a real expert to tell them apart. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $2.50. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense. Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

**Alderwoman: Admiral Dewey or Improved Telephone**

A splendid new, large podded pea of vigorous growth. The pods are larger than the Telephone; color, dark green, and well filled with from 8 to 10 large green peas of excellent flavor. Height about 4 feet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense. Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**Improved Stratagem**

A favorite with market gardeners, and for the home garden. Strong vines, immense pods, large peas and heavy cropper. Height about 2 1/2 feet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 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; 1 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 3 inches long, cylindrical surface somewhat roughened, light colored, and well filled. Seed large, smooth, round, and light creamy yellow. Excellent for summer use, but is not as sweet and tender 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; 1 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; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

**American Wonder**

A standard extra quality, early dwarf wrinkled pea. Grows to 15 inches high. Very prolific, with fine well-filled pods. Desirable for market or home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 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; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

**Earliest and Best**

The earliest and most even strain of extra early peas. Vines very hardy, and pods from 2 1/2 to 3 inches long, each containing 5 to 7 medium sized, smooth peas of good quality. Seed smooth, yellow white. An improvement over the Alaska. Height 2 1/2 feet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 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; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

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

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Tall Telephone

An old standard high quality, large podded pea. Height 4 feet, pods 4 1/2 inches long, medium light green, straight, broad and pointed containing 8 light green peas of good quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense. Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**Mammoth Melting Sugar Edible Pod**

This is a growing, large podded variety of the Edible podded peas. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, bearing long, flat, brittle-pods 4 to 5 inches long, which are cut or broken and cooked like string beans. Is a delicious vegetable and should be better known and more generally used. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $3.00.

**Premium Gem**

Improved strain of Little Gem. A very fine, extra early dwarf, wrinkled pea for market or family use, growing 12 to 15 inches high, needing no brush or sticks to support it. Pods are large and crowded with 6 to 9 large peas of fine quality. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 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; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00.

**Thomas Laxton**

The market gardener’s favorite pea. The only rival to the Famous Gradus as a long-podded, extremely early, wrinkled pea, and in some respects even better. The growth is identical with the Gradus, but the pods are a rich yellow color, and square at the end. The peas are large, of a deep green color, making them very attractive and appetizing on the table. The crop ripens only 3 to 4 days later than Gradus. Height 2 1/2 feet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense. Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

**Dwarf Telephone**

Dwarf Telephone is the famous old Telephone without its long vines. It is of a healthy, stocky growth and enormously productive. The pods frequently measure 6 inches in length, are broad, straight, and remarkably well filled, often containing 8 or 10 peas. Pod is dark green, thick and plump. Vines grow about 2 feet high. It is the most popular and largely grown main crop pea with the market gardener, and equally as good for the home garden. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $3.00. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense. Pkt., 5c; 1/4-lb., 10c; 1/2-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.50.

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*FOR FIELD PEAS, SEE PAGES 111-112*
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 those sown early require a good hotbed, or the seed sown before the 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 local and bounds during the last few years, both commercially and for home use. No home garden is considered complete now without a liberal supply of both green and red peppers. There is no branch of the vegetable industry that is attracting more attention and increasing more rapidly than the growth of peppers for canning, drying and home use. Peppers are naturally a hot climate plant, but with proper care and attention can be successfully grown anywhere tomatoes will grow. The growing of peppers in Southern California has increased so rapidly the past few years that they rank in importance with cabbage, cauliflower and celery, thousands of acres being grown there annually now for canning and drying purposes 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 have our own 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 money can produce. Neapolitan is the earliest and milder of the red mangos. It is medium sized; skin and flesh bright red; meat thick, sweet and mild as an apple. Large Bell or Bull Nose is an old standard sort. It is medium early, very hardy, and an enormous yielder; fruits medium sized, thick, skin and slightly pungent; an ideal pepper for the home garden. The Sweet Mountain is similar to the Bell or Bull Nose in shape, hardness and productivity, but milder flavored, making it an ideal sort for stuffing and pickling. Ruby King has for years been the leading large fruited pepper, on account of its enormous size, earliness and yielding qualities. The flesh is thick, sweet and mild, especially fine for salads or stuffed mangos. The Chinese Giant is the largest of the mango family. Not quite so early as some of the smaller varieties, produces enormous fruits, flesh thick, tender, sweet and mild—the largest and sweetest of the mangos. 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. It is earlier than Chinese Giant, very 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. Pimento is fine for the home garden, as it is excellent for salads and stuffing. Its firm, thick flesh and lack of pungency have made it the most popular canning variety the last two years because of its fleshiness and 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 an 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."
Anaheim Chili

This is the Chili Pepper that has only recently become popular, and is fast supplanting the old Mexican Chili. It is a safe crop to grow, has an excellent flavor, and when dried is not perishable. The demand for green chili increasing, as the canners are canning large quantities of it. The Anaheim Chili is desired above all others by the canners because of its fleshiness and slight pungency. Canners have been unaccustomed until the thick meated Anaheim Chili was introduced.

Ruby King

The most popular large fruited pepper. Very prolific. Plants grow about feet high, and bear a fine crop of hand-picked large peppers, which ripen earlier than any other large fruited variety. The flesh 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., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., 1½.

Sweet Mountain

One of the large sorts, very thin skin, small and mild flavored. Much used for stuffing pickles. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., 1½.

Red Chili

Fruit is small, bright red, very hot and pungent. Plants very productive. Generally used for making pepper sauce. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., 1½.

Large Bell or Bull Nose

An early variety, and of mild flavor. The skin is quite thick and fleshy. Of medium size, and very popular. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., 1½.

Long Red Cayenne

A late variety. Pods are small, bright scarlet, cone shaped, and are much used for pickling when green as when ripe. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., 1½.

Chinese Giant

An enormous fruiting variety, about double the size of Ruby King. Notwithstanding its size, it ripens as early as any other pepper, and is a very prolific and productive variety. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. The large, richly fruited and stuffed as mangos. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 20c; oz., 65c; ¼-lb., 1½.

Pimiento

The mildest and sweetest of all peppers. Largely grown for canning purposes; it is the absence of pungency, and its firm, thick fleshiness permit of its being scalded and peeled. It should be grown in every family garden. It is delicious with salads or stuffed, and is a healthy food to eat, when ripe, as you would an apple. For this, parboil it to reddish, stuff it and stuff and baked it is far superior to all other peppers. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 15c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.25.

RHUBARB

One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row. Culture. Rhubarb is a good feeder, and requires 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 them good manure each season, cultivating enough to keep the weeds down and the ground mulched around. You will be surprised at the marvelous growth. When a blossom stalk appears it should be cut back well into the ground, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed.

Rhubarb is one of the earliest, healthiest, easiest and cheaply grown table delicacies, and should have a place in every home garden in the United States. Its uses are many, varied, more distinct and more beneficial than any of the garden products. By mulching in the fall with leaves, straw or any light earth material 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 so small a space of ground. The leaves are considered a household necessity, and pursued its cultivation with earnest, strict attention, considered 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 and can afford it and we will send you prepaid one dozen fine large roots, which, with proper care, will begin producing in the second year and continue as long as given proper care and attention.

Linnaeus

Early, large, tender, and very fine. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., 2½.

Victoria

Very large, the finest cooking variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., 2½.

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. Much reliance can be placed in the seeds producing 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 feet apart in each way. They should not be pulled the first season. Any stalks that show signs of going to seed should be cut off so as to not exhaust the plant and its third year. Rhubarb Roots by Parcel Post. Prepaid: 2 for 25c; 5 for 60c; 12 for $1.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Per dozen, 75c; per 100, $5.00.

Chas. Howell, Yona, Colo.: "Having been in the gardening and plant raising business for several years I have been in the habit of ordering seed from various house and use a great amount. The seeds purchased from you this year were the best I have ever purchased, being true to name and perfect germination."
Any good, well drained soil will produce potatoes under right climatic conditions and properly cared for. Potatoes may be planted at any time from freezing stage of planting, the soil should be particularly rich. A rich clover or alfalfa sod manured and broken the year before and planted to corn or some other crop that is cultivated well and often, is in best shape for growing a good crop of nice clean potatoes. The first requisite for a crop of good potatoes is proper seed, and the second is to plant it. It is a waste of time and seed to attempt to grow anything like a satisfactory or profitable crop. Where manure is necessary it should be applied a year previous to planting, so it will rot and become well incorporated in the soil. The potatoes are ready to come through run a narrow over the ground, which will finish filling up the furrows, making a smooth ground upon which to work when the potatoes come through and are ready for cultivation. The harrowing will also kill the weeds and manure that have started and give the potatoes an opportunity to get a good start ahead of the grass and weeds. Cultivate often, and if troubled with flea, beetle, or blight, spray with Bordeaux or Arsenate of Lead.

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

We were in the wholesale potato business before going into the seed business, and have perhaps had a better opportunity of seeing the grower than any seed-man in the U.S. During this time we have studied old and new sorts as to eating and cooking qualities, productiveness, timeliness of ripening, liability to disease and suitable soil. We have taught us that a potato that will do well in one kind of soil may not do well in another soil. A potato that yields large crops on one farm may not do so well on the adjoining farm. Blight that affects one section may not affect other sections under similar conditions. These are all matters that the grower must learn from experience or observation what variety of potato is best suited for his soil and climate.

The Potato Wart has been reported in some sections of the East, but none in the West so far, but in some sections of the West there has developed a pest known as the Red Wart that is caused by the fungus of Fusarium Wilt, but from the description of the disease it should be called Potato Blight. 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 or commercial value.

Diseases and failures in obtaining a profitable crop of potatoes are attributable chiefly to carelessness in planting poor unselected seed. The average farmer usually pays less attention to the quality of his seed potatoes than any other seeds he plants. He seems to think any old kind of potato he has to hand will do for seed, and then wonders why his crop was a failure, or the potatoes so poor and scruffy. Yet these same farmers will continue to plant the same stock for seed year after year. It pays them perhaps to pay some good, carefully selected seed stock, that would produce much more and better stock. Good potatoes have good roots. If a farmer does not grow 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 would rather pay $10.00 per cwt. for good selected, true to name, seed potatoes, than plant the average common stock as a gift. The stocks we are offering were specially selected by us and are fancy in every respect. Our Early Red River Ohios are genuine Minnesota grown, and are strictly fancy. Our Colorado Dry Land Ohios were grown on the divide between Denver and Colorado Springs, and can scarcely be distinguished from the Minnesota Red River stock, and are preferred by some growers.

As a rule the early varieties of potatoes are not so prolific as the later varieties, but by careful selection some of the early varieties are now yielding nearly, if not as much, as the later varieties. Our genuine Minnesota Red River Ohios, when planted in good rich soil, and given proper care, are producing the finest potatoes. Ohio Cobbler often outyield the Ohios, and as they are equally as early are supplanting the Ohios in many places, and now looks as if they would soon supplant the Irish Cobbler, and in some districts of the country, as it is not only early and prolific, but is very hardy, seldom blights. It is nearly round, ideal size for baking, skin creamy white, some to 3 inches diameter, slightly netted, flesh clear white, always cooking dry and mealy. The Western grower of early potatoes cannot go wrong on the Irish Cobbler. The Minnesota 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 white potatoes, and on account of its shape, size and quality commands a premium in all fancy markets. The RED O'CUTRE is the old favorite again and again. The potatoes we have for the extreme mountainous districts, where it grows to perfection. In shape it is almost round, white skin to the flesh, with a creamy white flesh, a few red spots. Flesh white and mealy. An excellent late variety. THE RURAL NEW YORKER is one of the main crop white potatoes grown in the Grealey district, red skin and red spots. The Mammoth Pearl is the standard white potato for the irrigated districts, is slightly oval, skin brownish white, flesh white, very mealy. The Pearl is the hardest and most prolific of the whites, thousands of carloads of them being grown and shipped from all irrigated sections of the West. THE ROSE SEEDLING is an oblong, beautiful red potato, and at one time was considered the best early potato grown in the Greeley district, but, however, is not a heavy yeilder, and of late years has been but little grown.

**Colorado Dry Land Ohios**

This is the Early Ohio grown on the Divide, brought from 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, freshly assorted stock. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb. 15c; 2 Lb. 40c; 25 Lb. 80c; 100 Lb. $4.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 6c per pound to postage.

**FOR CULTIVATORS, SEE PAGES 139-141**
Red McClure This is grown very largely on the Western Slope, and in the mountains, where it seems to thrive best. It is very hardy and vigorous, oval in shape, and attractive in appearance. Cooks mealy and dry, and is of fine flavor. This is an improved type of the old Peachblow potato, and there is an increasing demand for them from the South for seed purposes. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., $4.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Early Ohio Potato

Minn. Red River Early Ohio (Pink) This is the earliest, surest, best, and most probable of its early varieties, and a decided favorite with those growing potatoes for the early market, as it can be marketed before it is fully grown. Our seed of these are direct from Minnesota, freshly assorted and true to name. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., $4.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Rural New Yorker This is the most popular, and by far the best potato grown in the Greeley district. It is large, oblong, smooth, and very attractive, and commands top prices wherever sold. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., $4.00. 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., $4.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Red Burbank

Russet Burbank or Netted Gem An oblong, large, white potato, with shallow eyes and netted skin. Flesh white; very mealy, and fine flavor. Excellent quality. The best and most popular baking variety. This potato is fast supplanting the Rural and Pearl varieties in the Middle West, as it seems to be especially adapted to our soil. It is a very heavy yielder, and scab resistant. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., $4.00. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Irish Cobbler An extra early variety, maturing only a week or ten days later than the Early Ohio. The tubers are round, uniform in size and shape; the eyes are strong, well developed, and slightly indented. The flesh is a creamy white, of fine quality and flavor. It is a vigorous grower, good keeper, and ripens uniformly. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., $4.50. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Rose Seedling This is the standard variety of Red potatoes grown in the Greeley district, and is one of the best table varieties. It is not as prolific as the whites; therefore, not grown as extensively. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 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 hotbeds, and, when safe from frost should be pulled and transplanted in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart, 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. Warm, sandy soil should be selected, as it is useless to plant them in cold, wet, heavy soil.

There are but few sweet potatoes grown here, as we have but little irrigated land suitable for them, and we seldom have enough warm weather to produce a satisfactory crop.

We grow all of our sweet potato plants; therefore, our plants are freshly pulled and packed the day shipped.

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

Yellow Nansemond By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 25 lbs., $5.75. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

Yellow Jersey By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 25 lbs., $3.75. If ordered by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage. For prices on plants see page 71. Orders for potatoes and plants should be placed in advance.
RADISHES

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 rich, 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 opening ground, and 5 to 6 inches in cold frames or greenhouses, allowing the seeds about half an inch deep. Winter radishes should be sown during July and August to get the benefit of the cool September weather. They should be sown thinly or thinned out to say 2 inches apart in the row, when too thick they will form a bulb. They should be gathered as soon as frost comes and buried in sand in a cool place 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 summer months, the planters being regular enough to tip some 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 more popular each season. The pure whites predominate in some markets, but in a very few. The black, which is a winter radish, is grown very largely by the Europeans here, but is not so popular with Americans. It is one of the finest cut radishes grown, and would be in every home garden if its merits were more generally known.

ROUND VARIETY

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 center. They will stand well after maturity. The root is a beautiful deep crimson; the flesh is white, crisp, tender, and very fine flavor, and very tender. Especially for market and home use from planting in the open ground. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

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., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

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., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

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. Recommended for outdoor planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

California Mammoth White

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

FOR ORNAMENTAL TREES, SEE PAGE 78
Early Scarlet Turnip

Early Scarlet Turnip This is a favorite for both market and home gardens. It is well adapted for outdoor planting. Has a rich scarlet color; shape a little elongated. Flesh snow white; very brittle and mild. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Early White Turnip The Early Scarlet Turnip: a trifle earlier in maturing. Skin and flesh pure white, crisp and tender. Shape almost round. A splendid variety for forcing, or for early outdoor planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

French Breakfast A good forcing radish, but better for open ground planting. Scarlet with a white tip, elongated in shape. A great favorite on account of its superior flavor and attractive appearance. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Non Plus Ultra This is the earliest forcing radish in cultivation. It is earlier than the Round Deep Scarlet, but not as large. The radish is round, smooth, and deep scarlet. Because of its small top it may be planted close together. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Chinese White Winter or Celestial The well known and popular winter variety, clear white, about 4 inches long and half stump rooted. Keep firm and crisp until it runs to seed. Is a good cooking variety, when cooked the flavor resembles turnips. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.

Cincinnati Market

This is the favorite and we think, the best long radish that the gardener can grow. Its quick growth and short top makes 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; 5 lbs., $3.25.

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; 5 lbs., $3.25.

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; 5 lbs., $3.25.

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.

CINNACI MARKET

LONG VARIETIES

Improved Chartier This is one of the best oblong varieties for resisting the summer heat, and often remains tender and crisp for two months. It is very distinct in appearance, being crimson at the top, shading to a beautiful pink and then to a white, waxy tip. It frequently grows to 1½ inches in diameter, but still retains its crispness and mild flavor. Its size and handsome appearance make it a prime favorite among all gardeners. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

White Strasburg Very similar to White Vienna, with longer and thicker roots. The skin is pure white and smooth. Flesh white and agreeably mild. One of the best of the large summer Radishes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

White Vienna (Lady Finger) A summer variety; pure white in color, very brittle, and retains its crispness to marked degree. It is a rapid grower, and stands the heat exceptionally well. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.
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., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

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; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top  (Finger Radish.) One of the best forcing varieties we have to offer. Matures in 15 to 20 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; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

SPINACH

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 heat of the summer.

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

Longstanding  This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth, very dark, 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 large 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., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 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 when others are cut. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., $1.00; 10 lbs., $9.00. 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., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Giant Thick Leaved  A vigorous growing sort, with very large, thick leaves, of fine, deep green color. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., $4.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

FOR GARDEN DRILLS, SEE PAGES 138-143
**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. The running varieties 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Plant 6 to 10 seeds to each hill, and when danger from frost and bugs has passed thin out 2 to 3 plants to each hill. Winter squash are better after a few frosts have fallen on them and should remain on the vines until thoroughly ripened. Culture the same as cucumber and melons.

**Boston Marrow**

A large sized, hard shelled 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¢; 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 keeping variety. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20¢; ¼-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 table squash equal to or surpassing the Hubbard in quality. It has a dark, olive green colored shell with light orange colored flesh of the very best quality. Vines of strong growth and very productive. Postpaid: Pkt., 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 grated, 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., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; lb., $1.25.

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

Livingston’s Cushaw
This is considered one of the very best varieties for pies or baking. It has a beautifully mottled green color, striped with green and white. They are hardy and grow well in dry, especially where other varieties are near. Can be grown with corn as pumpkins and yield a good crop. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 20¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; ½-lb., $1.00; lb., $1.50.

Mammoth Early White Bush Scalloped
The best variety. The plants are of the true bush form and produce fruit very early in the season. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; ½-lb., 75¢; lb., $1.25.

Yellow Bush Scallop
Scallop except in color which is deep orange. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 15¢; ¼-lb., 50¢; ½-lb., 75¢; lb., $1.25.

Claude F. Wright, Paunee Rock, Kansas: “As Teacher of Agriculture in our Rural High School, I frequently referred to your excellent catalog for cultural directions, varietal difference, etc., of garden vegetables. I know of no other source of information more accurate and concise.

“It has just occurred to me that it would be a fine thing for my class to spend a week or so on intensive study of garden vegetables, using your catalog for descriptions, adaptations, cultural directions and illustrations.

“I would ask you to furnish these free, as we would use them primarily to study from, rather than buy from. However, it is not improbable that orders would result from this.

“If you have them to spare and will mail me 10 copies for this purpose with bill for same, I will remit promptly.”

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., 50¢; ¼-lb., $1.50.

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

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

We are growing plants of the above varieties this year on our Seed Farm, and can quote them by Parcel Post. Postpaid Per doz., 25¢; per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $7.50.

TURNIP
One ounce of seed will sows 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 to ripe to maturity, 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 Deaver in recent years, and our nights and irrigating system enable us to grow sweet, tender turnips during the hot summer months, when the warmer sections can sometimes grow them, and then they grow very 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; 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, as it has very short leaves and is round 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. Pomeronian White Globe is the largest of the table varieties, and is also used largely for stock, as on good, rich soil it often grows 10 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 beets are 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, very dark red above the ground, white below. The flesh is purple, white, fine grained and tender. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼-lb., 25¢; ½-lb., 75¢; 5 lbs., $3.25.

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 starchy. It is one of the heaviest croppers grown, and the best all season turnip on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼-lb., 30¢; ½-lb., 75¢; 5 lbs., $3.25.

Early Purple Top Milan
One of the earliest Turnips grown. Of medium size, with flattened round roots, smooth and white with a purplish green top, a very small top and flesh white and of splendid quality. Well adapted to spring and fall planting. Postpaid: Pkt., 5¢; oz., 10¢; ¼-lb., 35¢; 1lb., $1.00; 5 lbs., $4.25.

FOR GARDEN TOOLS, SEE PAGE 128
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; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

Pomeraanian 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; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

Purple Top Globe

The favorite for the table because of its mild flavor and attractive appearance. It is purple or dark red above the ground and pure white below. It is a heavy yielder, and keeps well. Prepaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

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; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

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; ½-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., $3.25.

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top

Very hardy and productive. It is of American origin and is the best of the yellow purple top rutabagas. The flesh is very tender and sweet. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., $3.75.

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; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., $3.75.

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; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., $3.75.

White Russian or Large White

Grows very large. Flesh firm, white and solid; excellent for table or stock and a good keeper. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., $3.75.
Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil. Success depends in a large measure upon vigorous, unchecked growth during the early part of the season. For early tomatoes select varieties of the earliest types, and start the plants indoors two weeks later than for the later crops. In February or March. When the plants are about 2 inches high they should be transplanted to flats, potted them in three and finally set them in the ground. In pots or boxes may be transplanted to the open ground without disturbing their roots. Plants already in bloom if in pots or boxes may be transplanted to the open ground without disturbing their roots. Tomatoes require very little water; just enough to keep them in good growing condition; too much water will cause them to blight. Cultivate often and thoroughly, but do not cultivate too deep, nor too close to the vines. Do not leave your ground in ridges, as this is injurious. The soil should be well rotted and the vines allowed to go to growth more than setting to fruit. Do not irrigate when vines are in heavy bloom. Do not allow any causes to cool the vines.

CULTIVATION: The roots of the vines should be inspected, so that the grower knows the root system, what depth and how far out they have extended, that he may keep his vines free from weeds. Do not use manure on the surface of the soil finely mulched to preserve the moisture. During the last cultivation leave a shallow furrow in the center of the row for future irrigation.

Some of the larger canning companies in the Irisso Valley are experimenting with tomato varieties which can be used as vegetables. The results of their experiments will be of great interest to gardeners. The varieties used in the experiments are: Early Northland, Early Southland, Early Evergreen, and Early Delicious. These varieties are not only grown for early tomatoes, but are also used for making pickles and catsup. The Early Northland is a hybrid variety which was developed by Dr. J. W. North of the United States Department of Agriculture. This variety is characterized by its large, round, red fruits which are almost ready for picking at the end of June. The Early Southland is another hybrid variety which was developed by Dr. J. W. North. This variety is characterized by its large, round, red fruits which are almost ready for picking at the end of July. The Early Evergreen is a variety which was developed by Dr. J. W. North. This variety is characterized by its large, round, red fruits which are almost ready for picking at the end of August. The Early Delicious is a variety which was developed by Dr. J. W. North. This variety is characterized by its large, round, red fruits which are almost ready for picking at the end of September.

Some of the larger canning companies in the Irisso Valley are also experimenting with tomato varieties which can be used as vegetables. The results of their experiments will be of great interest to gardeners. The varieties used in the experiments are: Early Northland, Early Southland, Early Evergreen, and Early Delicious. These varieties are not only grown for early tomatoes, but are also used for making pickles and catsup. The Early Northland is a hybrid variety which was developed by Dr. J. W. North of the United States Department of Agriculture. This variety is characterized by its large, round, red fruits which are almost ready for picking at the end of June. The Early Southland is another hybrid variety which was developed by Dr. J. W. North. This variety is characterized by its large, round, red fruits which are almost ready for picking at the end of July. The Early Evergreen is a variety which was developed by Dr. J. W. North. This variety is characterized by its large, round, red fruits which are almost ready for picking at the end of August. The Early Delicious is a variety which was developed by Dr. J. W. North. This variety is characterized by its large, round, red fruits which are almost ready for picking at the end of September.
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 Stone, smooth, and ripens evenly; color bright red. The Stone is the largest of the main crop varieties; is grown very largely for canning purposes. The Globe is the favorite greenhouse variety. It is medium early, very productive; fruit large, always smooth, flesh firm, with but few seeds; ripens evenly; color, a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple. 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 Plum, 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 and about two feet high. Produced from 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. This is the original tall growing Ponderosa. It is coreless, solid and fine flavored. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ½-lb., $1.50; lb., $5.00.

Dwarf Champion or Tree Tomato

Quite distinct from other varieties in habit of growth. Good set for the home garden. The plants, owing to their peculiar upright growth, may be set by inches to two feet apart, and still produce an abundant crop. Fruits of a beautiful glossy purple, firm, solid, thick flesh, with large, meaty 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 productive, 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 canning purposes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ½-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

Stone

The largest, bright red, perfectly smooth, a large, main crop variety grown. It is grown largely for market and shipping purposes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-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; ½-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; ½-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

Spark’s Earliana

Smooth red tomato. Its solidity and fine quality are equal to the best medium late sorts. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ½-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; ½-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

Beauty

This is by far the most popular and largely grown tomato in the vicinity of Denver and throughout the middle West. The vines grow strong and hardy, with a heavy foliage, which protects the fruits, preventing them from sunburning during the extreme hot weather, which is quite an object in the non-irrigated districts, where it gets exceedingly hot and dry. The fruits are produced in clusters of 4 to 6 large, smooth and early. Color deep rich purple red; flesh firm, solid, excellent quality, with very small seed cells. Noted for its long shipping qualities. May be picked quite green, yet ripen up nicely; looks well, and keeps in perfect condition longer than any other variety. It is an ideal home market and long shipping tomato. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ½-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

For Poultry Supplies, see pages 130-135.
The Burbank Tomato

This is one of Burbank's creations and is the latest sensation in tomatodom. It is claimed to be the very best early tomato and the very earliest best tomato. Here is Mr. Burbank's description of "The Burbank": By far the earliest, smoothest, solidest, most productive, and best of all early tomatoes; resists well any of the tomato diseases better than most others. Fruits 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., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.25; ½-lb., $2.20; lb., $4.00.

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. It is prolific, and an excellent all around tomato. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.00; 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., 35c; ¼-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.50.

Red Cherry

Fruit small, being ½ of an inch in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves: Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., $1.25; 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; 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; lb., $4.50.

Husk Tomato

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

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:

<table>
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<th>By Parcel Post</th>
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<td>Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, ready April 1st</td>
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<td>Cabbage, Enkhuizen, ready April 1st</td>
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FOR ONIONS, SEE PAGES 45-50
FLOWERING PLANTS and SHRUBS

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FOR ONION SETS, SEE PAGES 51-52
We have arranged with one of the largest and best nurseries in the Middle West to market their trees and shrubs, and are glad to be able to offer our customers a large assortment of hardy trees and shrubs, all grown in the West and acclimated to western conditions. We are listing nearly every known variety of fruit, berry or plant that is hardy and has proven well adapted to our western soil and climate. If you want berry plants that produce those delicious, appetizing berries, apple trees that produce those "big, red apples," cherry trees that produce those "delicious, sparkling, red cherries" that have to be guarded with a shotgun to keep the birds and boys away, send your orders to us. We will send you the choicest, healthiest, 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; our two-year-old trees three-year roots, and so on through the entire list. Better护 the roots 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 trees is much less that 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 climate conditions. We will prepare to ship any time after March 15th. Would advise customers to order early, stating when to ship, so we will have ample time to make shipment at the time specified, as that is our busy season and the more time given us the more attention we can give the order. Be prepared to plant your stock promptly on arrival, as the longer it remains on the ground, the more it will deteriorate. We recommend you to select the trees or shrubs you desire, and state just how you want shipments sent, and we will follow your instructions as nearly as possible. No charge for packing or cartage. If damaged in transit report at once 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. Our Stock State inspected and free from disease. If interested in any tree, vine or shrub not listed prevents our listing many valuable varieties that we in this Catalog, ask us for prices. A lack of space 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 greater delight than that we will have an abundance of apples. 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 crops in a year and at less expense than any other crop.

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 sizes and a larger per cent of them will grow, as the transplanting. Our 3 to 5 foot trees have a two-year is all good, strong, vigorous stock, as good as we ever.

**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.

**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.

**Early Harvest** The tree is vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, roundish and smooth. Color bright yellow when ripe. 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 the 3 to 5 foot trees. They cost less than the larger sized tree, the greater the shock and loss in growing of wood and a three-year root growth. This a good and good enough for any use.

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

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

**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.

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FOR GARDEN SEEDS, SEE PAGES 2-69
Wealthy Apple

There are few varieties that are so hardy, so productive and yield such good quality fruits. The fruits are medium size, smooth, round, bright red, marked with splashes of darker red. Ripens in October.

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.

Yellow Transparent This is the best of the extra 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.

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.

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, dark red. A good keeper. A splendid variety for the West.

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 are unequaled for jelly and cooking, and some of the improved varieties are excellent for trees are handsome; annual bearers, and usually fruit juicy. The most prolific grower. Ripens in September.

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

Florence Originated in Minnesota. The hardest of all. An early and profuse bearer. Fruits pinkish red; faintly striped with dark red. The flesh is yellow, crisp, tender and good. The tree is vigorous and productive. Ripens in August and September.

Prices of all varieties above described, by parcel post, prepaid:

BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT, AT PURCHASER'S EXPENSE:

Cherries do exceptionally well in practically every location in the central West, coming into bearing the second year and continuing until they literally bear themselves to death, making it one of the most profitable of fruits. Set the trees 18 to 20 feet apart each way.

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

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

Large Montmorency A popular market variety good for all purposes. Vigorous grower; 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 Sun 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.

FOR CLOVERS, SEE PAGES 120-122

73
PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES ABOVE DESCRIBED, BY PARCEL POST, PREPAID:

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<th>Description</th>
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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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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 or more Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT, AT PURCHASER'S EXPENSE:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 to 10 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 to 20 Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 or more Standard 3 to 5 foot trees all alike or assorted, in straight bundles of ten</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
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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.

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

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

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

Heath Cling An old favorite, very highly esteemed in the East where it originated. Fruit of large size, fine quality and a good shipper.

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.

STANDARD PEARS

Bartlett An old favorite more generally known than any other 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.

Flemish Beauty Standard, one of the hardiest, strong grower and heavy bearer of highly flavored, large juicy fruit of fine color.
DWARF PEARs

Seckel Dwarf, rich yellowish-brown; one of the best and finest pears known; very productive. Ripens in September.

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

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BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT, AT PURCHASER'S EXPENSE:

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PLUMS

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


Burbank Large, cherry red mottled with yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and melting; semi-cling. Ripens early July; one of the best and should be in every Orchard.

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

PLANTS

Wild Goose Fruit large, purple skin, with sweet, juicy flesh; tree very vigorous grower, ripens last of July.

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES ABOVE DESCRIBED, BY PARCEL POST:

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BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT, AT PURCHASER'S EXPENSE:

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<td></td>
<td>50 trees</td>
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BERRIES

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

CULTURE Strawberries require a rich, moist soil—in fact, they should be planted in the best soil on your place. The ground should be well prepared in April, if possible, and the plants set about two feet apart each way. After planting work the ground well, and keep it moist at all times, if possible. To protect the plants over the winter work a straw mulch or manure into the ground. The ground will then be in fine condition the following spring. Plants should be set out in April or May. We do not recommend fall planting.

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 hardness. 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 $0.60.

Fremont Williams A new variety destined to be very popular 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 last. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 25 plants for 25c; 100 plants for 75c. By express at purchaser’s expense: 25 plants for 20c; 100 plants for 65c; 1,000 plants for $0.60.

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 for 75c. By express at purchaser’s expense: 25 plants for 20c; 100 plants for 65c; 1,000 plants for $0.60.

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 strawberries throughout the summer and fall, and as late as November. To secure the late berries the plants should be disbudded until about July 15, 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 fair size, rich deep red color inside and out, nearly round and very glossy. The Progressive 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. Postpaid: 30c per doz.; $1.75 per 100; $15.00 per 1,000. By express at purchaser’s expense: 25c per dozen; $1.50 per 100; $13.50 per 1,000.

Superb This variety is one of the newer types of the Everbearing family. It is a splendid berry, equal to the Progressive in hardness, productiveness and quality. The berries are large, dark red, glossy color, very regular in shape and ripen all at once. The plants are strong, healthy growers, making good prices on the market. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 30c per doz.; $1.75 per 100; $15.00 per 1,000. By express at purchaser’s expense: 25c per doz.; $1.50 per 100; $13.50 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 and cover with dirt, straw or leaves and remove early in the spring.

Marlboro The best early red raspberry for our climate. The fruit is fine and flavorful 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.

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: each, 15c; 75c per doz.; $4.50 per 100. By express at purchaser’s expense: 60c each; $1.00 per doz.; $4.50 per 100.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

The Gregg This berry is of large size, fine quality, and good bearer; is very hardy, and should be in every garden. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: each, 15c; 75c per doz.; $2.50 per 100. By express at purchaser’s expense: each, 10c; 60c per doz.; $4.50 per 100.

Cumberland This new berry is a very valuable acquisition, with its greatly superior size it combines the equally valuable characteristics of great firmness, splendid quality and wonderful productiveness. The plants are entirely hardy, very vigorous and healthy, and
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.; $5.00 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 10c each; 60c per doz.; $4.50 per 100.

Dewberry
This is a variety of Blackberry that creeps or trails on the ground. Will often grow as much as 15 feet in one season. The plant is perfectly hardy and very productive. Fruits very large, soft and sweet, with no hard core, and ripen well. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 15c each; $1.00 per doz.; $5.50 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 10c each; 75c per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

Early Harvest
One of the earliest, berries medium size, good quality and very prolific; firm and attractive in appearance. A good market sort. By Parcel Post: Postpaid: 15c each; $1.00 per doz.; $5.50 per 100. By express at purchaser's expense: 10c each; 75c per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

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

Downing
This is considered the most valuable of the American sorts. The fruit is light green, smooth skin, juicy and of fine flavor. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 30c each; $2.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 25c each; $2.75 per doz.; per 100, $20.00.

Champion
A new variety introduced from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round, brownish red color; an immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew. One of the best introduced. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 30c each; $3.00 per doz. By express at Purchaser's expense: 25c each; $2.75 per doz.; per 100, $20.00.

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 dressways and be ornamental as well as useful. If grown 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.; per 100, $20.00.

Moore's Early
(Black.) Bunch large; berry large round. Quality said to be better than Concord. Vines hardy and prolific. A good market variety. Ripens about two weeks before Concord. Prepaid: 35c each; $3.75 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 per doz.; per 100, $25.00.
CURRENTS

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

RED CURRANTS

Red Cherry A very large, deep red fruit, in short bunches, sub-acid; very productive, hardy and vigorous. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 35c each; $3.75 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 per doz.; per 100, $25.00.

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.; per 100, $22.50.

North Star This is the hardest, strongest grower of the red varieties. Berries large and heavy clustered. Fine flavored. Prepaid: 35c each; $4.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 per doz.; per 100, $22.50.

White Grapes Bush vigorous and productive. Berries large 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 expense at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 per doz.; $22.50 per 100.

Perfection Berries are of a beautiful bright red and larger than Fay's Prof. In quality it is said to be superior to any-
thing in the market today; rich, mild, sub-acid flavor, with plenty of pulp, and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to end. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 35c each; $4.00 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense: 30c each; $3.25 per doz.; $25.00 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Ornamentals have come to be as essential to the outside of a house as furniture is to the inside. To make a place really homelike it must have the outside furnishings that attract and hold the heart to it and this can only be accomplished by the planting of ornamentals, which lend grace and beauty to the surroundings.

Our ornamental trees are grown from seed 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 when 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, 6 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, 90c; per 10, $8.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, 75c; per 10, $6.50.

American Elm An ideal street tree. Sometimes growing 80 feet high; Each, 90c; per 10, $8.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, 75c; per 10, $6.50.

Carolina Poplar A very rapid growing tree, and large and glossy; 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, 90c; per 10, $7.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, 75c; per 10, $6.50.

Lombardy 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, $6.50.

Silver Leaf Poplar A tree of wonderfully rapid growth. Leaves are large, glossy green on top and white underneath; 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, $1.00; per 10, $9.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, 85c; per 10, $8.50.

Silver Leaf Maple A very rapid growing tree, of large size, often attaining a height of 100 feet; foliage bright green above and silver beneath; 5 to 6 feet. Postpaid: Each, 95c; per 10, $9.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, 85c; 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, $1.25; per 10, $11.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, $1.10; per 10, $10.00.

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, $1.00; per 10, $9.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, 90c; per 10, $8.50.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Almond Double Flowering Early spring flowering shrubs, gaily in full blossom before the leaves appear. The Pink Almond, carefully selected, will flower in a sunny place. By Parcel Post, Prepaid: Each, $1.10; By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, $1.00.
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, 50c; or $1.50 per dozen.

Tamarix A hardy shrub of strong growth, with foliage light and dark green. Used as an ornamental hedges; will stand great extremes of heat and cold. Postpaid: Each, 40c. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Each, 80c.

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; $22.00 per 100.

"Spirea" (BRIDAL WREATH.) Very popular and hardy. Postpaid: Each, 75c; per dozen, $7.50.

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

Snowball "VIRBURNUM, OR COMMON." The well known Snowball, which produces large clusters of snow white flowers in May. By Parcel Post: Prepaid, each 60c. Per dozen, $6.50.

"VIRBURNUM PLICATUM," (JAPAN SNOWBERRY.) The preference for these is very large and the beautiful foliage is not subject to attacks by insects; of moderate growth. Postpaid: Each, 75c; per dozen, $7.50.

Lilac "SYRINGA VULGARIS ALBA." Similar in every respect to the purple, except as to color. The flowers being white and fragrant. Postpaid: Each, 60c; per dozen, $6.00. Each, PREMIUM, $5.00.

Mock Orange A well known, very hardy shrub with snowy white flowers, which are very fragrant. Postpaid: 75c each; per dozen, $7.50.

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.

"PANICULATA." This splendid, hardy Clematis is the finest of the small flowering varieties. The flowers are pure white, star shaped, about one inch in diameter; borne very freely in large clusters; will last several days, retaining their freshness and fragrance. The plant is a strong, quick grower. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.10 each.

"JACK MANNIL." Flowers large, of intense violet purple; borne in great profusion; blooms from four to six inches in diameter. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: $1.20 each.

Wisteria CHINESE PURPLE. A beautiful climbing grower very rapidly; producing long clusters of pale blue flowers. Once established it makes enormous growth and is very hardy. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 75c each; $7.50 per dozen.

Maderia Vine A beautiful annual vine growing from a bulb or tuber like a potato. A rapid climbing plant, with thick, white, flowering, fragrant, clusters. Grows 10 to 15 feet high. Postpaid: 15c each; $1.50 per dozen.

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 Madera Vine. When once planted will grow for years. Postpaid: Each, 10c; or $1.00 per doz.

Bignonia "TRUMPET VINE." A fine, hardy climber, bearing large clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers of orange and scarlet. The foliage is also very beautiful. The plant on the lawn will make a pretty bush if cut back. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 40c each.

Honeysuckle "BELGICA." The sweet scented monthly variety, producing continuously large trusses of red and yellow flowers of great fragrance. By Parcel Post: Prepaid: 60c each.

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

Boston Ivy (AMELOPSIS VESTCHIE.) This is the best known of all the ivies. It is hardy; foliage dense and tenacious, and will soon completely cover the surface it clings on. Very suitable for covering walls, etc. Postpaid: Each, 40c.

Woodbine An exceedingly popular vine for porches, arbors, etc. Is very hardy, clings readily. Each 40c; 3 for $1.00, postpaid.

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, hardiest stock obtainable. All developed and grown in the West. We do not carry or offer for sale any greenhouse stock or stock grown south of latitude of Denver. Therefore, when ordering from us you can depend upon receiving only northern grown acclimated stock. The restrictions on foreign-grown shrubbery, and the 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 your order early, you will secure 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 pre-

FOR INSECTICIDES, SEE PAGE 126 79
vious 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 Roses in this attitude.

American Beauty (RED.) H. P. This grand flower is considered to be the most beautiful rose in size, form and color, which is a rich red, passing to crimson; delicately veined and shaded; very fragrant. Needs protection in winter.

Gruss an Teplitz (SCARLET.) H. T. This is a rose for everybody; grows well under most ordinary conditions. The color is rich scarlet, shaded to crimson. Very fragrant, and a strong, vigorous grower. Needs protection in winter.

Frau Karl Druschki (WHITE.) H. P. A very vigorous grower. It has the hardiness of the oak. Its magnificent pure white flowers, without a tint of yellow, and its immense blooms, free flowering, makes it an ideal rose. Needs protection in winter.

Soliel or Golden Sun (YELLOW.) Various Varieties from orange-yellow to reddish-gold, shaded with nasturtium red; large full perfectly double flowers; a strong grower and a beauty.

Ulrich Brunner (RED.) 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 (SCARLET.) H. P. Brilliant crimson scarlet; an old fashioned and popular flower; grows well anywhere; no garden is complete without our a “Jack” rose. Needs protection during the winter.

La France (PINK.) 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 (PINK.) 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 (WHITE.) 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 (ROSE.) H. T. Brilliant satiny rose, deepening to the center with immense broad petals and large flowers. Needs protection in winter.

Ophelia (ROSE.) H. T. A splendid rose, salmon flesh-shaded rose; the center of the flower shows coloring of chumis; is a free bloomer. The buds are long and pointed. Needs protection in winter.

Madame Plantier (WHITE.) 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 (PINK.) H. P. A rose with usual depth of bright rose and pink color; of fine form and very fragrant. Needs a little protection in winter.

Paul Neyron (PINK.) H. P. The largest of all the rose family; of a bright but dark purplish pink color. Very double, full and sweet scented. Hardy, but it needs a little protection in winter.

Sunburst (ORANGE.) H. T. One of the best of the newer roses. The color is orange, copper or golden orange, and edge of petals of a lighter shade. Extremely brilliant in effect. Needs protection in the winter.

CLIMBING ROSES

Dorothy Perkins (PINK.) 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.

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; a 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 shell steel blue as the flower fades. The general color impression is that of the March Violet. The yellow
The Mail Order Seed House of the West

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 radiant, blood-red cluster rose, as free bloomer, good sized fragrant flowers of rose 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 bloomers, good sized fragrant flowers of rose pink; of good form and good substance. Needs protection in winter.

### BABY ROSES

**Baby Crimson Rambler** One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous and grow 18 to 24 inches; flowers are borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster; perfectly hardy and is good for pot culture for winter blooming; color a bright crimson pink.

**Baby White Rambler** Blooms all summer and blossoms are produced in great abundance. Cream white, passing to snow white.

**Baby Eugene Lamesch** Of the same free flowering 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.**

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**GLADIOLI**

**SPECIAL OFFER—500,000 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 500,000 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 aminated and free from disease.

We will give (as long as they last) with each cash order for vegetable and flower seed, 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

The bulbs to be from Burton’s Quality Mixture, which comprises many of the newer and best types, colors and varieties grown by us, as the Mixture is composed of varieties of which we happen to have a surplus. If you desire these bulbs, please so state on your order, so they can be sent with your seeds, otherwise they will not be sent, as we cannot afford to send them out promiscuously only to those appreciating, wanting and ordering them.

Our Gladioli and Dahlia Grounds are located at Englewood, Colorado, 8 miles south of Denver. We will be pleased to have our customers and friends visit them during the flowering season and see for themselves the different varieties and exquisite combination of colors as they appear in bloom.

These Gladioli were all grown on our Seed Farm, where we grow acres of them annually. The bulbs we are offering are among the newest, best varieties and colors we feature as described on pages 102-104 for Gladioli Bulbs.
HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEED

The soil best adapted to the growth of Flowers is a rich loam, dug deeply, and enriched with well rotted manure. The surface should be well raked free from lumps, and made as light and smooth as possible. Sow the seed broadcast or in rows, and cover according to their size. (A good general rule is to cover the seed two or three times their diameter) and press down firmly. Remember—that Petunias 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 cheese cloth 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 Asters, Morning Glory, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, and many other brilliant and fragrant sorts.

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

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

**Abronia Umbellata** Annual. A hand-some trailing plant with clusters of sweet scented, rose 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 out in the bud state, can be dried and used as winter bouquets. Sow the seed as soon as the frost of 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 ground. Pkt., 5c.

**African Golden Daisy** "DIMORPHOTECA." 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.

**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 or 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.

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

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

**Alyssum** SWEET "LITTLE GEM." Annual. "Pure White." A very dwarf variety of this old favorite; only 4 inch high; compact and very free blooming. An ideal border plant. Pkt., 10c.

"MARATIMA." 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.

**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., 5c.

"TRI-COLOR," "JOSEPH'S COAT." Annual. A very useful foliage plant. Its showy red, yellow and green make 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 also for winter decorations; it is the flower from which "Immortelles" are made; blooms from July to frost. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c.


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

Aquilegia  "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 May; is up in 5 days. Sow in a sunny position; it blooms from early July until frost; blue; 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Asperula  "SETOSA." Annual. A pretty light blue sweet scented flower; fine for borders, planting in shady places 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. Seeds 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 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 large size. Pkt., 5c.  "AMERICAN BRANCHING." A fine strain of American origin, well adapted to our climate; long stems, large flowers, of richest shades of color. Pkt., 5c.  "PEONY FLOWERED." A favorite strain of Aster. Single flowers. Pkt., 5c.  "CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED." Tall. An Assortment 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. The colors are the shadings of color, large feathery flowers, and splendid form, make them one of the desirable Asters. Pkt., 10c.

"OSTRICH FEATHER." This 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., 10c.

Astrantia  "AUREA." A comparatively new and beautiful Aster of the finest form and range of color. This Aster is well worthy of trial. Pkt., 10c.

"FINEST MIXTURE." This mixture is not the cheap variety, but is composed of all the best varieties and choicest shadings of color. Pkt., 5c.

Bachelor's Button  "CORN FLOWER." Annual. This old favorite is known as "Bachelor's Button," "Ragged Sailor" and "Blue." They are so well known that a detailed description is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that a bunch of the old variety, in combination with Calendula, Marigold or California Poppy, make a bouquet hard to beat. Sow when all danger of frost is past. Pkt., 5c.

Bartonio  "AUREA." Annual. This is one of the hardiest of the annuals, of easy growth; thrives anywhere; blooms continuously thru the summer. The flower is large, 2 1/2 inches across, of a bright metallic yellow. Sow the latter part of April. Pkt., 5c.

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

Balsam  "APPLE AND PEAR." See Momordica.

Bramine  "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, small beds or pot culture; 9 inches. Sow the seed in May and transplant to permanent bed when large enough. Pkt., 5c.

Browallia  "AMETHEYST 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 flowers; blooms from June thru November. Fine for borders. Golden Yellow and Scarlet mixed; 1 1/2 feet high. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5c.

Cardinal Climber  "QUAMOCIT HY- BRIDA." Annual. The best annual climber introduced in many years; has beautiful fern-like foliage and brilliant Cardinal flowers. Plants bloom with soil in a sunny situation and it will give a good account of itself. Pkt., 10c.

Castor Oil Bean  "RICINUS."  "ZANZIBAR BARIENSIUS," 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. The most popular, and the most widely grown of all the Sultans. The beautiful white flowers are borne on long stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. Fine mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

MAYFLY." Annual. Mixed colors. A splendid old favorite; the large flowers and fragrance makes 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.

Calendula "SANTONINA." Annual. A beautiful, popular, and the showiest Annual flower for the garden; blooms from June until cut down by frost. Sow in the last part of April. Pkt., 5c.

Calliopsis Annual. Showy and free flowering; of the easiest culture; orange and white; blooms all summer; excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow early in May.

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

Campanula "CANTERBURY BELLS." Hardy Perennial. 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.

"CAMPANULA." Single "Medin." Pkt., 5c.
"CAMPANULA." Double "Medin." Pkt., 10c.

Canyon Bird Flower Annual Climber. The charming little canary colored blossoms, bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings expanded, and the delicate foliage makes it 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 subtropical effect. The seed needs soaking in warm water until they swell signs of swelling; they grow best in sandy loam; when in second leaf, transplant into pots separately, and put out in the garden when all danger of frost is past. Lift the roots in the approach of winter and store same as dahlias. Pkt., 5c.

Cardiospermum "HALICACABUM." "Balloon Vine." "Datura." 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.

Candytuft "IBERIS." Annual. Are considered indispensable for cutting. The colors are mixed. They are at their best when grown in masses. They are hardy, and can be kept growing and will bloom in June.

"EMPEROR." Annual. A giant, pure white, with immense trusses; very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

"TALL MIXED." A very fine mixture of dwarf varieties of the finest colors. 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 early from the time of sowing. The strain we offer is of extra quality, producing blooms of finest shades and form on long stems. Protect them in winter. Pkt., 10c.


Cockscomb "CELOSIA." Annual. Froh 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 plant average from inches to feet high. The flowers are crimson and resemble a ball of wool. The flowers last till cut off by frost. Pkt., 15c.

"CRISTATA." Tall Annual. A very ornamental plant, with curious flowers resembling a cock's comb. Very suitable for the border. Pkt., 5c.

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

Chinese Woolflower "CELOSIA CHIL- DILL." 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 soft wool color, combine to make 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 seed, while each branch produces many laterals which also develop excellent heads of blooms that last until killed by frost and expand with a deepening richness of color. Seed may be sown in open, after danger from frost, or sown in pots; may be transplanted when ground is ready. Pkt., 10c.

Cineraria "MARITIMA - CANDIDISSIMA." Fine for rock gardens, beds, borders 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.

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, SEE INSIDE OF BACK COVER
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 seed in warm water for a few hours. 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.

Coleus

"FLAME NETTLE." Annual. The seed we offer of this beautiful border plant is the very best, and for color of 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.

Chrysanthemum

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

Chrysanthemum Early Flowering Mammoth

"CORONARIUM," Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES—
"PULCHELLA." Annual. This pretty, 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.

"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.

"CORONARIUM," Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Shasta Daisy

"PULCHELLA." Annual. This pretty, 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.

"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.

"PULCHELLA." Annual. This pretty, 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.

"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.

Cosmos

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

Coea "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 sown in autumn they will stand the winter and bloom early in the spring. Pkt., 5c.

Columbine "AQUELIGIA 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.

Convalaria "LILY OF THE VALLEY." This little white flower is always a favorite. They can easily be grown from seed, and when large enough to 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.

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.

Dianthus See Pinks.

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.

Dahlias 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 98 and 99.

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

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

"ALEPSTRIS." Finest mixture of all shades. Pkt., 10c.

Four O'Clock "MARVEL OF PERU." Half hardy annual. This well-known plant is of the easiest culture. It is a hardy, 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.

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

Globe Amaranth "COMPARENA." Annual. Everlastinig. A first-rate plant for bedding; mixed colors; the flowers can be dried and used as winter bouquets. Sow the seed in May. Pkt., 5c.

FOR FREE GLADIOLI BULBS, SEE PAGE 81
Gaillardia **“BLANKET FLOWER,” “PICTA.”** Annual. Splendid showy plants, remarkable for brilliancy of their blooms, which are rich crimson and orange, and are borne continuously from early summer until November; excellent for beds, borders or for cutting. They should be sown where they are to bloom early in May. Pkt., 5c.

**“GRANDIFLORA.”** Super. Mixed, “Hardy perennial.” Will bloom varieties 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 attention from the amateur than they get at present. Their waxy flowers of rich and varied colors can be grown to perfection in any garden. They prefer a rather poor soil. Sow in May. Pkt., 5c.

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

**“LUFFA.”** “DISH RAG,” “SPONGE” or “BONNEY” gourd. Pkt., 10c.

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

**“MIXTURE”** of large, fancy ornamental gourds. Pkt., 5c.

**“MIXTURE”** of small, fancy ornamental gourds. Pkt., 5c.

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

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


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

Geranium, Double

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

**Helianthus** **“SUNFLOWER.”** Annual. The fancy varieties of this stately old favorite are remarkable for the size, color and brilliancy 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.


**“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 109. It is also grown around the fences of our city lots, as its immense flowers produce large quantities of seed valuable for poultry food; grows 4 to 6 feet. Pkt., 5c.

**Heliotrope** Perennial. Flowers during the whole season. Mixed colors. Delightfully fragrant; 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.

**Helichrysum** **“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.

FOR ROSES, SEE PAGES 79-81

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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-sun-mer, 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.

Marigolds

Honeysuckle "HEDYSARUM." "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.

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 two types—annual and perennial. They have been brought up to a high state of improvement in the last few years. Seeds sown in the open before the close of April will flower about July and keep on until frost.

"BRANCING, 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.


Hyacinth Bean

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

"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 it 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 indoors the latter part of April or beginning of May; transplant to their borders. Pkt., 5c.

Lobelia Annual. This splendid plant for the border or massed beds, in combination with light foliage plants, are very beautiful and easy of culture. "CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA." The best for bedding, with its rich, dark blue flowers and dark foliage. Pkt., 10c.

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 cypress hedge of the most lively green and perfect border; 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

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

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

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

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

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

Mourning Bride "SCABIOSA." Hardy Annuals. The Scabiosa is an old favorite, and of late years has been greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long, wiry stems, in white, yellow, pink, crimson and maroon. They are very easy to grow and last a long time. Pkt., 5c.

Mexican Burning Bush "SUMMER 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.

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.

Maurandia "BARCLAYANA." Half - Hardy Perennial. Elegant climber, flowering the first season if sown early in the house and transplanted to a warm border in the garden. If lifted on the approach of frost and taken 'into the house it will bloom all winter. Colors mixed, purple, blue, white and rose. Pkt., 10c.

Mimosa Pudica "SENSITIVE PLANT." Annual. These are curious and interesting plants, with small pink flowers; the leaves and foot stalks droop and close at

FOR ONION SETS, SEE PAGES 51-52
The slightest touch, or in cloudy, damp weather; 1 1/2 feet. Sow the seed in early part of May. Pkt., 5c.

**Tall Morning Glory**

**Morning Glory** "CONVOLVULUS MAJOR." Annual Climbers. The old fashioned and popular climber is still a great favorite. Its free flowering, rapid growth and brilliant colors are unsurpassed. Soak the seed in luke warm water about an hour before sowing, hastens germination. Sow the seed in May. Pkt., 5c.

"CONVOLVULUS MINOR." Dwarf Variety. These do not climb. They are fine for borders. They run through a large range of colors, from pink white to deep purple. Sow the seed in May. Pkt. 5c.

"IMPERIAL JAPANESE OR EMPEROR MORNING GLORIES." This type is beyond doubt the best and handsomest of the "Morning Glory Family." They are of the earliest culture, and can be sown in the open ground in a sunny situation when the weather has become warm and settled. They soon cover a large area. The flowers are of gigantic size and the colorings beyond description. Pkt., 10c.

**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. 5c.

"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, warded, and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior. Fine for trellis, rock-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.

**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 ablaze from base to summit with flowers of a glowing rosy carmine color, making a charming effect. Pkt., 10c.

**Nasturtium** "PROPOLEUM MAJOR." Annual Climber. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels the Nasturtium. All they require is good soil, good draining and a sunny position. Sow the seed in May when the frost is out of the ground.

"TALL NASTURTIUMS." In finest mixture. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c.

"DWARF NASTURTIUMS." In finest mixture. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; ½-lb., 60c.
**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.

"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.

**Nymphaea** "WATER LILY." Yellow and white flowered. Those beautiful aquatic plants are easy of propagation, and are quite an addition to the garden. Sow the seed in a shallow pan in sharp, sandy loam. Keep this moist. When the plants have two or more leaves carefully put them into pots, and when the warm weather arrives put them into an old tub for the season. As winter approaches, drain off the water and remove the root to frost proof cellar or basement. Pkt., 10c.

**Oxalis** Hardy Annuals. "VALDIVIANA." A small, free flowering plant with clover-like leaves and thickly set with yellow or creamy white flowers from June until frost. Sow the seed thinly in drills and transplant if necessary. They make a fine edging for flower beds. Pkt., 5c.

**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. 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.

**Burton’s Quality Pansies**

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

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

"FINE MIXTURE OF ALL COLORS." This is not a cheap mixture, but an assortment of all fine colors. Pkt., 5c.

**Phlox**

"DRUMMONDI" 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 DRUMMONDI-GRAND-INFLORA." Contains all the finest shades and will make a showy bed or border. Pkt., 5c.

"ALBA GRAND-INFLORA." Very choice, large blooms, and pure white. Pkt., 5c.
"CHAMOIS ROSE." Splendid show plant of pretty rose color, shaded with delicate fawn color. Pkt., 5c.
"COCCINEA." Splendid bright scarlet; very attractive in the border. Pkt., 5c.
"VIOLACEAE." Fine violet blue color. Pkt., 5c.
"DWARF DRUMMONDI." Of dwarf, compact growth, with large flowers; very suitable for beds or borders. Pkt., 5c.
"STAR." (STELLA.) A very pretty type of the Phlox family, of dwarf habit, with extremely pretty star-like flowers of all shades of color. Pkt., 5c.

"PERENNIAL PHLOX." Hardy herbaceous perennials. For best results sow the seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground, or as soon as gathered in the fall. Pkt., 10c.

Passion Flower "PASSIFLORA COERULA." Perennial Climber. This beautiful and graceful climber is easily raised from seed. They are rapid growers, cover a large space in a short time, and bear their 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.

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 seeds on the surface and press it into the soil; cover with cheese cloth; do not let seed dry out. It is a well-known fact that seed saved from the most carefully hybridized plants produce but a small percentage of double flowers, the balance being single, of unusual fine quality. Don't throw away the weak plants, for they make the strongest plants and best blooms.

"HYBRIDA." Fine single mixed; contains large flowering varieties of all shades of color. Pkt., 5c.
"BRILLIANT." A beautiful, compact growing variety, with flowers of a brilliant carmine red. Pkt., 5c.
"PURPLE." Very fine purple, with white veined center; very attractive. Pkt., 5c.
"GENERAL DODDS." A very handsome, large-flowering dark purple flower. Pkt., 5c.
"COUNTESS OF 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.

Pinks "DIANTHUS." Annual. The varieties of Dianthus known as China or Japanese Pinks, are among the most brilliant of our garden plants. Seed can be sown in the spring in an open, sheltered bed. The plants are easily transplanted and will flower the first season, and also the second if the plants are given protection during the winter.

"FINEST SINGLE MIXED." A mixture of China Hedewigii and Imperial Pinks. Nothing better. Pkt., 5c.
"FINEST DOUBLE MIXED." A mixture of the choicest strains of China Pinks of all the finest colors. Pkt., 5c.

"PLUMARIUS," "PHESANT'S EYE," "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.

Poppies "POPAVER." Annual. The annual Poppy should be sown as early in the spring as possible, where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow thinly in cloudy weather or after a shower. Barely cover the seed and press down firmly, and they will be up in a few days. If they come up too thick, thin them out to 3 or 4 inches apart, if you want to get the best results. Pick the flowers close and prolong the season for a while.
Poppy "Shirley"

"SHIRLEY." Single. These are a very fine strain of this really beautiful Poppy. They come occasionally semi-double, and run through a range of colors from pure white to the deepest crimson and blood-red, and some are prettily edged and striped. Pkt., 5c.

"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.

"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.

Lathyrus

"LATHYRUS." Hardy Sweet Pea. Perennial. Showy, free flowering climbers for covering old stumps, fences, etc. Remain continuously in bloom; fine for cut flowers. Sow at any time from spring until August in the place where they will remain. The colors are white, lilac and pink.

"LATHYRUS LAVANDULUS." Mixed. This mixture comprises all the colors. Pkt., 10c.

Paeonia "LATHYRUS." Hardy Sweet Pea. Perennial. Showy, free flowering climbers for covering old stumps, fences, etc. Remain continuously in bloom; fine for cut flowers. Sow at any time from spring until August in the place where they will remain. The colors are white, lilac and pink.

Salpiglossis

Salpiglossis

"CARNATION ORIENTALE." Hardy. Single. Semi-double, and about as tall as the Shirley. The flowers are very free. They are really double, and are borne in abundance throughout the season. The blooms are of red, crimson, yellow, and scarlet, all striped. Pkt., 5c.

"SHIRLEY." Single. These are a very fine strain of this really beautiful Poppy. They come occasionally semi-double, and run through a range of colors from pure white to the deepest crimson and blood-red, and some are prettily edged and striped. Pkt., 5c.

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Pyrethrum

"GOLDEN FEATHER." "PARASOL." Perennial. This is a very fine variety of the Pyrethrum. The flowers are very bright and attractive. Pkt., 5c.

Primula

"CHINESE." Annual. A very fine mixture from the brightest and most free blooming of all the Primulas. Sow the seed in early spring, barely covering them with soil. If the weather is very warm, shade the young plants during the hottest part of the day. Pkt., 10c.

Portulaca


FOR NURSERY STOCK, SEE PAGES 72-73
Salpiglossis  "PAINTED TONGUE." 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 the early summer until late fall. Seed should be sown in the spring as early as possible in a window box, and transplant as soon as the weather is warm. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Salvia  "SPLENDENS," "SCARLET SAGE." Annual. The scarlet Salvias are among the most brilliant red flowering bedding plants. Sow the seed indoors or in a frame in time to get good plants by the end of May. Set the plants one foot apart. They will bloom about the middle of 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 ASPARAGOIDES." Tender perennial. A very graceful climber for the greenhouse or window; used for bouquets or wreaths. Sow 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.

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 seeds 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's Rocket" and "Dame's Violet." Is very useful for planting among shrubbery. They bear showy spikes of white lilac and purple fragrant flowers. Sow early in May in the open ground. Pkt., 5c.

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.

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.

One Dollar's Worth of Flower Seeds For Fifty Cents

To the Lovers of Flowers—We offer you our 50c COLLECTION of choice flower seeds, which contains twenty of our regular 5c packets of the best Flower Seed that can be bought, and which, if sold separately, would cost One Dollar. You cannot afford to miss this collection of the OLD GARDEN FAVORITES, all of which are selected for their adaptability to our Western Climate and Altitude. Send 50 cents and we will send you this collection, postpaid, containing:

Sweet Alyssum, Single, Mixed  Cosmos, Mixed
Agrostemma  Cypress Vine
Aster, Finest Mixed  Marigold, Tall
Bachelor's Buttons  Mnigonette, Mixed
Canterbury Bells, Single Mixed  Morning Glory, Climbing
Chrysanthemums, Mixed  Morning Glory, Double, Mixed
Catchfly  Nasturtiums, Dwarf, Mixed

For 25c We will send postpaid any six of our regular 5c packets of "BURTONS QUALITY" GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS—Purchaser's selection.
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 seeds 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 getting in our mixture every type and color listed by us, which comprises the best of the different types of Sweet Peas in general use—the Spencer or Orchid flower and the Grandiflora or the California Giant a list of which follows.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Apple Blossom Spencer Very large, bright, standard, very 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 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 flavoring. As a cut flower it is unsurpassed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 oz., $1.00.

Elsie Herbert Large, white, with beautiful picotee edge or 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, beautifully clear shade. Immense flowers, with many double standards. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 oz., $1.00.

Florence Nightingale Splendid flower, with a little mauve in bloom. Large size. Very useful for bouquets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 3 oz., $1.00.

FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS, SEE PAGES 70-71
John Ingman
One of the earliest of the Spencers. The color is a rosby carmine, showing veins of a deeper shade. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 35¢; 3 oz., $1.00.

King Edward
Rich crimson, waved; large flowers of fine Spencer form. It is a vigorous grower and fine for exhibition or garden. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 35¢; 3 oz., $1.00.

Rosabelle Color, Giant Rose. Base of wavy form. Very fine indeed; of great form and size. One of the best for the garden on exhibition. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 35¢; 3 oz., $1.00.


Wedgewood A clear azure blue, with a tint of mauve in the standard. Large flowers and good form for blue. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 35¢; 3 oz., $1.00.

White Spencer
This is a true Spencer of the purest white. The flowers are large, of open form on long stems. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 35¢; 2 oz., $1.00.

King Manuel
This is one of the largest and best chocolate-maroon Spencers. The flowers are usually well placed and are of splendid form and size. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 35¢; 3 oz., $1.00.

King White
Purity of whiteness, form, vigor and size makes this one of the best whites. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 35¢; 3 oz., $1.00.

Margaret Madison
This, we believe, is the best clear blue Sweet Pea grown. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 35¢; 3 oz., $1.00.

Vinca "PERIWINKLE," "OLD MAID." Annual One of the old fashioned and most satisfactory bedding plants, with glossy, deep green leaves, and rose-color and Myrtle-like flowers. Easily grown from seed and blooms continuously. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5¢.

New Miriam Beaver
The daintiest shade of pink yet discovered in sweet peas. A soft shell pink salmon on cream ground will convey some idea of its beauty. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 35¢; 3 oz., $1.00.

Virginia Stock

Verbena
Annual. This is an extra fine strain of mammoth flowers. The large, finely shaped flowers, splendid colors and free blooming habit, together with its vigorous growth, have made it a favorite. Sow the seed indoors and transplant in May, or they can be sown in the open ground in May and they will bloom in July. Separate colors. White, Blue, Scarlet, Purple or Mixed. Pkt., 5¢.

Nora Unwin
A pure white seeded, white Sweet Pea, of very large open, wavy form of great substance. A fine market white. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 35¢; 3 oz., $1.00.

Othello
A very rich, deep maroon of very large size and wavy form, and a very free bloomer. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 35¢; 3 oz., $1.00.

Primrose A fine, large, wavy flower measuring 2 inches across. The color is a clear primrose throughout. Pkt., 10¢; oz., 35¢; 3 oz., $1.00.

FOR FREE GIADIOLI BULBS, SEE PAGE 81
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 very deep maroon. Very fine for gardens or bouquets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

Dorothy Eckford
One of the best pure-white varieties. Semihooded; 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. Flowers 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.

Valeriana "GARDEN HELIOTROPE." Hardy Perennial. Showy plants; will do well in any garden soil. Grows 2 feet high, and blooms the first season from seed. Fine for bouquets. Colors range, bright rose, red and white. Sow the seed early in May. Pkt., 5c.

Wisteria "JAPANESE." Hardy Perennial. The Wisteria is a strong, rapid grower. Desirable for trellis or porch. When well established it blooms profusely. The light purple flowers are very showy and are produced in long racemes. A large plant in bloom is very beautiful. Sow the seed as early in May as possible—in a bed protected from the cold nights. Pkt., 10c.

Wallflower "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.


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.

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-color; of large size and hooded form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 4 oz., 45c.

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

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

Zinnia
Annual. The Zinnia is one of the most brilliant flowering plants in the garden, and is a great favorite. Sow the seed in the open ground in May. The ground must be made

For Sprayers, see page 125

Page 97
rich with manure. They flower early and continuously.

"ROBUSTA." PL. PL. This splendid strain of Double Zinnia cannot be excelled. The giant flowers are made to order, and will cause it to excel in show gardens, and to make it a most desirable plant for a border, where a fine show is desired. Pkt. 5c.

**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 as much as they should be, as when the annual flowers have done their work the perennials remain to fill up the space permanently. Pkt. 5c.

**Wild Cucumber**

*ECHINOCYCTUS LONDON CUCUMBER*

A very quick growing vine, often growing 30 feet in a season. Soak the seed in warm water 24 hours, or sow the seed in the fall where the vine is needed, and thin them out in spring. Pkt. 5c; oz., 25c.

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**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, adding to existing Dahlias in their place such as the charming and highly rated "Queen of the Cactus type." This delightful flower, with its pink, shading to white in center, is a favorite with all lovers of flower gardening. Pkt. 15c.

**CULTURE**

Dahlias will succeed in any kind of soil, light, sandy or heavy loam, with plenty of sunshine; should never be 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 manure, or by adding cow manure, or of other manures, such as sulphate of ammonia to 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.

In planting the bulbs in hills or drills two or three feet apart and about six inches deep, laying the bulb flat down. In planting in drills or hills, find the depth of the bulb, if dry, and place the flower in the soil, the bulbs being planted from the middle of April to the end of May, but if very dry be planted in the middle of June. The bulbs should be set 2 inches deep in the soil and the leaves and petals of the flowers should be cut off as they appear, to save the strength of the plant. 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 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 cut and cause it to soon decay. Dahlias may be dug with forks, spade or plow. First take an old hand-saw and saw the stalks off about two inches above the ground. (Do not use an ax or knife, break too many tubers from the crown or stumps.) Then loosen the ground well around the crown and lift the whole plant out of the ground, and place it in a dry warm place, and dig the bulbs out of the ground, well before the ground freezes, and pack them in paper and bind them together, (do not pack too tightly together), and store them in cool airy place, where there is no danger of freezing, and keep them well ventilated, and where there is no danger of dampness, or moisture, and they will remain fresh until spring. Potatoes are a good substitute for packing the bulbs, and is very satisfactory, but to get the best results, the bulbs should be packed in paper and not in potatoes.

We generally use common flour barrels, lining them with paper, placing some moss or sphagnum between each clump. In packing be careful to pack the clumps upside down, as the stalk is hollow and contains a watery substance, or acid, which, if not permitted to drain out, will cause decay. In the spring the clumps begin to send out sprouts, which greatly aid in dividing properly. In dividing use a sharp knife, first dividing the clump in half, then divide to one bulb each. Great care should be taken, and a portion of the crown or stalk should be left on each bulb, as it is on the base of the crown, at the junction of the stalk, that the eye is located and the sprouts start, and if the bulb does not contain this crown and eye, it cannot sprout, and is worthless. To plant 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**

**Chas. Clayton**

Dazzling red, and very free flowering. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

**Chipeta**

A mammoth flower borne on very long stems which hold the flower erect. Rich amaranth red. A pleasing color. Flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Postpaid: 50c each; $5.00 per doz.

**Goldland**

Light yellow, of good habits. A free bloomer and very pleasing. Postpaid: 15c each; $1.50 doz.

**J. H. Jackson**

Finest dark red cactus, flowers large and perfect. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

**Kriemhilde**

The Queen of the Cactus type. A delightful flesh pink, shading to white in center. A late flower, but a beauty. Postpaid: 15c each.

**FOR LETTUCE AND LETTUCE CULTURE, SEE PAGES 31-38**
Master Carl (Hybrid) One of the most satisfactory Dahlias grown. Color, an exquisite shade of bright amber. Very large. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Mrs. Ferdinand Jeffries One of the largest Cactus Dahlias ever grown, often measuring 8 inches in diameter. The flowers are irregular in form with long and twisted petals which gives 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 doz.

Rhein Koenig An ideal white variety with blooms over five inches in diameter; of splendid form, and borne on stiff stem held well above the foliage; of great substance, lasting well when cut. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Mrs. Charles Turner Gigantic flowers of a clear soft yellow. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Jeanne Charmet The flowers measure from 7 to 10 inches in diameter and are borne on stiff, wiry stems frequently 18 to 24 inches long. The color is a most exquisite shade of lilac-pink, daintily shaded to pure white towards the center, with a tinge of light yellow at the margins. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

Lyndhurst A fine Dahlia of rich, deep glowing, clear scarlet, with fine long stemmed flowers; an early and continuous bloomer. The best bright red for cutting. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Mina Burgle A seedling named and originated by Mr. Burgle, a California Dahlia lover. This new introduction is one of the finest varieties to date—a champion variety, producing flowers of gigantic size and remarkable beauty; the best in existence. Color, a glowing and most brilliant scarlet. The flowers are of perfect Decorative type and are borne upon long, wiry stems well above the foliage. Attracts universal attention. Postpaid: 35c each; $3.50 per doz.

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 doz.

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 doz.

Moonbeam An immense flower borne on excellent stems. Color, clear canary yellow. One of the very best of the light yellows. Plant a sturdy grower. Blooms very freely and an excellent keeper when cut. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

Maid of Kent Maroon, spotted white; an old favorite. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

PEONY FLOWERED DAHLIA
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.


Mdmc. 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.

Ouray  Deep blood Red. Flower very large and rather loosely constructed. Stems very long. Postpaid 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

Queen Wilhelmina  Immense fluffy flower of pure white, with yellow center. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

Robert Bloomsfield  Pure white, long stems and a very free bloomer, one of the best of its color and type. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.50 per doz.

Dorothy Peacock  Large, perfect dahlia, no fault unless it is that it blooms too freely. To have good flowers of this variety, cut them as fast as they open. Color, a sea shell pink, one of the very best dahlias that we have. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.50 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.

Purple Gem  Deep purple, distinctive and a beauty. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

Rose  A new variety imported from Holland, and one that proves to be one of the finest of its color to date. The habit of the plant is perfect, it being a good strong growing variety producing its blooms upon strong, stiff stems well above the foliage. The coloring is very beautiful and something entirely new; a lovely shade of salmon-pink with a silvery sheen. Postpaid: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

W. W. Rawson  The superior features of this flower have been proven by its popularity, the short time it has been on the market. The petals toward the center are quilled, while the outer part is more open and flat. Pure white, overlaid with amethyst-blue. This combination gives the appearance of a delicate lavender. Flower 7 to 8 inches. Good stems. Postpaid 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

SHOW DAHLIAS

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 lavendar, grown on long, strong stems. Very fine. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

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 buds or crowns about two inches below the surface of the ground as early in the spring as possible.

STELLA  Light Blue  15c each, 3 for 40c

PASADENA  White  15c each, 3 for 40c

CRIMSON KING  Deep Purple Blue  15c each, 3 for 40c

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

INNOCENZA  Pure White  25c each, 3 for 65c

FLORENTINE ALBA  Silvery White (very fragrant)  25c each, 3 for 65c

BURTON'S MIXTURE  25c each, 3 for 65c

100  FOR HARDY VINES, SEE PAGE 79
PEONIES

The Peony is so well known, and is always a favorite in every garden, as its requirements are so few and simple. A good, rich, deep soil, and an open, sunny position, a liberal supply of water during its growing season being sufficient to give 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. It is important in planting Peonies not to plant too deep. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with 2 inches of soil.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Medium size, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-rose, tipped silver with a brilliant berry 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.

"GOLDEN HARVEST." Peach blossom pink, with creamy white center.

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

"DUKE OF WELLINGTON." Clean, light pink.

MADAME BREON. 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 central 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.

MARIE LEMOINE. 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.

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 55c.

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.

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 "BELLIS." These are among the prettiest of the border plants. Our plants are well 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.

FOR CABBAGE PLANTS, SEE PAGES 71-72 101
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 gardens. It is yearly biennial, blooming continuously from spring until fall.

For years we have made a specialty of Pansy Plants and have always shipped the best plants we could secure, and although these were very fine, yet we were always on the lookout for something better, and are pleased to say we have found it in a strain of Giant Pansies, which we secured from one of the oldest 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 so easily grown, and so well known that a detailed description is unnecessary. They will grow in any soil or location, but thrive best in a rather deep, rich and moist soil, planted about 2 to 3 feet apart, they will develop better. Plant in spring, or better, in the fall, from September until frost. Colors white, pink, lavender and red. Postpaid: 20c each; $2.00 per doz.

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 an acquisition to any garden, if proper care be taken with them, and they will last for years. Hardy, will stand one-year-old roots. Prepaid: 15c each; 3 for 40c.

Plant Flowers—Beautify your home, your yard, your garden, your farm. Where beauty and grandeur prevail, wealth abides.
GLADIOLI

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 flowers of the long ago must not be confused with the New Gladioli—for within recent years the American Hybrids 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 blight 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 you only, 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 colors, 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 when the first bud blossoms, and given fresh water daily, it will open every bud to the last one, and this will be as beautiful as the first. As the lower flowers wither they should be removed, which is easily done by a gentle pull. As the lower buds open first the symmetry of the spike is preserved to the last; the result is a succession of fresh flowers every day for a week or longer from the same spike. Now is the time to plant your garden, and we sincerely trust that in those plans Gladioli will have a place, because we know how rich will be the returns in beauty and enjoyment you will reap throughout the season. These alone are sufficient reasons why you should grow Gladioli. Plant Gladioli—beautify your home—your yard, your garden, your farm—where beauty and grandeur prevail, wealth abides.

FOR FREE GLADIOLI BULBS, SEE PAGE 81
CULTURE The Gladiolus will grow and bloom in almost any kind of soil. 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, spreading it in to the depth of 8 or 10 inches. If prepared in the spring use well rotted manure. The Gladioli 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 8 inches apart in the row, and about 2 inches deep. Plant the 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.; $5.00 per 100.

Augusta A lovely flower, with its pure white blooms and blue antlers. Very useful in floral work. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

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

Brenchleyensis The most attractive vermillion scarlet flower. Is a fine late, large bloomer. A very desirable sort for massing in one-color beds. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Baron J. Hulot This is the only true blue Gladioli. Its color makes it invaluable, and if planted with Niagara or Klondike, the combination is fine. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 65c per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

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

Cracker Jack A large flowering variety. The color is a rich dark, velvety red; the throat is spotted with maroon and yellow. Very suitable for beds or groups. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Chicago White One of the earliest varieties to bloom, 5 to 7 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; 65c per doz.; $3.50 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; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

George Paul Crimson stained yellow, spotted with purple; immense flowers. Very desirable for the garden. Postpaid: 10c each; 3 for 25c; 60c per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

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 pencilled with carmine. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Independence Rich, deep pink with markings of dark red. A very tall and strong grower of great substance. Fine for cut flowers. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Klondike A strong, vigorous, early blooming variety with large, round primrose yellow flowers, with crimson throat. Very handsome. 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.; $5.00 per 100.

Principine A fine flower of bright red color with pure white blotches on lower petals, one of the truly grand blooms, of large size and good form. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

Peace Immense pure white flowers with a touch of carmine on lower petals, borne on tall, graceful spikes, unsurpassed for cutting. It is indeed a beautiful and refined flower. Postpaid: 10c each; $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100.

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.

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

Schwaben One of the best and clearest yellows yet 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 color. 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 will supply them as follows:

100 Bulblets .................................................. Postpaid 25c
300 Bulblets .................................................. Postpaid 50c
1000 Bulblets ................................................ Postpaid $1.00

FOR FREE GLADIOLI BULBS, SEE PAGE 81

105
Sow 2½ bushels to the acre

If farmers would be more careful in the selection of the seed used, we would see a steady increase in the 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 described. Remember 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, plump; straw stiff and strong enough not to lodge. A remarkable root development makes the Swedish Select Oat 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: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5 cents per pound for postage.

New Market
One of the earliest Oats; of vigorous growth, producing a heavy crop of straw and grain. The color is white, heavy, large and plump, very thin skinned, and of superior feeding quality. The straw is long and strong, standing unfavorable weather well. It is an excellent anchoring variety; ripens early. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5 cents per pound for postage.

New Kherson
These Oats came from Russia, where they are known as the best extra early yielding oats. The Kherson oats are from two to three weeks earlier to ripen than ordinary varieties. The plant is a vigorous grower, but not as tall as later varieties, hence not as liable to lodge. The leaves are broad and extend nearly 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 makes 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 locations and hardiness, makes it, has no equal. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

White Russian or Side Oats
This is a very early, hardy, prolific Oat; the grain resembling the Swedish Select in appearance, but is a side variety and very popular with growers in the mountains and short season districts. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Treatment for Smuts

**USE FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 40% VOLUME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grain</th>
<th>Kind of Smut</th>
<th>How long to soak in solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Bunt or Stinking Smut</td>
<td>10-20 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>Closed Smut</td>
<td>15-20 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>All kinds</td>
<td>15-20 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>All kinds</td>
<td>40-60 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>Kernel Smut</td>
<td>10-20 min.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Use one of these 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. Spread out in thin layer and dry thoroughly. Unsoaked is perfectly safe. If treated, the grain should be covered and protected from further contamination. Storage sacks and bins should be treated with formaldehyde solution. (2) Sprinkling Method: Spread grain on clean floor, wagon bed or canvas. Sprinkle solution over grain as it is being shoveled around. Pile and cover as 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. Stir thoroughly and skim off smut balls. Soak for length of time given in table. Remove grain, cover as directed above; then dry thoroughly. Corn smut and loose smut of wheat and barley are not controlled by above treatment.

Write to Extension Department Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, or to your County Agent for further information.

**SPRING WHEAT**

Sow 60 to 75 pounds per acre; on dry land, 40 to 50 pounds

**New Marquis Wheat** This new variety to the region 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. The berry is a deep amber in color, short, wide and deeply creased. Thrashes

For flowering plants, see page 97
out 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, and is superior to any variety yet grown in quality of grain, milling properties, size of yield and earliness. The straw is short, and the quickness with which it comes to measure a crop in localities and under conditions where other varieties would fail. It is not only the surest and best yielder under irrigation, but the government reports show it to be the best also in non-irrigated districts, as it seems to be hardy in every respect. It was produced by crossing the early Red Fife and the Early India Wheat, Red Calcutta, at the Experiment Farm, Ottawa, Canada. This is the coming wheat for the Rocky Mountain district, and we cannot recommend it too highly for our farmers. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $4.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

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., $2.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Macaroni Wheat This is the dry farmer’s favorite and friend. It is vigorous and hardy. Noted for its heat-resisting qualities. It is fine for feeding purposes, but not so popular with the millers. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $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 drought resistance, yielding capacity, non-shattering character, and high milling value. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 5c per pound for postage.

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 strain or 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 a 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 bids fair to supersede the old varieties in the West. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $4.50. 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.

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, is a leading feeding, and ready for harvest before the extreme hot, dry weather comes. Barley is recognized by all

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 blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color, and larger than Silver Hull. As much as 40 bushels to the acre have been 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., $6.50. 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. Millers 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., $6.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

BUCKWHEAT

White Husless Barley

BARLEY

On irrigated land, sow 60 to 90 pounds per acre; on dry land, 40 to 50 pounds.

FOR INSECTICIDES, SEE PAGE 126
feeders who have fed it to be equal to corn, pound for pound from the very start. But when they are fed
become generally known barley will be as universally grown in Colorado as corn is grown in Kansas.

There are several varieties of barley. All containing high feeding value. The White Hullless or Bald barley is the most popular and perhaps the best barley. The Black or Rye barley is also a good barley, 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 best and most popular of all the Barleys is the success Beardless. In addition to being the best barley for 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 the best grain barley, and adapted to both high and low altitudes, irrigated and non-irrigated districts. Barley is destined to become the staple grain crop in the non-irrigated districts, where from 50 to 60 bushels per acre is the average yield and which can be produced more cheaply and with more certainty than a corn crop in California and Nebraska, and enables our mountain farmers to compete with these states in the production of pork.

Grow barley, Mr. Hogman, and get in the easy money class, 50 to 80 bushels per acre on irrigated lands 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 barley in the same field. It is an excellent winter crop for feeding purposes, 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. It is one of the best barley grains, and when well thinned, 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., $4.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Success Beardless Barley This appears to be a combination of the California Feed and Brealing Barley, having been improved until it is beardless, and much earlier than either of its predecessors. It is a great acquisition to the grain crops; can be successfully grown in both the non-irrigated and mountain districts of the West. It is hardy, early, and a heavy yielder, and with its freedom from the troublesome beards, makes it the surest and best grain barley for the West. When our farmers once realize the real value of barley, it will be our principal grain crop. A bushel of carloads of feed barley sells for 75c; even an acre of our mountain land will produce as much bushels of barley as an acre of Kansas or Nebraska land will produce corn, and with double the value. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 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.

Improved White Hullless or Bald Barley It is HULLLESS, BEARDELESS, very early, and equal corn for feeding purposes. Bald barley is the only grain grown here that equals corn in feeding qualities. It is very early, maturing in from 60 to 80 days from planting, even at altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 feet. It is vigorous, and, on good soils, yields from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. It is especially suitable for cultivation without irrigation, and will make a crop where wheat and other grains would fail. For a sure crop, and best substitute for corn, grow our Blue Bald Barley. If interested, ask for samples and prices. 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.

Blue Bald Barley This is the same as the White Hullless 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 mountains, and where it grows to perfection. Our stock was grown in the mountains at an elevation between 7,000 and 8,000 feet, therefore is acclimated. For the earlier and quick maturing Barley, try our Blue Bald barley: the yield per acre will equal that of corn in Kansas and Nebraska, and its feeding value equals that of corn, pound for pound. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 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.

FLAX SEED

Flax is the best and most profitable crop for sod or new lands, grows frequently realizing more from flax on sod than from wheat on old ground. Sow early, as soon as possible after danger from frost has passed. To raise seed, sow one-half bushel per acre; for best seed, use 1 lb. per acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Rye

On irrigated land, sow 60 to 80 pounds per acre; on dry land, 30 to 40 pounds.

In ordering Spring or Fall Rye, please note that we supply these as Fall or Spring Rye, as they are supplied to us, but we cannot guarantee them to be such, as it is impossible to determine the variety from the appearance of the seed.

Spring Rye Spring Rye makes an excellent winter feed and does not grow quite as large a straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields as well, and the grain is of fine quality. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 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.

Fall or Winter Rye This is the hardest of any of the fall grains, and can be grown on a greater variety of soils. It will thrive in dry seasons and on light, sandy soils. It is grown for grain, for hay, for pasture and for plowing land. This is a grain which produces as much and as good pasture as Fall Rye. If sown in August makes fine fall and winter pasture. In the spring, sow about 5 pounds of seed per acre on the Rye and harrow it in. The Rape will continue the supply of green pasture after the Rye is gone. Fall Rye may also be used for hay and seed. 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.

Rosen Rye A Winter Rye of recent introduction among growers of Winter Rye; it is said to yield...
more grain, stolls 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: 1 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 EMER**

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 crop on poor land and under conditions where these would fail. Speltz is recognized as the best barley stock food of any of the grains, and is greedily eaten by all stock in preference to other feed. It is early maturing and especially adapted to the arid districts of the West, good crops of it being grown yearly in that vast territory of rich soil in the eastern portion of Colorado, that was so long considered fit only for grazing purposes. Its earliness and hardiness enable it to mature before the hot, dry weather begins. It is a heavy yielder, often producing 75 to 100 bushels per acre under favorable conditions. A 1-acre sod of Speltz 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.

**Improved Winter or Black Emmer**

The new Improved Winter Emmer seems to be almost as hardy as Winter Rye, and is one of the best drought and cold resistant winter grains. It will grow anywhere that Winter Wheat can be produced, and it requires the same kind of treatment and soil. This grain has a long standing. 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 it is 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., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**MILLET**

**Siberian or Russian Millet**

This new Russian Millet is said to be superior to any of the other varieties, in that it is earlier, more hardy, rust-proof, and less liable to be damaged by insects. It is an extremely heavy cropper; stalks tall and of finer qualities than any other sort. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. 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., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Manitoba or Hog Millet**

This has become one of the most valuable dry land crops the farmer can grow, the seed being one of the richest and most valuable hog foods that can be produced, while the hay is very valuable for stock.

A valuable peculiarity of Hog Millet is that seeds ripen while the hay is yet green, which, if cut at the proper time, can be threshed for seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder for the livestock. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Liberty or German Millet**

This is one of the best forage plants grown in this country. Under ordinary conditions it is early maturing, and especially adapted to the arid districts of the West, good crops of it being grown yearly in that vast territory of rich soil in the eastern portion of Colorado, that was so long considered fit only for grazing purposes. Its earliness and hardiness enable it to mature before the hot, dry weather begins. It is a heavy yielder, often producing 75 to 100 bushels per acre under favorable conditions. A 1-acre sod of Liberty millet is surest grain crop for stock feeding purposes. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. 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 10 acres of clover. It is a high yielding crop, being extremely drought and cold resistant. It makes excellent 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 growth and stalk to the rutabaga, but both leaves and stalk are more numerous in the Rape plant, and of taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant, readily eaten by all kinds of livestock; especially suitable for pasture for sheep, cattle and hogs. A good crop will produce at least 12 tons of green food to the acre, and its nutritive value is twice that of clover. One acre of well grown Rape will supply pasture for 10 to 20 head of sheep for two months, and in that time will fatten them in good shape for market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. Plow the ground same as for turnips, and sow 5 pounds per acre broadcast; when sown in rows, say 1 inch apart, and cultivated, 2 pounds per acre will be enough. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 100 lbs., $8.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Mr. R. F. Wyatt, Barden, Colo.: "The seeds were the best we have ever purchased. The Rhubarb roots in this garden have been the most wholesome and worthy of mention. Before planting seed of any kind, no matter from whom purchased, we always attempt a test for germination. Your seeds showed a very high per cent."
MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

10 to 20 pounds will plant an acre

The Sunflower, like Sweet Clover, is just coming into its own, and is fast assuming a prominent place in silage purposes as recent experiments have demonstrated. It is one of the best forage plants we have for ensilage. 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. They mature quicker than corn and may be planted two to three weeks later and make a good crop. The seed may be planted with a corn planter or grain drill. The rows should be far enough apart to permit of cultivation. The plants should be from 12 to 18 inches apart on non-irrigated land, and 6 to 8 inches apart on irrigated land, 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 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 the farmers familiarize themselves with these and begin to produce them, the quicker and easier will be their profits. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 45c; 5 lbs., $2.00; 10 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $30.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

SUNFLOWER

MIXED GRASS FOR PASTURE AND HAY LANDS

We can supply a variety of suitable mixtures 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 and which contain 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

Mixtures of Light Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Alsike and Meadow Fescue. Especially well adapted for 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 lbs., $2.00; 10 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $30.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

For Rich Loam or Prairie Soils

This mixture of Italian Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Red Clover, White Clover and Alsike is well suited for rich soils, with or without irrigation, and even under light rainfall. If you have soil that will retain what moisture falls upon it, this mixture will be admirable. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 45c; 5 lbs., $2.00; 10 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $30.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

For Wet Soils or Land Subject to Overflows

For periodically wet fields, stream banks, creek bottoms and permanently damp meadows, this mixture of Red Top, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass and Alsike, gives excellent results. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 45c; 5 lbs., $2.00; 10 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $30.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

For Orichards and Shady Places

Mixture of Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, English (Perennial) Rye Grass, Red Clover, and fields shut off from much sunlight; this mixture gives fine results. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 45c; 5 lbs., $1.75; 10 lbs., $3.00; 100 lbs., $27.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

FIELD BEANS

40 to 60 pounds will seed an acre

The Bean belongs to one of the most important families of economic plants with which man has to deal. Besides providing wholesome, nourishing food for man and for animals, it provides the grower with a means of securing from the great stores of nitrogen in the air, by the use of the crop rotation of his farm, a sufficient quantity of nitrogen to replenish that taken from the soil by other crops. Not all leguminous plants provide food for both man and beast, and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil upon which they grow. The bean, however, is one of those which has this capability. It is, therefore, one of the most desirable crops to use in the farm rotation, as well as in the market garden work.

While the value of beans as a food for man has been known for generations, it is within the memory of men now living that the value of these crops as soil renovators and fertility restorers has been definitely proved. Since these facts have become known, the value of the bean crops is being more and more appreciated and their cultivation, as a result, very greatly extended. A Kentucky Blue Grass and Alsike beans are now considered one of our most important food crops. The Mexican or Pinto Bean is a Western product and is very popular for various varieties for domestic use. In reality, they are the best flavored, most economical bean on the market today, and will, we think, soon supplant the other varieties for table use.

The West is the home of these beans, and seems to be especially adapted to their growth. Thousand acres of these varieties are grown by the growers of the Western States annually, and shipped from the Western States annually, where a few years ago they were grown for local use only.

The Government is now looking to Colorado and adjoining states for its supply of beans, the same as it is looking to Iowa and adjoining states for its corn and wheat. Farmers in the non-irrigated

THE BURTON SEED CO. 15TH & MARKET ST. DENVER, COLO.
districts should increase their acreage. They are not only the surest and best money earners there but are large and profitable. Sow crops are equal to alfalfa and sweet clover, making it an ideal and profitable crop to restore and keep soil in high state of fertility.

White Navy

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., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $12.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Soy or Soy Beans

As this Bean becomes better known, it grows in popularity and use. Farmers are just beginning to realize and appreciate its value. As a soil renovator it has no superior, at the same time producing a crop of beans carrying the highest percent of protein and fat of any grain grown in the West. Its analyses show 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, Lima bean, and even Dandelion. It is eagerly eaten 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. 15 corn, and is often planted with it in the same field. Over a large area in this connection has been unsatisfactory, as the corn grows 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 bean. If grown for the grain, it should be planted in rows so it can be cultivated, planted, thinned, and harvested. It is best grown for hay, sow with a drill with all outlets open, using about 60 pounds per acre. The early varieties may be sown for hay as late as the middle of July. The Ho San is the earliest variety and the one we carry. If your soil needs renovating, Soy Beans will do it, and at the same time produce a profitable crop. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: 3 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $10.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

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. It is a shallow-rooted crop and grows well, with many branches, some of them bearing short runners. Leaves are small and 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., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $12.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Dry Land Pinto or Mexican Beans

The Dry Land Pinto, or Mexican Bean, as it is generally called throut this section, will grow anywhere a spotted bean (the word “Pinto” meaning spotted). For years the growth of this bean was confined primarily to the Mexican states. It is now grown largely and by for the Mexican cans, but of late years it has been grown in all the farming sections of the West, to which it has proven well adapted. DRY LAND PINTOS are becoming known everywhere. The war made them known. They are now being grown and used where no other crop will grow. The true Pinto is larger than the Navy, and more kidney shaped. The Colorado Experiment Station says: “It is good food it is practically the same as the Navy, but being more tender in flesh, it cooks more easily. When baked the spots on it disappear, and it turns a beautiful brown color. The Pinto being rich in protein is an excellent substitute for meat. A comparison of nutritious values of common foods show one pound of Pintos at 12c per pound to be equal to 4.4 pounds of raw potatoes at 31c per pound, or 163 pounds of sirloin steak at 30c per pound, or 2.01 pounds round steak at 23c per pound, or 18.5 eggs at 33c per dozen, or 5 pints of whole milk at 5c per pint.

The Pinto Bean has now been officially recognized by the War Department, and has been placed on equal basis with the Navy Bean for army use. The Pinto is a correct Hardy and productive, thriving in the West than the Navy, producing nearly double the quantity, with less moisture and care. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $12.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

White Mexican Bean

This is a comparison of the Frijole, or Mexican Pinto Bean. In size, 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. It’s one fault is, being somewhat white, it discolors easily in harvesting. 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.

PEANUTS

Peanuts are more and more being recognized as a profitable crop where the right varieties are grown. They thrive best in a rich, sandy, loamy soil. The best method of planting and harvesting, as given by a successful grower, is as follows: Prepare the ground well, lay in 100 lbs. of heat. Plant in rows 4 feet apart, and 1 foot between plants. Plant either the hull 12 to 15 inches apart, or hull them and plant two kernels to the hill, which is the best. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather they will be cured in 24 hours. After picking, or threshing, the nuts, they are ready for use. They are grown on 40 pounds of unshelled peanuts will plant an acre.

Spanish

This variety, although small, is the best suited for growing in the North, being earlier than any other sort. It yields enormously. Pods are solid and unusually well filled. As a confection it is sweeter and more delicious than the larger varieties. Plant is of upright, bushy growth, making cultivation easy. The Spanish variety is particularly adapted to dry farming conditions. It has a long tap root that penetrates the soil deeply, enabling it to make a crop under conditions where other varieties would fail. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

FIELD PEAS

Sow 50 to 60 pounds per acre

For Colorado and the Western States, there is no crop of greater value than Field Peas; nor a crop more neglected, which can only be attributed to a lack of knowledge of their merits. They make good ensilage, and are admirable food, either green or dry for cattle, being highly nutritious and rich in milk protein and elements. They are grown more largely in this territory for fattening sheep and
hogs, and have proven to be the most profitable crop for that purpose. Pea-fed sheep and hogs command top prices on all markets.

We recommend the San Luis Valley Stock Pea for the mountains and high, cool altitudes, as it seems especially adapted to such localities. For dry land and lower altitudes we recommend the Southern Black-Eye Pea, which has proven a wonderful success on the Eastern plains of Colorado and Western Kansas and Nebraska.

San Luis Valley Stock Peas

This Pea is grown extensively here and is undoubtedly the best for the mountain districts. It is very hardy, producing an abundance of vines which can be harvested for hay, or if permitted to mature, the pea will excel corn for fattening sheep and hogs. 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.

Whip-Poor-Will Cow Peas

The most highly valued plant in the South for hay, and reclaiming old, worn-out land. The vines, when cut green, make the best of hay. When permitted to ripen makes an excellent table pea. 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.

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, will be ready to cut for hay in July. It makes good ensilage, and is an admirable food, especially adapted to hot, dry, for hogs, 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.

Southern Black-Eye Peas

This is the standard Field Pea of the South. The Dry Peas, which are produced in large quantities, are excellent for table use and find ready sale during the winter. They are very hardy and prolific. Vines make excellent forage or hay. This pea has proven a great success in the dry land and non-irrigated districts of the West. Its roots seem to penetrate deeper and stand drought and heat better. Especially adapted to hot, dry, non-irrigated districts. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $10.00. 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 a scarcity of water. 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 $15.00 to $16.00 an acre. Now 40 to 50 pounds of Vetch manures one acre with the same amount of rye or other grain to support the plants. 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 after 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 purchaser's 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 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 will grow. This pea makes a good manure. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 5c; 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-two 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 scarce, and, consequently, seed could not be obtained here, but was brought in from the East, and prices were high. 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 corn has only has the corn belt been moved northward, but corn with deeper kernels, more rows and better yielding habits have been developed. The results 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 of the finest looking corn in the hand will show poor growth and yield. This holds true for the small, inferior-looking stock showed a good germination, proving that special care and attention in harvesting and curing is necessary. Excessive moisture devitalizes more seed corn than any other destructive element. Excessive moisture and heat combined will cause the seed germ to swell and die, and excessive moisture and cold work in concert and for these reasons, it is 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, and other apparatus, properly with artificial heat, regardless of weather conditions. Colorado and arid districts seldom need such curing devices, as the seasons are usually dry enough to properly cure it naturally. Although we have ideal seasons for curing corn, yet we have other obstacles with which to contend, as the tendency of the rains 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, 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 check our cultural conditions at Fort Collins, Colo., for their tests to check against our tests, and any lot that does not show a germination of 90 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 desiring in our germination tests, but equally so in our test grades. Every seed is weighed, buttered and tipped. These exactions, coupled with the 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 grow anywhere. If you have never tried our Western grown, acclimated corn, give it a trial this season. A trial will make a permanent friend of us, and every sack of Seed Corn we send out has a tag on it showing the percent of germination.

Swadley
   This is an early sort of the Yellow Dent variety. It is very hardy, about as early as the Australian White, will stand as much drought, maturity as early, and produce nearly double the amount of corn as the Australian White. It is a pale Yellow Dent, with a strong, aromatic, sweet flavor. This has been grown here, but it has been so well adapted to upland and thin soils, often making 35 to 50 bushels of corn on land where other varieties would scarcely make anything. A good portion of the readers may have been strictly a Colorado corn, having been introduced here 50 years ago, and has since been the most largely grown corn in the state. Our seed of this variety was grown on dry land, and we challenge anyone to produce a better grade. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 1.00; 100 lbs., 10.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Squaw
   (90 days.) Extremely early and of very dwarf habit. Stands cold and drought as well as anyone. Its ears are 7 1/2 inches; grain of dark purple color, and sugary. Makes excellent roasting ears. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 1.00; 100 lbs., 10.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

King of the Earliest
   (Extra Early, 80 to 90 days). The earliest, hardest, most productive of the yellow corns. It is the most valuable early corn for seed grown, having no equal for earliness, hardiness and productiveness. It seems to possess a natural facility for growing rough, hot and dry crops, and for making good corn under conditions that ruin other sorts. We do not know why this is, unless it roots more deeply, drawing the moisture and heat from the ground from a greater depth and 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 too highly for an early variety. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 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.

Parson's White Dent
   (90 days.) With the exception of Australian White, Parson's White Dent is the earliest white corn grown here, and is a sure cropper. Has been grown here for years, and is thoroughly acclimated, and by many is preferred to any other corn grown here. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 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.

Soil Bacteria
We have tried several standard makes on our own farm, where we personally applied them according to directions, and not in one instance could we distinguish any difference between the inoculated and un inoculated, and we con- firmed it is not needed on our Western virgin soil, but in the East it may be beneficial on the old, wornout and bleached soil. Therefore, we are not selling it. 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 pens, beans and sweet peas.
Improved Calico

Improved Calico is the old Calico improved so that it matures earlier and yields better. It has always been a popular corn, and Improved Calico is still better yet. The strain is of the large ear type, with 10 to 12 corns on the cob, thus ensuring early maturity. The ears run from 9 to 12 inches in length, and measure 7 to 8 inches in circumference. It is a combination in color of red, white, and yellow stripes. It is full of protein, and very rich. Stock like it and eat it in preference to other varieties. To those in want of one of the best earners for feeding purposes we have in a proposition to supply you with the very best of seed. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., $1.00; 25c, 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Bloody Butcher

(90 days.) This is an excellent variety of an extra early maturing corn. It is a great favorite, and is extensively grown in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, and states of high altitude, and where seasons are short and frost early. It is a large yielder among the early sorts, always making in 90 days or before a time. It has a great tenacity to resist and withstand unfavorable conditions, such as extreme heat, cold, wet or dry weather. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Australian White Flint

(90 days.) This is decidedly the earliest, surest, and best variety we have for dry land and short seasons, as it will stand more drought and cold than any known variety. It is very Hardy; stalks grow 4 to 6 feet high, with ears 10 to 12 inches in length, and close to the ground. If you have had any trouble in getting your corn to mature, try Australian. It will make where other sorts fail. 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.

Colorado Yellow Dent

(90 days.) Yellow Dent, as it is known here, is a cross between the Pride of the North and Minnesota No. 13, having been bred up by some of our best growers until it is now the best and most largely grown, strictly yellow variety in the state. It is very hardy, and seems to adapt itself to all kinds of soil and climate. Many of our farmers are producing from 30 to 50 bushels of this splendid corn per acre. HERE MIX, HOG MAN, IS THE CORN FOR YOU. It is accepted all over the land, and yields more corn per acre than any of the Eastern states are producing. 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.

SILO

The importance of the Silo and ensilage to the dairyman is so great, and has been so thoroughly demonstrated, that nearly every dairyman now has a Silo, and many farmers, who milk only a few cows, have one, and find it profitable. Colorado has a large territory that is especially adapted to dairying, and with the aid of the Silo will soon develop into one of the leading dairying states. We have had no failure of Silos. We have no stock or interest in any factory. There are many good Silos manufactured. We do not know which one is the best, but we do know that every farmer or farmer who has 10, 15, 20, or more, and needs of stock, or more, should have a Silo. Slilage is good for the cow, the horse, hog, sheep, coots, and every animal. The Silo is used by every agricultural college, and every leading agricultural publication, and by all who have used them. They are money-savers and money-makers, and keep your stock healthy, and out of cold.

The value of a Silo is unquestioned. By its use crops may be saved in dry seasons, that could not otherwise be preserved. By its use the whole corn crop may be saved instead of only 60 per cent of it, as now is. By its use, stock may be fed succulent feed at all times, and thus enjoy June conditions the year round. By its use, stock may be fed succulent feed at all times, and thus enjoy June conditions the year round. By its use, stock may be fed succulent feed at all times, and thus enjoy June conditions the year round. By its use, stock may be fed succulent feed at all times, and thus enjoy June conditions the year round. By its use, stock may be fed succulent feed at all times, and thus enjoy June conditions the year round.

Auto Cutting and Elevating Ensilage and Red Cob Ensilage matured to a good ensilage stage in from 90 to 100 days, the Red Cob Ensilage producing much more ensilage than the Silver Mine. The Minnesota No. 15 we found to be the best balanced ensilage; each stalk produced two good ears of corn and matured to a good ensilage stage in from 90 to 95 days. For tonnage, and for ensilage for wintering purposes, would recommend either the Iowa Silver Mine or Red Cob Ensilage. For an ensilage for milkling or fattening purposes, would recommend the Minnesota No. 15.

We make a specialty of seed corn for fodder and ensilage purposes. The varieties we are offering have been thoroughly tested and found well adapted to our climate and soil. Our seed corn is not the ordinary commercial grade, but all varieties are carefully graded, buttered and tipped, and nothing but well matured, fully developed stock is selected. If you order our ensilage corn, don’t fail to ask us for samples, and see our stock, before placing your order. We challenge any seedsmen to produce anything better. ASK FOR SAMPLES AND SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES.

ENSILAGE CORN

10 pounds will plant an acre

Iowa Silver Mine

(36 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., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Pride of the North**

The very earliest Yellow Dent field corn, and can be successfully grown farther North than any other dent variety. Matures perfectly in 90 to 95 days, and is very frequently free from frost in less time. Very hardy, ears of good size, cob small, kernels set closely on cob, and are long and compact. This variety is planted quite largely for early crop to feed stock while yet green. If you have trouble in getting your corn to mature, plant Pride of the North. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $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; stools like wheat, growing from 6 to 8 feet tall, and often yielding as high as 45 tons to the acre. It is sweet, tender, and juicy, containing more nourishment than other ensilage corns. Has short joints, an abundance of leaves, and of tall growth. Its
early maturing habits, together with its enormous tonnage, make it one of the very best ensilage corns for either a good or a heavy yielder. By freight, or 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 purposes. The ears are of handsome appearance, 15 to 20 inches long, and generally white, yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels, packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average 30 to 35 ears to the bushel, and generally 10 to 12 ears to a stalk. It matures thoroughly in 90 days when planted on favorable soil and in good location, but 95 to 100 days places it out of danger under Colorado conditions. The Minnesota No. 13 will thrive and produce abundantly on most any soil, and will do remarkably well under adverse conditions where other varieties would fail entirely. The stalks grow to a height of 7 feet, and, being leafy, make excellent and nutritious fodder. Our stock of this variety was grown on dry land within 20 miles of Denver, and is as fine seed stock as we ever saw. We recommend this to our customers as a corn suitable in every respect for our Western growers, for either ensilage or grain. By freight or 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 not only grows the tallest and the most leafy of the ensilage corns, but is as well productive of ears, yielding often 100 bushels of corn to the acre in altitudes permitting it. By freight or express at customer'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.

BROOM CORN

Plant 10 to 20 pounds per acre

Improved Evergreen This is a crop especially adapted to the non-irrigated districts of the West, and one that gives the greatest inducements under present conditions of any of the so-called dry land crops. It is an old established and well known variety of corn, and is perfectly adapted to dry conditions. 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.

Oklahoma Dwarf Green This is a popular variety on account of its not being liable to blow down and oddly for the taller varieties. Heads are very dry and make a fine yield. 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.

FORAGE AND FODDER CORNS

Kaffir Corn Kaffir Corn belongs to the non-saccharine group of sorghums. The plant is short-juiced and less turgid than the finest 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 Indian Corn. While Kaffir is linked with dry sections of the United States, this does not mean that the crop is best where water is scarce, as it is successfully grown in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, where the annual rainfall is more than 25 inches.

For grain crop, 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 drought. For ensilage, cut just as the grain begins to mature.

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 and opens 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 this climate, and high profits. It grows about 3 feet high, and makes one

fully twice as large as the White Rice. This corn commands a premium over all others. A very early maturity and heavy yielder. By freight or 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.

FOR LETTUCE AND LETTUCE CULTURE, SEE PAGES 31-38
large main head and several smaller ones on side shoots. The grain is pure white and nearly flat. Plants 4 to 6 pounds per acre. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs., $6.00. 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 4 1/2 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., $4.00. 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., $5.00. 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 one or other 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 cultivate same as Indian Corn.

When grown for the grain, it should be allowed to stand until the earliest heads are fully ripe, but should not be left until all heads are ripe, else considerable grain may be lost through shattering. For combined use for forage and grain, the crop should be cut in the late dough state. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

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 branch in seed habit it should be planted in rows 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart, and 1 to 1 1/2 feet apart in the row. Some stalks often develop as many as 20 heads. It never fails to produce good fodder, and under ordinary conditions will produce a good crop of grain, 4 to 5 bushels to an acre. Often being harvested. 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 Milo Maize

For years certain growers in the West have been trying to produce a drought-resisting grain that would make a heavier yielder than Yellow Milo Maize, or Kaffir Corn, and they have found it in the White Milo Maize. This variety is very similar in habit of growth to the old Milo Maize, the grain being about the same size, but a pure white, the head almost double in size and twice the weight, dwarf in growth, with heavy stalks. White Milo is a heavy yielder, is non-saccharine, belongs to the Dhoura family. It sends out a number of suckers from the main stalk, each forming a head of grain. The kernels of White Milo are soft, and make excellent feed for all kinds of animals and fowls, and may be fed whole or ground. White Milo should be cultivated and harvested same as Kaffir Corn, except the rows should be 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart, and the grain planted at least 18 inches apart in the row. Four or five pounds of White Milo will plant an acre. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $5.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Schrock Kaffir (Sorghum.) For seed purposes sow 10 lbs. per acre; for forage, 50 lbs. per acre. Schrock Kaffir belongs to the Saccharine Sorghums and is grown for both the grain and forage. It seems to be a cross between Kaffir and Sudan Grass. Yields from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds of grain per acre, which when
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 crop. 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: Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., $1.25; 100 lbs., $8.00. 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 or sorghum for their own use. In many districts it has increased to such proportions that neighborhood or community syrup or sorghum manufacturing plants have been built in many districts. We recommend sorghum for use as well as commercial purposes, therefore creating an increased demand for seeds of varieties especially adapted to it. In 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. Sorghum or syrup can be made from it. We have found the Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane the best for our Western territory. We offer 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 growth of cane for sorghum or syrup 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 light colored article. The seed should be grown especially for seed purposes, which require that they remain on the stalk until fully matured, while that harvested 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 3 1/2 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 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 when stalk is 1 1/2 feet in diameter. It is well adapted for all kinds of stock. It matures early and is ready to cut and grind when frosts come. It will grow anywhere that sorghum will grow, and when properly cared for will make from 200 to 300 gallons of molasses per acre. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 50 lbs., $7.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Every purchaser likes to know just what their seed cost. It costs 5c per pound for sorghum. Write today giving full particulars.
**Alfalfa or Lucerne**

The king of perennial hay or forage plants, particularly adapted to our Western climate and soil, and has 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 readily adapts itself to climatic conditions and different soils. It thrives best on a sandy loam (the richer the better), although it has proven a success on heavy, compact clay soil. In fact, it has succeeded practically every soil and in every climate. It is fresh and green in the driest weather, when other grasses are wilted and dying. This is made possible by the fact that the roots grow down into the ground 10 or 15 feet to the subsoil moisture, which gives the plants 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 old alfalfa field than on any other.

There is a wide diversity of opinion as to whether alfalfa should be sown alone or with some other grass for a nurse crop. Owing to the fact that alfalfa requires light and sun, the majority of growers suggest sowing it alone, providing it can be put in the ground early in the season, but when sowing is delayed, it is advisable to sow oats, barley, or some kind of grain with it to afford some protection to the young plants from the scorching sun in midsummer. If your ground is weedy, by all means sow with grasses. Long grass of grain is always preferable to a crop of weeds. Irrigated land never sows less than 15 pounds per acre of good seed. This is the thick, coarse stalks not relished by stock. On poor or non-irrigated land where the rainfall is below normal, the seed should be drilled in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, so it can be cultivated to conserve the moisture. When sown this way it seldom fails to grow a good crop in the driest seasons. This is also the best and most profitable method of 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 so plump, hard, and does not possess the proper germinating power. Now that prices of seed are back to pre-war levels, there should be an extra heavy demand for seed to reseed the fields that were plowed up during the war for grain purposes. Anticipating a heavy demand, we have secured large stocks of 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 of the hardy alfalfa, and is 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 Grimm's Alfalfa, and developed more than a local reputation on account of its productiveness and extra hardiness, as it survived the winters that killed out fields of other varieties. Consequently there arose a large demand for the seed, of which the 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, when in 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 common varieties penetrate the soil to a depth below the freezing point, and when the ground bulges from freezing this main tap root is broken, causing the plant to 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 show the root system of each in which we can describe them, and what will be the result of each. You will be familiar with the two varieties to determine which they really want. The seed of Grimm’s Alfalfa is still scarce and high, and we can guarantee prices only as long as our supplies last. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 60c; 10 lbs., $5.50; 25 lbs., $13.50; 100 lbs., $50.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Western Grown Alfalfa For the irrigated districts of the West, we have selected Western grown seed. This seed was grown in the mountain valleys of the Russet Hills and elsewhere. The winters are rigorous, thoroughly acclimating it to the Western climate. The seed is strictly fancy, showing a high purity and germination test. If you want Western grown acclimated seed, order our Western grown seed. There is none better obtainable. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $25.00. 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 those irrigated districts of the country where irrigation is not possible. If you want Western grown Dry Land seed, with a high purity and germination test, order our Dry Land grown seed. It will be shipped at our regular freight or express rate or at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $25.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Turkestan Alfalfa So far, all the Turkestan Alfalfa seed used in this country has been imported from Turkestan, Asia Minor, 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 little is known of it here. From the meager information secured to date, it seems to be more hardy, but no more so than our native high-altitude-grown seed. In quantity it does not produce as much hay as our native seed. The plants do not grow as tall, and the stalks and leaves are smaller, but the quality of the hay is finer. Turkestan Alfalfa has a large root system and seems to withstand pasturing better than other varieties. It is a meritorious plant and worthy of consideration, but, before planting extensively, would try it on a smaller scale, as it may not adapt itself to the conditions of our country. We do not have our seeds are genuine imported Turkestan, of which we have only a limited amount; and when this is gone, we will be unable to secure more. In buying the seed, always make substitute of substitutions, as the scarcity of the genuine article has encouraged unscrupulous seedsmen to substitute cheaper and more seed. Genuine Turkestan very scarce—almost exhausted. By freight or express at purchaser’s expense: Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $30.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

CLOVERS

We are glad to see Clover prices back within reach of the farmer, as the price formerly so high that the farmer could not afford to reseed the fields plowed up for wheat and other grain during the war. We have a large stock, all new crop seed, as we did not carry a large supply of old seed last year. Therefore, are in position to supply strictly fresh seeds at lowest market prices. Ask for samples and special prices on large quantities.

Hubam Clover This Hubam Clover is a medium variety, and is suited to nearly all localities. It is of vigorous growth, and far more in demand than any other kind of clover. It thrives very well on pastures and will thrive on nearly all soils, and can be grown with a little care and attention. Hubam is the new, fast growing variety about which so much has lately been published in the Agricultural Press. It is a variety of Sweet Clover that makes about the same growth in one season that the ordinary sweet clovers do in two. Through its use as a substitute for other clovers, one year can be saved in the ordinary farm rotations. A growth of 100 bushels of clover per acre is the rule. It is grown from seeds imported from nearly every state and from many foreign countries. Two hay crops or one hay and one seed crop can be expected on the same field the same year. In the city of New York, Hubam Clover is grown every year in about 140 acres, and makes a very handsome and productive growth. We can readily supply all orders. We have a limited supply of this variety, and recommend it to all farmers who are looking for a hardy, vigorous, and productive growth of clover. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Medium Red Clover This is a medium grower and important of all clovers, and the standard everywhere for hay and pasture. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown, especially when manured, and most valuable for hay. We have a limited supply of this variety, and recommend it to all farmers who are looking for a hardy, vigorous, and productive growth of clover. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Mammom Red Clover This variety reaps much the Medium Red, but is much taller and makes a more rank and vigorous growth. The foliage of this clover and the Medium Red Clover, and it ripens somewhat later, making only one crop in a season. Nothing equals it for pasture, as it produces an enormous hay crop; and we have a limited supply of this variety, and recommend it to all farmers who are looking for a hardy, vigorous, and productive growth of clover. We can readily supply all orders. We have a limited supply of this variety, and recommend it to all farmers who are looking for a hardy, vigorous, and productive growth of clover. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Alysse or Swedish Clover The hardy clovers. It is a perennial and does not winter kill, being especially adapted to cold, wet soils and high altitudes. On rich, moist soils, it yields an enormous quantity of hay and pasture; and when grown in soils we know that the common clovers would not thrive. It is frequently sown with Red Clover and Timothy. When this clover is grown, it has a very uniform growth and greatly increases the yield of hay. It is fine and more leafy than Red Clover, and stock prefer it to any of the other clovers. Thoroughly gain a nation-wide reputation for the best satisfaction. We have personally visited many fields grown from our seed, and have scores of letters praising it. We have never seen any variety that does as well as the Mammom Red Clover in most districts, where the winters are severe and the
summers extremely short. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., $3.50; 25 lbs., $5.00; 100 lbs., $25.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

White Clover A small headed white species that is fragrant and desirable for mixing with lawn grass seeds, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season. Although it is not a heavy producer of hay, it is a veritable pasture in permanent pastures, as it affords a most nutritious food for stock. This variety will succeed in almost any soil. Sown alone or mixed with other clovers or grass at purchaser's expense: Lb., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs., $1.60; 100 lbs., $6.00. 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 heavy, heavy clay soils in the land of the Southwest, and is little injured in the South when covered with water during an overflow. It makes good pasture for horses, cattle, hogs or sheep. Sweet Clover is the best hay producer of all Alfas in feeding value. The best stand of Sweet Clover is secured on hard ground. It is difficult to get a good stand on mellow ground. Sweet Clover roots are large and heavy, with a strong flavor. They are powerful and cheap subsoilers, as the tubercles take plant food from the air and add it to the soil. If Sweet Clover has been grown for a few years on hard, heavy soils, they become mellow and rich and are easily worked. Sweet Clover can be sown on raw unplowed prairie and will thrive among native grasses, increasing the length of the pasturage 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 farmer whose soil is too acid, or contains too much alkali, or is too hard and stiff, or too poor, or too badly washed or flooded, or to dry climate for alfalfa, needs Sweet Clover. After he learns to raise and feed it, he will be able to secure as much profit per acre as does his neighbor from alfalfa. Sweet Clover will thrive in sandy, loamy soils, and will produce a product that will feed horses and cattle. Sweet Clover is very hardy and makes a rank growth of stems, leaves and roots, but is not as persistent, as it may be killed easily by cutting when it has grown abundantly, even when pastured, and continue like a perennial from year to year as long as it is brought up on the land. Many of our growers claim best results by planting in the fall, claiming that they get a better stand. It is true that the hulled seed, 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 from spring planting are just as good as fall. We carry both the hulled and 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: Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.75; 25 lbs., $6.00; 100 lbs., $25.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Unhulled Sweet Clover (Melilotus Officinalis.) As the habits and qualities of White Clover become better known, its production increases. With its numerous advantages over the White Blossom Biennial it will soon surpass, if not supersede it as a hay and forage crop, as the crown and lateral shoots of the Yellow Blossom Biennial are more numerous, much nearer the ground, and more like those of alfalfa than the White Blossom. In fact, it may be considered a cross between Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, as it has the low branching habit of the alfalfa, producing numerous stalks which are finer, making better hay and pasture, and can be cut and stored closer to the ground than those of the White Blossom, which, coupled with the hardness, earliness and adaptability of the Sweet Clover, enables it to thrive in some places and under conditions where alfalfa would fail. Therefore, it is much more valuable for the average farmer than the White Blossom variety, which grows a large, coarse stalk, with the crown and lateral shoots growing out several inches above the ground, preventing close cutting and pasturing. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Hulled: Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.75; 25 lbs., $6.00; 100 lbs., $20.00. Unhulled: Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25; 25 lbs., $4.50; 100 lbs., $14.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

GRASSES

GRASSES

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

Everything in Grasses are back to pre-war prices, except Kentucky Blue Grass and Sudan Grass, which are scarce and high. They are in strong demand and will not be put on the market until another crop is grown. We anticipate heavy demand for all kinds of grasses to resod the fields and meadows plowed up 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 conditions. Therefore, we would advise buyers to order their grasses early, as prices are sure to be no lower, but may be higher.

Orchard Grass

Desirable on account of its quick growth and drought-resisting qualities. It is ready for grazing in the spring two weeks earlier than most grasses and when eaten off, is again ready for grazing in a week's time, and will continue growing when most grasses are withered by drought. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and gardens. Grows on all kinds of lands, 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, at half that amount. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.25; 25 lbs., $7.50; 100 lbs., $27.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Bermuda Grass

The Bermuda is a native southern grass, but on account of its wonderful drought-resisting qualities its growth has been extended northward until it is now being grown successfully in Northern Oklahoma and Kansas, and no doubt it becomes acclimated, its growth will be extended still further north. It has a wonderful root system, enabling it to succeed in hot, dry climates, where other grasses

FOR VEGETABLE PLANTS, SEE PAGES 70-71
would perish. It is splendid for sowing on the banks of dams, gullies and thin land 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.

**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 natural or tame grass so generally known. It is especially suited to rich, moist land, where it grows to perfection, and yields, under favorable circumstances, large crops of hay. Timothy does not make a desirable pasture, as but little growth is made after being cut, and the trampling of stock soon destroys it. When sown with clover, it makes a splendid mixture, and when it is about half and half, the Timothy 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 enriching the land. By freight or express at purchaser'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.

**English or Perennial Rye Grass**

This is becoming well known in this country as a valuable pasture grass, which will bear frequent close cropping. Produces an abundant foliage, which remains bright green during the season. It will grow well on almost any land, but does better on good soil. It is used largely with Kentucky Blue Grass in making lawns. It grows more quickly than Kentucky Blue Grass, and by combining the two, an earlier and better lawn can be made. For pasture, sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre; for lawns, 60 to 70 pounds. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25; 25 lbs., $5.00; 100 lbs., $12.50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Red Top Hullled**

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 fed; it allowed to grow up to seed, stock dislike it. On good soil, it grows about 2 feet high; on poor, gravelly land, about half that height. It has been grown successively 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., 30c; 10 lbs., $2.25; 25 lbs., $7.50; 100 lbs., $29.00. 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 annual variety, it lasts only one year. It succeeds best on rich, moist soils. It grows very quickly, and will stand close pasturage. Sow about 25 pounds per acre. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., $2.25; 25 lbs., $8.00; 100 lbs., $15.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**Kentucky Blue Grass**

This makes the best, sweetest, and most nutritious pasture for all kinds of stock.
It is the first grass to start in the spring, and remains green from fall until spring. It is not easily injured by cold or dry weather, hot sun, or trampling of hoofs, as the roots are so thick and stout they form a tough sod, which protects it. The grass for most grazing purposes is not harvested; fields are kept in good condition by occasional cutting. For the making of hay, the grass is cut dry and cured for hay, or green and used for silage. Alfalfa seed is highly enriched with the best fertilizers, and is guaranteed to mature in 60 days after planting. It is the most economical way of growing alfalfa, even when broadcast or roller-seeded. Alfalfa seed is best planted in the spring and allowed to stand until the late summer for best results. It is an excellent metal for the making of hay, and is greatly improved when mixed with other grasses, especially those that grow in the same season. It is highly recommended for alfalfa hay production due to its late maturity, which allows for maximum nutrition in the alfalfa. It is also recommended for use in hay fields, as it matures late and is resistant to drought and trampling. For further details on alfalfa, please refer to the alfalfa section in this guide.
Johnson Grass  A perennial in the South but an annual in this territory, as the winters here are too severe for it, and it winterkills, 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 larger rosy system which should make it more drought-resisting. It thrives best on heavy black soils. Its greatest value is as a hay grass, and for that purpose cannot be excelled. The hay, like Sudan, is coarse and not attractive in appearance, but stock of all kinds eat it greedily, seeming to prefer it to other kinds of hay.

It grows from 3 to 4 feet high, usually yielding two cuttings annually, making from 3 to 5 tons per acre of most excellent hay. For hay, most growers begin to cut it when the grass begins to head. We recommend sowing about 30 pounds of seed per acre, as the quality of the hay when thick on the ground is superior to that when it is thin on the ground, and the stalks grow large and coarse. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 2 lb., $1.25; 10 lb., $6.25; 25 lb., $15; 50 lb., $25; 100 lb., $50. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

**SPRAYING SUGGESTIONS**

APPLE—Bud Moth and Case Bearers. Use Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. One pound of Paris Green or four pounds of Arsenate of Lead in 100 gallons of water. Spray first when leaf tips appear, and again just before the blossoms open, and, if necessary, again after blossoms fall.

Apple—Canker Worms. Use Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. One pound of Paris Green or four pounds of Arsenate of Lead in 100 gallons of water. Spray once or twice before blossoms fall; repeat application after blossoms fall.

APPLE—Codling 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. Immediately after blossoms fall; repeat application three weeks later.

APPLE—Seab. Lime Sulphur or Bordeaux. Lime Sulphur 1-40 or with Bordeaux 3-3-50. Spray first just before blossoms open and again just after blossoms fall; again 10 to 14 days later.

**ASPARAGUS—Rust.** Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50, with sticker of resinial soda soap. Begin spray after cutting as soon as shoots are 8 to 10 inches high. Repeat once or twice a week until September.

**CABBAGE—Worm.** If cabbage not heading use Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead, using white oil soap as a sticker. If plants are heading, use kerosene emulsion or Hellebore. Begin spraying as soon as worms appear, repeat every four or five days until they disappear.

**CABBAGE—Aphids.** Use kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap, nicotine or Black Lead 40, diluted with water. Begin as soon as the aphids appear, and continue at intervals every four or five days until they disappear.

**CUCUMBER—Striped Cucumber Beetle.** Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Cover vines well, and keep them covered until they disappear.

**CELERY—Leaf Blight.** Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Begin while plants are in the seed beds, applying several times before setting them out. After being set in the field watch them closely, and upon the first appearance of blight spray, and repeat every 3 to 5 days as long as is necessary.

**ONION—Thrip.** Use kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap or tobacco extract. Spray thoroughly and repeat as often as is necessary.

**ONION—Maggot.** Before planting, float the onion seed in a solution of Blue Vitrol about same strength as you do for wheat for smut. We have learned from experience, that the egg that produces the maggot is laid on the onion seed before they are harvested, and hatch the next season after the seed are sown. This is a simple remedy and worth trying.

**ONION—Mildew.** Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Add one gallon of sticker to every 50 gallons of water. Before as soon as the disease appears, and repeat every ten days until harvested or until the disease disappears entirely.

**MUSKMELON—Wilt caused by Beetles.** Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Spray thoroughly and continue as long as is necessary.

**MELON—Aphis.** Use kerosene emulsion or tobacco extract diluted with water. Thoroughly cover under side of leaves, and repeat as often as is necessary.

**TOMATO—Leaf Spot or Blight.** Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Begin as soon as plants are set out, repeating every ten days. Spray under side of leaves as well as top.

**POTATO—Colorado Potato Beetle.** Use Paris Green, two pounds to 100 gallons of water, or Arsenate of Lead, four pounds to 100 gallons of water. This can be combined with Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50, which is a very effective remedy. Begin with the first appearance of the beetle, and spray regularly every five or six days as long as it necessary. Study your soil, and feed it systematically; it is the source of wealth.

**POTATO—Flea Beetle, Blight and Rot.** Use Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50. Begin when plants are 6 to 8 inches high and continue every 10 to 12 days during the season.

**MR. MARKET GARDENER:**

We are the largest growers of vegetables west of Chicago, therefore, specialize in Garden Seeds. No grower should endeavor to secure himself for seeds when they can be secured from us Western-grown acclimated seeds that have been thoroughly tested and tried and fondly adapted to Western conditions. “Plant BURTON’S QUALITY SEEDS” and you will have the “BEST FOR THE WEST.”


**Faultless Sprayers**

No gardener or poultry raiser can afford to be without one of these Sprayers. They are serviceable and cheap. Just the thing for applying Liquid Lime Killer in cracks and crevices about the chicken house that you are unable to reach with a brush. Also useful for spraying shrubs and plants in and out of hotbeds. Postpaid: 65c each. By express: 50c each.

**One Gallon Sprayer**

Most convenient size compressed air type sprayer ever put on the market. Especially adapted for sanitary work, disinfecting, etc. Tank, 6 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 1/2-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: $8.00; Galvanized Tank, $7.50; Galvanized: By express, $7.00.

**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 solutions are brass. By removing variable disc a straight stream can be had for washing windows, automobiles, etc., in addition to general spray purposes. Postpaid: $5.50. By express $4.50.

**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 replaced without removing plunger from cylinder. Price: By freight or express, without barrel, $14.00.

E. 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, will be glad to buy of you exclusively."
DEVOE INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Insure Your Garden and Orchard Against Bugs

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

1 lb. Sifted Top Carton. 25c en.
5 lb. Packages —— 1 lb.
Ask us for prices on larger quantities

Devoe Arsenate of Lead, Dry Powdered 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 insures 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 Vegetable of all kinds that may be attacked by leaf-eating insects.

1/2 lb. Cartons ........................................ 30c en.
1 lb. Cartons ........................................ 50c en.
5 lb. Cartons ....................................... 40c lb.
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 bulky. When used dry, will dust more plants per pound, and when mixed with water will stay in suspension better and give you better and more uniform distribution. Lead Oxide in Arsenate of Lead has no insecticide or fungicide value; but Calcium Arsenate is made on a lime base which has fungicide value. Lime adheres perfectly to foliage; will not wash off easily and is white. For protection against the potato beetle, cabbage and tobacco worms.

PUT UP IN
1/2 lb. Cartons ........................................ 25c each
1 lb. Cartons ........................................ 45c each
5 lb. Cartons ....................................... 35c pound
10 lb. Boxes ....................................... 35c pound
Ask us for prices on larger quantities

Write For Book of Directions
Devoe Bordeaux Mixture
Dry Powdered Form—Fungicide—Analysis
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
To Control Scale and Blight—For all Fungal diseases. The best Fungicide for curing or preventing Black, Rot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl, Scab or other Fungal diseases on fruit and plants, if used dry.

For potatoes, dust without reduction, 4 to 5 pounds per acre (according to size of vines.) For fruit trees, dust after reducing one pound of Dry Bordeaux with 20 pounds of lime dust.

For Spray: To make the equivalent of 4-4-50 mixture, use eight pounds of Dry Bordeaux mixture to 50 gallons of water. For 5-5-50 mixture, use 10 pounds to 50 gallons of water.

PUT UP IN
1 lb. Cartons ........................................ 45c each
5 lb. Cartons ....................................... 40c pound
Ask us for prices on larger quantities

Devoe Arsenate of Lead Pulp Form
Paste Arsenate of Lead is better than government requirements in the matter of percentage of Arsenic Oxide. An effective insecticide chiefly for Leaf-Eating Insects. Worms and Moths that fruit growers have to contend with. It comes in paste form and can be easily mixed with water. It forms a milky film when sprayed on foliage which does not readily wash off with rain. Good for potatoes and tobacco and all kinds of fruit trees.

PUT UP IN
1 lb. can (20 to case) .................................. 35c ea.
5 lb. cans (20 to case) .............................. 30c lb.
12 1/2 lb. Kegs .................................. 24c lb.
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—

1/2 lb. Cartons ........................................ 20c each
1 lb. Cartons ....................................... 35c each
2 lb. Cartons ....................................... 60c each
2 lb. Cartons ....................................... 55c 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

126 FOR SHRUBBERY, SEE PAGES 78-79
INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

(Limted)

Lime and Sulphur Solution

Guaranteed to test 33 Degrees Beauce
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 recommendation of the largest 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. This two year liquid is perfectly concentrated, thus securing the largest percentage possible of sulphide of sulphur. It is the only 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 No. 31.

1/2-Gallon Cans (43 to case)..................$ .50 each
1/4-Gallon Cans (23 to case).............. .70 each
1-Gallon Cans (5 to case)................. 1.10 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 Current Fly, if applied when the blossoms appear. Dust on dry or dissolve one ounce in 3 gallons of water and apply with spray. Price: 1/2-lb., 5c; 1/4-lb., $1.50; lb., $2.50.

Tobacco Dust

Very largely used and very effective against Green and other pests on plants; also prevents insects in the ground and around the roots; apply by dusting the plants; it also acts as good fertilizer. Price: Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $7.00.

Black Leaf 40

A tobacco extract, the strongest extract of tobacco made, being 40 per cent pure nicotine. Black Leaf 40 is non-volatile, so that the full strength is available; it is most valuable as a spray for Aphis (Plant Lice) or Thrips. Dilute it to 500 and use with 1 pound Whale Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water. Price: 1 oz., 25c; 1/2-lb., $1.06; 2 lbs., $3.25; 10-lb. tin, $13.75.

Blue Vitriol (Sulphate Copper.) In crystals ready to dissolve for treating wheat and other grains. Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., $1.75; 50 lbs., $7.50; 100 lbs., $14.00.

Formaldehyde

This solution is used to prevent fungal diseases, such as Potato Scab. When dissolved, formaldehyde for most purposes is one pound of Formaldehyde to 15 or 20 gallons of water. One or 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 rids your corn crop of crows and other corn pulling birds and animal pests, such as moles, gophers, woodchucks, 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, in dry form, of spray chemicals, as Arsenate of Calcium, Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, etc. Made of heavy tin enamelled red; iron and brass machined cut gears used throughout, and so arranged as to give a steady and uniform delivery. Fan is 3 1/2 by 6 1/4 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 1/4 inches high; it weighs with complete equipment about 6 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 points as on other makes of dusters.

Shipping weight 8 pounds. Price: $5.75.

Fish Oil Soap

One of the best insecticides to use against insects that eat the foliage, and where it is dangerous to use poison. It is also proof against mildew. One-fourth pound diluted to two and one-half gallons of water.

When used as a mixture with Paris Green, Black Leaf 40, Nicotine, etc., it is very effective against onion thrip, aphid, cabbage worms and also used for smearing trunks of trees to prevent worms crawling up. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., $1.00. Not Postpaid.

All of the Above Insecticides Must Be Sent By Freight or Express
The parcel post will not take them

FOR FIELD PEAS, SEE PAGES 111-112
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>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>5½ in.</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>C</td>
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Dibber

All Iron, postpaid ................................................. $0.60
Wood Handles, postpaid ..................................... .60

Asparagus Knife or Dandelion Digger

Price, postpaid ................................................. $0.50

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."

FOR GRASSES, SEE PAGES 121-123
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 25 feet; timothy and clover, 18 to 20 feet. The bag and hopper hold about 22 quarts. Weight, 5½ pounds. Postpaid: $5.00 each. By express at purchaser’s expense, $4.50.

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 of corn. Weight, 5½ pounds. By express at purchaser’s expense, $3.00.

“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 guage 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, $2.75. By expense at purchaser’s expense: $2.50.

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, $2.25.

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.”

FOR INSECTICIDES, SEE PAGE 126
Black Hawk Grist Mill

Is warranted to wear well and to grind well Corn, Wheat, Rye, Rice or other small grain, beans, spices, etc. It is easily taken apart for cleaning or for repairing. Quickly adjustable 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, $3.50.

Oliver M. Kelty, 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, chop, breakfast foods, etc. It will grind a quart of table 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 rapid grinder. The adjusting screw is easily turned by hand and is held in any position by a spring.

Postpaid, $9.50; 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 AND DAIRY SUPPLY DEPT.

The Poultry and Dairy products of the farm during the past three years has proven to be the Main Stay and saved more farmers from Sheriff-sale and bankruptcy than all other branches of farming. The harder the times the more attention the farmers in these countries paid to the demand for supplies, realising this, we are carrying large and complete stocks of these and can supply any quantity desired. Prices herein quoted are those prevailing at time this Catalog goes to press and are subject to market changes. Ask for Special Prices on large quantities.

These prices subject to change without notice

Blatchford's Egg Mash

"Fill-the-Basket"

Blatchford's Egg Mash contains a large variety of the best 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 lbs. bags ........................................ $1.30
100 1-lb. bags ...................................... 5.00

Blatchford's Chick Mash

SHOULD BE EVERY CHICK'S FIRST FEED

Blatchford's Milk Mash is the favored starting and growing feed of the most prominent poultry raisers in the country. It contains all the feeds and nutrient chicks need right from the start. It shilds them from white diarrhoea, bowel trouble and leg weakness.

This mash is neither a tonic nor a medicine, but a nutritious, wholesome, palatable body builder. It promotes health, vitality and growth by building up sturdy, disease-resistant frames. It does not force, but by supplying proper nourishment to each and every part of the body, promotes steady and complete development in the shortest possible time.

Blatchford's Milk Mash contains no screenings, hulls or cheap by-products from the manufacture of breakfast foods, cereal foods or scratch grains. It carries chicks all the way—starts, grows and matures—without change of feed. 25 lb. bag, $1.50, not prepaid.

Blatchford's Calf Meal

Blatchford's Calf Meal is the original milk substitute. For over one-third of a century it has been successfully used in raising calves by the most progressive farmers and dairymen in this country. It is the only calf meal backed by so remarkable a record. Its success is due to three things. FIRST—Its quality. Blatchford's is, above all, a quality calf meal. Only the best materials are used in its manufacture. It contains no waste materials or by-products of low feeding value. SECOND—It contains all the nutritive and growth-producing properties required by the calf. The finest and healthiest of calves can be raised upon it. THIRD—It is economical. One pound makes a full gallon of pure milk substitute and it can be used at less than half the cost of using milk. Price. 100 lbs., $5.50; 50 lbs., $2.75; 25 lbs., $1.75. Satisfaction guaranteed with every bag.

FOR FIELD SEEDS, SEE PAGES 105-123
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, $2.75 per 100 lbs.

Special Mash for Laying Hens
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 strickly starch ration, as eggs contain fat protein and other matter not obtainable with starch feeds.

It contains meat enough to furnish the proper food for laying hens. Analysis, Protein 14%, Fat 6%, Carbohydrates 60%, Fiber Maximum 6%. Price, 25 lbs., $1.00; 50 lbs., $1.75; 100 lbs., $3.00. Not prepaid.

A. & C. Buttermilk Mash
When chicks are six to eight weeks old replace chick starter with this feed and keep it before them in feeders continuously. Price, $4.00 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 insures an increase of fertile eggs. It likewise adds lustre to the plumage. In original sacks of 100 pounds, $2.00.

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. (Protein 66%). Price, per 100 lbs., $4.50.

Meat and Bone—Scraps
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. (Protein 46%). Price, $4.00 per 100 lbs.

Green Cut Bone—Granulated
Made from soluble bones, dried but not cooked, retaining all the meat and oil in the bones. (45% P. P. Lime). Price, $3.25 per 100 lbs.

Meat Meal
Meat Meal is a concentrated food, containing 60 to 65 per cent protein. Analysis of the Meat Meal we sell there is absolutely no adulteration, and the analysis will be found uniform throughout. A great flesh producer. (60% Protein). Price, $4.25 per 100 lbs.

Meat, Blood and Bone
These three in a mixture make an ideal concentrated food containing 60% Protein. Price, $4.00 per 100 lbs.
Blood Meal, Colorado Made
Manufactured by our own Denver Packing Company, practically the same as Armour's, but not fully deodorized. 80% Protein. Price, $4.75 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, $2.25 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, $1.50; Hen size, $1.40.

Eg-s-ur Grit
Lime forms the egg shell and builds up chicks. Eg-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. $1.60 per 100-lb. bag.

Egg Preserver
WATER GLASS EGG PRESERVER
It is a simple matter to preserve eggs with Water Glass Egg Preserver. The pure, heavy Water Glass is simply diluted one quart to ten of boiled water, the eggs placed in an earthen jar or barrel, and covered with the solution. If you are preserving your eggs as fast as they are laid, make a solution first and put the eggs in as they are gathered.
One gallon of Water Glass Egg Preserver will preserve nearly 100 dozen eggs. Price, gallon, $1.00; ½-gallon, 60c; quart, 40c; pint, 30c. Cannot be mailed.

Wire Nests
These nests are strongly made from heavy, japanned steel wire, 1½-inch mesh. Will fasten to wall with screws or hooks. No place for lice or vermin of any kind to lodge; are easy to keep clean and are far superior to wooden boxes. Price, each, 20c; 3 for 50c.

Farmer's Friend Egg Carrier
The most complete egg carrier on the market. It is equipped with an adjustable cover and 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, 90c 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, postpaid...........$0.25
Not postpaid; 20c each, 2 for.............35

Little Putnam Stove for Poultry
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. Fool proof and fire safe. Used under any can, crock or fountain.
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 care of from 30 to 60 chicks. Instructions for making brooder in an hour with saw and hammer. The materials need not 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 roover 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.
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: 20c each. At purchaser's expense: .15c each.

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, as it keeps them from wasting and fouling feed. Price, postpaid, 20 inches long: 40c each. At purchaser's expense, 35c each.

10 inches long, postpaid, each .................. 25c
At Purchaser's Expense, each .................. 20c

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 1½ inches; width of top, 4½ 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 closely 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 tens 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. Made of Galvanized Iron. Height, 18½ inches. Price, postpaid: $2.50. At purchaser's expense, $2.25.

Pure Sulphur Fumigating Candles

Our Pure Sulphur Fumigating Candles are equal to any Fumigating Candle on the market. They are easy to light, easy to extinguish, safe to use, and produces 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, BUTTERMILK BABY CHICK FOOD**

**POULTRY PREPARATIONS**

When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding

**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 as 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 $3.60; 100 lbs. for $6.75.

More work 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; 60c and $1.20.

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 ad 70c

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 .................. 30c and 60c
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 Healing Ointment .......... 35c

**“Your Money Back If You Are Not Satisfied”**

That’s the square-deal guarantee behind every sale of Pratt’s 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 Pratt’s Products fails to accomplish what YOU think it should, return the empty package to the dealer form which you made the purchase and he will refund your money.

FOR FIELD PEAS, SEE PAGES 111-112
Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, usually follow the use of

**Pratt's Poultry Regulator**

Packages, 30c, 60c and $1.20; 12-lb. bags, $1.50; 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.

**Pratt's** 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 allay inflammation. A safe help for roup, colds, catarrh and many bad weather diseases.

Get rid of lice on your poultry, in nests, dustbaths, incubators and elsewhere by using

**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 destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys many insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers.

**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 contagious diseases. Quart, 65c; half-gallon, $1.20; gallon, $1.50.

To help protect your chicks from white diarrhoea, the most destructive of all chick diseases, we recommend the use of

**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.

**Rabbit Feed and Water Jars**

Made of stoneware; the water jars have straight sides while the feed jars have a rim turned in, which makes it impossible for rabbits to waste their grain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Water Jars</th>
<th>Feed Jars</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Qt.</td>
<td>25c</td>
<td>30c</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-Pt.</td>
<td>15c</td>
<td>20c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Postal and Express Mailable.

For Cauliflower Plants, see pages 71-72.
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

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 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.

Price, $7.75

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

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.

Price, $11.50

Fire Fly Garden Plow

This tool is exceedingly useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep, and deeper by going twice. Furrows for manure or seed can be opened and covered. In cultivating, plow away, weed and plow back again. This tool will enable a busy man to do in his spare minutes nearly all the work of a family garden. Chicken Raisers find it of great advantage in plowing up their scratching yards.

Garden Plow and Cultivator

No. 119 Planet Jr.

Price, $5.00

A new tool for those who prefer the extra high wheel on their garden cultivator. Especially suitable where 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.

Price, $4.00.

No. 35 Planet Jr. Seeder Attachment

Price, $6.00

Can be attached to any Planet Jr. Single or Double Wheel Hoe or Garden Plow. Plant 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 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. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, Complete, $18.00.
No. 4D (as a seeder only) $14.50

This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth, rolling down and marking out the next row at one pass. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools, the best made for hoeing, plowing, cultivating, opening furrows, hilling, etc. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as very profitable. Can be used successfully by men, woman or growing boys. Pays for itself in a season and will last for years.

No. 1 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe Cultivator and Plow

Price, $15.00.
Weight, 47 lbs.

Planet Jr. No. 1 has given complete satisfaction for over thirty-five years; used the world over and still popular.

The sowing cylinder is a drum of spring brass set between the driving wheels, with a sliding brass band secured in position by a cam. In drum and band are corresponding diamond-shaped discharge openings, and the sliding band quickly adjust them for any kind of seed. Inside the drum, shields protect the openings and insure regular sowing, either with a full hopper or a thimbleful of seed. Wheeling around on the roller stops the flow of seed. From a seeder the No. 1 is changed to a wheel hoe by unscrewing two bolts and removing the plow, coverer and roller, when hoe, plow or cultivator teeth may be quickly substituted.

Nos. 3 and 5 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeders

Price No. 3, $17.50
Weight, 43 lbs.
No. 5, $20.00.
Weight, 51 lbs.

No. 3 and No. 5 Planet Jr., are favorites among onion growers, market gardeners and seedsmen. Sows in large or small quantities in drills or in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 inches apart. Force feed. The flow of seed is instantly started or stopped by the cut-off rod. No seed wasted at end of rows. The opening plow is V-shaped, adjustable for depth, leaving the seed in a very narrow line, making 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 4 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, $22.00
Weight 61 lbs.

This combination is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately and for the family garden where a double wheel hoe is preferred.

As a seeder it is practically the same as the Planet Jr. No. 4, and as a wheel hoe has the same steel frames and cultivating attachments as the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

Two acres a day can easily be worked, and when it is done, it will be a better job than several men could have done in the same time with hand hoes.

No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe

Price, $12.50

No. 31 Planet Jr. is a new combination 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 ½ 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 salalry, parsley, beets and lettuce, and radishes, beans, peas, turnips, cucumbers, carrots, pickles, spinach, celery, cantaloupes, 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.

FOR FERTILIZERS, SEE PAGE 124

137
BIG SAVERS FOR FARM AND GARDEN

Why worry along with slow, out-of-date implements and meagre results? Modern tools are far more economical—they do three to six times the work, get 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

Hoeing two rows of Lettuce, Sugar Beets or similar crops

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 52 inches apart. For shallow cultivation the hoes 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 24 inches apart. For 28-inch rows a 12-inch sweep should be used in 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 in the middle space. (See upper cut.) Shields are very desirable for early cultivation of many crops and are supplied as an extra.

Irrigation steels can be supplied. Comes equipped with two pairs 6-inch hoes and standards, three 8-inch improved sweeps, seven 1/2x5-inch steels and standards. Price $48.50.

Price, $11.25.

No. 101 Planet Jr. Plain Cultivator

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. 8 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Price, $17.50.

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.

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, furrowers, turning shovels, regular shovels and alfalfa steels.

Price, $35.00.

No. 83 Planet Jr. Plain Cultivator

Price, $15.00.

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, furrowers, turning shovels, regular shovels and alfalfa steels.

FOR FIELD SEEDS, SEE PAGES 105-123
No. 90 Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

Complete, with Steel Wheel, $17.50
   ...No. 90B (without Pulverizer), $14.75

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, cut 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, $1.50; 24-inch, with standard, $2.75.

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.

SEEDERS  IRON AGE  WHEEL HOES

Seeders 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 that takes the pleasure out of gardening is done away with entirely. Women, girls and boys use these tools the same as men and get the same benefits and pleasure from their use. Large, beautiful flower 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. 315 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe

For those gardeners who have need only for a Seed Drill that sows in continuous rows, and not in hills, they will find the No. 315 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 fed. 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 18-inch wheel, with a broad 1/2-inch tire, which makes it ride easily over soft ground and small furrows. Furnished complete with tools as shown in illustration. Price, $17.25.

No. 316 Hill and 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. 316 fully meets their needs at a very low cost. Those who have large acreages to plant will especially appreciate the broad 1/2-inch wheel, 16 inches high, which runs easily over soft ground and small furrows. Price, $15.75.

FOR CLOVERS, SEE PAGES 120-122
No. 306 Hill and Drill Seeder, Single and Double Wheel Hoe

No. 306 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single and Double Wheel Hoe

"The Complete Gardener"—many thoroughly practical tools in one. This tool not only plants in drills, but can be set to drop any amount of seed in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. As a seeder it opens the furrow, deposits the seed in either hills or drills, covers the seed, packs the soil, and marks next row at one operation. Adjustable index permits the operator to use his own judgment as to quantity of seeds planted. Seed shut-off on handle close to finger-tips. The agitator is a brush of selected bristles which separates the seed and acts as a gentle yet positive force feed. This agitator, insuring a perfect planting with no damaged seed, is one of the outstanding features of great importance. Difficult seed, such as tomatoes and beets, are easily separated and continuously fed into the discharge, even to the last thimbleful. The entire seeder attachment comes off in one piece by simply removing two bolts, changing the tool into a No. 301 Wheel Hoe or cultivator. Price, $19.40

No. 301 Single and Double Wheel Hoe

The above tool when changed into the wheel hoe and cultivator form shown here is known as No. 301, and when wanted in this form should be ordered by this number. As a wheel hoe and cultivator this tool can be used as either a double wheel tool for working between the rows or a single wheel tool for working between the rows. It will straddle a row of plants 20 inches high. In the double wheel form it is possible to work very close to the plants without injury to the roots, and will keep the soil in a thoroughly pulverized condition, which acts as a mulch for retaining the moisture. The change from a double to a single wheel form is easily and quickly made. Tools furnished are adjustable on the frame to suit the width of rows and kind of work to be done. Opens and closes furrows, ridges crops, cultivates, hoes to or from plants and very close to them without danger, pulverizes and levels the soil, etc. All of this is done while the operator is walking forward in an upright position. Handles adjustable for height. The seed hopper used on the No. 306 can be obtained at any time for this tool, converting it into the complete combination tool No. 306 described above.

No. 301, Complete as shown .............. $10.50
No. 303, Same with side hoes only, and with vine lifters ......................... 7.75

Frames of all I.EON A.G.E tools shown here are made of steel. The long, hardwood handles have regular bent plow handles which fit the hands naturally. Frames are adjustable to height of operator. Large, easy-running steel wheels.

No. 19C Wheel Cultivator and Plow

This tool is very popular and a practical necessity to thousands of gardeners and truck farmers. With this tool a man can do in two minutes the work that would take half an hour with old fashioned tools. The strong, heavy plow, fitted with a landslide or guide, does the necessary plowing in many soils. The landslide holds the plow in the ground and makes it easy to control. This plow opens the furrow for seed, and covers it on the return trip. There are two sizes of cultivator teeth for shallow furrowing and for working in narrow rows. Three teeth mounted on a bracket provide for work on wide rows. The scuffle hoe keeps weeds down and loosens the soil to hold the moisture. Price, $5.50.

New Model Seeder

This seeder has been a favorite with Market Gardeners for 25 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, $14.00.

New Model
**Nine-Tooth Iron Age Cultivator With Lever Expander**

No. 600 is a nine-tooth form of the No. 1000 series, with lever expander; the two teeth at the rear fill up the furrow on 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. **Price, $15.90.**

Market gardeners and others requiring seeds or plants in large quantities, will please write for special prices, stating varieties and quantities wanted.

---

**No. 605EP 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 36"), 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, $12.50.**

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**Cultivator Points and Steels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Point Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001x8</td>
<td>8 inch Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-1¼x8</td>
<td>8 inch Cultivator Steel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-1½x8</td>
<td>8 inch Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-1¾x8</td>
<td>8 inch Cultivator Steel</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2x8</td>
<td>8 inch Cultivator Steel</td>
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<td>09-2½x8</td>
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<td>.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>08A-3x8</td>
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<td>08A-3½x8</td>
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<td>.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>04A-4x8</td>
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<tr>
<td>10A-Left Hand Turning Shovel</td>
<td>.25</td>
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<td>10A-Right Hand Turning Shovel</td>
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<td>11-6 inch</td>
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<td>14-Rear Horse Hoe Shovel 7 inch</td>
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<td>15-Sweep 6 inch</td>
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**Points and Steels for One and Two Horse Cultivators**

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<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
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<td>9x9 Shovel Blade</td>
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<tr>
<td>0-8</td>
<td>8x8 Shovel Blade</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 inch Furrower</td>
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<td>.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 inch Furrower</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 inch Furrower</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 inch Furrower, Adj. Wings (Reg.)</td>
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<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*FOR GRIST MILLS, SEE PAGE 130*
The Iron King Two Row Lettuce Seeder

This is two of the No. 4 Iron King Seeders connected together by a strong rigid frame, with adjustments for seeding 18 and 24 inches apart. This is the best, most practical, easily operated multiple Lettuce Seeder manufactured. It is constructed of steel throughout, and in its manufacture the requirement of the truck-grower and market-gardener have been kept in view. The machine is light and can be operated by one man, but is designed with a chain draw for a horse hitch. Directly between the rear of the two seeders attached to the frame is a hinged steel bar which can be easily and quickly turned on or off by the foot, whereby the operator can turn the bar over the top of the two drill frames and by bearing down on the handles the front wheels of the drills are lifted clear of the ground, throwing the machine out of gear when turning at the end of the rows and preventing any waste of seed in turning. Each drill is suspended on bearings, allowing the front or rear wheel to drop into a rut, horse track or follow any unevenness of the soil without throwing it out of gear. These improved devices, together with its strong, sturdy, durable chain drive to a brush force-feed, insures an economical uniform distribution of seed. It has plates with special holes for all kinds of garden seeds and can be easily and quickly adjusted to any sized seed from the smallest to the largest. The most common way to use these seeders is to first furrow out the land, making the furrows 36 to 40 inches apart, using the 16-inch width seeders, and letting the horse walk in the furrow, seeding a row on each side of the furrow. By this method the seed can be irrigated up if necessary or the furrow used for later irrigations, also for drainage should there be a heavy wet spell.

This machine is known as the Special Lettuce Seeder and is being used more largely by old experienced lettuce growers than all other seeders combined. We have used them on our Seed Farm for over fifteen years, and know of no seeder that will compare with them in durability, reliability, accuracy and ease of handling.

These double drills are shipped with a 16 or 24 inch frame as desired, 2 seed plates, 1 brush agitator, 1 iron agitator and 1 extra handle and brace, so they can be removed from the frame and used separately if desired. Price of machine complete as above described: $30.00 F. O. B. Denver.

No. 40 Iron King Wheel Hoe

This machine is made in the same practical manner that all Iron King products are noted for. It is made of first class material, strong, durable and light and comes equipped with 1 pair of scuffle hoes, 6 cultivator teeth, and one pair of leaf lifters; weight, packed, about 25 lbs. Price, $10.00.
Iron King Steel Frame Seeder

The Iron King Seeder No. 4, is constructed of steel throughout, has fewer parts, and is less complicated than any other seeder. It is practically indestructible and will last a lifetime. It is so simple to operate that a child can handle it, and when once set and ready to operate, it is impossible to make an error.

This Seeder has a fifteen-inch front wheel and thirty-inch rear wheels, each with two and one-half inch tires, making it very light and easy to handle.

The machine comes equipped with two seed plates, one regular iron agitator, one brush agitator for tender seeds, and one star agitator for large seeds.

This is also known as the Lettuce King as 90% of the lettuce planted for commercial purposes is seeded with this machine. Weight packed about 45 pounds. Price, $13.50.

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 brakes are steel, with malleable fittings—works smoothly. Attractively finished, with hardwood handles. Price, $11.00.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER

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, keep up the fertility of their soil by the use of manure, proper 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 humus (decaying 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, which prevents weeds from choking it out. The use of a manure on a lawn is very objectionable, as it detracts from its appearance, and is apt to bring a great many weed seeds, as well as disease germs. Burton's lawn dressing is practically odorless; is in a convenient form to handle, and has none of the above mentioned objections. The cheapest and best fertilizer for lawns. Analysis: Ammonia, 4—5%, Phosphoric Acid, 8%, Potash 10%. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 10 lbs., $1.25; 25 lbs., $3.00; 50 lbs., $5.75; 100 lbs., $11.00.

Burton's Vegetable Grower

No other investment will give you bigger profits than the use of fertilizer in your garden. Our vegetable grower is specially prepared for such garden crops as tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, onions, etc. Increases your yield and brings your vegetable into market ten days to two weeks earlier, thereby getting the higher prices. Analysis: Ammonia 6%, Phosphoric Acid 10—12%. Potash 2%. 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 above the ground. It is odorless. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., $1.25; 25 lbs., $3.00; 50 lbs., $5.75; 100 lbs., $11.00.

Steamed Bone Meal

An excellent fertilizer for lawns and shrubs. Very finely ground, and thus quickly available. Florists use it extensively in their greenhouses. Analysis: Ammonia 1—3%, Phosphoric Acid 25—30%. By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Per cwt., $2.60.

Raw Bone Meal

Although slower in action than the above it is the most lasting in its effects, and can be used with splendid results on lawns, shrubs, permanent pastures, or wherever lasting results are desired. Analysis: Ammonia 4—5%, Phosphoric Acid 20—24%. 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.
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ORDER SHEET FOR
“BURTON’S QUALITY SEEDS”

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

Date: 1923

Gentlemen:

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

NAME (Mr., Miss, or Mrs.)

POSTOFFICE

ST. NO. or

R. F. D.

STATE

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT OFFICE

NOTICE—Be sure and keep a copy of this order for your reference and for use in checking the shipment of seeds you will receive from us. No matter how often you write us, always be careful to give full name and P. O. address, writing name VERY PLAINLY.

Notice THE BURTON SEED CO. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, growth, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees they send out, and will be in no way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they are at once to be returned in the original unbroken package, when the purchase price paid for same will be refunded.

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**NOTICE**—Should you receive more than one copy of this Catalog, please hand it to a neighbor or friend whom you know sends away for seed. If you have any neighbors or friends whom you think would be interested in our Catalog if you will send us their names and addresses, in the specially prepared spaces below, we will send them a copy of this Catalog and place their names on our mailing list for future issues of same.

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Burton's Special Collections

Burdon's Get-Acquainted Collection No. 1

For Seventy-five Cents we will send Postpaid twenty-five regular five-cent packets of "Burton's Quality" Garden Seed as listed below. We are losing money on this collection, but are using it as a medium of advertising, that prospective customers may, at little expense, acquaint themselves with our seeds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEANS, Giant Stringless</th>
<th>CUCUMBER, Fordhook</th>
<th>PEA, Admiral</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEANS, Sure Crop Wax</td>
<td>CUCUMBER, Snow's Pickling</td>
<td>PUMPKIN, Sugar Pie</td>
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<tr>
<td>BEEF, Early Blood</td>
<td>LETTUCE, Grand Rapids</td>
<td>RADIUS, Long Short Top</td>
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<tr>
<td>CABBAGE, Short Stem Holland</td>
<td>MELO N, MUS C, Rocky Ford</td>
<td>RADIUS, White Iclele</td>
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<tr>
<td>CARROTS, Danvers</td>
<td>MELO N, WAT ER, Kleckley</td>
<td>RADISH, scarlet T. W. Tip</td>
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<tr>
<td>CORN, Golden Bantam</td>
<td>OXION, Yellow Globe Danyer</td>
<td>SQUASH, White Scallop Bush</td>
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<td>CORN, Country Gentleman</td>
<td>OXION, Red Globe</td>
<td>TOMATO, June Pink</td>
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<td>PARSNIP, Hollow Crown</td>
<td>TURVIP, White Egg</td>
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</table>

BURTON'S KITCHEN GARDEN COLLECTION No. 2

One Dollar will secure Postpaid the $1.90 worth of "Burton's Quality" Seeds and Bulbs listed below. This collection is put up especially for the housewife, who delights in having a back-yard garden of her own.

| ½ lb. Beans, Round Pod Kidney Wax | .80  | 1 pkt. Parsnip, Hollow Crown | .90 |
| ½ lb. Beans, Green Pod            | .20  | ½ lb. Peas, American Wonder | .25 |
| 1 oz. Beets, Early Blood          | .10  | 1 oz. Radish, Crimson Giant | .25 |
| 1 oz. Carrot, Oxheart             | .05  | 1 oz. Radish, Iclele        | .10 |
| 1 pkt. Cucumber, White Spine      | .05  | 1 pkt. Spinach, Longstanding | .05 |
| ½ oz. Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam   | .15  | 1 pkt. Squash, Hubbard      | .05 |
| 1 oz. Lettuce, Grand Rapids       | .05  | 1 oz. Turnip, White Egg     | .10 |
| 1 oz. Onion, Yellow Danuer         | .05  | ½ doz. Gladioli Bulbs, Assorted | .25 |

SPECIAL COLLECTION PRICE POSTPAID, $1.00; RETAIL VALUE, $1.90

Burdon's Farm Garden Collection No. 3

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.

| ½ lb. Beans, Henderson's Bush Lima | .80  | 2 ozs. Onion, Extra Early Red | .10 |
| ½ lb. Beans, Golden Wax           | .35  | ½ lb. Parsnip, Hollow Crown   | .90 |
| 1 lb. Beans, Giant Green Pod      | .35  | 1 pkt. Parsley                | .65 |
| ½ lb. Beets, Early Blood Turnip   | .30  | 1 oz. Pumpkin, Small Sugar    | .10 |
| 1 pkt. Cabbage, Enkhuizen         | .05  | 1 lb. Pens, American Wonder  | .45 |
| 1 pkt. Cabbage, Holland S. S.     | .05  | 1 lb. Pens, Tall Telephone    | .45 |
| ½ lb. Carrot, Oxheart             | .30  | 1 pkt. Pepper, Cayenne       | .10 |
| 1 pkt. Cress, Triple Curled       | .05  | 1 pkt. Pepper, Ruby Giant    | .10 |
| 1 lb. Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam   | .30  | 2 ozs. Radish, Crimson Giant | .20 |
| 1 oz. Cucumber, Early Frame       | .10  | 2 ozs. Radish, Long Scarlet Short Top | .20 |
| 1 oz. Cucumber, Snow's Pickling   | .10  | 2 ozs. Radish, Iclele        | .30 |
| 2 ozs. Lettuce, Grand Rapids      | .20  | 1 oz. Squash, Hubbard        | .10 |
| 1 oz. Lettuce, Prizehead          | .10  | 1 oz. Squash, Summer Crookneck | .10 |
| 1 oz. Muskemelon, Rocky Ford      | .10  | ½ lb. Spinach, Longstanding  | .10 |
| 1 oz. Watermelon, Kleckley's Sweet| .10  | ½ lb. Turnip, White Egg      | .25 |
| 1 oz. Melon, Honey Dew            | .15  | 1 pkt. Tomato, Beauty        | .05 |
| ½ lb. Onion, Yellow Danuer         | .50  | 1 doz. Gladioli Bulbs, Assorted | .50 |

SPECIAL COLLECTION PRICE PREPAID, $5.00; RETAIL VALUE, $7.75

Burton's Flower Seed Collection No. 4

For Fifty Cents we will send Postpaid 20 of our regular five-cent packets of Flower Seeds. Each of these are selected for their adaptability to our Western climate and altitude. Every lover of flowers should have this collection of the Old Garden Favorites.

| Sweet Alyssum, Single, Mixed     | Cosmos, Mixed | Petunia, Hybrid, Mixed |
| Agrostemma                     | Cypress Vine  | Phlox, Mixed Colors    |
| Aster, Finest Mixed            | Margiloid     | Pinks, Double, Mixed   |
| Bachelor's Buttons             | Mignonette, Mixed Colors | Sweet Pens, Mixed Colors |
| Canterbury Bells, Single Mixed | Morning Glory, Climbing | Zinnias |
| Chrysanthemums, Mixed          | Morning Bride, Double, Mixed | Pansy, Mixed Colors |
| Catchfly                       | Nasturtiums, Dwarf, Mixed | |

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.