

Historic, Archive Document

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

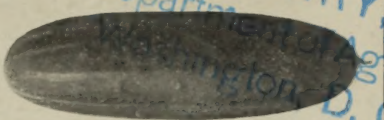
2.11

Burr

Seed Annual

HOME OF THE

Famous Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.



D. V. Burrell's



1904

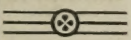


SEEDS!

ROCKY FORD, COLORADO.

Suited To All Soils And Climates.

1896.



16

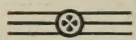
ACRES

OF

MARKET GARDEN.



1903.



1200

ACRES

OF

VINE SEEDS.



BURRELL'S KLONDIKE CUCUMBER!

A Little the Finest Market Gardener's Sort.

To My CUSTOMERS.

It is with a very great deal of pleasure that I present you this, my 1904 Seed Annual. When we stop to consider that my business has grown from a 16-acre Market Garden in 1896 to over 1,200 acres of Garden Seeds in 1903, and at this time large numbers of my old customers are stating that, owing to the fact that the seeds which they purchased from me gave such good results, they and their neighbors want them for 1904.

"Quality First" caused it. I fully realize that price may make the first sale, but a disappointed customer is not a good advertisement.

Each year I am growing more of my seeds myself here under irrigation, and what I do not grow myself are grown for me under contract by expert specialists in that part of the country where they will reach the highest possible state of maturity.

My seeds are "suited to all soils and climates."

If you have tried them and found them **all right**, please tell your neighbor.

If you have never tried them, let me have your order this year and compare them with other seeds.

I wish to thank each of my old customers for their patronage and kind words of encouragement.

I will continue to carefully guard your interests in all future orders you may entrust to me, and I solicit at least a share of the orders from all who receive this catalog.

Wishing you a prosperous season and that you "may get all that's coming to you," I remain,

Yours Very Truly,

D. V. BURRELL.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VEGETABLE SEED.		Page	Page
		Mushroom Spawn	34
		Onion	34-35-36-37
		Onion Sets	37-38
Asparagus	2	Okra	38
Asparagus Roots	2	Parsley	38-39
Beans	2	Parsnips	39
Beans, Dwarf Wax	3	Peppers	39-40
Beans, Dwarf Green Pod	4	Pumpkin	40-41
Beans, Dwarf Lima	4	Peas	41-42-43-44
Beans, Pole	5	Radishes	44-45
Beans, Shell	5	Rhubarb	45
Beets, Table	5-6	Salsify, or Oyster Plant	45-46
Beets, Sugar and Mangel	7	Spinach	46
Broccoli	7	Squash	47-48
Brussels Sprouts	7	Sunflower	52
Chicory	7	Tomato	49-50
Collards	8	Turnip	51
Corn Salad	8	Rutabaga	52
Cabbage	8-9-10-11	Peanuts	52
Cauliflower	11-12	Vegetable Plants and Roots	53
Carrots	12-13	How Plants Grow	4-55
Celery	13-14	Flower Cultivation	56
Celeriac	14	Abutilon	56
Cress	14	Sweet Alyssum	56
Cucumbers	15-16-17	Amaranthus	56
Corn, Sweet	18-19	Asparagus Fern Sprengeri	57
Corn, Pop	19	Aquilegia	57
Citron	34	Asperula	57
Dandelion	19	Asters	57
Egg Plant	20	Bachelor's Button	56
Endive	20	Bellis, or Double Daisy	57
Gourds	21	Balsams	57
Garlic	21	Balloon Vine	57
Herbs	21	Canary Bird Flower	57
Horse Radish Roots	22	Calliopsis	57
Kale, or Borecole	22	Candytuft	57
Koh' Rabi	22	Canna	57
Leek	22	Carnation	58
Lettuce	23-24	Clematis	58
How to Grow and Market Cantaloupes	25-26	Cosmos	58
Cantaloupe, Rocky Ford	27-28	Chrysanthemum	58
Muskmelons	29-30	Convolvulus	58
Muskmelons, Khiva or Winter	31	Cockscorn	58
Watermelon	31-32-33-34	Cowslip	58
Pomegranite	34	Cuphea	59
Mustard	34	Dolichos	58
		Dahlia	58
		Digitalis	58
		Datura	59
		Dianthus	59
		Esenscholtzia	58
		Foxglove	58
		Fuchsia	59
		Forget-Me-Not	60
		Geraniums	59
		Gilia	60
		Heliotrope	60
		Hollyhock	60
		Horned Cucumbers	58
		Ipomoea	60
		Job's Tears	59
		Larkspur	59
		Lobelia	59
		Marigold	60
		Marvel-of-Peru	60
		Matricaria	60
		Nasturtiums	62
		Ornamental Grasses	60
		Oxalis	60
		Phlox	61
		Portulacca	61
		Pyrethrum	61
		Pansies	62
		Petunias	62
		Poppy	62
		Paniculata	58
		Rhodanthe	62
		Ricinus	62
		Salvia	62
		Sensitive Plant	63
		Sweet Peas	63
		Sweet Sultan	63
		Smilax	64
		Sweet Williams	64
		Silene	64
		Schizanthus	64
		Stocks	61
		Salpiglossis	61
		Sabiosa	61
		Thunbergia	64
		Violet	64
		Verbena	64
		Zinnia	64

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS. ❁ ❁ ❁

Please follow these instructions carefully. If any mistake occurs in your order, or it is delayed, let me hear from you promptly.

DEDUCT THE COST OF YOUR MONEY ORDER OR REGISTER FEE IF YOUR ORDER AMOUNTS TO MORE THAN \$1.00

My terms are strictly cash with order. Remittances may be made by draft on Chicago or Kansas City, Postoffice or Express Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Letter. Small remittances may be made in postage stamps.

How to Order.—Write your name, postoffice, state and express office plainly and always use the **order sheet** if possible. Always carry out the price of each item. Make all Orders or Checks payable to D. V. Burrell. If local checks are used 25 cents must be added to cover cost of collecting.

Safe arrival guaranteed. I guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by mail or express, but request all to be careful to have their address plainly written. If seeds are not received in a reasonable time, send an exact copy of the order and state the kind of remittance, and same will be investigated.

CHARGES PREPAID:—I pay all postage or expressage on ounce, one-fourth pound and pound; also pints and quarts unless otherwise stated, I do not pay charges on larger lots.

If You Get it From Burrell it is Just as Represented.

How to Ship.—Always state how to ship if heavy seeds to go by freight or express. Seeds by freight or express are at purchaser's expense for transportation charges.

Guarantee. It is impractical to guarantee seeds as the best of seeds will fail under improper treatment. Some may be sown in too dry ground, or too wet, too deep or too shallow. Some hardy seeds stand cool weather and will grow when the soil is too cold for others and would cause them to decay. Insects may attack and destroy them. For these reasons I do not give any warranty in any respect. And will not be responsible in any way for the crop. I exercise the greatest care to have all seeds true to name, of good vitality and sample.

Special Notice.—I have no premiums to offer. The seeds listed here are the best to be had. Those that I do not grow here under **irrigation** are grown by expert specialists where they can be best grown, and under contract. My object is **quality first**, and I only care to cater to the trade that approves of this plan.

Discounts.—On large orders I offer the following rates of discount.—No discount on "Stock" and "No. 1" Cantaloupe and Cucumber seed:

\$5 and under \$10	5 per cent.
\$10 and under \$20	7 per cent.
\$20 and under \$50	10 per cent.
\$50 and up	15 per cent.

These discounts are for the benefit of the market gardeners who order large quantities of seeds. Extensive growers often want from \$50.00 to \$150.00 worth of seeds and are entitled to these discounts.

Seeds Grown Under Irrigation—With plenty of water applied whenever needed and that carefully and intelligently done, the plants mature perfectly and perfect seed is the result, as **like begets like**.

ASPARAGUS.

One of the earliest spring vegetables, of excellent flavor, taste much resembling peas, but as it becomes more generally known is much preferred to peas by many. It requires a deep, rich, mellow soil.

TO GROW THE PLANTS.

Sow seed early in the spring in drills 2 inches deep and 12 inches apart if to be cultivated by hand. Mine are 24 inches apart and thus are easily worked with a horse, and this also gives plants a better chance. One ounce of seed will plant 60 feet of drill and will make about 500 plants. When the plants are one or two years old transplant to rows 5 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row.

TO MAKE THE PERMANENT BED.

Cover the soil 4 to 5 inches deep with well rotted manure and disc well, then plow as deep as possible and fine with the harrow. Then with the plow turn furrows 5 feet apart, about 6 inches deep. Place the plants in these about 18 inches apart, one in a place and with the roots well spread out. Then turn a light furrow back over them and level with the harrow by cross harrowing. If the soil be dry and you have water, after you cover them run water through the furrows before leveling. Give the surface a good dressing with manure each year. Cultivate often.

✓ **Conover's Colossal.** The favorite in our western market, has a pink tinge, and very fine flavor of vigorous growth, none better. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., 40c. per lb.

✓ **Palmetto.** The plants are strong and vigorous in growth, producing large, thick, dark-green shoots, with a distinctly pointed head or tip, as contrasted with the rounded head of the other large-stalked varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., 40c. per lb.

✓ **Columbian Mammoth White.** Planters whose taste is for a white asparagus, will like this, because "it furnishes WHITE SHOOTS which STAY white as long as fit for use, without earthing up or any other artificial blanching, and because it can be absolutely depended upon to give eighty to ninety per cent. of white plants from seed." Per pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c; 10 lbs., 45c per lb.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS.

✓ **Conover's Colossal.** These prices are by Freight or Express, charges for transportation not prepaid. Good, strong, 2-year-old plants, doz., 15c; 100, 65c; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4.00; 10,000, \$3.00 per thousand.

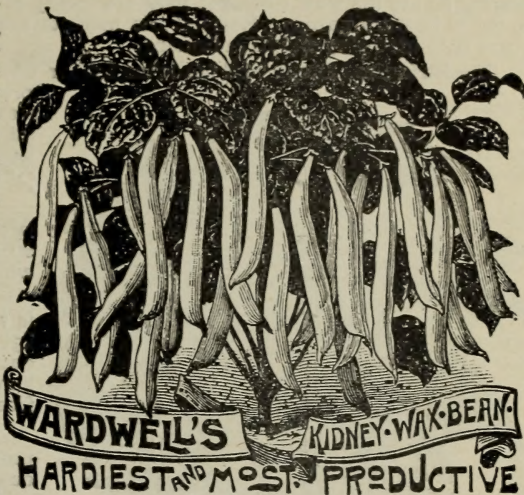
GARDEN BEANS.

BEANS like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil, if not planted too early in the spring. Dwarfs are earliest and most hardy, as a general rule. In garden culture Beans are usually planted about two inches deep, in rows eighteen inches apart, and three inches apart in the row; in field culture, in drills two to three feet apart, so as to cultivate with horse one way. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow cultivation should be given. It is useless to expect a crop from an ill-prepared field, or from one that needs deep stirring after planting, as cutting of the roots after the plants show bloom is very apt to kill the vines and ruin the crop. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill, and one bushel is sufficient for an acre.

Running Beans, especially the Limas, are even more tender than the Dwarfs; therefore, planting must be delayed still later, or until liability to rot in consequence of cold, damp weather has passed. Plant five or six beans in each hill, about two inches deep, hills three feet apart each way. One quart of seed will be sufficient for 100 hills of Limas, and 250 to 300 hills of the other varieties. **All packets of beans contain five ounces.**

DWARF WAX SORTS.

Of the Dwarf Wax sorts the most popular is Wardwell's Kidney Wax which has many extra qualities. It is very early; the pods are long, straight, entirely stringless, and a rich yellow waxy color. They are large and borne in great abundance so they can be quickly picked. I find pickers will gather these for as little money per basket as any sort, and when shipped to market they hold their attractive appearance, making one of the best sellers. **Crop very short.**



Round Pod Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

What has been said of the above applies to this sort and, in addition, the pods are round. This is a point market gardeners and all lovers of snap beans will greatly appreciate

The Improved Golden Wax.

Is a close second to the above two sorts and many who have grown this sort for years hardly like to lay it down for another. It is a prolific yielder, pods straight, stringless and of fine flavor, but smaller than Wardwell's.

Currie's Improved Black Wax.

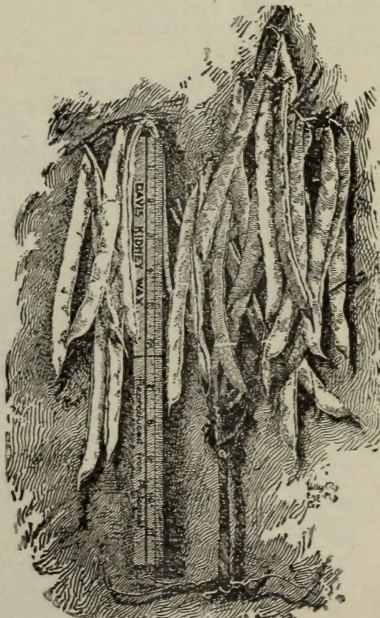
Produces long yellow pods, which are almost stringless while fit for table use.

Keeney's Refugee Wax

Is a round pod Wax Bean which gives the quality of the Early Refugee in a wax pod bean. It is very good. The pods are well-filled, juicy and entirely stringless.

Davis' White Wax

Is a very productive sort and in some sections is a leader; the pods are very long, straight and tender while young, but do not remain as long in edible condition as some other sorts.



Davis' White Wax.

Price of Dwarf Wax Sorts:

	Postpaid.		
	Pkt	Pt.	Qt
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	10c	30c	55c
Improved Golden Wax	10	25	45
Keeney's Refugee Wax	10	25	45
Davis' White Wax	10	25	45
Currie's Improved Black Wax	10	25	55
Round Pod Wardwell's Kidney Wax	10	53	40
Freight or Express.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	35c	\$1.85	\$6.75
Improved Golden Wax	30	1.60	6.00
Keeney's Refugee Wax	30	1.60	6.00
Davis' White Wax	30	1.60	6.00
Currie's Improved Black Wax	30	1.60	6.00
Round Pod Wardwell's Kidney Wax	35	1.85	6.75

DWARF GREEN POD SORTS.

The following varieties are grown for snap beans and though not in demand for shipping as are the wax sorts, yet they are really of better flavor and some of them should be in every garden. Some of the markets are beginning to call for them and where once used they will be in demand.

The **Stringless Green Pod** heads the list for quality, being one of the earliest, and producing an abundance of long, straight, round fleshy pods of the finest flavor. They are entirely stringless. This is closely followed by the

Improved Early Round-Pod Valentine

which is 2 or 3 days later and produces thick, fleshy, dark green pods which are very uniform in maturing.

The Refugee or 1000 to 1

is a very heavy yielder, Pods round, light green—stringless and of good quality. The **Early Mohawk** is the hardiest of all and will stand a light frost; may be planted early.

Best of All

produces very large flat pods of fair quality.

Giant Stringless Green Pod

is a very good sort with large stringless pods. It fills the basket quickly, looks well, suits the taste, all good points.



The Stringless Green Pod.

Price of Dwarf Green Pod Sorts.

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Stringless Green Pod	10c	25c	45c	30c	\$1.60	\$6.00
Improved Red Valentine	10	20	35	25	1.50	5.50
Refugee or 1000 to 1	10	20	35	25	1.50	5.50



	Postpaid	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.
Early Mohawk	10c	20c	35c	
Best of All	10	20	35	
Giant Stringless Green Pod	10	25	45	
	Freight or Exp.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Early Mohawk	25c	1.50	6.50	
Best of All	25	1.50	5.50	
Giant Stringless Green Pod	30	1.60	6.00	

DWARF LIMA VARIETIES.

Henderson's Bush Lima heads the list as the finest Lima Bean. It is easily grown, continues long in bearing so that mature beans may be picked from the bushes for 2 months and the plants will continue to bloom and set pods. They are of excellent quality and should be in every garden.

Burpee's Bush Lima

is of extra quality and in some localities is a heavy yielder though not in all places. It is tenderer than Henderson's. (Prices page 5.)

Price of Dwarf Lima Sorts.	Mail Postpaid			Freight or Express.		
	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	10c	25c	45c	30c	\$1.70	\$6.50
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	10	25	45	30	1.70	6.50

POLE BEANS.

King of the Garden Lima is the only Pole Lima I offer. It is a vigorous grower. Pods five to eight inches long. Beans large and of rich flavor.

The Lazy Wife's Pole Bean is entirely stringless; of fine flavor, and bears an abundance of large pods which are fit for use until nearly ripe. A good, white shell bean for winter use.

Kentucky Wonder—Old Homestead, very prolific, bears its pods in large clusters; pods green and often 8 to 10 inches long, nearly round when young and very crisp.

White Dutch Caseknife. A good shell bean, green or dry. An excellent corn bean.

Red Speckled Cut Short or Chornhill is a favorite sort and much in demand to plant among corn. The pods resemble the bush valentine. All pole beans many times outyield the bush sorts, the main objection to them being that they must be given a support.

Price of Pole Beans:	Mail Postpaid.			Freight or Express		
	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
King of the Garden Lima.....	10c	25c	45c	30c	\$1.85	\$6.75
Lazy Wife's Pole Beans.....	10	25	45	30	1.85	6.75
Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.....	10	25	45	30	1.85	6.75
White Dutch Caseknife.....	10	25	45	30	1.85	6.75
Red Speckled Cut Short.....	10	25	45	30	1.85	6.75

SHELL BEANS.

The Mexican Bean is grown extensively here and gets its name from the fact that it is more sought after by Mexicans than any other variety. The beans are medium sized and speckled; a prolific yielder and an excellent field bean. This is the **Mexican Chili Bean**.

Navy Bean is the well-known White Bush Variety. A **good yielder** and very productive.

Improved Royal White or Kidney. An excellent variety.

Red Kidney. A standard sort which always commands a good price on the markets.

Price for Shell Beans.	Mail Postpaid.			Freight or Express.		
	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Mexican.....	10c	20c	30c	15c	\$1.00	\$3.50
White Navy.....	10	20	30	15	1.00	3.75
White Kidney or Royal.....	10	20	35	20	1.10	4.00
Red Kidney.....	10	20	35	20	1.10	4.00

TABLE BEETS.

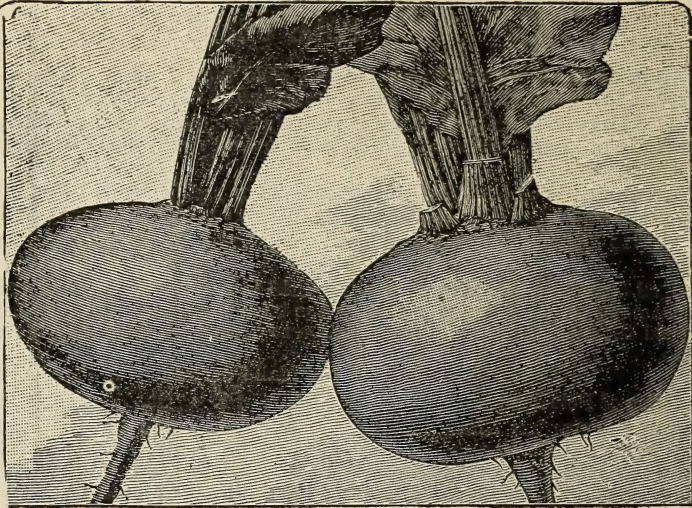
HOW TO PLANT.

The soil should be rich and deeply plowed, say 8 to 10 inches. Harrow several times to settle the ground and provide a fine seed bed. Sow in rows from 14 to 20 inches apart and about 1 to 1½ inches deep. About six lbs. of seed to the acre for garden or stock feed and for sugar about 20 lbs. of seed to the acre. As soon as the plants have the fifth or sixth leaf, thin to one plant each 8 inches. If under irrigation, water as soon as thinned. Cultivate often and do not water again until absolutely necessary, as the soil will dry from the surface down and the tap roots will follow the moisture down and much

better results will follow. Careful tests have proven that one cultivation a week will give the best results. Keep clean and remember that cultivation is the next thing necessary after the best seed, and the two are necessary for success. [These prices are postpaid. Deduct 10c per lb. if to go by freight or express.]

✓ CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.

A carefully selected strain of Egyptian, as early as the original, but larger thicker, smoother, and of better quality. Flesh deep blood red. It is a rapid grower, attaining a usable size quicker than any other variety, and does not become woody with age. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.



Crosby's Egyptian.

✓ **Early Eclipse.** This variety is exceedingly popular, and is one of the best early sorts. The tops are small, which admits of close planting. The roots are of a globular shape. Flesh fine-grained, very sweet, crisp, and tender; dark red, zoned with a lighter shade. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

✓ **Edmand's Early Blood Turnip.** The roots are of good form, round, with only one single small tap root; the flesh is of a deep blood red color, and very sweet and tender. They can be planted very closely, as they do not grow large and coarse, and have a very small top. It is one of the best for the market gardener and for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Detroit Dark Red** is an excellent beet for early planting, and can be relied upon to give excellent results as it is of fine quality and dark red color and all such beets are very good. Turnip shaped with small tops and small tap roots. Market gardeners will be well pleased if they plant heavily of these. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

✓ **Crimson Globe.** This is one of the best, especially for the main crop. The roots average about 3 inches through, are rich blood red with lighter circles or zones. It is always sweet and tender and is a long keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

✓ **Long Smooth Dark Blood.** This is a very fine variety especially where there may be a shortage of moisture as it forms a long tap root quickly and is able to withstand much drouth. The color is rich dark red, and it makes very attractive looking and equally as fine tasting pickles. A good long keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

YOU CAN GET UP A CLUB AMONG YOUR NEIGHBORS and each of them get the discount on their order. You get the larger per cent discount on the whole order and the difference will pay you well for your trouble. Besides all will get as good seeds as money will buy as cheap as good seed can be bought. See?

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL WURZEL.

✓ **White Klein Wanzleben Sugar** has no equal, taking into consideration both tonnage per acre and sugar contents. It is more extensively grown than any other and will give good results under proper care, in all localities. The roots are shaped as in small cut.



White Klein Wanzleben.

The yield here is usually about 15 tons to the acre and about 18 per cent. sugar, 82 per cent. purity; though the best growers frequently get 20 to 30 tons per acre and tests have run as high as 26 per cent. sugar. All stock feeders know that sugar makes fat and will realize the value as a stock food. In the Orange Judd contest, 1902, I grew 41 tons, 870 pounds of this variety, on one surveyed acre.

✓ **Lane's Imperial Sugar.**

This is a heavy yielder and well liked for stock feeding. It is very nutritious, and while not so rich in sugar as the above, yet runs from 8 to 13 per cent. sugar, owing to the locality where grown.

✓ **Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel**

Is the heaviest yielder grown, and as it grows largely above ground, is easily harvested. Excellent for feeding stock.

✓ **Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel**

Is also a heavy yielder but does not grow quite so long as **Mammoth Long Red.**

Any of these varieties are very profitable to grow for stock and after many years of growing I find cost of \$15 per acre up to harvesting time for sugar beets and \$8.00 per acre for Mangel Wurzel, and \$1 per ton to harvest the sugar beets and 40 cents per ton to harvest the Mangel Wurzels, a fair estimate. They are becoming highly prized by stockmen. All farmers should grow some of these each year.

Price of Above Varieties:

	Mail Postpaid.			Freight or Express.	
	Pkt.	¼lb	Lb.	10 lb.	100 lbs.
✓ White Klein Wanzleben	5c	15c	30c	\$1.80	\$15.00
✓ Lane's Imperial Sugar	5	15	30	1.80	15.00
✓ Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel	5	15	30	1.80	15.00
✓ Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel	5	15	30	1.80	15.00

BROCCOLI.

✓ Much resembles Cauliflower; is much hardier; cultivation the same.

✓ **White Cape.** Heads compact, good size and of a creamy white; one of the most certain to head. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼lb., \$1.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

A species of cabbage. Cultivate same as winter cabbage. Sow in May. In the fall break down the leaves so the small heads will have a better chance to grow.

✓ **Best Imported Dwarf.** Produces many sprouts close together; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

CHICORY.

✓ **Large Rooted.** Used to mix with or as a substitute for coffee. Cultivate same as carrots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

COLLARDS.

A plant of the cabbage family; endures extreme heat, very popular; excellent for greens. **True Southern.** Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CORN SALAD.

Used for salad in winter and spring. Sow in the fall, thickly in drills and as cold weather approaches, cover with straw or if convenient, sow in a cold frame, as it can then be secured even when cold, snowy weather prevails. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

CABBAGE.

Cabbage is one of the most important of the garden crops and should always receive careful attention. The first thing necessary is good seed, as without this failure is sure. All of my seed is grown by an expert specialist on Long Island and from the best selected heads. You cannot get better seed at any price. My list of Cabbage Seeds is quite complete and will be sure to please you.

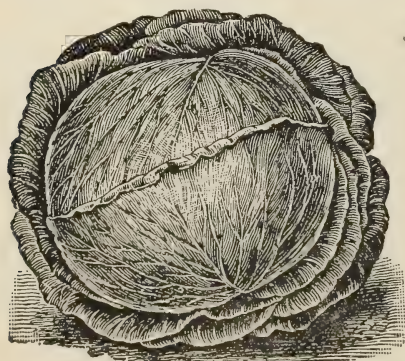
The soil should be deep and rich. For early crop, grow plants in hot beds, transplanting to cold frames and then as early as possible after danger of freezing to the open ground. Cultivate often and keep well watered if under irrigation. I have found nothing better than dust to keep off worms, as they will not stay in it, and it cannot injure the cabbage.

For late crop sow seed in open ground and transplant, or some succeed finely by sowing seeds in hills where wanted and thinning to one. This avoids the necessity of waiting for a damp time to transplant. Cultivate—Cultivate.

EARLY AND SECOND EARLY FLAT HEAD SORTS.

Early Spring. The Earliest Flat Headed Variety. It is of the type of the Early "Allhead," resembling it in habit of growth, but is smaller and is nearly as early as the Wakefield. The heads have few outside leaves and these are small and grow so close to the head that they can be planted very close together. It is round in shape, slightly flattened, very solid even before the Cabbages attain their mature size. It is a good "seller," round Cabbages receiving always the preference if offered in competition with pointed heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb. 65c; lb., \$2.25.

REMEMBER—These prices are prepaid. Deduct 10c per pound where they go by fr't or express. See discounts first page on large orders



Allhead Early

Early, "Allhead" or Faultless.

If a gardener or amateur were to plant but one variety of Cabbage he could get none that would answer all purposes as well as the **Early "Allhead."** For uniformity, reliability of heading, size, earliness and quality, it has no equal. It is also very profitable, since the outer leaves are so few, a close planting can be made, and 1000 more cabbages per acre be grown than from seed of other sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz., 25c; 1-4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Flat Dutch.

A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds, are of even size, solid and of good flavor. They

mature about as early as Early Summer and stand long without bursting. This is one of the best of the second early kind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.85.

Early Summer. My seed of this variety was selected from large, solid, evenly sized heads of excellent quality and is of known value. It will be sure to give you entire satisfaction. This is a special Market Gardeners strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb. 60c; lb., \$2.00.

ALL SEASONS.

A very superior, sure-heading, long-keeping variety. As its name indicates, it can be planted early or late. It would be classed as a second early variety; but whether for medium early, maincrop, or late use, it is unsurpassed by any other sort. The gardeners of Jersey and Long Island have for



All Seasons.

years made this their main crop for supplying the New York City markets, and it is now the standard there. The heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid, and in quality the best. Its ability to stand the summer heat and dry weather is quite remarkable. In fact it is a leader and will remain so for years to come. Pkt., 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Improved Succession. A sure-heading, long-keeping variety, about ten days later than the well-known Early Summer, with larger and heavier heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1-4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

EARLY AND SECOND EARLY POINTED HEAD SORTS.

Earliest Etampes is a valuable first early sort that is fast winning favor. It forms fine hard pointed heads of extra quality. It grows close to the ground and has loose outer leaves and can be set as close as one-half foot apart in the rows with rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Nearly every plant makes a head on good soil with careful cultivation. This is one of the standard sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.85.

Extra Early Express. An extra early sort, in which the plants are compact, with round, thick leaves that form an oval head, which is astonishingly large for the size of the plants. The heads are comparatively thicker and less pointed than those of the Jersey Wakefield, and are only slightly later than those of that sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. The leading early variety and most popular for private or market gardener's use. Our stock of this standard Cabbage is grown and selected with the greatest care, and can be relied upon both for vitality of seed and truthness to type. The heads are conical in shape, solid, and compact: the outer leaves are thick and heavy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1-4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

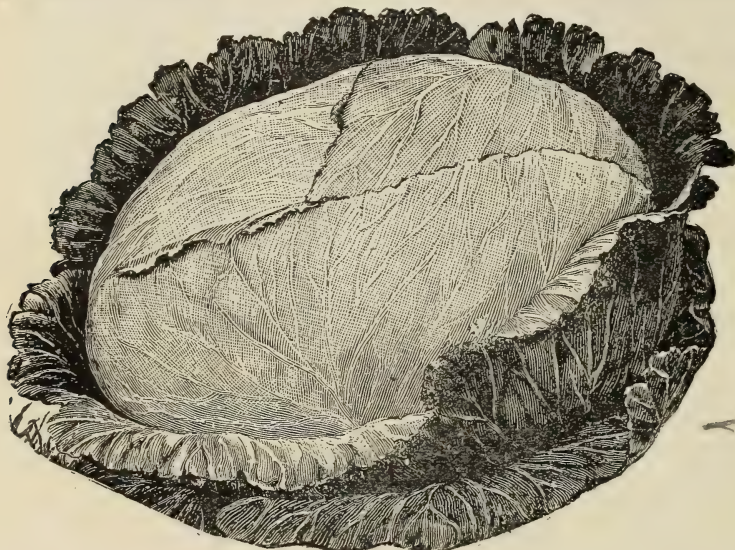
Charlston or Large Wakefield. This very valuable sort is a selection from the Jersey Wakefield which is about a week later, decidedly larger, and less pointed heads.

Not liable to burst when matured and worthy a place in every market garden. I find with this variety when once planted the customer always wants it again. It will please you. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1-4 lb., 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Early Winnigstadt. A distinct second early sort, and one of the best for general cultivation. Being very hardy, it is, therefore, less subject to wet or drouth, insects or disease. A sure-heading variety, giving entirely satisfactory crops. The heads are uniform in size, conical in shape, and very solid. It is valuable for early use, and on account of its solidity, and short, thick leaves, it makes also a good winter Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LATE FLAT HEAD SORTS.

Burrell' Excelsior Flat Dutch. This is a special strain of the Premium Late Flat



Dutch in which my grower has made very careful selections to get the highest possible results. It produces large solid heads of the finest quality and is an extra keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

Premium Late Flat Dutch.

A standard sort, needs no introduction. Large, flat heads of good quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 1-4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Burrell's Excelsior Flat Dutch.

heads of good quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 1-4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Fottler's Brunswick or Short-Stemmed Drumhead. This produces large, solid heads (15 to 20 pounds), very close to the ground, and with few outer leaves. It is earlier than the Flat Dutch strains, not so good a keeper but it is **the Sauer Kraut Cabbage**. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 50; lb., \$1.75.

The Lupton. In this variety we have one which one of the best known cabbage seed growers (Mr. Lupton, of Long Island,) has named for himself. This alone is a great recommendation for it. I secure my seed direct from the originator and it is **right**. The stalk is short. It is dark green, large size, solid, and a long keeper; it is a sure-header and will please you. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1-4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Hollander or Danish Ball Head. This is the hard head cabbage. It is heavier than any other sort for its size and the best shipper grown. The weight of a head trimmed for market is fully 1-4 more than any other sort of similar size. Also known as Dutch Winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1-4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

Large Late Drumhead, resembles Flat Dutch. Largely grown in the Southwest. Stands heat well and is a sure header. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

St. Louis Late Market. This is a favorite sort among market gardeners around St. Louis. It much resembles the Surehead, is very solid, and produces heads weighing from

15 to 18 pounds, is a good keeper and the quality extra. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Surehead.

This is one of the leading favorites with market gardeners throughout the country for the reason that it is sure to head and head is about all there is to it. The heads are firm, hard, uniform in size and of fine texture, long keepers and good shippers. Always sure to please. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1-4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Marblehead Mammoth. This is the largest cabbage grown, heads often reaching the weight of 50 to 60 pounds on rich soil. A great cabbage to grow for exhibition and of fair quality. Its size alone should recommend it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. An excellent winter and spring family Cabbage which partakes partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers. For family use it is equalled by none. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Mammoth Red Rock

This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



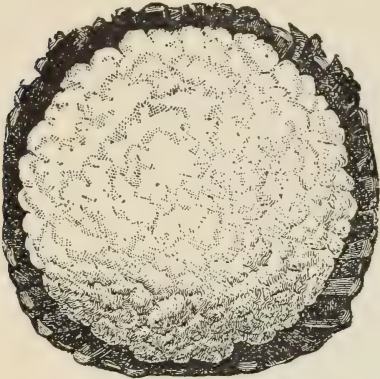
Perfection Drumhead Savoy.

CAULIFLOWER.

No Seed is more important in determining the crop results than Cauliflower. The price should not be considered.

The culture of Cauliflower is similar to Cabbage, but should be more thorough and ground made very rich. It delights in a rich, moist soil, and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered, especially when heading. For early use sow seed in the hot-bed in January or February, and transplant the plants 2 or 3 inches apart in boxes, or in the soil of another hot bed, until such time as they are safe to be planted in open ground, which, in this latitude is usually from the 15th of March to the 10th of April. Set the plants 2 feet by 15 inches apart. If properly hardened off they are seldom injured by being planted out too early. When heading tie the outside leaves loosely over the head to

protect it from the sun. Cauliflower should be kept growing constantly, as it may be injured by a check at any period of growth. The soil in the hot bed should be no richer than in the field. For late market the seed in frames about April 1st. One ounce gives 1500 to 2000 plants.



Early Danish Snowball.

ed as close as eighteen to twenty inches apart each way, thus making it especially valuable to market gardeners. Stock is extra choice and cannot be excelled. Pkt. 25c; 1-4 oz., 85c; ½oz., \$1.60; oz., \$3.00; 1-4 lb., \$10.00.

✓ **Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Dwarf habit, compact growth, short outside leaves; can be planted 20 inches apart. A sure header. Pkt., 20c; 1-4 oz., 75c; ½oz., \$1.40; oz., \$2.50; 1-4 lb., \$8.00.

✓ **EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL.**

My seed of this variety is of the very finest strain, and my customers who have planted it for a number of years do not fail to grow very fine Cauliflower. The head are solid, curd white and close and even, weight 5 to 8 pounds. The time of heading varies so that one setting continues to furnish marketable heads for nearly two months. Pkt., 20c; 1-4 oz., 75c; ½oz., \$1.40; oz., \$2.50; 1-4 lb., \$8.00.

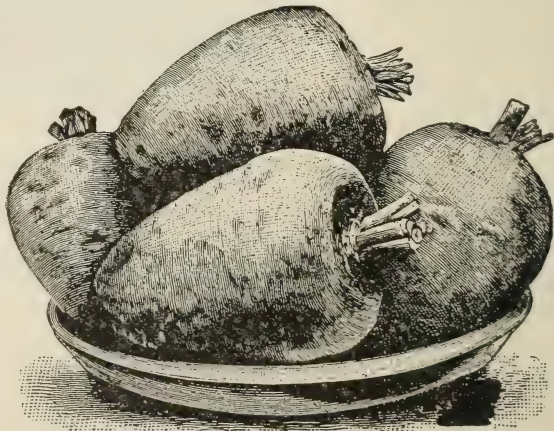
✓ **Henderson's Early Snowball.** Throughout the country this is considered not only the earliest of all cauliflowers, but it is more certain to make a head than any other sort. Its dwarf habit and short outer leaves allow it to be plant-

CARROTS.

The Carrot, like other root crops, flourishes best in a well enriched sandy soil, deeply tilled, and if plowed the fall before, all the better. Sow in early spring in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, finally thinning plants to 3 or 4 inches; keep clean by frequently hoeing and weeding. If neglected the young plants are easily smothered, and the crop is lost. Seed slow to germinate. If sown early or on moist soil half an inch is deep enough to cover seed. One ounce sows 150 feet of drills, 4 pounds sows an acre.

✓ **Guerandi or Oxheart.**

This is an excellent variety, with broad shoulders, and as its name, Oxheart, indicates, it is not very long. See cut for shape. The color is a rich orange and the quality will please you. Pkt, 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; lb., 90c



Guerandi or Oxheart.

✓ **Danvers Half-Long.**

One of the most productive and best for field culture. Tops medium, roots dark orange color, large, of medium length, tapering abruptly at point; very uniform; handsome; flesh deep orange; sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

✓ **Chantenay.** Deep scarlet of uniform shape, a heavy yielder and of fine table qualities grows five to seven inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

✓ **Improved Long Orange.**

A standard late variety, handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily. Requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

✓ **Large Yellow Belgian.**

Are long and slender; as fully one-third to one-half of the length grows above the surface; they are, however, easily pulled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

— **White Vosges.**

Large, thick and short, a fine variety to grow for stock. oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.



Chantenay.

CELERY.

Celery Culture. Celery can be successfully grown with but little labor; in a good garden soil, by using plenty of well rotted manure. This should be put into the trenches, working it well into the soil, at least two weeks before the plants are transplanted into them. It delights, however, in low, moist, rich bottom land, or well drained muck soil.



White Plume

Growing the plants. It is not necessary to sow the seeds in a hot-bed or cold frame, as it is apt to run to seed if started too soon, but sow in the open ground, as soon as it is fit to work in April, and an additional sowing or two between this date and May first, will insure a plentiful supply of good plants. Sow in rows so that it can be kept free from weeds. Prepare the soil well and cover the seed very shallow and firm the soil well after sowing; also keep very moist until the seed germinates. After coming up the plants should be partially shaded for a week or ten days, and see that the soil does not get too dry. To insure good "stocky" plants, the tops should be cut back, to say within two inches of the crown when about four inches high.

Transplanting. The evening is the best time, and especially if after a shower; otherwise give them a good watering and you will lose but very few plants. Remember that it is essential that the soil be pressed firmly about each plant when set out, especially if done in a dry time. Some of our most successful growers set on the level surface, while others prefer a broad shallow trench, only three or four inches deep. These trenches should be at least three feet apart for the dwarf, and not less than four feet for the larger sorts; set plants in single rows not over six inches apart in the trench. Transplanting is done about the middle of June

for the first early, and as late as the middle of August for the latest. Keep well cultivated, and in about six weeks "handling" should begin (never do this when wet from rain or dew.) This is done to make the celery grow upright. The soil is drawn to the row from each side with an ordinary hoe. Now take all the leaves of the plant in one hand and with the other draw the soil around it, pressing firmly, being careful that no soil gets between the leaves, as it is apt to cause rust, or rot the plant. In about two weeks, or as often as it is necessary to keep the leaves in an upright position, more soil should be drawn to the row. **One ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants.**

✓ **White Plume.** This is the earliest sort and most easily blanched. The plant is a rapid grower, and should be tied loosely together as soon as 5 or 6 inches high and earthed up to push the growth and blanching, also to insure close attractive shaped bunches. Our seed is of extra quality and always gives good results. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Pink Plume,** same as White Plume, except the color of the leaf stalks, which are an attractive pink. It has that rich "nutty flavor" and is very good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Golden Self-Blanching.

✓ **Cress—True water.** Thrives only when the roots and stems are very moist. It has a fine flavor and should be grown wherever it can be given a sufficient supply of pure water. Pkt. 5c; oz., 30c; 1-4 lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Cress—Double Curled.** This is very early and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; 1-4 lb., 15c; lb. 50c.

✓ **Golden Self-Blanching.** This is a favorite in more localities than any other sort. It blanches to a rich golden color with but little earthing up and is an excellent market sort. Pkt. 5c; oz., 25c; 1-4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

✓ **Giant Pascal.** This is the best keeper of all the late sorts; very solid and crisp, unsurpassed for market gardeners. Must be well earthed up to blanch best. It is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching but is much larger and a longer keeper. The heart is golden yellow and very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

CELERIC.

Turnip-Rooted Celery. Sow seed same way Celery is sown. Transplant in rows two feet apart and nine inches in the row. Thorough cultivation is necessary to secure good roots. The roots may be cooked or used as salad.

✓ **Giant Smooth Prague.** A very large and smooth variety, free from side roots. A desirable sort for market, and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1-4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60.

CRESS.

Used as a salad. Eaten with lettuce by many. Sow same as lettuce.



Water Cress

CUCUMBERS.

Cucumbers are one of my leading specialties. I being one of the most extensive growers in the United States. While my Cucumber seed crops this year amounted to more than 600 acres, yet at this time nearly all are sold and owing to the fact that the shortage all over the United States is even greater than last season, I am compelled to ask you to place your orders early to avoid disappointment.

HOW TO GROW CUCUMBERS.

Cucumbers do best in a rich, medium-heavy soil, (avoid a sandy soil). Prepare the soil by fertilizing well with barnyard manure. Plow deep as possible, but do not turn up more than one inch of new soil. Make the rows four feet apart, and the hills three feet apart in the rows. If by deep plowing new soil is plowed up remove it in making the hill and cover the seed with old soil only (I mean soil that has been plowed up before.) Plant 10 to 12 seeds to the hill and cover about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch deep. Keep clean and hoe often but shallow so as not to injure the small roots. Cultivate deep away from the plants but shallow close to them. If under irrigation water lightly and often. Pick off the cucumbers as fast as they reach the desired size and do not allow any to ripen on the vines if you wish to get all the pickles or slicing cucumbers possible, as one ripe one takes as much nourishment as 15 to 20 for pickles.

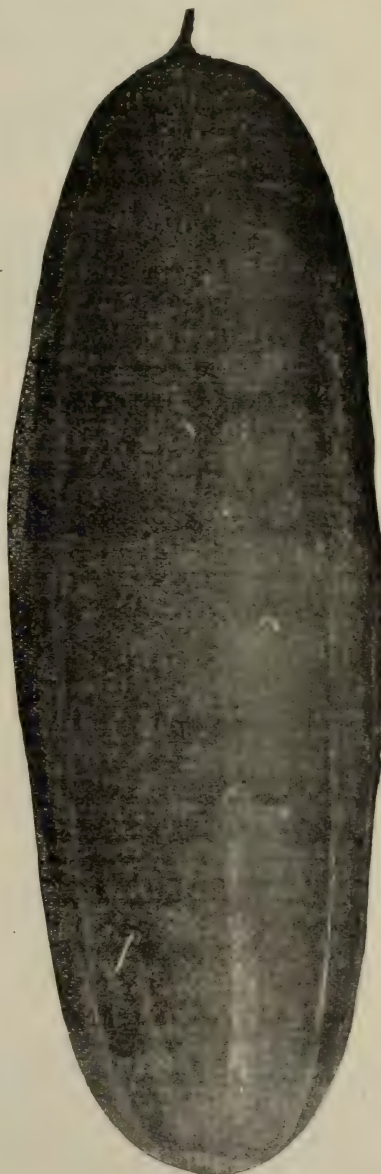
My Cucumber seed and my Melon seeds, in fact, all of my vine seeds, are acknowledged to be the finest vine seeds grown. Rocky Ford is their home and the place to grow any kind of seed is where the plant comes nearest to perfection.

✓ BURRELL'S KLONDIKE CUCUMBER.

This extra early market sort has made many new friends this past season and will still grow in popularity as it is further tried. Its friends are now all over the Union. It averages about 7 to 8 inches long in shipping condition, is crisp, mild, of fine flavor and remains long in shipping condition.

One of the leading Cucumber growers of Texas, Theo G. Thomas, writes that in comparative test they found it 5 to 7 days earlier than any other sort and a heavier yielder.

There is money in growing such a cucumber for the market. If wanted for pickles it will bear under ordinary conditions 2 to 3 months if kept closely picked and vines are not trampled on. (See cut from photograph). Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

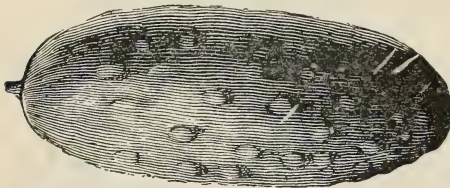


Burrell's Klondike.

Improved Arlington White Spine. This strain of White Spine produces fine green Cucumbers from 8 to 10 inches long when in slicing condition that are extra shippers. They look well in market and retain their attractive appearance a long time. The ends are slightly pointed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85.

Famous. This is the longest white spine grown, of fine appearance and flavor, a heavy yielder, and destined to be one of the first Cucumbers in points of both quality and yield. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

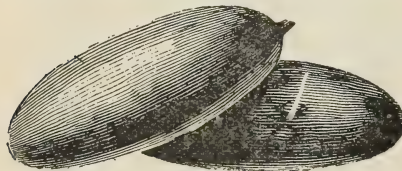
Improved Long Green. My stock of this is very fine. The fruits are long, often 15 to 18 inches, when fully matured. This long, slender, all-the-same shape makes it when small one of the finest sort grown for pickles. It is tender and crisp and is an excellent sort for slicing as it retains its attractive dark green color for a long time. I offer you extra values in this seed. This sort is more extensively grown than any other. If you order early you are sure to get it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Early Cluster.

Early Cluster. Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the roots in clusters; fruits shaped uniformly, thick, square ends. Dark green at stem and changing to lighter at blossom end. Very productive and a good sort for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Early Siberian. The earliest Cucumber grown. Only 3 to 4 inches long, thick and produced in pairs; quite solid and crisp, with but few seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

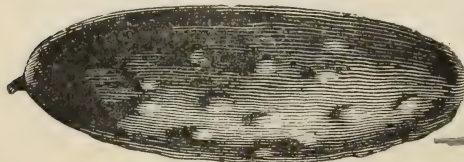


Early Frame or Short Green.

Early Frame or Short Green.
(Crop very short.)
An excellent sort both for pickling and slicing. Fruits uniform, straight and attractive. Bright green, tender, crisp, and a good yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb 50; lb; \$1.75.

Japanese Climbing. Produces long, evenly shaped, crisp and tender fruits in great abundance. The vine has a much greater tendency than any other sort to fasten itself to any objects over which it may grow, and hence its name. In the small garden where space is limited it may be trained on trellises to good advantage. Fine for either pickles or slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. A variety much esteemed above all others by Chicago market gardeners, and grown extensively for the large pickling establishments in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with large and prominent spines; color a deep green. It combines all the good qualities of an early Cucumber. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Chicago or Westerfield Pickling

Green Prolific or Boston Pickling.

A distinct variety. A favorite with pickle growers and commercial gardeners, and

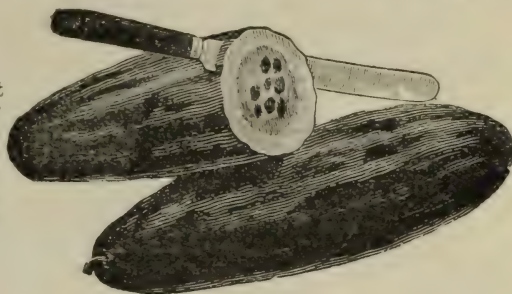


Improved Long Green.

good for table use. Quite productive. Fruit small, uniform in size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Cool and Crisp.**

A strain of the White Spine, but longer and more cylindrical. Very early and exceedingly prolific. While it is esteemed most highly as a pickling sort, it is one of the very best for slicing, being tender, crisp and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



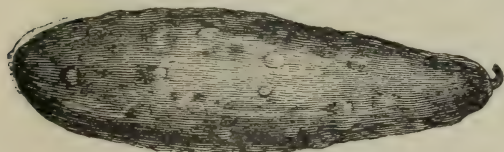
✓ **Fordhook Pickling.**

A type of White Spine bearing long, attractive fruits in abundance, crisp, tender and of desirable quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Cool and Crisp.

✓ **Jersey Pickling.**

Vines are strong growers and yield an abundance of comparatively slender fruits. The skin is quite thin and flesh white and solid. A favorite sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



✓ **Emerald.**

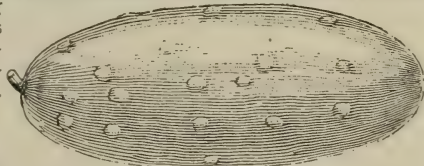
The fruits are large, extra smooth and regular in form, and of rich deep coloring. When ready for use they

Jersey Pickling.

will average ten inches long by nearly three inches in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **White Pearl.**

Plants of close, compact growth, bearing a large number of medium sized, smooth regular fruits of a clear, pearl-white coloring which lie closely about the hill. The skin is thin and tender, and the fruits are of exceedingly mild and delicate flavor. Entirely distinct. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



— **Gherkin.**

The Gherkin is not a Cucumber proper, but a little, rough, prickly fruit that grows on a pretty vine, with leaves something like those of a watermelon vine. It is liked for pickling and is known as the West India Gherkin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

White Pearl.

All Cucumber seed crops were very short this year and following the great shortage of last season are necessarily very high. However, as but 2 to 3 lbs. are required per acre the seed expense is still small compared with the crop.

Don't miss my Klondike and Improved Long Green.

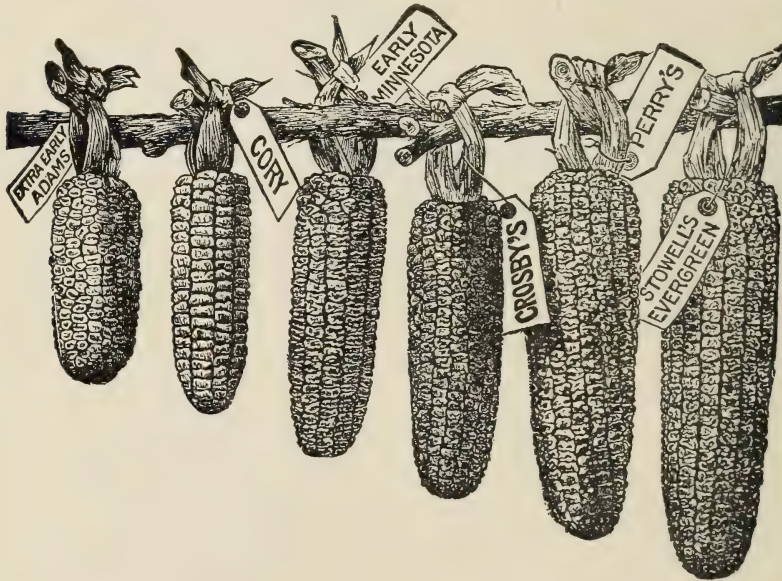
SWEET CORN.

SWEET CORN should not be planted very early in the season, for it will not make any progress until the weather is warm, and will be very apt to rot. It will decay in places where our common field corn will grow, and the sweeter and purer the less hardship it will bear. Always select a warm soil for Sweet Corn, if possible, especially for the early varieties, as the difference in soil and exposure will make a week's difference in the time of maturity, besides ensuring a crop. Plant in hills, three feet apart for the earliest varieties, and three and a half to four feet for the later ones. One quart will plant 200 hills; 8 to 10 quarts for an acre in hills.

The crops of most varieties of Sweet Corn are short again this year. Excessive rains and floods in the seed growing sections being the prime cause.

I must urge early orders as last season owing to the shortage, wholesale houses took all of my surplus at my retail prices and I look for the same conditions this year, and I wish to give my customers the preference.—**MUST LIMIT ORDERS TO 1 PK. OF ANY VARIETY.**

Extra Early Adams. This is not a Sugar Corn, but is earlier. The ears are short 12 rowed, and while in condition for roasting cannot be told from Sugar Corn. It will



stand earlier planting than sweet corn and is a favorite wherever worms work badly on early corn. Pkt., 10c; pint, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, quart, 15c; peck, 60c; bushel, \$2.25.

White Cory. A selection from the Red Cory, over which it is a great improvement. It is fully as early and has white kernels and white cob. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c, prepaid; by freight or express, qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

Early Minnesota. One of the standard varieties, of dwarf growth, a few days later than the Cory. Large kernels of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; pint, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

First of All. Matures about with the Cory, medium sized ears, 10 to 12 rows, pink grains and cob; ears well filled to the tips. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c, prepaid; by freight or express, qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

Early Marblehead. Similar to Cory only pink grains. A good early variety. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c, prepaid; by freight or express, qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

✓ **Cory Mammoth White.** A very fine, large, early sort; ears double the size of the old Cory, the same pure, white color when cooked, and having white cobs, thus giving fine appearance. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

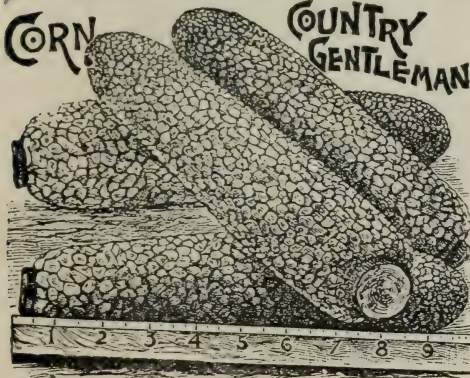
✓ **Shakers Early.** Large ears of excellent quality, follows Minnesota. A fine market sort. Produces very attractive ears with 12 to 14 rows of pearly white grains. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

✓ **Early Mammoth.** An early and smaller variety of the late Mammoth; large ears, broad kernels, quality very good. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

✓ **Zigzag Evergreen.** This is much like Stowells Evergreen except it has no rows, The kernels are deep and large though irregular in shape. Not so near a shoe-peg shape as the Country Gentleman. The quality is fine. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c, prepaid; not prepaid, qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

As a table corn this variety stands unrivaled, and without doubt, is the most luscious of all sweet corns. The plump pearly white kernels are of great depth, most delicious, and the flavor will delight an epicure. The ears are just the size to be attractive on the table,



have very small cob, and, owing to the heavy husk protecting, retain their delicious tenderness beyond the usual period. Pkt., 10c; pint, 25c; by freight or express, qt., 35c., peck, \$2.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

This is the leading standard variety for home use, market and canning. Our stock is most carefully selected and can be depended upon to produce fine large ears of superior quality.

The stocks are of strong growth, each producing two large ears; the grains, while of good size, are long and slender, the cob being small. The grains are of rich sugary flavor, and retain their fine quality until quite advanced. Our stock is **entirely free from glaze or flintiness**; the dried grains are much shriveled. Per pkt., 10c; pint, 25c, postpaid; by express or freight, qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00;.

POP CORN.

Plant same as sweet corn and give same care. It pays to grow some of this as it is easily grown and almost always the demand exceeds the supply.

✓ **Queen's Golden.** This is the largest sort and produces abundantly. The grains are a rich golden color but are creamy white when popped, and a single kernel will expand to nearly an inch. Pkt., 10c; pint, 20c, prepaid; by express or freight, qt., 20; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.

✓ **White Rice.** A well known variety. I offer a very fine strain which produces larger ears than usual and yields very heavy crops. The quality is excellent. Pkt., 10c; pint, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.

DANDELION.

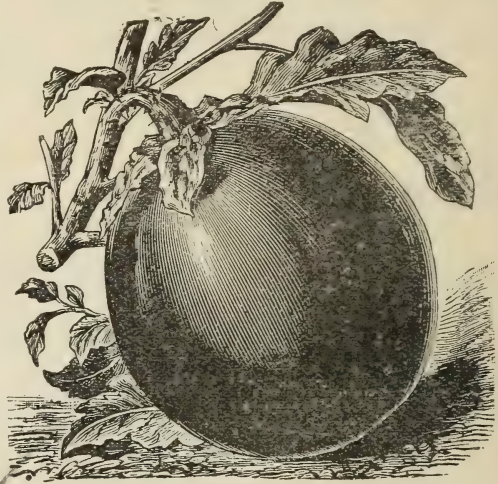
Seed should be sown in May or June on warm, rich soil, in drills half an inch deep and 18 inches apart. Plants ready for use the following spring. Roots, when dried and roasted, are often used as a substitute for coffee. When grown for the roots only, sow

in September and cultivate well for one year, when the roots are ready for digging. **Large leaved**—Leaves fully double the size of the common Dandelion. A great advance over the old variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; 1-4 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

EGG PLANT.

The Egg Plant should be more generally grown, for when well grown and properly cooked is a most delicious vegetable. The seeds germinate slowly and should be started in flats or boxes in a strong, uniform heat, and kept constantly growing, because the young plants seldom recover if checked in their growth. Sow seeds in hot-beds or warm green house in March or early April; if no hot-bed is at hand they may be grown in any light room where the temperature will average 75 degrees. When plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant them in beds 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the bed closed and very warm, shading from the direct rays of the sun, giving an abundance of water until the ground is warm and all danger from frosts and cold nights is past, then harden the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, then increase the supply of water; transplant to the open ground late in May or June into warm, rich soil, 2 or 3 feet apart each way, according to the richness of the soil. When about a foot high draw the earth up to the stems. Care should be used in cutting the fruit so as not to disturb the roots of the plants.

(Seed crop very short.)



New York Spineless and Thornless.

I have great success with this and **New York Improved Spineless and Thornless.** recommend it highly. The plants each produce from three to six fine fruits of large size and extra quality. It is the leading market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 1-4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Black Pekin. Very handsome; fruit large, round, jet black and very glossy. A good sort. Price same as above.

ENDIVE.

Endive is one of the best salads for fall and winter use. Sow for an early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in fall months, the main sowings are made in June and July. Plant one foot apart each way. When the plant has attained its full size, gather up the leaves and tie them by their tips in a conical form. This excludes the light and air from the inner leaves, which, in the course of from three to six weeks, become blanched.

Green Curled Winter. The hardest variety; leaves dark green, which readily blanch white; not only most useful as salad, but much used for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

White Curled. To be used when young for early spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

GOURDS.

Culture.—Gourds are tender annuals and should not be planted until all danger of frost is over, and not less than six feet apart each way, in good, rich loam. Three plants in a hill will be sufficient to leave at the last hoeing. **Prices as follows except as otherwise noted: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.**

Dipper. This is like the Sugar Trough; has a thin, hard shell, and can readily be made to serve useful purposes.

Japanese Nest Egg. Fruit small and creamy white; it exactly resembles the egg of a hen. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Sugar Trough. These gourds grow to hold from four to ten gallons; shells light, but very hard and durable and readily made into useful household utensils.

Hercules' Club. Longest of all.

Dish Cloth. Ornamental climber. The interior useful in kitchen when properly prepared.

Mixed Sorts. This collection contains a great many varieties, both useful and curious.



Gourds.

GARLIC.

Prepare the ground as for onions; plant bulbs in early spring in drills 12 inches apart, 4 inches in the row, 2 inches deep. **Bulbs**—(Postpaid), oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 30c. By express, (not prepaid), lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.

SEEDS OF SWEET, POT AND MEDICAL HERBS.

Anise. Has useful medicinal properties. 5c, Pkt; 20c, oz.

Balm. Used for balm tea or balm wine. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Basil, Sweet. Used for highly seasoned dishes. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Bene. Used in confectionery. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Borage. Excellent for bees. 5c, pkt., 20c, oz.

Caraway. Used for flavoring. 5c, pkt., 20c, oz.

Castor Oil Plant. 5c, pkt; 15c, oz.

Catnip. Used for seasoning. 10c, pkt; 50c, oz.

Coriander. Useful culinary plant. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Cumin. Used for flavoring. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Dill. Used to flavor pickles, etc. 5c, pkt; 10c, oz.

Fennel, Sweet. 5c, pkt; 10c, oz; 60c, 1-4 lb.

Fennel, Florence. 5c, pkt; 25c, oz; 60c, 1-4 lb.

Henbane. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Hop Seed. 25c, pkt; \$1.50 oz.

Horehound. For medical purposes. 5c, pkt; 30c, oz.

Hyssop. For medical purposes. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb, emitting a delightful perfume. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz; 60c, 1-4 lb.

Majoram, Sweet. Popular for seasoning. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz; 50c, 1-4 lb.

Majoram, Pot. Used for seasoning. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Opium Poppy. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz; 40c, 1-4 lb; \$1.25.

Rosemary. An aromatic herb. 5c, pkt; 50c, oz.

Saffron. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Sage. The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and in sauces. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz; 50c, 1/4 lb; \$1.60, lb.

Savory, Summer. Used for seasoning. 5c, pkt; 15c, oz; 40c, 1-4 lb.

Thyme, Broad-leaved. For seasoning; also useful as a bee food. 5c, pkt; 30c, oz; 80c, 1-4 lb.

Tansy. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Winter Savory. 5c, pkt; 20c, oz.

Wormwood. 5c, pkt; 35c, oz.

HORSE RADISH.

Horse-Radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the roots. Culture—Mark off rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in the rows, vertically, the small end down, and the top, one to three inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

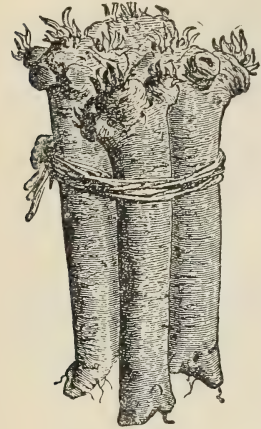
Small roots 20c per dozen postpaid; by freight or express at purchaser's expense, 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May in prepared beds; transplant in June and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and would be much more extensively grown than it is if its excellent qualities were generally known. The varieties are all extremely hardy, and are best when touched by frost.

✓ **Green Curled Scotch.** Rarely exceeding eighteen inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to three feet in diameter; leaves are beautifully curled and bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **German Dwarf Purple.** Is much esteemed by Ger-



Horse-Radish.

mans; very compact and beautifully curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

KOHL RABI.

✓ **Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.** Cultivate same as cabbage.

✓ **Early White Vienna.** Best for general table use. Flesh tender and white. Extra fine in soup bunches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c., 1-4 lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

LEEK.

Leeks can be cultivated either by sowing early in the spring in a seed bed and transplanted, or by sowing outside.

If sown in a seed bed, when about six inches high transplant into deep, rich soil, 5 inches apart; plant deeply, close to their leaves, so that the necks may become blanched. A good watering at time of transplanting is very beneficial. If sown outside, sow early in the spring in rows about 18 inches apart; when 4 inches high, thin to 4 inches apart. Transplanted plants always produce larger and earlier Leeks.

✓ **Broad Scotch or London Flag.** The hardy kind; large, strong plants with broad leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Green Curled Scotch Kale.



Broad Scotch.

Know what you plant---the difference between a good crop and a poor crop is dead loss---labor and money.

LETTUCE.

The most used of all salads; is of easy culture, requires rich, moist soil, and clean cultivation, on which depends its appearance, tenderness and flavor. For early spring use, sow in a seed bed in September or October, and protect through the winter in cold frames, or in the South with leaves or litter, or sow in a hot-bed in early spring; as soon as the ground can be well worked, transplant in good rich ground to rows 18 inches apart and 8 inches in the rows. For a later supply plant every two weeks from the middle of April until July, choosing varieties according to their heat resistance. Sow in drills 1-4 inch deep, 18 inches apart, and thin large varieties to 12 inches apart in the rows. **Ounce of seed makes 2,500 plants.** Lettuce is divided into three classes:

1st. Curled or Loose Leaved, which produce a large, loose bunch of leaves which curl beautifully and are very tender and crisp. Pretty for garnishing. These sorts are most sown for very early spring use.

2nd. Heading or Cabbage Varieties, which produce heads resembling cabbage. Some of these grow to very large size and are the main crop market sorts for outdoor gardens.

3rd. Cos or Celery Lettuce, with long head, erect and narrow leaves which blanch very quickly.

CURLED OR LOOSE LEAVED SORTS.

Grand Rapids Forcing. There is no better forcing variety among the curled-leaved sorts than the Grand Rapids, and it is quite as good for out-door culture as other sorts. Large, beautiful leaves, very crisp and tender. Twenty to thirty pounds have been raised from a common sash, and three crops taken off the ground. Frequently a house full of this Lettuce will average one-half pound to a plant, and occasionally a plant will weigh one and one-half pounds. It is excellent for shipping, and will insure sales at sight. The soil cannot well be too rich. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; lb., 70.

Black-Seeded Simpson. The most popular sort of all the non-heading varieties. One of the best for use under glass as well as for early outdoor planting. The plants form large, loose heads; outer leaves a light, yellowish green, with inner leaves blanched almost white. Resists the heat and remains long in a good edible condition. For this reason it makes a popular variety for all market gardeners' use. Price same as Grand Rapids.

Early Curled Simpson (Silesia). Forms a close, compact mass of leaves that are large and broad, crimped and blistered, and light green in color. Not desirable for forcing with bottom heat. It is, however, recommended for planting in cold frames, and extensively grown in the open. Price same as Grand Rapids.

The New "Morse." A careful selection from the Black-Seeded Simpson by a seed grower of large experience. Very desirable for growing under glass or out of doors; style of growth resembles the Grand Rapids; leaves beautifully wrinkled and of brilliant green color. One of the best for Spring and Summer use. Quality the very best. Price same as Grand Rapids.

HEADING OR CABBAGE VARIETIES.

Improved Hanson. This is a standard summer Lettuce; none more reliable for outdoor cultivation. The heads grow to a remarkable size, and are very solid. The outer leaves are a bright green, while the inner head presents a white appearance, as though blanched; tender and crisp, and free from any unpleasant bitter taste. It is very slow to seed, and is an ideal Summer Lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25; lb., 75c.

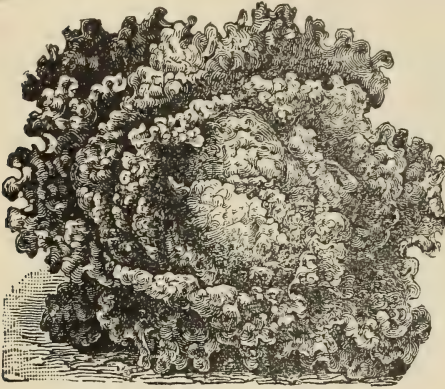
Salamander or Satisfaction.

Forms large, solid compact heads, resisting summer heat and remaining long in head. Leaves smooth, thick, and very tender; the inner head blanching almost white. An excellent spring, summer, or fall variety. Invaluable in the Southern states. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Improved Hanson.

Early Prize Head. This popular variety produces large, loose heads of finely crimped and fringed leaves, the outer portions of which are shaded with brown. Exceedingly crisp, sweet and tender. One of the best for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Denver Market Forcing.

A nearly variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground; it forms large heads of good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbage), very crisp and tender, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Big Boston.

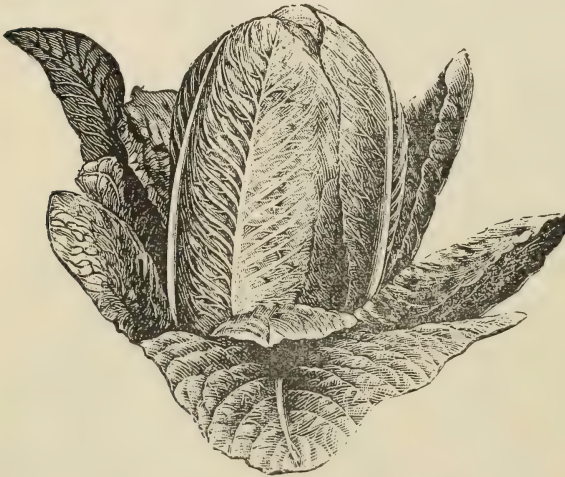
A fine, large-heading forcing sort, and succeeds well in cold frames during the winter. The plants are very hardy and

vigorous. When well grown, the heads are beautifully blanched and quite tender. Popular in the South as a winter Lettuce for shipping North. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Marblehead Mammoth. This produces the largest head of any sort. The outer leaves are light green and the center leaves are white, and very crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

COS OR CELERY LETTUCE.

"Trianon" Cos or Celery Lettuce. This Lettuce excels all other sorts in quality, having a crispness, tenderness and flavor peculiar to itself and not equalled by others. The heads are long and pointed. The outside leaves should be drawn over the top and tied, when they soon form solid heads and bleach quite white and become stiff and crisp and sweet as celery stalks. It may be eaten like celery or prepared as a salad.



"Trianon" Cos or Celery Lettuce.

*such an increase in return as good seeds. The best you can buy is just what you want. Remember, my object is to give you **AS GOOD SEEDS AS MONEY WILL BUY, AS CHEAP AS GOOD SEEDS CAN BE GROWN.** Tell your neighbor about our Seeds.*

There is a difference in Seeds, and many so-called cheap seeds are expensive at any price. There is nothing you can purchase that gives

HOW TO GROW AND MARKET ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPES.

This is a very many answered question, each grower has ideas of his own about many things yet I almost without exception find that those who have different ideas about some points agree as one that Sure Seed, Proper Soil, Thorough Cultivation, quick, careful and intelligent handling are necessary.

It is not a difficult task to raise a good crop of Cantaloupes under the right conditions.

1st. Get seed of known quality. This is the first step and without it you can but fail. It has required very careful selection of planting stocks for many years to get this melon up to its present high quality. The very finest shipper, right in every way to carry to the farthest market, and appear well on arrival is the first general point, then when cut right inside for finest quality is the second general point. (This is fully described in my description of Burrell's Thoroughbred Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, page 27.) You cannot get these results yourself if growing for market as I can for this reason. Each year I select single specimens which are practically perfect and plant them aside by themselves, then make selections from them and plant these selections together but aside from any other, and it is from these that I get my stock from which to grow my main seed crop. This is very expensive and the market grower cannot afford to do this for himself alone, but as I grow this seed for thousands the expense is very small when borne by all and solves the problem of **The Highest Possible Quality at the Least Possible Price.**

I now have 160 acres watered from a lake 12 miles from other farming sections where melons are grown for market and will continue my careful growing at this out-of-the-way place.

On an average a crate of melons is required to cut a pound of seed. This is a good guide by means of which to arrive at the proper price per pound.

2nd. Proper Soil. While the cantaloupe is not so particular about soil as Water-melons, Cucumbers, etc., in fact is less particular than any other vine crops, yet, proper soil is necessary to secure the fullest success. Select a rich loam with just enough sand in it to make it work well and not enough to blow a drift. Be sure it is well supplied with plant food. Clover sod, new timber land or new prairie land, if the sod is thoroughly rotted and finely disced, are good. Fertilize well at any rate. See that it slopes sufficient to drain off any surplus moisture but that it is not too steep so as to be washed by rains.

Plow 8 to 10 inches deep in the fall, but if in the spring plow only as deep as the soil has been plowed before. As soon as you have plowed a strip as wide as the harrow, harrow it thoroughly, first with the teeth set straight to stir as much as possible then with the teeth slant to level and crush all small lumps.

Mark off the land in rows 6 feet apart each way and plant at the cross marks. Stir the ground with the hoe to make a fine moist seed bed, plant 10 to 12 seeds to the hill, cover with loose, moist soil about one inch deep and see that the surface of the hill is slightly higher than the surrounding soil (say $\frac{1}{2}$ inch). In three days go over the ground and rake the surface of the hills lightly with a garden rake. As soon as the plants are well up go over with the hoe and hoe lightly around the hills, draw loose, moist soil up to the plants taking care not to loosen the tender roots. Replant where any hills are missing. Start the cultivator and cultivate deep away from the plants but shallow close to them. Cultivate both ways once each week. (You can grow them with less labor, but you want to make the most out of it). Hoe the second time when the plants have 5 or 6 leaves and thin to 2 plants to the hill. (Replant again if any hills are missing). Draw loose soil well up to the under leaves and stir the soil well but shallow, 2 to 3 inches deep all around the hill. If bothered with striped bugs dust with wood ashes, or very lightly with air slaked lime, if with ground fleas mix one pound of Parisgreen with 20 pounds of flour and dust early in the morning while moist with dew. As the plants grow, go over the field at least twice a week and look for the **melon louse**. If you find them cover all hills where they are with straw and burn at once. This will stop them if done before they are large enough to fly. **Do not overlook this.**

Hoe to raise melons not to kill weeds. This means that hoeing makes the plant food available and should be done often enough so that the weeds will not have any show to bother. **Weeds are a blessing in disguise.** Some people would not cultivate if it were not for the weeds. Cultivation is necessary and in killing the weeds the plants get the benefit of the cultivation. There is no practical advantage in pinching off the vines. It tends to weaken the plant and injures the quality of the fruit and shortens the length of harvest season.

Hoe as late as you can and not have to move too much vine, and I need not caution you to stop soon enough as "Hoe them early; hoe them late; nor count your care or labor great," is a part of the rhyme.

When they begin to ripen the proper way to pick is by a very slight change in color which appears as soon as the melon will slip from the stem with a slight pressure. In order to get the highest quality the melon must not be forced from the vine before it will slip, as the sugar is gotten the last few hours on the vine, and if picked too soon is never gotten and so is a **punk**. If the melons are forced from the vines this bleeds the vines and weakens them so that later the melons will slip while not mature and with no quality, so that the quality of all is ruined by forcing a part of them from the vines.

In the height of the season it is necessary to grade very close, throwing out all over-ripe melons which are beginning to get soft as they cannot be shipped.

It is necessary to pick two, and even three, times a day if to be shipped five or six days' ride to market.

To harvest to best advantage leave roads every 72 feet by not planting every 12th row. Make sleds about 3 feet wide, by 5 feet long, 1 foot deep, and pad with straw and burlap so the melons will not be bruised. This sled is drawn by a horse and goes with the pickers. A number of sacks are provided for the pickers so that when one is filled it can be laid in the sled and another taken up. When the sled is loaded it is hauled at once to the packing shed and another sled takes its place. The melons from the loaded sled are poured into canvas or burlap troughs, made sufficiently high from the ground so the crater does not have to stoop much to reach the melons.


The crate to be filled is nailed up complete, except the center slat on top. It is set at a slant, one end 4 to 6 inches below the other, and the melons are picked up with one hand, the thumb on the blossom end. A slight pressure shows whether it is firm or not, while a turn of the wrist shows all the surface of the melon. No cracks, no **stick** spots, and the stem slipped clean; it is not yellow but fully matured and solid. Now place it in the lower right-hand corner, with the blossom end toward the end of the crate. The second melon goes in the center of the lower end; the third in the left-hand corner, all with the blossom end toward the end of the crate. This is repeated until the lower layer, three wide and five long, are in. The last three melons should be turned so the blossom end is toward the other end of the crate. See that the fit is right, both length and width, and no loose melons; be careful not to push them in too firmly so as to bruise them. Now put in the next layer the same way, and never put poor melons in the center row. Always pack the best here as this will be noticed and will help or hinder the sale of your brand, as the case may be. When the last layer is put in see that the fit is close so there are no loose melons. All melons lengthwise and all blossom ends same way, except last ones, should point out. (The blossom end is protected better than the stem). Never let the melons be exposed to the sun after being picked, and if to be shipped by refrigerator car get them in the car as soon after picking as possible.

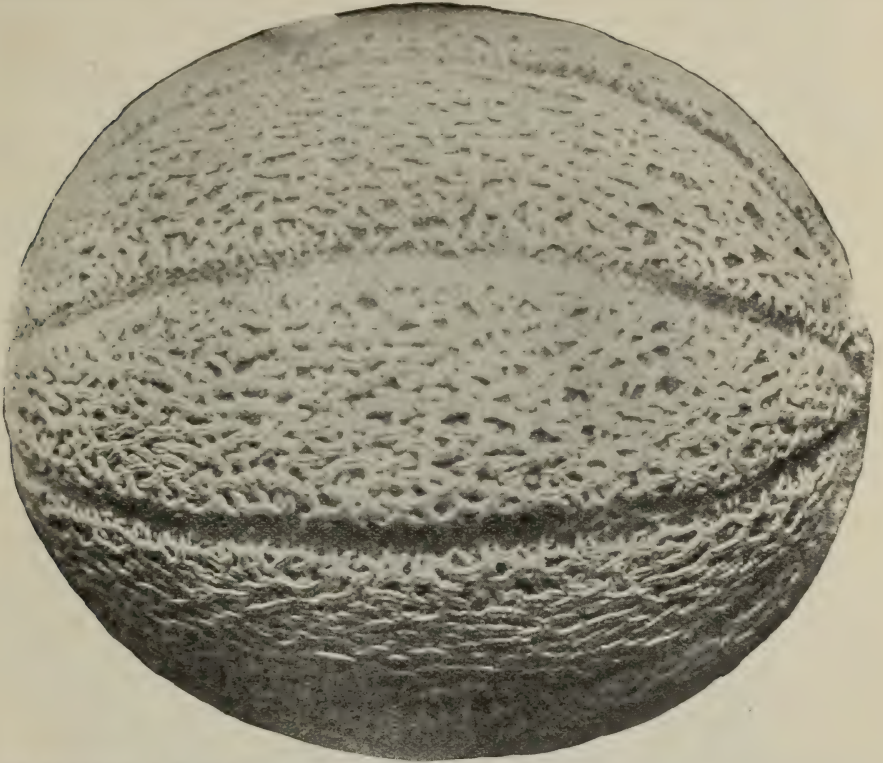
Always put your name upon the package, and put up each one as though your whole trade depended upon that one package.

If to go by express a long distance pick very early in the morning, while cool, and wrap each melon with paper to keep the heat away from them.

When loading cars see that the ice bunkers are well-filled, the drainage clear, and bill out with the rear vents open for the first division and side doors open on shaded side at re-icing stations. This will let the hot air out and insure the best possible refrigeration. If growing in a large way your dealer will give you all these points. To sum up: **Good seed! Good soil! Close cultivation! Close picking! Quick and careful packing! A neat crate and label! Ice! Ventilation! Quick railroad time! Experienced dealer. SUCCESS.**

This is a very profitable crop if handled well and the demand is rapidly increasing. The Cantaloupe is even becoming a staple food product now—**taking the place of breakfast foods.**

On the following page is a photograph of my sixty acre field of **BURRELL'S THOROUGHbred ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE**. A fine stand of strong, healthful plants means much to the seed as you can trace the melons back to the ground the seed is grown on. 



BURRELL'S THOROUGH BRED ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE

(Side view of a perfect Melon from a photograph). I quote two grades of this seed, "Stock" and "No. 1," put up in sealed packages. **Not subject to discount.**

STOCK SEED BURRELL'S THOROUGH BRED ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE.

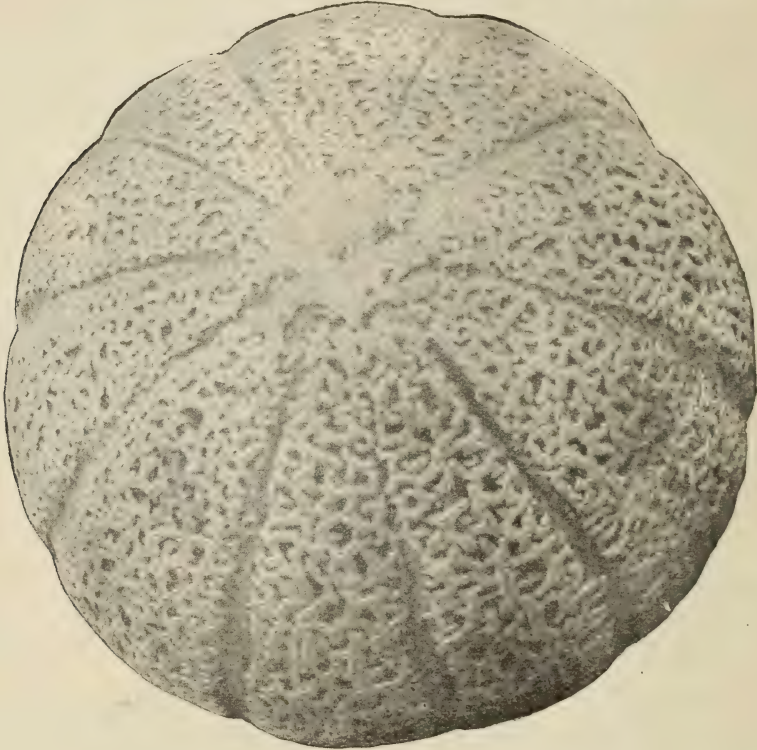
This is the finest seed possible to offer. It is selected for the following points: (1) Size same as a above photograph. (2) Netting as above, being closely laced, light-gray colored, and about the same depth as the width of the raised growth which forms the net. (3) Blossom end well protected by a button. See photograph next page. (4) Ten distinct ribs. (5) No netting



across the space between the ribs. (6) The space between the ribs well defined, but not

so wide as to weaken the melon. (7) Flesh, light green, changing **very slightly** toward yellow at the center. (8) Flesh deep, leaving a small seed cavity. (9) Flesh fine grained and firm. (10) The Melon a first-class shipper in every way. Price: 5c, pkt; 15c, oz; 55c, 1-4 lb; \$2.00, lb; postpaid. Deduct 10c per pound if by Freight or Express.

✓ BURRELL'S THOROUGHbred ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE.



End view showing the blossom button. One of the first points in a good shipping melon. See preceding page for price of "Stock Seed."

NO. 1 SEED. BURRELL'S THOROUGHbred ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE, grown in same field as "Stock Seed" and selected from none but good shippers though not so carefully selected. Sold only in sealed packages and not subject to discount. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Deduct 10c per pound if to go by express or freight.

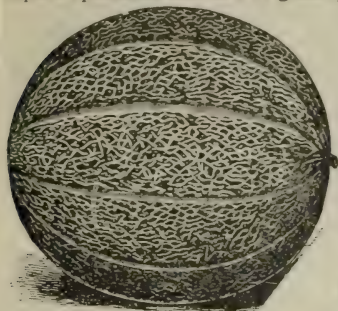
OTHER STOCK ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE SEED.

No. 2 Seed. This was selected by other growers here from the best of the melons which when picked were too ripe for eastern shipment. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c, postpaid. Subject to regular discount on large orders.

NOTICE:—Last season I quoted still cheaper grades of Cantaloupe seeds, but while I was sold out of my No. 1 seed March 15th, and compelled to issue a circular letter to that effect, yet I never sold five dollars worth of the cheapest seed and so do not list it. If you wish to purchase cheap seed write to me and I can furnish it, but I do not recommend it and say do not plant it.

MUSK MELONS.

We grow only the Rocky Ford here. The following sorts were grown for me by an expert specialist and are of good quality. The crop of Musk Melon seed was very short this year. Prices are as low as I can quote for quality.



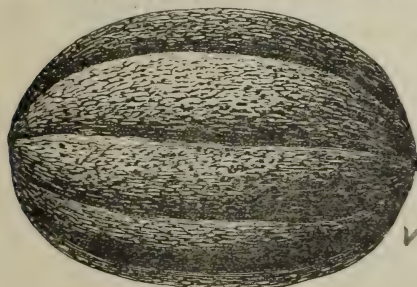
Champion Market.

Recommend this for the home garden; also good for some special trade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, prepaid; not prepaid, \$1.40 per pound.

✓ **Champion Market.** A popular variety; weight 6 to 8 pounds, nearly round; densely netted; uniform in size; flesh green and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; lb., 90c., prepaid; not prepaid, 80c per pound.

✓ **Acme or Baltimore Market.** This is a favorite in the Baltimore market and is also well-known at other large markets. Early, oblong in shape; flesh green and very fine. -Price same as Champion Market.

✓ **Banquet.** Fruit medium size, round and slightly flattened at the ends, very densely netted. Flesh salmon-colored, very thick and of good quality. I recom-



Bay View.

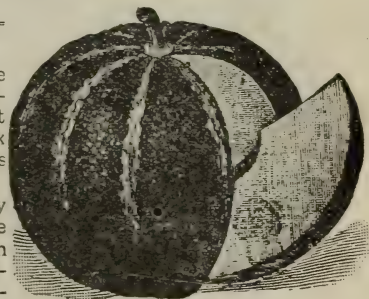
mend this for the home garden; also good for some special trade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, prepaid; not prepaid, \$1.40 per pound.

✓ **Bay View.** Early, vigorous, productive, often weighs 12 to 15 pounds; flesh green and of good flavor; shape long. Price same as Champion Market.

✓ **Chicago Market.** Large, green-fleshed nutmeg of good quality; round and flattened. A favorite in Chicago. Price same as Champion market.

✓ **Hacken-sack.**

Large round flattened at



Emerald Gem.

the ends; deeply ribbed and netted; flesh green, thick and of good flavor. A good melon. Price same as Champion Market.

✓ **Emerald Gem.** This extra fine variety is worthy of special mention and has but few equals for the home garden, but being without netting and often cracking open when ripe, it is not a good market melon. Medium size; perfectly smooth; skin a deep emerald green with white ribs. (See cut.) Very attractive in appearance. Flesh salmon-colored, very deep and quality almost equal to the Rocky Ford. Donot fail to grow a few. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c lb. \$1.10 prepaid; by express \$1.00 per pound.

Donot fail to grow a few. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20, prepaid; not prepaid, \$1.10 per pound.

✓ **Four extra fine yellow-fleshed sorts: Emerald Gem, Osage, Paul Rose, Banquet.**

✓ **Banana.** An entirely distinct variety. Shape long, slender, banana-like; skin cream color, no netting; flesh salmon-color and well liked. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20, prepaid; not prepaid, \$1.10 per pound.



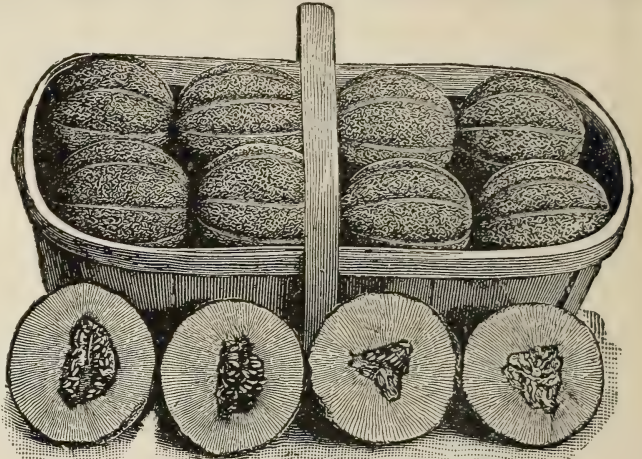
Banana.

Paul Rose. This is as good as any melon and excepting the **Rocky Ford**, has no equal as a shipper and has few equals for the home garden. Fruit oval. See cut. Flesh

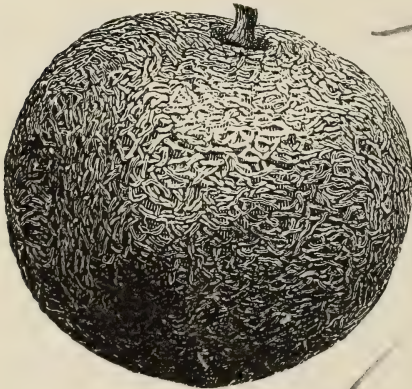
a rich orange red. Mr. Paul Rose, who introduced this melon, has made himself famous in the produce world and the large acreage which he grows each year finds a ready market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10, prepaid; not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

Early Green Nutmeg. Small, finely netted, round, green fleshed, and a good melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c, prepaid; not prepaid 75c per pound.

Improved Yellow Cantaloupe. Round, flesh reddish orange; skin netted and yellow when ripe. Price same as the Early Green Nutmeg.



Paul Rose.



Superior.

Superior. This variety is highly esteemed. The fruits are of medium size, without ribs, and heavily netted. Flesh light green, excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.20.

Osage. This a very popular melon, one of the best, owing to its fine spicy flavor and good shipping qualities. Skin dark green, slightly netted; flesh salmon colored; very productive, and a long keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30; lb. \$1.10, prepaid. By freight or express, \$1.00 per pound.



Extra Early Hackensack.

Extra Early Hackensack. An improvement on the old well-known Hackensack. Same quality 10 days earlier. See cut. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c, prepaid; not prepaid 80c pound.



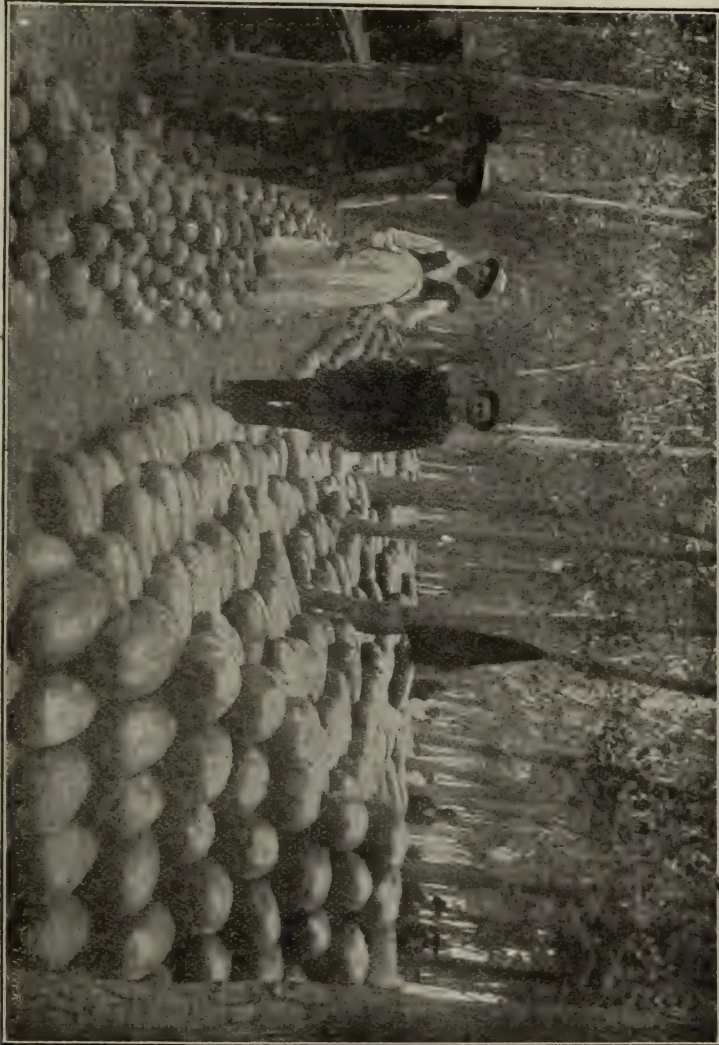
Osage.

Jennie Lind. My stock of this is very fine; extra early, small; green fleshed and of good quality; round and flattened at ends, Price same as Paul Rose.

KHIVA OR WINTER MUSKMELON.

As the name indicates, this melon can be kept until late in the winter. It is the most delicately flavored winter-keeping melon. The flesh is white and very thick, 2 or 3 inches deep. The skin is firm, of a mottled, grayish green color. It is egg-shaped and weighs from 12 to 18 lbs. This melon is introduced by Mr. John F. Brown, of Utah. All who are fond of a delicious, sweet Musk Melon will be pleased to know that a melon which can be kept until winter can be grown. You can grow in your own garden such a melon by purchasing this. They should be gathered just as soon as there is danger of frost, and placed in a dry place. As the melons ripen, the skin shows a yellowish color and the ripest should be selected each time for eating. I can furnish but a small quantity of this seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

THE FAMOUS ROCKY FORD MELON PILE.



WATERMELONS.

Watermelons, like Cantaloupes, give good returns for plenty of cultivation, and this is only second to good seed. They are cultivated in hills, which should be 8 to 10 feet apart

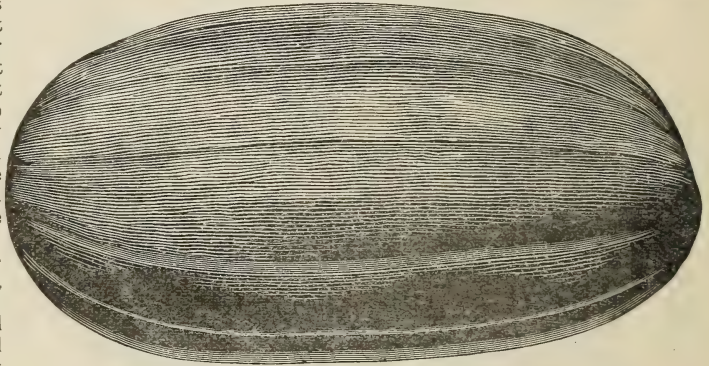
each way. The soil should be rich, sandy and well drained, as the Watermelon is a lover of drouth. Plant as soon as danger of frost is over 10 to 12 seeds to the hill and when the plants are well up, thin to 2 to 3. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground. If growing for market leave a road every 12 rows for the wagon.

SEED FROM THE FAMOUS MELON PILE.

Melon Day. Each year on the first Thursday in September we give a free melon feast to many thousands of visitors, and I call your attention to the photograph of the pile before the feast. All the melons in the pile are select shippers, and this year were worth above 10 cents each on the markets at the time they were given away. To those who wish to plant some of the seed from the pile (**Kleckley Sweet**) I will say that I selected the seed from the finest, as it is the custom for those eating them to eat only the heart, which is large and seedless, and this leaves all of the seed in the shells. All who saw them will remember what fine melons they were. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; lb., 85c., postpaid; not prepaid, 75c per pound.

BURRELL'S IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET. [SEE PHOTOGRAPH ON BACK COVER.]

As originally introduced, this melon was the finest eating melon grown, but was so tender that it would often crack when carried from the garden to the shade, and as a result could not be shipped. This melon, as I now offer it, retains the original fine eating qualities, but adds the necessary shipping strength so that it is the leading melon wherever grown. I have never found the melon that can compete with it in the markets. The average weight is 20 lbs. This weight of melon is best for market as freight does not make it necessary to sell so high and the quality is always better in a melon of this size than 40 to 50-lb. melons, which are always coarser. The shape is oblong, ends square, color a deep green; flesh a deep red when fully ripe, and but few white seeds firmly set near the rind. The heart is large, stringless, very sweet. Seed of this variety cut only from good shippers and such as will be sure to please. "No. 1 Seed."—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid; not postpaid, \$1.00 per pound. Place your order early as the supply of this seed is short all over the country.



BURRELL'S IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET.

SEED OF THIS VARIETY CUT ONLY FROM GOOD SHIPPERS AND SUCH AS WILL BE SURE TO PLEASE. "No. 1 Seed."—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid; not postpaid, \$1.00 per pound. Place your order early as the supply of this seed is short all over the country.

STOCK SEED.

From the very choicest selections; all just as fine as the six shown in the photograph on back cover. None under 25 pounds and every one an exhibition melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb. 55c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

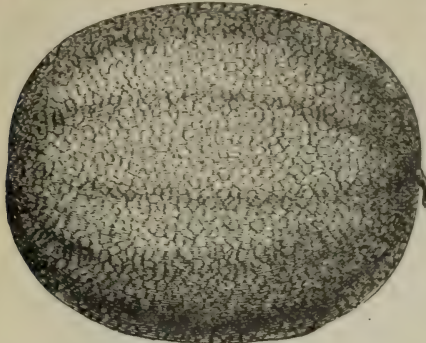
Price of all the following varieties: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid; not postpaid, 75c.

✓ **Black Spanish.** Round, dark-green, scarlet flesh, black seeds; not a large melon but of good flavor.

✓ **Cuban Queen.** An old, well-known variety that is a very good shipper and grows to an enormous size. It is a heavy yielder. The rind is marked, light and dark-green; flesh bright red, very solid, crisp and sugary; shape oblong.

✓ **Cole's Early.** This is one of the earliest melons and a very hardy, sure cropper; medium sized, slightly oblong shaped; rind green striped with lighter shades; flesh dark red.

✓ **Dixie.** One of the best. A cross between the Kolb Gem and Mountain Sweet possessing the best qualities of both; rind, dark green striped with light green; shape much longer than Kolb Gem; very large and of good flavor.



Early Fordhook.

Medium sized. Flesh red and sweet; color a mottled gray.

✓ **Ice Cream.** An early variety of good flavor. One of the best to grow in the North. and being so good, it is one that should be in every garden.

✓ **Mountain Sweet.** An old variety but still good; fruit long and dark green.

✓ **Georgia Rattlesnake.** An excellent market variety; large, oblong; rind dark, mottled and striped; a well-known shipping melon.

✓ **Early Fordhook.** A very popular sort;

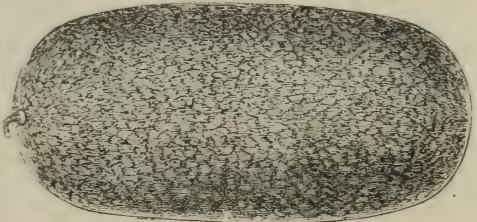
✓ **New Golden Honey.** The flesh is of a deep rich yellow color, and in delicious sweetness and rare quality reminds one of honey, without exception, the sweetest melon we ever raised. Every melon is juicy, melting and delicious. It is among the earliest of watermelons.

✓ **Gray Monarch.** One of the largest melons, often weighing 60 to 70 pounds; rind mottled gray, shape long; flesh crimson, of a good flavor and good shipper.

✓ **McIver's Wonderful Sugar.** This is a very hardy grower, usually about two feet long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter; color, dark green striped with light green, of fine appearance and extra quality.

✓ **Phinney's Early.** Another very early melon; hardy, a sure cropper, and extensively cultivated in the North.

✓ **Hungarian Honey.** A new variety brought from Hungary a few years ago. Round, uniform size; 10 to 15 pounds; dark green; thin rind; flesh red and very sweet.

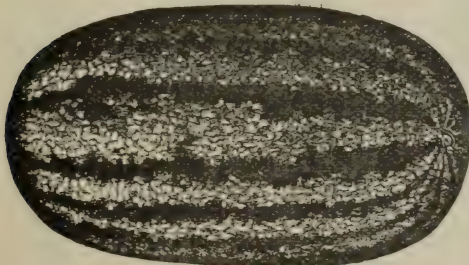


Gray Monarch.

✓ **Mountain Sprout.** Large, long dark green marbled with lighter shades.

✓ **Mammoth Iron Clad.** Oblong; dark green, mottled with lighter shades; flesh bright red, firm, sugary and very large, often weighing from 60 to 70 pounds; a good shipper.

✓ **Kentucky Wonder.** A new red seeded variety; oblong; rind dark green with lighter stripes. Flesh a bright red, sugary and firm; it is never mealy. Very good.



Mammoth Iron Clad.

✓ **Nameless Watermelon.** This promises to be one of the leaders for the home garden but, owing to the fact that it cracks easily, it is not a good shipper. Color and shape same as Gray Monarch, but the seeds are not more than one-half as large as ordinary watermelon seeds. I have but few to offer this year. Order early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c. Larger lots at ounce rate only.

Kolb's Gem. More largely grown in the South than any other melon. An extra shipper; round, large, good quality; color, dark green, mottled.

CITRONS.

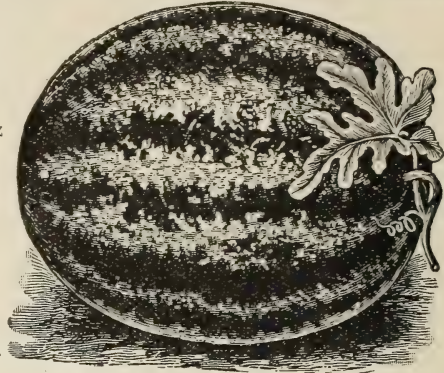
Citrons for preserves. P kt., 5c; oz 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Green-Seeded Citron, Colorado. Fruit round; an improved variety.

Red-Seeded Citron. The old variety; good quality.

POMEGRANITE.

An ornamental little fruit which a century ago was commonly grown in the gardens, but is now rarely seen. Grows on a pretty vine; fruit is round, of a bright yellow, irregularly striped with orange red or mahogany; very fragrant; a single specimen will sweetly perfume a room for many days. Profic and easily grown. It is often called Queen Anne's Pocket Melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Kolb's Gem.

MUSTARD.

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. The culture should be the same as that of lettuce.

White English. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid; 5 lbs., \$1.00, not postpaid.

Brown. Stronger and more pungent than above. Price same as above.

New Chinese or Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves, ready for use six weeks after sowing. Plants continue to yield until after frost. Leaves are eaten, boiled like spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid; 5 lbs., \$2.00, not prepaid.

Ostrich Plume (New.) This is a valuable sort; produces large, curled leaves of excellent quality. If you enjoy a dish of greens this will please you, and it is a valuable market sort, being ready very early in the spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Mushroom beds may be made in a warm, dry cellar, or in any building where the frost does not penetrate, and in the open air during the summer and fall months. Having procured the spawn, the next thing to be attended to is to make preparation for the beds. About two or three weeks before the beds are to be made, collect a quantity of fresh horse manure without the straw; place it in a heap under cover, and, as it heats, keep turning it over once or twice a week, until the fiery heat has been exhausted, which will require from ten to fourteen days's time. When the manure is in a condition to be made up, lay out your bed according to your requirements. Break the spawn in pieces two inches square, and put them six inches apart all over the bed; then cover the bed with two inches of rich soil, the stronger the better, but of a loamy quality, beating it down firmly with a spade.

English Spawn. It comes in pressed bricks weighing about 20 ounces. Price per brick, 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid; by express or freight, 10 lbs., \$1.20; 25 lbs., \$2.50.

French Spawn. Put up in boxes of two pounds each. Price per box, 75c; if by mail, \$1.00. The same loose, per lb., 35c; by mail, 45c.

ONION SEED.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 5 or 6 lbs. in drills for an acre. For sets from 50 to 60 lbs. should be sown to the acre, according to the richness of the soil.

The Onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil, and, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. The best culture requires that the ground should be deeply plowed and manured the previous autumn. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, commence operations by leveling

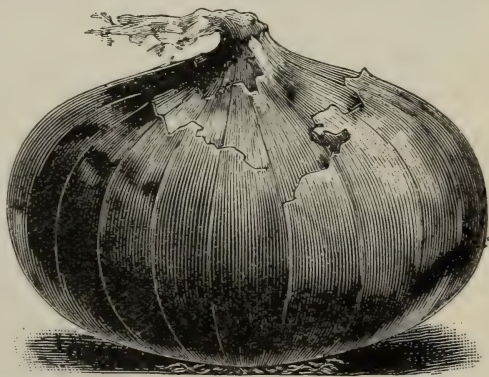
the ground with a harrow; sow thinly in drills about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, and one foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with a light roller, unless the soil would be inclined to bake, when a smoothly harrowed surface is the best. When the young plants are strong enough thin gradually, so that they stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

My stock of Onion Seed is raised with particular care, none but the very best and earliest Onions being selected for seed stock. Exercising such care, I claim for it a quality superior to most of that in the market.



The above is a picture of my field of **Yellow Flat Danver** Onion seed, grown in 1903 on my **Rocky Ford Seed Farm**. The bulbs were all very carefully selected. I show also a cut of one of this variety. The bulbs which were planted to grow this crop averaged nearly one-half pound each. They were solid and of fine appearance. It is a good onion for either market or home use. I recommend it especially to produce fine bottom sets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid. Deduct 10c per pound on large lots to go by express or freight. This is a rare opportunity. (See price).

Prize Taker. This variety of recent introduction annually grows in favor. It excels all other Onions now existing in beauty, size and productiveness, and equals the best in quality, being as mild in flavor as the Imported Spanish Onions of our grocers. Can be grown successfully in any locality where other onions are produced. The color is a bright straw, and it always grows to a uniform shape, which is nearly a perfect globe. Having a small neck, stiff necks are almost unknown. I call attention to this fact: My seed is the choicest American-grown, and not Imported Spanish King, as sold by some dealers at low prices under the name of Prize Taker: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid. Five lbs., and over, \$1.20 per lb.



Yellow Flat Danver.

White Portugal or Silver Skin. A large, flat, white Onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained, and a good keeper. More extensively sown for sets than

any other white variety, and is also largely grown for pickling, Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 70c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

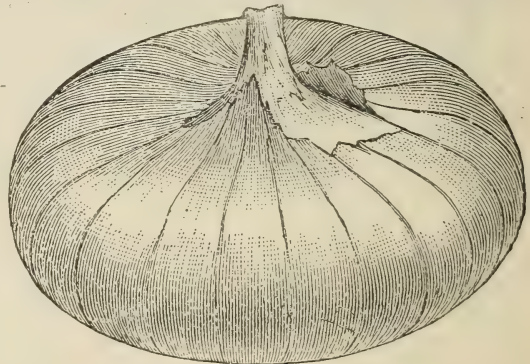


Yellow Globe Danvers.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Undoubtedly the best known and most popular of all Onions; the earliest yellow variety; is entirely free from stiff necks; globular in shape, has a small top. It is the most productive, producing as high as 1,000 bushels per acre, and will average on good soil with proper culture 700 to 800 bushels. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid. Five lbs., and up, 70c per lb.; not prepaid.

Giant Rocca. Light brown skin, globular in form, flesh tender and mild. It will produce an immense onion from seed the first season. To attain the largest growth the smallest bulbs should be set out next spring, when they will continue increasing in size instead of producing seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, prepaid.

Mammoth Silver King. Of attractive shape, with silver-white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable, mild flavor. It matures quite early and reaches a much larger size than any other of the flat varieties, frequently measuring 20 inches in circumference, and weighing from 3 to 5 pounds when well-grown. Must be sown thinly to produce large onions. This is a fine sort to grow for exhibition purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, prepaid.



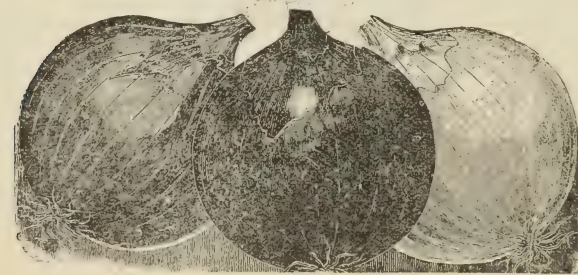
THREE GREAT ONIONS.

The Three Southport Globes are nearly as early as the flat sorts and are in demand in all onion markets. They are good keepers and the very large sale of this seed to market gardeners shows its worth.

Southport Red Globe. Matures nearly as early as the flat sorts, and is very similar in all respects, except color, to the Southport Yellow Globe, but ripens somewhat later.

Mammoth Silver King.

It grows to a large size, and is particularly mild and tender. A good keeper and considered one of the best of the red onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Five lbs., and up, \$1.35 lb., not prepaid.



Yellow. Red. White.

The Three Southport Globes.

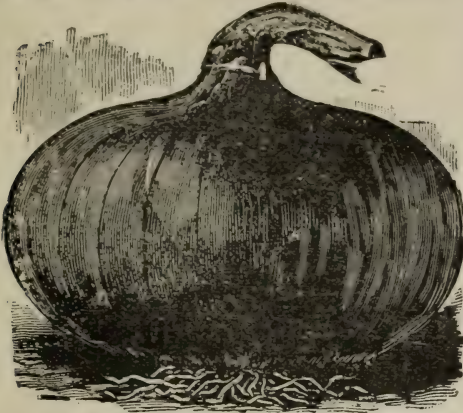
appearance and of large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Five lbs., and up, \$1.35 per pound, not prepaid.

Southport Yellow Globe. Like the well-known White Globe onion, except in color of skin. This is more perfectly shaped than the Globe Danvers, but not so early. An excellent keeper. A popular variety in New England and elsewhere.

A heavy cropper, handsome in

**I am in one of the finest Onion Seed growing sections. . . .
 You Cannot Get Better Seeds At Any Price.**

Southport White Globe. A large globe-shaped Onion; fine grained, firm, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear, white skin, and commands the highest market price. This is the best variety to sow for bunching. It is used almost exclusively by Chicago market gardeners for this purpose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75. Five lbs., and up, \$1.60 per lb., not prepaid.



Large Red Wetherfield.

Is fine grained and strong in flavor. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Immense crops of this are grown for shipment, and it certainly is one of the very best sorts for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid. Five lbs., and up, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

Australian Brown Onion.

A valuable early variety of medium size, hard and solid, attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. Never makes any stiff-necks or scullions. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely. Color of the skin is a clear amber-brown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.15, postpaid. Five lbs., and up, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

Giant White Italian Tripoli. (El Paso or Large Mexican). Of large size and most beautiful form, with fine white skin. The first season it will grow an onion from one to one and one-half pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, prepaid. Five lbs., and up, \$1.30 per lb., not prepaid.

Bermuda—Red. Flat, pale red in color, very early and productive; grown largely in Bermuda and by Onion growers in the Southern states. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; prepaid. Five lbs., and up, \$1.55 per pound, not prepaid.

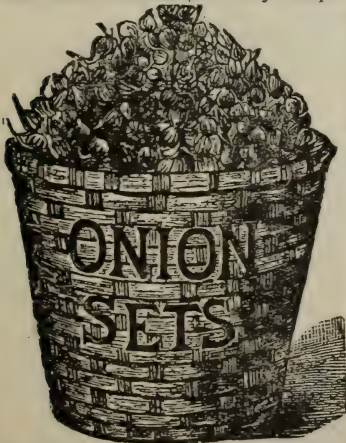
Bermuda—White. White in color, but otherwise similar to Red Bermuda. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, prepaid. Five lbs., and up, \$1.55, per pound, not prepaid.

White Barletta. When matured, the tops die down, leaving beautiful and perfect little bulbs. The color is pure white, flavor mild and delicate, perfectly adapted for pickling and table use, and makes a pretty bunch onion, especially if grown by the transplanting method. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 50c; \$1.75, prepaid.



White Barletta.

When matured, the tops die down, leaving beautiful and perfect little bulbs. The color is pure white, flavor mild and delicate, perfectly adapted for pickling and table use, and makes a pretty bunch onion, especially if grown by the transplanting method. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 50c; \$1.75, prepaid.



WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE DISCOUNT ON PAGE ONE GIVES YOU WHOLESALE PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS. THIS MEANS MUCH TO MARKET GARDENERS.

ONION SETS.

I take special pride in being able to offer my customers as fine Onion Sets as are in the market. The discounts on first page will give you low prices on large orders.

The Bottom Sets are grown from select seed by planting 40 to 60 pounds per acre, early in the Spring. When set out the following Spring they quickly make fine, large onions of excellent quality. Grow some for yourself. Try my Yellow Flat Danver seed for them.

The Top Sets are grown from a kind of large onion which do not produce seed. The large onions set out produce sets on the tops of the stalks and the sets set out the following season produce large onions.

The Perennial Sets are winter onions and make a permanent bed which produces sets each year. The earliest spring onion.

The Potato Sets produce large onions and the large onions produce 6 to 12 small sets.

Yellow Bottom Sets. Grown as above from Yellow Flat Danver seed. Qt., 20c, prepaid; not prepaid, Qt., 10c; Pk., 75c; Bu., \$2.75.

Red Bottom Sets. Red Wethersfield. Price same as above.

White Bottom Sets. Grown from White Portugal seed. Makes very early bunch onions. Qt., 25c, postpaid; not prepaid, Qt., 12½c; Pk., 80c; Bu., \$3.00.

Top Sets or Buttons. These grow large onions of good quality, which in turn produce sets the next year. Price same as White Bottom sets.

Perennial or Winter Sets. Price same as Yellow Bottom Sets.

Yellow Potato Sets. Price same as White Bottom sets.

White Potato Sets. " " " " " "

OKRA.

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the South for making gumbo soup. The pods when young and tender should be sliced in sections, strung on a thread and hung up in the shade to cure like dried apples; they can be used for soup at any time. One ounce will plant 100 hills.

Culture. Sow the seed thinly in dry, warm soil, in shallow drills two feet apart. After the plants are up thin them out nine inches apart; hoe frequently and draw a little earth up to the stems as they continue to grow. Gather the pods when quite green and about an inch and a half long. If by freight or express, deduct 10c per pound.

Extra Early Dwarf. (Green Pods), Very early and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c, prepaid.

Early Dwarf, White. (White Pods). Pods extra long, when fully matured, measuring a foot in length and very thick and fleshy; early and prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c, prepaid.

White Velvet. A great improvement over the older varieties; pods larger, white very smooth, a more abundant bearer; superior quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb., 60c, prepaid.



Okra, or Gumbo.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c, prepaid.

PARSLEY.

Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seed germinates very slowly, it should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and ½ inch deep. For winter use protect in a frame or light cellar, or a few plants may be placed in pots or boxes, and kept in the house. Price as follows: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c, prepaid.



Champion Moss Curled.

Champion Moss Curled. Is a prize winning English variety, in appearance like a tuft of finely curled moss, and of a rich, deep green color. It is slow to run to seed, and very hardy; of easiest growth; a few seed sown in onion rows use no space; grows in window boxes. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes.

Fine Double Curled. A standard variety; plants bear an abundance of finely curled leaves; very ornamental.

Emerald Dwarf, Extra Curled. Distinct in appearance from any of the other varieties, being of a lighter and more brilliant shade of green.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

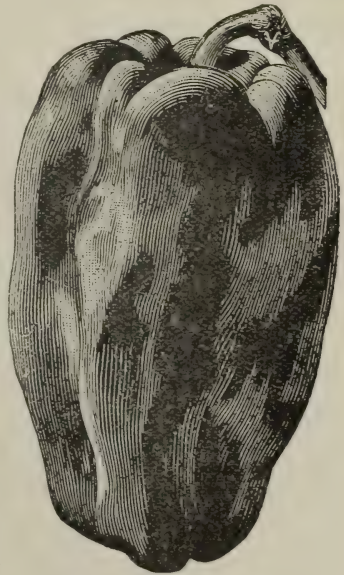
Hollow Crown or Large Sugar. A vegetable of merit, easily raised, of exceeding productiveness; large tender and sugary; the best for table use.

Magnum Bonum. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth, not so long as those of the standard sort, somewhat thicker in diameter and much more easily pulled. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. A very fine variety for home or market garden.



Cayenne Pepper.

May be sown in the open ground when danger of frost is past. **Notice—Prices are prepaid.**



Ruby King Pepper.

Sow as early in the Spring as the weather will admit, in drills 15 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in the Fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground till spring, to be dug as required.

Prices on all varieties of parsnips are as follows: Pkt. 5c; oz.. 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c, prepaid.

PARSNIPS.

PEPPERS.

Grown largely for pickles. Sow in hot beds early in April, and transplant to the ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart.

✓ **Long Red Cayenne.** A small, long, bright red sort, very productive; extremely strong and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Large Bell or Bull Nose.** A favorite and well-known pickling sort; is early, large, mild and thick-skinned. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1-4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Ruby King.** The best and most profitable mild red Pepper for market or family use; so sweet and mild they can be eaten raw, like an apple; largest size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1-4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

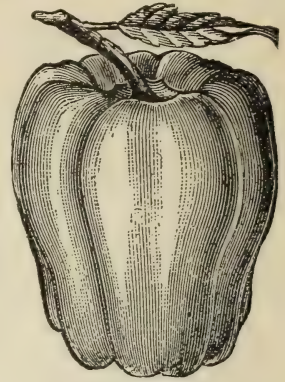
✓ **Mammoth Golden Queen.** One of the largest, handsomest and most productive of all varieties; color bright golden yellow; large as Ruby King; flavor mild and pleasant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1-4 lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

✓ **Sweet Spanish.** Grows to very large size; sweet flavor; fine for salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1-4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

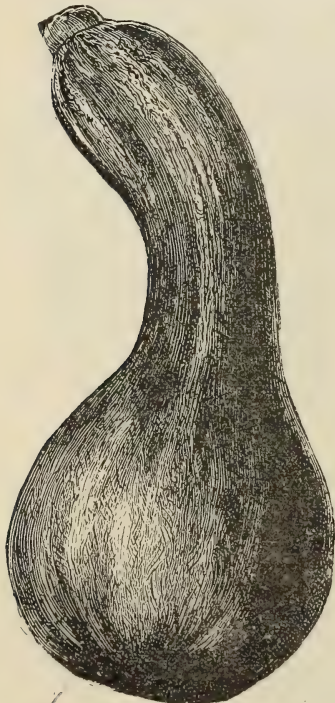
✓ **Mexican Chili.** Used by the Mexicans in making the **Famous Chili-Con-Carne and Hot Tamales.** Grow from three to five inches long and quite pointed. Require a long, warm season. Plants should be started quite early in hot-beds. I offer my customers the following special low prices on this seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, pre-paid.

✓ **Red Cherry.** Plants tall, bearing a profusion of bright red, round fruit, which is very pungent when ripe. The plant is very handsome and an ornament to the garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1-4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

✓ **Cardinal.** A new Pepper with long, curved, tapering pods, about two inches thick at the stem end; very sweet and tender, and exceedingly handsome. Nothing equals it in depth, purity and brilliancy of color. It is worthy of cultivation for its beauty alone. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 1-4 lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.



Sweet Spanish.



Japanese Pie.

✓ **King of Mammoth.** This is truly a giant among pumpkins; specimens have been grown to weigh 250 lbs. In shape it is round and slightly ribbed; flesh is fine-grained

PUMPKIN.

Culture. The common practice is to drop 2 or 3 seeds in every third or fourth hill in the cornfield, but if cultivated on a large scale the seeds may be sown in hills, 8 feet apart each way; two plants to each hill, and otherwise treated in the same manner as recommended for melons or cucumbers.

Value For Feed. I have found pumpkins to be one of the best foods for hogs; during the fall and early winter months these will largely take the place of corn and they give the hogs a very good appetite and I have found that they make a very rapid gain, if fed about two-thirds pumpkins and one-third corn. The farmer who does not grow a liberal supply, either among the corn or as a separate crop, is losing one of the best opportunities on the farm.

✓ **Deduct 10c per pound if by express or freight.**

✓ **Japanese Pie.** Flesh very thick, fine-grained and sweet, and makes the finest pies of any known variety. The seed cavity is very small in one end of the pumpkin. They ripen early, keep well and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

and of excellent quality and of a bright golden yellow. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Large Cheese or Kentucky Field.

and flesh deep orange yellow; very fine-grained, sweet and fine for pies. The pie pumpkin of New England. Oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. One of the very best for cooking purposes. Nearly pear shaped, with neck slightly crooked; skin and flesh a creamy white, slightly striped with green, fine-grained and of excellent flavor, hardy and very productive. Oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Michigan Mammoth. A selection from the Connecticut Field which reaches a large size often weighing 100 pounds. Very easily grown and an excellent sort for stock feeding; being so heavy a yielder. Oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Green Striped Cushaw. An excellent well-known sort. Very productive; fine either for table use or for stock. Oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

✓ **Connecticut Field.** This is the most extensively used variety. Grown almost exclusively for a field crop; is generally planted with corn. This is the old-fashioned Yankee pumpkin. Oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 15c; lb., 35c, prepaid.

✓ **Large Cheese or Kentucky Field.** Flat and round like a cheese; color of skin, deep orange; flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use. Oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Sweet or Sugar.** This is a small, round and very prolific variety; skin

PEAS.

All packets of Peas contain 5 ounces of seed.

Culture. Peas succeed best in light, rich loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows three or four feet apart, two inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and staked with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth.



Alaska Peas.

SMOOTH EARLY SORTS.

✓ **Alaska.** The best early green-seeded variety. The dark green color of the pods

makes it an excellent pea for shipping long distances. Very early and uniform grower. A popular sort with canners and shippers. First-class in every respect. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 10c; Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c, postpaid. By Freight or Express, Qt., 20c; Pk., \$1.25; Bu., \$4.75.

First and Best. A very good strain, only two or three days later than the Alaska. Largely planted by truckers. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 10c; Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c, postpaid. By Freight or Express, Qt., 20c; Pk., \$1.25; Bu., \$4.75.

Tom Thumb. A very early variety which grows only about ten inches high. It yields well. Is good for small gardens. Pkt., 10c; Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c, prepaid. By Freight or Express, Qt., 20c; Pk., \$1.30; Bu., \$5.00.

WRINKLED EARLY SORTS.

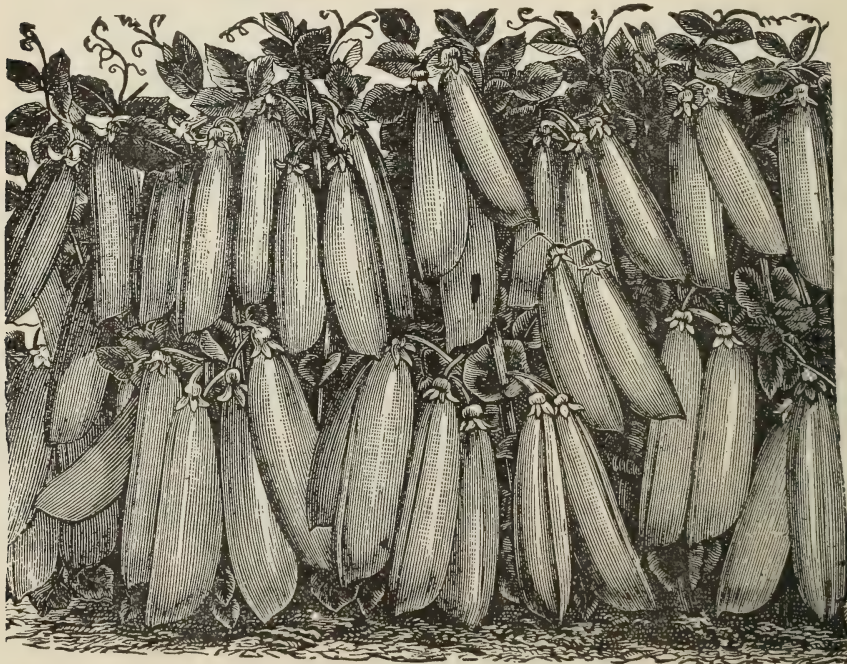
American Wonder. One of the earliest wrinkled peas of very good quality; grows about ten inches high and is very productive. Pkt., 10c; Pt., 25c; Qt., 40c, postpaid. By Freight or Express, Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.70; Bu., \$6.50.

McLean's Little Gem. One foot high; bears heavily and of excellent quality; slightly later than the American Wonder. A favorite sort. Pkt., 10c; Pt., 25c; Qt., 40c, postpaid. By Freight or Express, Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.60; Bu., \$6.00.

Nott's Excelsior. This extra fine Pea will stand planting very early, almost as soon as the smooth sorts and produces fine, large pods, one-third larger than American Wonder. Dwarf in habit; height, 1 foot. Pkt., 10c; Pt., 25c; Qt., 40c, postpaid. By Freight or Express, Qt., 40c; Pk., \$1.75; Bu., \$6.75.

MAIN CROP SORTS.

DWARF TELEPHONE OR CARTER'S DAISY. I market gardened a number of years and if I were offered only two varieties of Peas I would choose Alaska



Dwarf Telephone or Carter's Daisy Peas.

for early and Dwarf Telephone for main crop. It is a cross between the Standard Telephone and Stratagem, and is an improvement on both of these varieties. It grows 18 inches high and yields an abundance of long, well-filled pods, containing from 7 to 11 large wrinkled Peas of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c, postpaid. By Freight or Express, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.70; bu., \$6.50.

Telephone.
This valuable and wellknown sort grows about 40 inches high and yields an abundance of choice Peas.



The pods are very large and well-filled. A choice market sort. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 33c, prepaid. By Freight or Express, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.75.

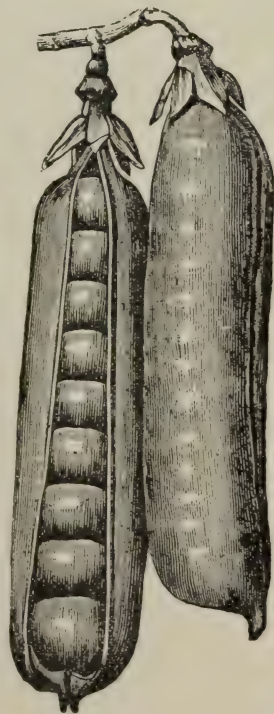
Stratagem. This grows about 18 inches high and continues long in bearing. It yields well and is a very desirable sort. The pods are sometimes five inches long and always well filled. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c, prepaid. By Freight or Express, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.25.

Pride of the Market. A productive variety, bearing large very dark green pods, tightly filled with green partly wrinkled Peas of good quality. Well liked for both home and market growing. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c, prepaid. By Freight or Express, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.25.

Horsford's Market Garden. This is one of the finest sorts and "shells out" a large number of choice Peas. The pods are large, well-filled, and of good color. The pods are prodced in pairs. Height 18 inches. Price same as Yorkshire Hero.

Yorkshire Hero. This sort produces well and the Peas, 5 to 7 to the pod, are very large and of fine quality. The brskets weigh well. Height 16 inches. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c, prepaid. By Freight or Express, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Bliss Everbearing. A late variety which grows about 24 inches high and continues long in yielding. The Peas are of excellent quality. Pods contain 5 to 7 peas so closely filled that while in edible condition they weigh nearly one-fifth more to the same bulk than most other sorts. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.



MARROWFATS AND EDIBLE POD SORTS.

Large White Marrowfat. Late variety, large, well-filled pods. Vines hardy, strong and vigorous; pods, fine broad, and of a leathery appearance and borne near the top of the vine. Contain 5 or 6 large peas of good substance and flavor, but not so sweet as the wrinkled sort. For many years this has been used in immense quantities by canners. The peas are large, round, white and slightly oval. Height of vine $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Black Eye Marrowfats. Growth and general characteristics similar to above. The peas having a distinct black eye, which does not show when they are in the green state. Is more prolific than the White. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Horsford's Market Garden.

Melting Sugar. There is a class of Peas little known in this country, but much used

abroad, in which the large, sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden Peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible-podded sorts is the **Melting Sugar**, of which we offer a very fine strain. The pods are very large, extremely tender, fine flavored, and are borne in great abundance on vines four to five feet high. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid. By Freight or Express, 4 qts., \$1.25; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

✓ **Dwarf Sugar.** Extra fine quality; productive and early. 1½ feet high; 71 days from planting to first picking. Pt., 20c; qt., 40c, postpaid. By Freight or Express, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

RADISHES.

Culture. The soil for Radishes should be very rich, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use, sow in gentle hot-beds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, at intervals of ten to twelve days for succession as long as they may be wanted. The winter varieties should be sown in August, lifted before severe frost and stored in the cellar.

Owing to the fact that my crops of Radish seed were very good this year I am able to offer first-class seed at a comparative low price and especially where market gardeners **order large amounts and get the benefit of the discounts on page one.** All prices include postage. If by freight or express deduct 10c per pound.

✓ **Early Scarlet Turnip.** A fine, quick-growing sort, small, round, crisp, tender, of good eating qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

✓ **Rosy Gem or White Tipped Forcing.** One of the quickest sorts and of excellent quality. Bright scarlet, with white tips; of fine appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

✓ **Early White Turnip.** Of quick growth, roots round, white with small tops. Good for forcing or open ground; flavor very good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

✓ **French Breakfast.** (Olive-shaped). Deep crimson with white tips. A well-known and equally as well liked variety. One of the best early radishes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

✓ **Early Scarlet.** (Olive-shaped). Oval, very tender, and of good quality; fine for forcing or open ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

✓ **Surprise.** (Olive-shaped). Skin brown, flesh white crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

✓ **Early White.** (Olive-shaped). Small, sweet and crisp. Like the other olive-shaped sorts, except in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

✓ **Long Scarlet, Short Top.** The standard long variety. Well-known for a long time Good for home or market garden. Roots long, growing partly above the ground; straight, smooth, rich red, and of fine quality; a quick grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

✓ **Long Cincinnatti Market or Glass.** A very fine sort. The tops are very small and will stand close planting without danger of running to seed. Grows straight and smooth and 6 to 7 inches long. The flesh is tender and crisp and does not become pithy or hollow. Color an attractive bright pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Long Chartier.** A well-liked sort which attains a very large size before becoming unfit for use. Color red at the top, changing to pink in the middle and white at the tip. Many market gardeners plant this exclusively for their market trade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

✓ **White Strasburg.** A large, white, attractive variety of medium length, matures early and remains for a long time in edible condition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



Long Chartier.

✓ **Long Brightest Scarlet.** This new sort much resembles Long Scarlet in shape but is slightly shorter. It is very bright scarlet with a white tip and very attractive in appearance. The quality is extra good and it matures quickly. It is a good seller and fine for home gardens as well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

✓ **White Vienna or Lady Finger.** My choice of all the main crop sorts, remaining long in edible condition, and always sweet, crisp and tender, and of extra quality. I hope to find this sort in every order and know you will be pleased. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Icicle.** A beautiful transparent white variety much resembling the White Vienna. It has small tops, is of good quality. Suitable for forcing. New. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

✓ **California White Winter.** Is really a Chinese Radish, grown by the Chinese in California. White, solid, of good flavor and a long keeper; 8 to 10 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

✓ **Long Black Spanish.** Black-skinned, large roots, slightly pungent, hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



Icicle.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb succeeds best in a deep, somewhat retentive soil. It may be propagated by seeds, but is usually grown from roots. Whether grown from seed or roots a deep, rich soil, stirred to a depth of two feet, is required to insure the best development of the leaf-stalks. Sow the seed in April in drills, and when the plants are of fair size, thin to nine inches apart in the drill. In the Fall following, or the next Spring, the plants will be large enough to transplant into rows four feet apart, setting them the same distance apart in the rows. When grown from roots, they are usually set in the Spring, and sometimes in the Fall; either Spring or Fall will do, but the Spring is considered best. Mulch well and keep free from weeds.

✓ **Burrell's Prize.** This is a chance seedling from the Linnaeus and is far superior to it. The stalks are quite scarlet the entire length and less inclined to become stringy than any other sort; size as large as Linnaeus. I won first State Fair premium on this sort Pkt., 5c; 1-4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50. **Don't overlook this.**

Roots of above, 2 to 3 eyes each, by Express \$1.50 per doz; \$10.00 per 100.

✓ **Linnaeus.** An early and very fine variety; leaves and stalks very large, juicy and tender. Grows quickly, producing fine succulent stalks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25. Roots, 2 to 3 eyes, 75c, doz; \$5.00 per 100, by express.

✓ **Victoria.** Later than the Linnaeus, but equally as large and a good sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

This plant is not generally known, yet should be in every garden, as it is easily grown and produces a heavy crop. It is an excellent substitute for oysters when sliced and boiled until tender and seasoned same as oysters. The markets are beginning to call for it and the prices are always good.

How to Plant. As early in the Spring as the ground will do to work the plowing

should be done as deep as possible so as to allow the roots to grow long. Pulverize the soil well so as to prepare a fine seed bed and sow in rows 18 inches apart and one inch deep. One ounce to 50 feet of drill or seven pounds to the acre.



When well up thin to two inches apart but not farther as the roots grow straighter if close together, but sprangle if further apart.

It is ready for use in October and part should be dug for winter use and stored same as carrots. The balance can be left in the ground until Spring, but must be dug early before it starts to grow.

✓ **Mammoth Sandwich Island.** This is as large as any and the most profitable Salsify to grow. It is white, of very agreeable flavor and a valuable crop for the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

SPINACH.

(One ounce of seeds for 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds to the acre).

This is a very important crop in our market gardens, and is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables, requiring but little cultivation, and may be had fit for use the entire season. The main crop is sown in September. It is sometimes covered up in exposed places with straw or salt hay to prevent being cut with frost. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three weeks, from April to August. Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

Mammoth S. Island.

✓ **Swiss Chard.** Large ribbed, curled. The mid-rib only of this is used. It is boiled same as asparagus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 15c; lb., 35c, prepaid.

Bloomsdale Savoy=Leaved.

A heavy cropper, of fine quality, very hardy; succulent leaves, curled and crinkled like a Savoy cabbage; hardiest and most productive sort. Oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 15c; lb., 35c, prepaid. 10 lb., 20c per lb., not prepaid.

Long Standing Thick=Leaved.

✓ Stands the longest before running to seed; dark green. Oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 15c; lb., 35c, prepaid. 10 lb., 20c per lb., not prepaid.

Prickly or Winter.





✓ Very vigorous and hardy. Oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 15c; lb., 35c, prepaid. 10 lbs., 20c per lb., not prepaid.

Large Round=Leaved Viroflay. Large, round, thick, and fleshy leaves. Good for early sowing. Quite hardy. One of the best for Fall sowing. Oz., 5c; 1/4 lb., 15c; lb., 35c.



Swiss Chard Beet, or Summer Spinach.

**Better Spend a Little More Money For Good Seed and Not Risk
Loss of Use of Land and Labor. The Best is the Kind to Buy.**

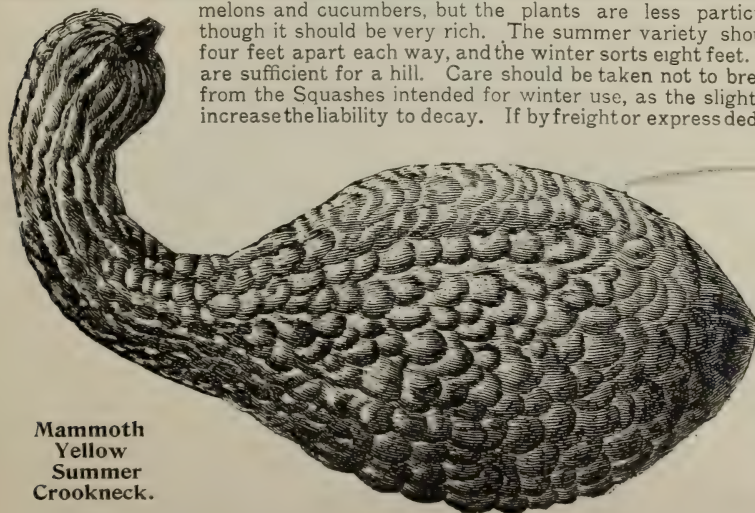


SQUASHES.





A View of one of My Fields of Mammoth Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash.—Eighty-five Acres in this Field.

(One ounce of the early varieties will plant 50 hills. One ounce of the late varieties 25 hills).

Culture. The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The Early Bush and Early Summer Crooked Neck may be forced for early market by planting about two weeks before the last frost is expected, in rich soil and covering each hill with a box one foot square, made of six-inch boards and covered with heavy muslin. Uncover the plants at all times except when there is danger of frost. As soon as the danger of frost is over, the boxes should be entirely removed and stacked in a dry place. This same method will be found valuable in raising melons and cucumbers. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for melons and cucumbers, but the plants are less particular as to soil, though it should be very rich. The summer variety should be planted four feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the Squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay. If by freight or express deduct 10c per lb.



**Mammoth
Yellow
Summer
Crookneck.**

**Mammoth
Yellow
Summer
Crookneck.**

This is an excellent variety for early market and grown very extensively by market gardeners. The fruits are very attractive in appearance. It is the

Please compare the pictures in this catalog with the unreasonable field views in some other catalogs and draw your own conclusions. Do not be imposed upon.

richest and best of the summer squashes. Is nearly twice as large as the ordinary summer Crookneck and has the bush habit well established. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼lb. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop. This is the best of the scallop squashes, just the right size to ship when in edible condition; prolific, attractive and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼lb. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid.



Early White Bush Scallop. A small well known sort much grown for market. Bush habit not so well established as above. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼lb. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid.

Fordhook. This valuable squash is not as well known as it deserves as every garden should contain some of them owing to their very fine quality and the fact that they are **less bothered by bugs than any other sort.** The skin is bright yellow; flesh straw yellow; one of the best keeping and handsomest winter varieties. Small and

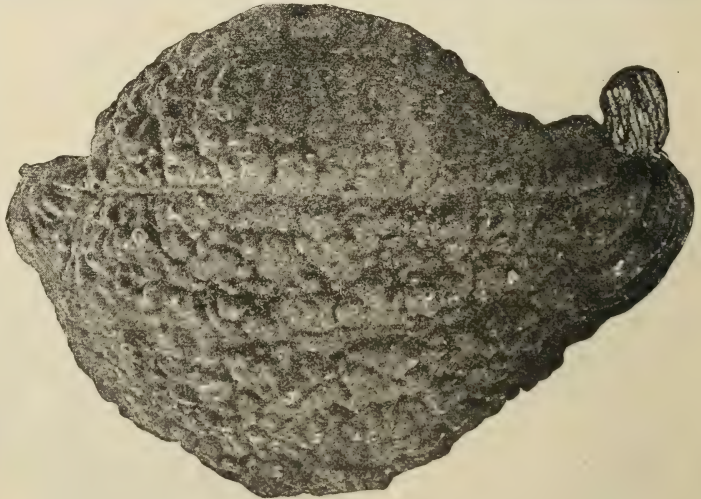
Mammoth White Bush Scallop.

very convenient family size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.

❁ ❁ ❁
HUBBARD.
❁ ❁ ❁

This is the standard variety and has no superior. If you are planting but one variety for winter I would recommend that this be the Hubbard. It is a favorite both for market and home use. Good specimens are about equal to the sweet potato. The shell is hard and dry and with some care can be kept until late in the spring. My strain is **very fine.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

Improved Marblehead. Much resembles the Hubbard, an excellent keeper; shell gray and very hard; flesh bright orange color; requires the whole season to mature. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.



Hubbard.

Mammoth Chili. Rich orange yellow, always grows to an enormous size, often

weighing 200 pounds or more. Very profitable for stock feeding and much grown for exhibition purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Boston Marrow.

Boston Marrow. Second early coming in about ten days after the Bush and Crook-neck sorts. Skin yellow, very thin; the flesh dry, fine grained and of good flavor, very extensively used by canners, easily grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 20c; lb. 65c; postpaid.

Mammoth Whale. Flesh solid, bright orange; quality very fine, enormous size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



TOMATO.



For very early fruit the seed should be sown in a hot-bed about the first week in March in drills 5 inches apart and half inch deep. Later sowings may be made until the last of April. Sufficient plants for a small garden may be started by sowing a few seed in a shallow box or flower pot and placing in a window in the house. When the plants are 3 or 4 inches high they should be set out 4 or 5 inches apart in another hot-bed or cold frame, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden. Water freely at time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are established. Cultivate thoroughly as long as vines will permit, but the last two or three workings should be very shallow (surface cultivation) or the crop may be badly injured, especially if the cultivator is run too near the plants. Tomatoes will admit of training to stakes or trellises, and the fruit is very much improved, not only in appearance but in quality. This mode of cultivation is quite common among gardeners who grow for early market. The usual method is to set one strong plant to a stake 5 to 7 feet high, tying the plants up with wool or other strong, soft twine, pruning out quite freely as vines advance in growth. By this method plants may be set much closer than in the ordinary way. For fine, large specimens of high color and attractive appearance generally, grow the clusters of the fruit in paper sacks, as is commonly practiced by grape growers. The sacks should be put on when the tomatoes are about three-fourths grown. **About 2000 plants from one ounce of seed is a safe estimate.**

Livingston's Early Acme. A tomato especially for early market use. Well known and generally cultivated, both for early and main crops. Plants are of strong and vigorous growth; very productive; fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends and very smooth [never rough;] color a glossy red, with purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Livingston's Beauty Tomato. A decided favorite for home market or shipping, hardy, a strong grower, productive, large, always smooth, perfect shape and excellent in quality. Color a very glossy crimson with a tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its large size late in the season. Ripens early and is entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit. Flesh very firm, has a tough skin and but few seeds, seldom rots or cracks after a rain. For shipping or early market it cannot be excelled. They can be picked quite green, look well, ripen nicely and keep a week after ripe. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

The Mikado. Notwithstanding that it produces very large fruit, it is at the same time one of the very earliest to ripen. The tomatoes are produced in immense clusters, are perfectly solid, generally smooth, but sometimes irregular. The color is purplish red. Foliage distinct from any other variety. 5c pkt.; 25c oz.; 70c 1-4 lb.; \$2.25 lb.

Dwarf Champion. Most distinct and valuable. Dwarf, stiff habit, dark green

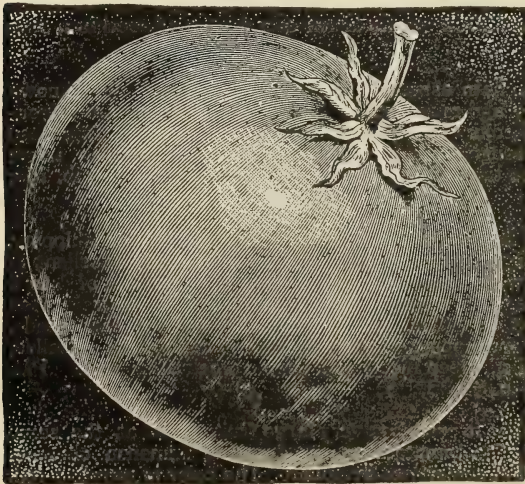
foliage, not needing any support. It is very early and wonderfully prolific. Color same as Acme. It is perfectly round and smooth; of medium size. 5c pkt.; 25c oz.; 75c 1-4 lb.; \$2.50 lb.

New Stone is a well known variety, which ripens for main crop; very large, and of bright scarlet color; very smooth with occasionally a specimen slightly octagonal shape ripening evenly to the stem, and as the name indicates, it is very solid and an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.



Matchless. This new late variety is one of the best, handsomest, and heaviest yielders grown. The Tomatoes are large, bright red, and ripen very evenly, yielding but few seeds. They are an excellent shipping variety and also good for canning. If you are growing for market, plant the Acme for the early Tomato and this for the late. By growing the plants as above directed you can get ripe Tomatoes as early as if you

planted the inferior early varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.



SPARKS EARLINA.

The Earliest, Large Smooth Red Tomato.

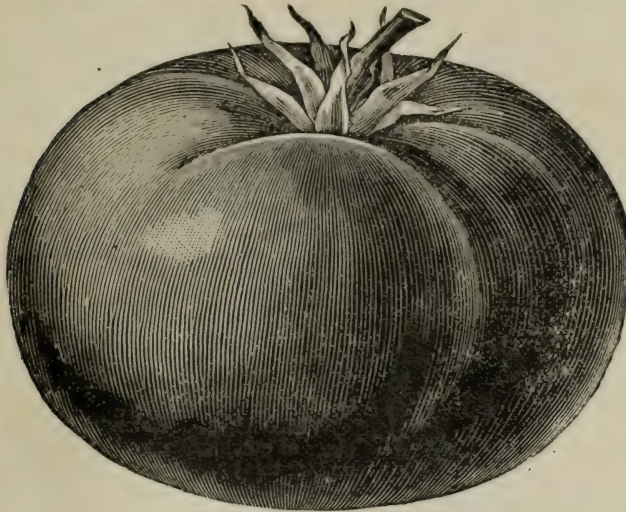
This is a remarkable sort for its extreme earliness, large, handsome appearance and bright red color. It is equal in quality with the best medium and late sorts. It is the Tomato to get into the market ahead of all others. Pkt. 10c; 1-2 oz. 30c; oz. 55c; 1-4 lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

Magnus. A distinct and handsome new variety with Acme color. It is a heavy, cropper, and very robust in

Matchless.

habit. A grand sort for main crop. 10c pkt.; 30c oz.; \$1.00 1-4 lb.; \$3.00 lb.

✓ **White's Excelsior.** Originated by F. S. White, a tomato specialist, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa, who describes it as follows: "The vines are the largest strongest



White's Excelsior.

tomatoes for shipping long distances. In fact, the gardener growing for home market, the grower who is growing for canning, or the grower who is shipping, will find Excelsior the tomato to fill any demand for which tomatoes are needed. Wherever introduced they have become the standard. Excelsior is now being grown by many of the leading shippers of the south." Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

✓ **Perfection.** The fruit is almost round, ripens clear up to the stem, is solid and rich in flavor. The skin is both thin and tough, making it a good shipper, while its clear, bright scarlet color makes it most attractive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

✓ **Ponderosa.** This is the largest fruited tomato and of fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong, rather open growth; fruits largely oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solid fleshy with small seed cells; of fine, sweet flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound and over. Rather late to ripen. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 1-4 lb. \$1.00.

✓ **Honor Bright.** A very heavy yielder of uniformly good fruit. The quality is excellent when ripened on the vines and if picked when first beginning to show color it ripens in transit to market or when laid on shelves after frost and is of very good quality. One of the best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 70c; lb. \$2.60, prepaid.

✓ **Paragon.** Fruit large, dark red in color, and perfectly smooth. The flesh is solid and of excellent flavor. It ripens evenly and quickly. Much used for canning purposes. The foliage is heavy. The Paragon is sometimes described as being as smooth as an apple. It is a favorite market variety in certain sections. A fine early variety and a heavy bearer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

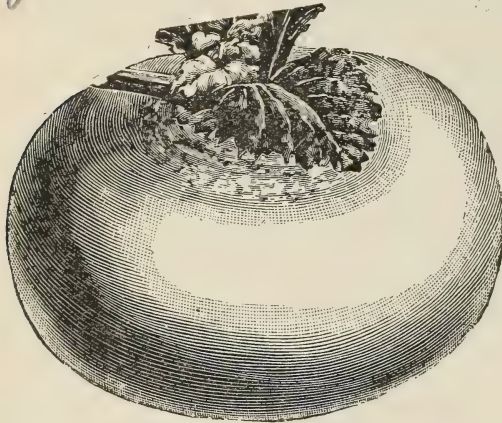
✓ **Yellow Plum.** Fruit plum-shaped, deep yellow color, flesh yellow and good, esteemed for preserves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

✓ **Strawberry.** [Winter Cherry, or Husk.] Grows enclosed in a husk, excellent for preserves, will keep within the husks all winter. very sweet flavored; small, yellow fruit. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

TURNIPS.

Culture. For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 15 inches apart, and thin to 8 inches apart as soon as plants are large enough to handle. For a succession, sow at intervals of two weeks until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for main and late crops. The sowing should be made just before rain if possible, unless under irrigation, a rapid growth being important. If by freight or express, deduct 10c per pound. **An ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill; two pounds will sow an acre.**

✓ **Early White Milan.** One of the earliest turnips, possessing all of the good qualities of the Early Purple Top Milan. It is very smooth and entirely white. Its excellent qualities and fine appearance make it a valuable crop to grow, and as it is ready for market a week earlier than any other white variety; will produce a heavy crop. It will be one of the best for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 20c; lb. 75c, prepaid. 5 lb. lots of prepaid, 60c per lb.



Early White Milan.

same as Early White Milan.

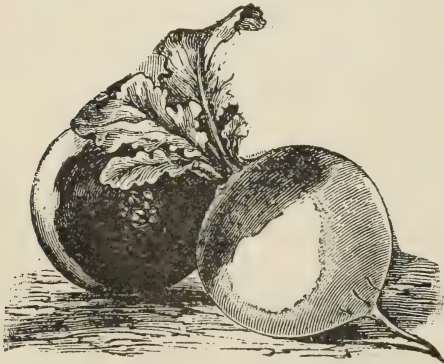
✓ **Early White Flat Dutch.** An excellent garden variety. The best for spring sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 20c; lb. 60c, prepaid. 5 lb. lots not prepaid 45c per lb.

✓ **Purple-Top Strap-Leaved.** The most widely cultivated and best known variety. Used largely for sowing broadcast among corn and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above the ground, and a very quick grower. It is a fine variety, either for the table or for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 20c; lb. 50c, prepaid. 5 lb. lots not prepaid 35c per pound.



Purple-Topped

Strap-Leaved.



Purple Top Globe.

✓ **Extra Early Purple-Top Milan.** This is the earliest turnip in cultivation and a splendid variety, bulb white and flat, of medium size, with a bright purple top; one of the sweetest and finest flavored of summer sorts, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 20c; lb. 70c, prepaid. 5 lbs not prepaid 55c per pound.

✓ **Purple Top Globe.** Similar to above, except shape. This is the largest yielder of any turnip on the list, and very desirable for table use or stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 20c; lb. 50c, prepaid. 5 lb. lots not prepaid 35c per pound.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

On Large Orders the Discount on Page One Gives You Wholesale Prices. **REMEMBER THIS.**

RUTA-BAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP.

Culture. Should be sown from the 20th of June to the middle of July, in drills two feet apart, and thinned out at the first working to 10 inches between plants. Flesh closed grained, hard; will endure considerable cold. The roots are best preserved in a pit or cellar during the winter, and are excellent for table early in the spring. **One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow an acre.**

Improved American Purple-Top. This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. Bulbs are of great size, yellow-fleshed and purple crown, and one of the most desirable varieties now cultivated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 20c; lb. 50c, prepaid. 5 lb. lots not prepaid 35c per lb.

White Sweet German. Universally admitted to be the sweetest, mildest flavored and finest grained turnip for table use. Solid as a stone, and will remain in this condition until spring if properly cared for; has no equal as a turnip. Price same as above.

Skirving's Yellow. A very heavy cropper. One of the best for field culture. Price same as above.



PEANUTS.



Peanuts can be raised with but little expense, and are an exceedingly productive and paying crop. They are planted in much the same manner as potatoes, and require but little care beyond hilling up the young plants.

Spanish. This variety is smaller and sweeter than the common, or Virginia. Plants grow upright and strong, and are easily harvested. This is the variety used for salted peanuts. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c, postpaid. Not postpaid 5 lb. lots 12c per lb.

Virginia White. This is the variety commonly grown. The double-jointed camel-back variety for sale at all peanut stands. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c, postpaid. Not postpaid. 5 lb. lots 12c per pound.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

Single heads measure 12 to 20 inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it, as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily and fatten on it, and obtain a bright, lustrous plumage and strong, healthy condition; better than almost any other food. Pkt. 5c; 1-4 lb. 10c; lb. 20c postpaid; not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 50 lbs, \$3.00.

THE SEED MUST BE RIGHT IN ALL RESPECTS OR TIME AND LABOR IS LOST. The seed must be carefully grown and selected. All plants not true to type pulled out, and no plants of other related varieties grown near them as insects or the wind will carry the pollen and fertilize the seeds so that they will be MIXED. Do not risk your own seed if grown near any other varieties that are related but choose a reliable seedsman. Do not let a gaudy colored catalog mislead you but select one with clean, plain descriptions and no unreasonable claims. Cheap prices cannot compare with seed that gives good results.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS.

I have extra facilities in this line and can fill orders carefully and promptly. I grow these plants from my own seed and the plants can be relied upon. The prices are F. O. B. Rocky Ford to go by express, and transportation charges are at the expense of the purchaser. Package charged for at cost.

Early Cabbage. Winingstadt, Jersey Wakefield and Charleston Wakefield. Ready April 15th. Doz., 10c; 100, 40c; 1,000, \$3.00.

Late Cabbage. All seasons, Hollander, Burrell's Excelsior, Flat Dutch, Red Drum-head. Ready June 1. Doz., 10c; 100, 35c; 1,000, \$2.25.

Early Cauliflower. Snowball. Ready May 1st. Doz., 15c; 100, 80; 1,000, \$7.00.

Late Cauliflower. Snowball. Ready June 1st. Doz., 15c; 100, 70c; 1,000, \$6.00.

Tomatoes. Beauty, Matchless, from seed bed. Ready May 1st. Doz., 10c; 100, 40c; 1,000, \$3.00.

Tomatoes. Beauty, Matchless, Transplanted. Ready May 1st. Doz., 15c; 100, 65c; 1,000, \$5.00.

Peppers. Ruby King, Mexican Chili, Cayenne. Ready May 15. Doz., 15c; 100, 65c; 1,000, \$5.00.

Egg Plants. New York, Improved, Purple Spineless. Ready June 1. Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.50.

Early Celery. White Plume. Ready May 15th. 100, 45c; 1,000, \$3.50.

Late Celery. White Plume and Giant Pascal. Ready June 15th. 100, 25c; 1,000, \$2.00.

Sweet Potatoes. Yellow Jersey. Ready May 1st. 50, 25c; 100, 40c; 1,000, \$3.00.

Asparagus Roots. See Page 1.

Rhubarb Roots. See Page 45.

Write for prices on large lots.

HOW PLANTS GROW.

The Foundation Principles of Successful Culture.

"The parts of a garden plant are commonly six—

1st. **The Root.** growing in the soil, and by its delicate tips taking up the water with its dissolved mineral food.

2d. **The Stem,** giving rise through its buds to leaves and flower, and serving as the channel for the soil water to rise to the leaves and for the **true** sap to return with its supply of sugar, etc., to build the growing parts or be stored for future use (of plant or animal) in stem, leaf, fruit, seed or thickened root.

3d. **The Leaves,** spreading their broad surface to the sunshine and air, and holding in their green cells the living substance which alone has wonderful power to utilize the direct sunlight in producing starch and other foods from the crude soil, water and carbon dioxide of the air.

4th. **The Flower,** its bright colors and sweet odors, advertisements for the visits of helpful insects (bees, butterflies, etc.); its curious shape a protection against rain and undue heat, as well as against smooth, crawling insects (ant, etc.), which would not bring

pollen from other plants, and at the same time, while guiding welcome visitors to the rewarding nectar, compelling them to touch the right place (stigma) with their pollen dusted bodies.

5th. The Fruit. This represents the time and effort of the season. Its bright colors attract and its agreeable and nourishing food rewards the animal which will aid in spreading the seed to new soil or larger room. If not edible, fruits commonly have some device to catch the wind or cling to the covering of visitors (burr).

6th. The Seed is within the fruit and protected by it till mature. Within each seed is a **germ** able to give rise to a new plant resembling its parent; a supply of highly-concentrated **food** to nourish the baby plantlet till it can feed by leaves and root of its own, and one or more "**coats**" to protect both during this resting stage.

With this brief outline of the organs of a plant and their functions, let us next consider

The Soil. Recent study of this has laid the foundation of a "new agriculture," which contends that the **mechanical condition** of the soil is of **prime importance**; that in a well drained, deeply tilled, thoroughly pulverized and mellow soil the roots of a plant will extend so widely as to gather sufficient food from even a relatively small supply, and so deeply as to be almost proof against drouth. The **thorough preparation** of a deep seed bed saves manure (by admitting the air to liberate plant food) and is really more essential for without it all may fail.

Drainage must be had to secure this tilth. This is best secured by **tile** laid at a proper depth, as such drains are never clogged with weeds, ice and snow, and are out of the way. Even land on which no surface water stands will be benefitted. Tile draining prevents surface washing; retains the porous condition left by the frost and permits early and successful pulverizing; allows the air to enter and liberate plant food; invites the roots to strike deeply; absorbs and holds the limited rainfall of summer better and dries the surface quickly after.*

Sand in the soil makes it more easily pulverized, but if in excess permits plant food to waste and is changeable in temperature. Such sands need the addition of clay to make them more adhesive and humus (decaying vegetable matter) to retain fertilizers, black soil absorbs the sun's heat and warms down more quickly than sand.

Stiff Clays need fall plowing and the addition of sand, or humus in the form of stable manure, muck from swamps or heavy growths of clover, cowpeas, etc., turned under to aid the subsoil. Plow, disk and harrow, in pulverizing 8 to 10 inches of soil. Do not hesitate, to **repeat** the plowing **several times** if needed to bring a deep, mellow soil; but once done, be very cautious about working the land when wet or it will again become heavy.

Fertilizers. Not only does coarse material loosen up the soil, but plant food and moisture are also supplied. Long standing crops, whose roots are not used for food (corn, etc.) will thrive on such nourishment if a little quick-acting manure can be applied to enable the young roots to quickly reach it. Root crops (beets, etc.) on the other hand would be distorted and injured by course food and thrive best in soils **heavily** manured the previous season, started by a surface dressing of concentrated fertilizers. Some plants tend to "run to vine" and set fruit too late. In such cases manure in the hill and the check to the growth when that supply is used will induce fruiting."

Cultivation should be deep away from the roots of the plants but shallow near the roots and should be very frequent. Frequent cultivations make more plant food available, keeps the surface loose which as a mulch holds the moisture, kills the weeds while small and tender, the easiest time to kill them.

Thinning. While it is important to plant sufficient seed to get a good stand allowing "one for the blackbird, two for the crow, three for the insects and four for to grow." It is also very necessary to thin out well. A certain amount of nourishment is necessary to grow the plant and it must have room, sunshine and air to flourish. One plant too many is as bad as a weed in the hill.

BURRELL'S SELECT FLOWER SEEDS

My list of flowers contains nothing but what is worthy of careful cultivation, and will be sure to please if well cared for. This is a list for the masses and I have left out the great number of varieties that would confuse all except experienced florists. If you wish any flower seeds not listed here, I will secure them for you on short notice at same prices quoted in other catalogs.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES WITH FLOWERS

At a very small expense you can add much to the appearance of your home garden with a flower bed from some of these flowers.

Divisions of Flowers. Flowers are usually divided into Annuals and Perennials. **Annuals** are those that bloom and ripen seed the first year then die. Among these may be found some of our most brilliant and fragrant flowers. In fact, if you want flowers early in the season, and all the time until frost, a good selection of Annuals will not disappoint you. **Perennials** are those that endure our Northern 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 soon in the spring.

Directions for Sowing, Etc. To insure success, the conditions and requirements of the several species as to soil, moisture, heat, etc., should be studied and then observed in culture. Below we give a few general directions for their culture. Complete directions will be found printed on many of the seed packets. The soil best adapted to most flowers is light, rich loam, containing enough sand to make it porous. If there is some clay with it the colors will be brighter. Make surface as smooth and fine as possible, sow seeds in rows, covering each sort of seed in proportion to its size [a good general rule being to cover twice the diameter of the seed] and press the soil down firmly over it. Do not plant any seeds when the ground is wet. Many varieties such as pansy, verbena, daisy, hollyhock and the fine green-house-plant seeds, should be sown early in shallow boxes in the house, in soil consisting of equal parts of fine sand and rich, mellow loam, well mixed together and sifted to remove all gravel and lumps. Sow as before directed. Covering the box with glass helps to retain the moisture and keeps temperature even. Be careful not to keep them too wet and as soon as they are large enough to handle transplant to boxes from one to three inches apart, where they are to remain until time to transplant to permanent beds. The packets are all well filled and I give you 5 cents worth for a nickle so that I do not offer reductions except that large orders are **subject to the regular discount on page one.** **These prices are postpaid.**



Abutilon

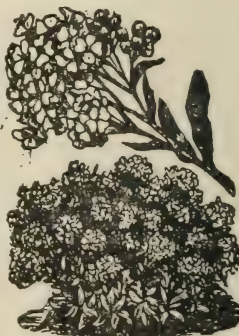
Abutilon. A well-known greenhouse shrub, it is also called Flowering Maple or Chinese Bell Flower. They are very pretty plants, useful for pots in summer and the bell-shaped flowers are beautifully dotted and handsomely vined. Are of

easy culture; bloom readily from seed the first summer if seed is started early in the house. Finest varieties mixed Pkt. 10c.

Sweet Alyssum. This is one of the finest plants for edgings and low beds, flowering in unparalleled profusion for months. Pkt. 5c.

Amaranths, Tricolor. Leaves yellow, red and green; well known as "Joseph's Coat." Very showy in beds alone. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c.

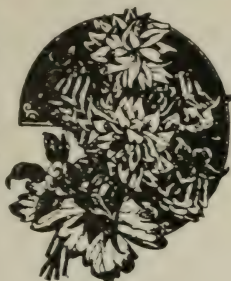
Bachelor's Button. A showy annual, of easy culture. Flowering freely; great variety of color, in common garden soil. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.



Alyssum

Aquilegia

(Columbine)
The old single varieties of Columbine have been known and admired for centuries under the name of Honeysuckles. Pkt. 5c.



Columbine

Asperula. A flower finely adapted for bouquets, by reason of its shape, size and delicate color—a light blue or lavender. For buttonhole bouquets nothing will be oftener in request than this, contrasting finely with scarlet, and remaining fresh a long time. In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height 9 inches. Hardy annual. **Asperula azurea setosa**, Pkt. 5c.

ASTERS

Semple's Asters. A choice strain of American-grown Asters, which has been brought to a high degree of excellence; of branching habit, producing many perfect flowers 4 inches in diameter on long stems; flowers very double and of purest colors; the strong, branching plants grow about 2 feet high. Immense quantities of this fine Aster are grown for the cut flower trade. Its large graceful flowers with long stems make it a prime favorite.

- Semple's Pure White**.....10c
- Semple's Shell Pink**.....10c
- Light Blue**.....10c
- Mixed Colors**.....10c



Aster

Balsams. We beg to call special attention to the excellence of this unequalled strain. The flowers are immense in size, fine form and as double as a Camelia, which they resemble. The colors are as varied and brilliant as could be desired, even by the most fastidious.

- Double Camelia-Flowered ---**
- Best Mixed**.....Pkt. 5c

Candytuft. Among the most useful of hardy annuals. Produces clusters of flowers freely; makes a splendid border. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Bellis or Double Daisy. Greatly improved varieties of the popular "Double Daisies." Admirably adapted for edgings, borders and low beds, also well suited for growing pots. Although perennials, they will flower the same season if the seed is sown early, though it is preferable to sow, in fall and winter, the plants in cold frames. ½ foot.



Balsams



Candytuft

Giant Double, Mixed Colors.....10c
Canna's Crozy's Best Mixed have been famous all over the world for several years, their luxuriant dwarf growth and immense gladiolus-like flowers of most brilliant

colors, their profusion and continuity of bloom, under all climes and conditions, render them easily the most useful, showy and universally popular garden bedding plants grown. Mixed colors Pkt. 10c.

CARNATION



Choice Double Mixed. Producing many double flowers of all shades and colors. Pkt. 10c.

CLEMATIS.

Carnation. A well known and admired rapid growing, free-flowering, ornamental climber. No flower has more rapidly advanced in popular favor than the Clematis. Within a few years it has become the popular favorite climber of the world. For pillars, trellises or planting about rock work Clematis cannot be excelled. Seed should be sown in the fall or winter in shallow boxes in the usual way. They will generally lie dormant, even in the green house, but germinate on the approach of spring. When an inch or two high transplant into boxes or small pots preparatory to planting in open ground in May. Hardy perennial.

PANICULATA. A fine climber, abundantly covered from top to bottom with fragrant flowers and pretty red seed-pods. Pkt. 10c.

COSMOS. Choice Mixed. Are unquestionably very handsome flowers, and it is astonishing how quickly they have become general favorites. Only a few years ago they were practically unknown. There is but one objection to their giving general satisfaction, and that is their late flowering habit. This objection will not be found in our "early flowering" strain. Seed sown in the open ground in the beginning of May, will produce blooming plants in August. Pkt, 5c.



Cosmos

FOXGLOVE. Showy and useful plant for the borders; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped, of all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial. **Digitalis**, mixed colors Pkt. 5c.

DOLICHOS or Hyacinth Bean. Desirable climbing plant; mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppies.) Summer flowering annuals with very showy flowers. Sow where wanted to bloom, as they do not bear transplanting. Thin to 6 inches apart.

Glory of the West Pkt. 5c **Special Mixture** Pkt. 5c

COWSLIP. The well known English Cowslip (*Primula veris*.) flowering early in spring Pkt. 5c

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Frutescens.

(Marguerite or Paris Daisy,) This variety of Chrysanthemum under the name of Marguerite, has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty star shaped white flowers are freely produced. Perennial. Pkt. 10c.



Chrysanthemum

Annual varieties mixed Pkt. 5c
COCKSCOMB, (Celosia Cristata.) Tall sorts, mixed Pkt. 5c

DAHLIA



Cactus Dahlia, Double. Mixed Colors. Quilled and curved petals, gracefully arranged in large heads

Dahlia of bloom.....10c
of bloom.....10c and it is astonishing how quickly they have become general favorites. Only a few years ago they were practically unknown. There is but one objection to their giving general satisfaction, and that is their late flowering habit. This objection will not be found in our "early flowering" strain. Seed sown in the open ground in the beginning of May, will produce blooming plants in August. Pkt, 5c.

CONVOLVULOUS

(Morning Glory.)

MAJOR. All colors mixed, Pkt. 5c

HORNED CUCUMBER. Flowering vine desirable for window and porch trellis. Pkt. 5c.

DATURA. Cornucopia. Horn of Plenty. A magnificent variety, dark purplish stems. The flower is immense, 7 to 9 inches long, 5 inches wide at the mouth, and conical, having three cones, one within the other, each with spreading, wavy margins. Color is fine purple white, the former predominating outside, and the latter within throat and tube of the flower. Pkt. 5c.



Datura

DIANTHUS. (Chinese Pink.) Best mixed. One of the most useful desirable plants, and for beauty and variety of colors and markings, can not be surpassed, ranging from pure white to the most delicate pink, and glowing, deep crimson. The mixture we offer includes the new and brightest colors in spotted, striped, and handsomely fringed varieties, both single and double. Pkt. 5c.



Dianthus

CUPHEA. Cigar, or Firecracker Plant. A pretty bedding or pot plant, familiarly known as Cigar Plant on account of its fancied resemblance to a lighted cigar. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c.

Snow Queen. Beautiful snow white variety of pinks..... Pkt. 10c.

GERANIUMS

From Seed. The soil best adapted to starting Geranium seed is light and sandy. Sow in the house quite early so as to get into bloom the first summer. Transplant as soon as large enough, into small pots or boxes giving more room. Set out in the garden as soon as the weather will permit. It is a pleasure to grow Geraniums from seed as you not only get a great many varieties, but very often some that are entirely new. I offer some of the finest mixtures. They are certain to give satisfaction.



Geraniums

Zonale. Mixture of largest and finest sorts.... Pkt. 10c

FUCHSIA. The varieties of Fuchsias are now numbered by hundreds, and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are easily grown from seed or cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Height 1 to 3 feet. Double, finest mixed, pkt. 25c.

JOB'S TEARS. Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Height 3 feet. Hardy annual.
Coix Lachryma..... Pkt. 5c

LARKSPUR. Emperor. Produces an abundance of long, slender flower spikes in the most delicate colors. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA. An elegant and useful class of plants of dwarf, compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate flowers, in bloom through the summer and autumn. Make a neat and effective edging for Geraniums and ornamental and leaved plants; pretty for

baskets and vases and piazza decorations. Colors deep rich blue, and blue marked with white. Height 6 inches. Half hardy annual. Mixed, pkt. 5c.



Heliotrope

Ornamental Grasses.

These beautiful grasses deserve a place in every collection; very showy; of easy cultivation. Pkt. 5c.

Heliotrope

Fine Mixed.

A great favorite with flower lovers for beauty and fragrance; suited for beds or borders, where they will bloom in summer, and may be potted and cut back for winter blooming. Saved from choice plants. Pkt. 5c.

Ipomoea

Moon Flowers, Brazilian Morning Glories.

Climbers of very rapid growth, with many beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls, trellises, arbors or the stumps of trees they are invaluable.



Ipomoea

New Hybrid..... Pkt. 10c

New Giant Pink..... Pkt. 5c

HOLLYHOCK

The Hollyhock, in its present state of perfection, is very unlike its parent of yesteryear. It now ranks with the Dahlia, Aster, etc. For a background to the flower-garden, perhaps no plant is so useful; the flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color. Once started, they keep coming year after year.

Double Mixed, Best..... Pkt. 10c

Double Mixed, Good..... Pkt. 5c

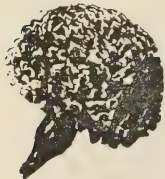


Hollyhock

..... Pkt. 5c

MARIGOLD

African mixed. Tall perfectly double, choicest colors, grand mixture. Pkt. 5c.



Marigold.

GILIA. A familiar and popular garden plant with finely cut and delicate foliage, producing dense globular heads of clustered blossoms. Beautiful foliage and flowers. Sow in masses early in spring in good soil. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Mixed colors..... Pkt. 5c

FORGET-ME-NOT

[Myosotis]

Neat and beautiful little plants, with pretty star-like flowers. Succeed best in a moist, shady place. Bloom first year, if sown early.

Myosotis Palustris. True blue..... Pkt. 5c

OXALIS. Very attractive and beautiful plants, with richly colored flowers, suitable for rock work and rustic baskets. Half hardy perennial. Height 6 inches. Mixed, pkt. 10c



Forget-Me-Not

MARVEL OF PERU (Mirabilis.)

[Flowering Four O'clock.] Annuals, the flowers of which remain closed until afternoon, when they open rapidly and in a few minutes are literally covered with bloom. The colors are white, pink and rich yellow. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c.

MATRICARIA.

[Feverfew.] Fine for bedding or edging. 1 1/2 feet. **CAPENSIS,** Double White. Pkt. 5c.

SCABIOSA

(Mourning Bride.)

Dwarf Double, fine mixed. This old and beautiful annual is not as extensively cultivated as it deserves to be. Beautiful colors and is excellent for cutting. 1½ feet. HA. Pkt. 5c.



Phlox

son, yellow, blue and black. Plant in warm rich soil; very fine annual; mixed varieties, pkt. 5c.

PORTULACCA

Rose Moss

All colors mixed. There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued portulaccas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in the autumn. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in a light soil, and in a dry situation. Annual. Height 9 inches. Pkt. 5c.



Stocks

Beautiful, gold leaved bedding plant. Flowers white; height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

PHLOX

No flower excels this in all the qualities that make a popular annual. Brilliant and varied colors, continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October, it is excellent for bouquets, all combine to place it in the list of the best half dozen flowers for garden decoration. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Velvet Flower or Pointed Tube Tongue.

Showy bedding or border plants, with richly colored, erect, funnel-shaped flowers. Colors beautifully marbled and penciled, purple, scarlet, crim-



Portulacca

STOCKS

German Ten Weeks Gillyflower. Stocks have for many years been a general favorite, but of late years the Germans have grown in such perfection that they are considered almost indispensable. Unsurpassed in brilliancy of color and general effect. Fine for bedding, borders, massing or pot culture. For early flowering sow in the house in February or March; plant in open ground in May. Good mixed seed, pkt. 10c.

PYRETHRUM

Feverfew

Very useful and universally admired ornamental foliage bedding plants. Sow from December to April in shallow boxes in a temperature of 60 degrees. As soon as the young plant can be handled, transplant singly into small pots or shallow boxes where they may remain until the time of planting out into open ground in May. See also *Matricaria*.

Parthenifolium aureum. Golden Feather

RHODANTHE

One of the best everlasting flowers and a charming annual. For winter bouquets the flowers should be cut before fully expanded, and dried in the shade. 1 foot high. Mixed, many choice colors, pkt. 5c.



Pansies

PANSIES

Trimardean, choice mixed. Pkt. 10c
 Good Mixed Pkt. 5c
 "Giant" Golden Queen Pkt. 10c
 "Giant" Royal Purple Pkt. 10c
 "Giant" Violet Blue Pkt. 10c

RICINUS

[Castor Oil Plant.]

Stately, strong growing plants with very ornamental foliage, particularly adapted as center plants of groups of Cannas, Caladiums, Dahlias, etc., also fine for lawns, massing, etc. Annuals of very quick growth.

Zanzibarensis, Enorinis.... Pkt. 5c.

NASTURTIUMS.

DWARF Varieties. The improved dwarf varieties are among the most popular as well as useful for bedding, massing, etc., owing to their compact growth, richness of color and profusion of bloom. 1 foot. Mixed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c

TALL, suitable for trellis, Mixed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c



Nasturtium

PETUNIAS

Indispensable flowering plants for both garden and pot culture, flowering continuously. They flower in a few weeks' time from seed. Height, about 1 foot. Single, Fine Mixed.. White, crimson, pink, striped. Pkt 5c.



Petunia.

POPPY

Sow on top of good garden soil, quite early, cover very little and thin out plants to about 6 inches apart.

Paeony-Flowered. Large, showy, double. Mixed Pkt. 5c

Double Carnation-Flowered. Mixed. Pkt. 5c



Poppy

SALVIA

(Scarlet Sage.)

Very ornamental plants, flowering in spikes, and continues to bloom in open ground until frost, when the plants can be removed to the green house and will continue to bloom a long time. Plants may be started in a hot-bed and transplanted to light, rich soil, about one foot apart. Tender perennials. Pkt, 10c.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

A curious plant manifesting sensation to the touch of any object that jars or stirs the leaves or branches—the stalks immediately drooping or folding together, as if possessed of life and an over-supply of nerves, affording a source of amusement for the little and large folks. Height, one foot. Tender annual. *Mimosa Pudica*, pkt., 5c.

♪ ♪ SWEET PEAS. ♪ ♪
Choice and Beautiful for 1904.

No flower is more popular than the Sweet Pea. Its profusion of bloom of varied



Sweet Peas.

hues, its delightful perfume, its showy and attractive appearance in the garden, as well as when used for bouquets, and their easy culture, commands the admiration of all lovers of the beautiful.

The seed which we offer, of all varieties and mixtures, will be of strong vitality—second to none in any respect.

Culture. Sow Sweet Peas as early as the ground can be worked, in mellow trenches, 5

inches deep. Cover two inches at first and fill up the trenches as the plants grow. Ground bone and wood ashes are good fertilizers. Nitrate of soda will hasten blooming. Cut the flowers every day and there will be much more bloom.

Admiration. Pinkish heliotrope, wings a shade lighter.

Black Knight. Deep maroon, veined black, large and open form.

Blanche Burpee. Large, pure white, of graceful form.

Blanche Ferry. Rose red, wings blush white, very profuse.

Blushing Beauty. Light pink; attractive.

California. Very light pink.

Captivation. Claret magenta, wings heliotrope; a distinct shade.

Her Majesty. Large, finely hooded flowers of beautiful soft rose, deep and glowing.

Mrs. Eckford. Quite large size, a beautiful shade of light primrose-yellow; fine for cut flowers.

Stella Morse. This variety has a faint tinge of pink underlying the creamy shading, producing a

richer color effect than in any other creamy-yellow variety.

Eckford's Mixed. This mixture contains all of the **Famous Eckford** varieties in an excellent mixture.

Burrell's Special Mixture. This contains the finest varieties in mixture and gives almost every shade known in Sweet Peas. Price of any of above; pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

BUSH SWEET PEAS.

A splendid mixture, entirely distinct. A new race of Sweet Peas, first introduced in 1899. The plants are erect, 15 to 18 inches in height, branching freely, requiring no

support. The flowers are of fine form and beautiful coloring, but not quite so large as the Tall Sweet Peas. We offer a mixture of the finest varieties that will produce a splendid assortment of flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

CUPID SWEET PEAS.

Alice Eckford Cupid. Creamy-pink standard; wings white, flushed pink.
Pink Cupid. Rich pink, delicate and very beautiful.

CUPID SWEET PEAS MIXED.

A mixture of the best varieties of Dwarf Sweet Peas. A new and entirely distinct race. The vines are of low, compact, spreading form, seldom more than 6 inches in height. Flowers fully equal in size to the tall-growing varieties, but placed closer together. This mixture contains a wide assortment of shades ranging from **pure white**, through **light pink** to **dark red**, and from **lavender** to **deep purple**, with several attractive striped varieties. Price of all Cupid Sorts, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

SWEET SULTANS.

Favorite annuals of easy culture. Showy for the garden and greatly prized for bouquets. The large heads of bright flowers are very fragrant. 1 1/2 feet. **Sweet Sultan, mixed colors**, Purple, White, etc; pkt., 5c.

SMILAX.

Charming tender perennial climber for green house or window gardens. The foliage and stems are of a pleasing light green; very graceful. Excellent for decoration. Pkt., 10c.

VISCARIA.

Handsome annuals, one foot high, with large, round, single flowers of white, scarlet blue, flesh color, etc., variously margined and marked. Sow early in the spring and grow the flowers in masses. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM

Hardy Perennial.

Single Mixed
 A great favorite. Flowers are produced in very large heads in many brilliant and rich colors. Pkt., 5c.

Double

Mixed.
 The choicest colors. Pkt., 5c.

SCHIZANTHUS.

Beautiful garden annuals; flowers charmingly fringed and delicate colored. 1 to 2 feet. **Mixed Colors**, pkt., 5c.

VERBENA.

For garden beds or massing the Verbena is unrivaled; flowers of the most brilliant colors, blooming continually from spring until autumn. Although perennials these form luxuriant plants and bloom profusely the first season from seed.

Choice Mixed, pkt., 5c.



Sweet William.



Verbena

VIOLETS.

Well known early spring blooming fragrant flowers

Single Blue.

Very sweet scented blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

SILENE.

An effective garden annual, forming compact and round bushes, 6 in. high, which during the summer are covered densely with flowers of white, pink or red. For low beds or edgings it is very pretty

Mixed colors, Pkt., 5c.



Violets.

ZINNIA.

"Grows like a weed." Flowers of the showiest, and blooms continuously throughout the entire summer.

Elgan's Extra Double Mixed.

2 feet high. Pkt., 5c.



Zinnia.

THUNBERGIA.

Climbing Black-Eyed Susan. A trailing or climbing plant with flowers of various shades of yellow and white, having a dark center or eye. Finely adapted for vases or hanging baskets, for piazza decorations. Height 2 feet. **Mixed**, pkt., 10c.

Write Your Address Plainly and in Full in the blanks below; also keep your order separate from other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to FILL ORDERS RAPIDLY and correctly, and your inquiries will not be so apt to be overlooked.

FOR FULL INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT ORDERING, ETC., SEE DIRECTIONS IN THE ANNUAL.

D. V. BURRELL, Rocky Ford, Colo.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with terms of your Annual for the present year, please forward to

Order Sheet.



Name.....
 Post-Office.....
 County.....
 P. O. Box..... State.....
 If you have Rural Free Mail Delivery, state Number of your Route, etc.
 Give name of your nearest Express Office; also state if it would be convenient to receive Seed, etc., by Express.
 Express Office Name..... Name of Express Company.....
 Railroad Name..... Date of this Order..... 190..

I Fill in These Blanks.
 No.....
 Rec'd.....
 Filled.....
 Shipped.....
 Ch'd by.....
 The Amount You Enclose.
 Money Order \$.....
 Draft.....
 Stamps.....
 Cash.....

Extra Order Blanks and Return Envelopes sent on Application. Do you Grow for Market or Home Use, or Both?.....

Bush.	Qts.	Pts.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pkgs.	Name	Variety	PRICE	
								Dollars	Cents

You will greatly oblige me if you will write here the Names of Market Gardeners in your vicinity.



Three Rows With Fertilizer.

Three Rows Without Fertilizer.

MELONS THREE WEEKS AHEAD.

2 to 3 per cent. Ammonia, 9 to 11 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Actual Potash.

Manufactured by Armour Fertilizer Works.

This is the results which I obtained from the **Rocky Ford Melon Special Fertilizer** last season. The picture shows for itself. This formula is made up of different materials with a view of providing plant food in available form, and also in a form that will become available as required by the plant, with a view of developing early growth and maturity and also getting the best results, both in quantity and quality of the fruit. In other words, it contains plant food in highly concentrated form adapted to the requirements of this particular soil and crop. The ground was all plowed the same day; received the same care, except that three rows were fertilized and three were not. Those fertilized were three weeks ahead and yielded a heavy crop of fine melons. The fertilized strip, 18 feet wide and 80 rods long, yielded 170 crates of good shipping melons before the first frost and 205 crates in all before the shipping season closed.

This fertilizer solves the problem of early melons in the Arkansas Valley and by increasing the earliness will lengthen the season and thus make more acres marketable as well as getting more of the early money, which means high prices.

I advise those in the Arkansas Valley to use this on at least one-half of their cantaloupe acreage, using from 300 pounds to 500 pounds per acre, **applied only as follows:**

With the hoe make a hole by a couple of heavy strokes about six inches deep where the hill is wanted. Drop the fertilizer in this, using a small cup to measure the fertilizer, and with four or five strokes mix it with the soil. Then draw a hoeful of soil that does not contain any fertilizer over the fertilizer. Plant on this, covering with soil about an inch deep, which should bring the surface of the hill slightly above the surrounding ground. All other care should be just the same as if no fertilizer was used.

One of the great advantages is that a cold rain causes the fertilizer to change and develops heat, and while those not fertilized turn yellow, those fertilized continue to make a thrifty growth. The irrigation water has the same desirable effect on the fertilizer.

Have named this fertilizer

THE ROCKY FORD MELON SPECIAL FERTILIZER.

Price, \$2.00 per 100 lbs; \$9.50 for 500 lbs; \$18.00 for 1,000 lbs; \$35.00 per ton. **SPECIAL PRICES ON CAR LOTS.** The Armour Fertilizer Works guarantee the analysis of this fertilizer.



BURRELL'S THOROUGHbred ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE.

**THE COST OF SEEDS IS SMALL COMPARED
WITH A GOOD CROP—PLANT ONLY THE BEST.**



BURRELL'S IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET WATERMELON