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DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED COMPANY



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Breeders and Growers of
PEDIGREED FARM AND GARDEN

SEEDS FOR THE
NORTHWEST

MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA

Dakota Improved Seed Co.

Breeders and Growers of
PEDIGREED FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS
for the Northwest

Mitchell, South Dakota

JANUARY 1, 1908

GREETING

To our friends:—We take pleasure in placing in your hands this copy of our first catalog. It doesn't look much like other seed catalogs, does it? But we take pride in it just the same. There are no flashy pictures or over-colored covers—just plain photographs of a few of the good things we have to offer.

We are not only a new firm, but we are starting out with new ideals in the seed business. We do not wish to talk about our honesty, for you know they say a man who does that is the man to look out for. All we can do is to tell you about ourselves, our seeds and our methods and leave it to you to find out whether you can depend on us.

Our Mr. Wheeler, who has given up his work at the South Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station to take charge of our business, is known to many of you. You may have met him personally on seed trains or at farmers' institutes, or you may have read some of his bulletins giving the results of his work in plant-breeding while in charge of the Highmore Experiment Station. You know him to be an enthusiast on plant-breeding and seed-growing. This has been his life work and he has had many years of experience in Minnesota and South Dakota in the breeding of farm and garden crops. We believe him to be the right man in the right place in the management of this company.

The first year our list of seeds is somewhat limited and our stocks are small. We wish we had ten times as much seed of some things as we have, but what we have is good and we put our guarantee back of it. When our supply is exhausted we may be able to secure additional supplies from other reliable growers, but if not we will simply have to write and tell you so and try to have a larger stock next year, for we will not go into the highways and byways to get any old kind of seed to fill our orders.

It has been fully demonstrated that the profitable yield of farm crops may be greatly increased by using improved seeds. The time has arrived when the progressive up-to-date farmer will use the same care and expense in obtaining the seed he plants that he has been exercising in breeding live stock.

We have organized this company to meet this demand of the farmers of the Dakotas and Minnesota and feel assured that it will be to the financial interest of every person who plants corn, sows grain or grows vegetables to get in touch with our methods.

We shall be pleased to receive your patronage, but wish you to write us anyway, and if your order goes to some other seedsman, write to us and tell us why you placed your order elsewhere and we will send you a packet or two of garden seeds just to keep the other seeds company.

We are very grateful to our many friends for their encouragement and assistance in organizing this company, and we hope that our work in breeding, growing and distributing the right seeds for the Northwest will repay you.

Very truly yours,

DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED COMPANY.

Directors

ISAAC LINCOLN
A. E. HITCHCOCK

L. R. ERSKINE, President
J. T. MORROW, Vice President
S. E. MORRIS, Treasurer

A. A. TRUAX
I. W. SEAMAN

W. A. WHEELER, Secretary and Manager

(Late Botanist of the South Dakota
Agricultural College and Experiment Station)

AMOUNT FORWARD

Is Your Order Complete? Before mailing please note whether you have given your name and address in full and also whether you have included all items you wish in your order. To avoid misunderstandings please keep a copy of your order.

Postage Prepaid. In considering our prices please bear in mind that we prepay the postage on seeds listed by the packet, ounce, fraction of an ounce, pint, third-pint, pound, fourth-pound or quart, unless otherwise stated. At the prices quoted we include all sacks, boxes, crates or baskets used for shipments, unless otherwise specified.

Premium. On any order for seeds priced per packet, ounce, fraction of an ounce or third-pint, to the amount of \$1.00 or more, \$1.25 worth of seeds may be selected for each dollar sent with order.

How to Order. Cash must accompany order and should be in the form of a money order, bank draft or as currency in a registered letter.

Our Standing. You run no risk in sending cash with order, for our financial responsibility can be learned from any bank or similar institution in your community.

FARM AND FIELD SEEDS



Pedigreed Varieties. As far as it is possible to do so we handle pedigreed varieties of seeds. In the selling of pedigreed varieties of seeds the conditions are somewhat similar to the selling of pedigreed breeds of live stock. One cannot go into the open market and buy pedigreed varieties of seeds more than he can buy pedigreed breeds of live stock. The supply of both is always limited. When the stocks of pedigreed varieties or breeds run out the sale is cut off. Some pedigreed varieties have been distributed to a greater or less extent throughout portions of our territory. Other varieties we are offering for the first time and have the only stock that is obtainable anywhere and the earlier an order is placed the more likely it is to be filled.

Regional Varieties. With some crops pedigreed varieties are still unknown on the market. Such are clover, alfalfa and many others. Small amounts of pedigreed varieties of such crops may be in the hands of experimenters or breeders, but none are as yet offered for sale. With them the best that can be done under the present conditions is to offer the best regional varieties. By "regional variety" we mean one that has been produced in a particular locality or one that has been grown in the past in a locality for a sufficient length of time to acquire characteristics due to its having been grown in such locality. With many of these, as with most pedigreed varieties, the supply is limited and orders can be filled only so long as stock can be secured. With a few exceptions all of our farm and field seeds are either pedigreed or regional varieties and are grown within our territory. We offer them for sale on a performance record made during a period of years in the region for which they are adapted.

Samples. We will at any time furnish free samples of seed of any of the varieties of grains, grasses or clovers that we offer for sale. In the handling of commercial seeds this is very important to the buyer. With pedigreed and regional varieties, however, the buyer must depend upon the integrity of the dealer as to the truth of his statement regarding the pedigree of the variety. Samples of seed do not show pedigree or regional adaptation. Neither do they show germination. As to the latter, however, we make a definite guaranteed statement of the per cent of germination as shown by test. In the sampling of seed corn we will send samples from all of our shelled stocks of corn free and can furnish sample ears of any variety at 20 cents each, postpaid, this amount to be deducted from any order for seed corn on the ear for one or more bushels.

Prices. The prices of our farm seeds this year have been made as low as is consistent with the present market values and the extra care and attention that it is necessary to give to produce improved seed of high quality free from noxious seeds and of high germination. On small quantities the price quoted will be followed throughout the season, unless decided fluctuations in market values take place. On larger quantities than quoted here we can occasionally give a reduction in price where our supply is sufficient. We invite inquiries as to description, quality or price of any of the seeds that we offer and shall give inquiries our best attention. Unless otherwise stated, prices are f. o. b. Mitchell, and sacks or boxes or crates are included at list price.

CORN

THE COST OF A BUSHEL OF POOR SEED CORN

There is no one factor in successful corn growing that is more important than the choice of seed. Many will admit that a bushel of poor seed corn is an expensive investment, but very few realize how expensive it is and make a mathematical calculation to demonstrate. For the benefit of those who have not done so we present here a few points for the grower to consider.

Anyone travelling over South Dakota or southern Minnesota the past season and looking over the corn fields could not help noticing the generally poor stand of corn. We think it no exaggeration to say that 75% of the corn fields in this district did not have much, if any, over 50% of a stand, while many fields went much below this, even having as low as 20% to 30%. Let us stop for a moment and consider the actual cost of a bushel of seed corn which gives a 50% stand. We will say that the original cost of the seed was \$1.00 per bushel, which is about as low as any seed could be purchased or taken from the crib. This bushel of seed will plant from six to eight acres of ground. In order to be on the right side in our calculations we will say that a bushel plants six acres. In the 50% stand there would be just half of the number of stalks that there should be to cover the area of ground. Therefore, the farmer is planting and cultivating the six acres while he should be planting and cultivating only three acres, or rather, three acres of ground is not giving any returns for each bushel of corn planted. The cost of planting this three acres from which he gets no returns would be about 60 cents. The cost of cultivation would be about 40 cents per acre for each cultivation. For the three acres and four cultivations it would be \$4.80. The rent of three acres of good corn land at \$2.50 an acre would be \$7.50. The total cost of this bushel of poor seed corn in time and money spent on three acres giving no returns would be \$12.90. If the farmer plants 60 acres of corn, the 10 bushels required to plant the 60 acres would cost him \$129.00. This estimate does not take into consideration the possible profits that might be obtained from growing the corn, but simply represents the actual outlay in time, seed and money. We are not considering here any of the possible yields that might be obtained from a bushel of good seed, but simply the actual loss incurred from poor germination alone. Neither are we making any estimates on any of the other factors which might go to lessen the yield from poor seed.

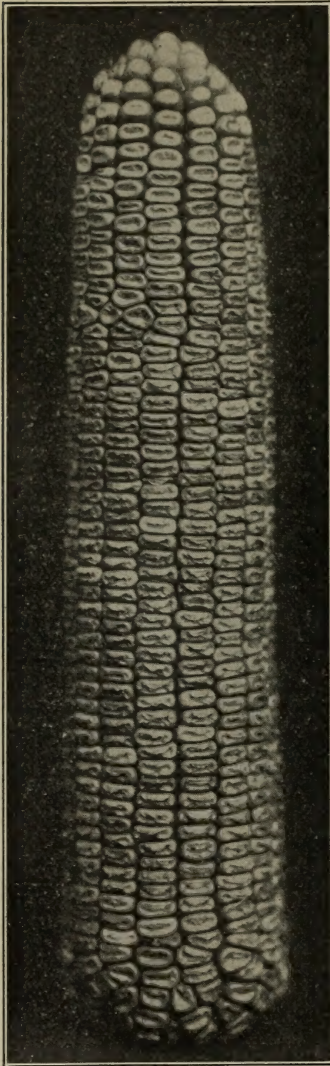
Other points might be cited which would tend to increase the cost of a bushel of poor seed corn, such as lateness in ripening, high percentage of barren stalks or stalks producing only nubbins, low percentage of shelled corn to the ear, but among them all one of the most important is the germination. By planting early maturing corn that has good strong germination the battle is half won.

THE VALUE OF A BUSHEL OF GOOD SEED CORN

In the same manner as we have estimated the cost of a bushel of poor seed corn, by the use of figures we can estimate the value of a bushel of good seed corn. As a bushel of corn will plant six acres or more, we will make our estimates on this basis. A bushel of seed which will increase the yield 5 bushels per acre, or 30 bushels for the 6 acres, estimating the corn in the field at 25 cents per bushel, would be worth \$7.50. A bushel that would increase your yield 10 bushels per acre or 60 bushels for the bushel of seed planted, would be worth \$15.00. A five bushel increase per acre is a very small increase to be obtained from good seed over ordinary seed. Unless you have the very best of seed on hand, or know where you can get the seed, you would better pay \$7.50 per bushel for seed rather than plant ordinary seed.

Seed corn at \$1.00 per bushel costs 17 cents per acre; if it costs \$3.00 per bushel the cost per acre would be 50 cents; \$6.00 per bushel would increase the cost to \$1.00 per acre. At 25 cents per bushel, taken as the value of the corn in the field, seed corn which costs \$3.00 must produce 1 1-3 bushels more per acre than \$1.00 seed corn to pay for itself, and corn that costs \$6.00 must produce 3 1-3 bushels more per acre than the one dollar corn to pay for the extra cost of seed.

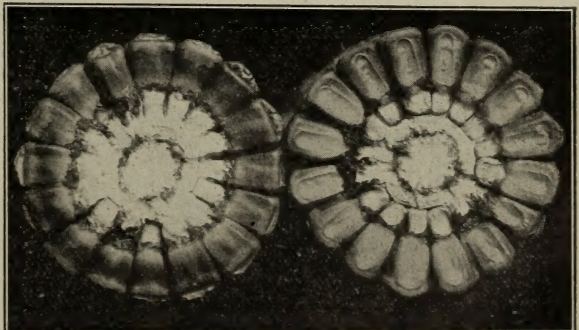
Considering 50 bushels per acre as a good average yield of corn, this increase in value of good seed over the ordinary seed can be provided for in several ways. A 10% increase in stand would increase the yield 5 bushels per acre; a 10% increase in number of fertile stalks, or a 10% increase in percentage of shelled corn per ear would each accomplish the same result. There are other ways that might be cited by which a bushel of good seed corn can be made to increase the yield 5 bushels per acre, and as we have before mentioned, an increase of 5 bushels per acre or 30 bushels for the 6 acres it plants, makes a bushel of good seed corn worth \$7.50 more than ordinary seed.

EGGERS' YELLOW DENT CORN

This is one of the so-called native varieties of corn. It has been grown by Mr. W. F. Eggers of Avon, South Dakota, for about ten years and is very well adapted to the region for which it has been developed. In one characteristic it stands second to none, and that is in the uniformly good type of kernel. The illustration of an ear broken open showing the two views of the broken ear will give an idea of this feature. Notice the good depth of the kernel. Also notice the extreme breadth of the tip of the kernel and very well developed germ. A large number of varieties of corn show a good filling out of the cap of the kernel, but have a pointed tip and with this a poorly developed small germ. Eggers' Yellow Dent Corn has a large germ, a well formed kernel and gives a high percentage of shelled corn to ear. It will germinate well under adverse conditions when other weaker varieties fail. The ears run from 8 to 10 inches in length and 8 to 11 ounces in weight. We do not recommend it north of the latitude of Mitchell in South Dakota, or north of the southern tier of counties in Minnesota. South of this latitude, however, to the southern boundary of South Dakota and through the northern portion of Iowa we do not hesitate to recommend it. During the ten years it has been grown by Mr. Eggers it has yielded from 55 to 70 bushels per acre. The percentage of barren stalks is very low. Our stock of this variety is very good, having been very well matured and handled in the very best manner possible. This corn will be sold on the ear only and will be shipped direct from Avon, S. D., where it was grown and is being dried for our use. Per bushel, \$3.00; 5 bushels or more at \$2.50 per bushel.

Native Varieties. Many of the varieties of corn now grown in the Northwest have been grown here from 10 to 25 years and are now the so-called native varieties or native stocks. Most of these have lost their original characteristics and it is difficult to determine from what varieties or sources they originated. The growers who have stayed right by their original stocks and have attempted to improve them by selection, have made the greatest progress. Many growers in the north are still making the mistake of bringing to the north such varieties as Reid's Yellow Dent, Leaming, Silver Mine, Boone County White and others, with the expectation of adapting them to northern

conditions. It is true that such varieties may in time become adapted to northern conditions and become earlier in maturity, but in order to do this they must go through the same changes that have taken place in the older stocks since their first introduction. Several of the native stocks which we are offering for the first time this year, such as Eggers' Yellow Dent, Minnehaha White Dent and Chambers' White Dent are very good varieties for the regions in which they are being grown.



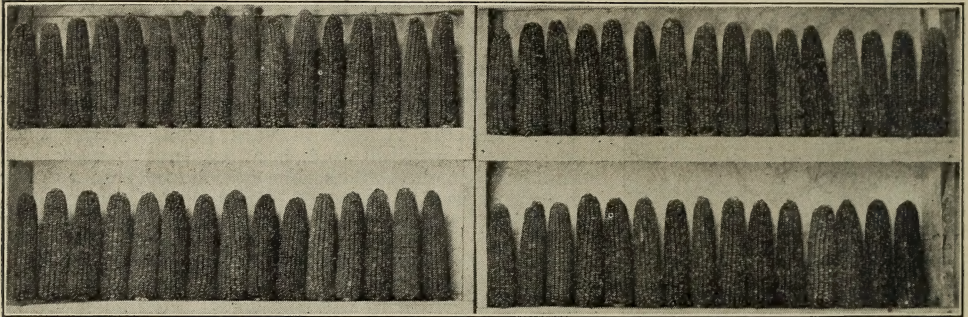
EGGERS' YELLOW DENT—CROSS SECTION

MINNESOTA NO. 13 CORN

This variety of corn has made a record in the northern states unequalled by any other variety. It is one of the earliest good yellow dent corns that is grown. The seed from which this variety has been developed was first obtained by the Minnesota Experiment Station in 1892. Nothing is known of the stock before this time. In comparison with other varieties at that time this showed good possibilities, and after years of selection the yield, early maturing qualities and quality of grain placed this variety ahead of all others being tested on the Minnesota Experiment Farm. The first seed was put out from the Experiment Station in 1896. Since that date it has been distributed across the United States and into some portions of Canada and has found a home in a number of localities beyond the boundaries of Minnesota.

In Minnesota and South Dakota it is one of the most universally grown varieties of yellow dent corn. It is a variety of wide adaptation as will be seen by the fact that the belt in which it is grown is about 300 miles wide from the northern to the southern limit. In much of the southern portion of the belt, however, there are quite a number of varieties which produce larger ears and which give higher yields in favorable seasons, but the Minnesota No. 13 usually holds its own because of its earliness and its sureness of maturity.

We do not, however, recommend Minnesota No. 13 corn as a general crop south of the latitude of the southern boundary of Minnesota or Mitchell, South Dakota. As an extremely early corn for late planting or for early feed it may be well to plant this variety south of this limit, but there are other varieties which are perfectly safe as to maturity and which give better yields in the southern part of South



Minnesota Experiment Station Strain, No. 13 Corn

Dakota. Even north of this there are farmers who would rather try larger and later corn in the hope of getting better yields. In extremely favorable and long seasons they may accomplish their aim, but in unfavorable years their crop is likely to be a failure.

There are several strains of the Minnesota No. 13 which may be obtained at the present time, but it is difficult to draw any limitations on these strains as to description or season. They vary somewhat in weight of ear and height of stalk, their average weight of ear being from 6 to 9 ounces and the average height of stalk from 6 to 8 feet. In season the difference between the earliest and the latest strains is about 10 days. The earliest on trial on our trial grounds at Mitchell is the Minnesota Experiment Station strain. We obtained the stock of this direct from the Experiment Station and find it to be extremely early and of very good quality considering the earliness of the season. The strain upon which we lay the greatest stress at Mitchell is the one we call "Corn Palace" strain. This is about a week or ten days later than the Experiment Station strain and seems to be particularly adapted to the region extending from Huron, Brookings and Mankato on the north to Mitchell, Sioux Falls and the southern boundary of Minnesota on the south. Of all the varieties or strains of corn that we handle we consider this one best adapted to our own conditions in the vicinity of Mitchell and we shall continue to breed this strain for this locality. The type of kernel of this strain is very much better than any other with which we are familiar. There are other strains of Minnesota No. 13 which may be secured, but these two represent the two extremes as to season and maturity.

Corn Palace No. 13 on the ear, \$3.00 per bushel; shelled and graded, per bushel, \$3.50.

Minnesota No. 13, on the ear, \$2.50 per bushel; 5 bushels at \$2.25; 10 bushels or more at \$2.00 per bushel. Shelled and graded, 25 cents per bushel additional. The prices for this stock are f. o. b., Alexandria, S. D.

EARLY MURDOCK CORN

This variety of yellow dent corn has been offered by commercial seedsmen for several years as an early yellow dent corn. Our stock of seed was grown at Burbank, South Dakota, by Mr. C. F. Maynard. This variety appears to be earlier than is necessary for the vicinity of Burbank, as it was matured and dry long before frost came this season. Many other varieties which have been grown near there for several years and which had a larger ear did not mature satisfactorily to make good seed



corn. Mr. Maynard's field of about 125 acres will this year average about 55 bushels per acre of the finest pure yellow dent corn grown in that vicinity. It attracted attention wherever seen because of the rich golden yellow color and the uniform type of ear. It had comparatively few nubbins and almost every stalk had an ear and a good ear. The ears are not large, running from 8 to 10 ounces in weight and 8 to 10 inches in length. Illustration shows a pile of ears selected from Mr. Maynard's field in 1907.

The Early Murdock has been grown in the vicinity of Alexandria for several years and has matured perfectly. At this point it has given good satisfaction. We do not recommend the planting of this variety of corn north of the latitude of Mitchell, as we consider it better adapted to the southern portion of the state. The quality of our seed stock this year is unusually good. All tests made to date show a germination of over 96%. The ears are so well matured that the kernels germinate quickly and the sprouts are very vigorous from the start.

Our first selection is very carefully made and represents about one-eighth of the product of the field. The second selection represents about one-fourth of the product of the field and is not selected quite so close as the first selection. The germination of this is equal to the first and we know that it is better than what is usually offered as ear selected seed corn. First selection on the ear, in sacks, \$3.00 per bushel; first selection butted, tipped, shelled and graded, \$3.50 per bushel; second selection, shelled and graded, \$2.50 per bushel; 5 bushels or more at \$2.00 per bushel.



Miscellaneous Varieties. We have on hand small stocks of a number of varieties of corn that are in very fine condition for seed purposes and are especially adapted to our region. We have not a sufficient amount of any one of these to list it separately under its own head, but offer them for the conditions to which they are adapted. If after looking over the varieties described here you find that none of them particularly suits your conditions, please write us and we will take up the matter and see what we can do to supply you with first class seed corn of high germination.

MINNEHAHA WHITE DENT



First premium Minnehaha White Dent. S. D. Corn Growers' Association, 1906

A white dent variety that has been grown in Minnehaha county, South Dakota, in the vicinity of Sioux Falls for about ten years. In this time it has yielded from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. It stands out as a high yielding white dent corn rather than a variety of pure breeding and uniformity of type. We think this is one of the strongest strains of white dent with which we are acquainted for the southern part of the state from Mitchell and Sioux Falls to the southern boundary, and east into north-western Iowa and southwestern Minnesota. We would not consider it safe for planting north of Mitchell. The ears run from 8 inches to 10 inches in length and weigh, when dry, from 8 to 12 ounces.

Having taken this corn solely upon its past records for yield in a definite locality and having tried it one year in the vicinity of Mitchell, we do not hesitate to recommend it to corn growers. It is possible to select extremely fine show ears from this stock, as is shown by the fact that this corn took first premium on white dent corn for the central district at the South Dakota Corn Growers' Association in 1906, and also took fifth premium on white dent corn for South Dakota at the National Corn Exposition in Chicago, October, 1907. Our illustration shows the ten ears that took first premium at the South Dakota Corn Growers' Association in 1906. There are varieties of corn which appear more uniform in type of ear from which one could not select nearly the number of extremely good ears that you would find in the Minnehaha White Dent. Per bushel on the ear, \$2.50; 5 bushels or more at \$2.00 per bushel; shelled and graded, 25 cents per bushel additional.

CLAY COUNTY WHITE DENT

This variety of white dent corn has been grown in Clay county for the past 21 years and has matured satisfactorily every year it has been grown in that county. It resembles very much the Minnehaha White Dent, but is somewhat larger eared and is about a week later in maturity. This variety is recommended by all who have grown it in the vicinity of Vermillion. We know of no other variety of corn that has shown itself better adapted to the southern portion of South Dakota than this variety in the years it has been grown and we recommend it solely upon its past record in this region. Our stock has been especially selected for us from the field of Mr. George Chambers, who took third premium on this corn in the South Dakota White Dent class at the National Corn Exposition in Chicago in 1907. This variety took first premium for the southern district at the South Dakota Corn Growers' Association in 1906, and has nearly always carried off first premiums wherever exhibited in the southern district. Prices the same as for Minnehaha White Dent.

Ear Testing. We will ear test either the Minnehaha White Dent or Clay County White Dent, that is, test each individual ear for germination and cull out all that fail to germinate or are weak in growth, and offer stock so tested on the ear at \$5.00 per bushel; 5 bushels or more at \$4.50 per bushel, providing orders for this corn are received before April first. Either of these varieties of corn ear tested will make about the choicest article of seed that could be obtained in any way for the regions to which they are adapted, and we wish to call particular attention to this offer.



A Good Tip Minnehaha White Dent

MILLET

DAKOTA SELECTED KURSK

The Kursk Millet was imported by the United States Department of Agriculture from the Government of Kursk, Siberia, in 1898. It has been grown at both the South Dakota stations every year since its first introduction and has given excellent results. In dry years the weight and quality of hay have been far ahead of the common German and Hungarian millets. In favorable seasons the difference has not been so marked, but has always been in favor of the Kursk millet. In 1904 at the Highmore Experiment Station over 200 individual plants were selected. In 1905 and 1906 they were grown and carefully tested for quality and yield. Ten or a dozen plants gave returns ahead of all others. From these the four best were selected and were increased for seed. Our entire crop of Kursk this year traces back to these four best plants selected from the 200 best selections of 1904. Having been grown at Highmore since the first introduction of the Kursk millet they are now particularly adapted to the prairie region of North and South Dakota. In trials with the original stock and commercial stocks at the Highmore Station we find that the seed that has been grown there for several years gives the better returns. It has been customary among seedsmen to recommend southern grown German millet for growing in the north for hay as preferable to northern grown millet or any other that has been offered. We have seen tests of this made and have seen southern grown German millet that would yield in weight more hay per acre than some of the northern grown stocks, but all of these have been so coarse and of such poor quality that the actual value per acre was very much less than that of the northern stocks. To our knowledge this Dakota Selected Kursk is the only stock of millet with a definite regional record in the Northwest back of it that is being offered by seedsmen today. Our stock of this is very fine. Per bushel of 50 lbs., \$1.75; per sack of 2½ bushels, \$3.50; 4 sacks or more at \$3.25 per sack. For larger amounts write for prices.

Common Millet. We are able to secure some good stocks of the common German and Hungarian millets grown in South Dakota, which are of good quality and high germination. Write for samples and prices.

Broom-corn Millet. At the present time we do not happen to have any seed of Broom-corn millet for sale. Write us and if we can secure seed we will quote prices.

SORGHUM

SOUTH DAKOTA NO. 341

Sorghum will undoubtedly be grown to a larger extent throughout the prairie region for forage purposes than it has been in the past. The first reason for this is that it is more drouth resistant than corn. Second, that it produces a greater weight of more palatable fodder to the acre. Up to the present time most of the varieties that have been offered have been rather late for the Northwest. The one which we offer for the first time this year is South Dakota No. 341 from the Highmore Experiment Station. This variety will mature in any region where Minnesota No. 13 corn will mature. It is a week or ten days ahead of the Minnesota Early Amber Cane, which up to the present time, has been the earliest variety grown. South Dakota No. 341 will produce as great an amount of fodder of very fine quality as will the Minnesota Early Amber. We recommend this for forage purposes anywhere within our territory. In the extreme northern part of North Dakota and Minnesota it will probably not mature, but will develop sufficiently to produce a good yield of a high quality of forage even though it may not mature seed. We hope to see this variety of sorghum given a trial by everyone who grows corn for fodder. As this is the first year that the seed has ever been offered for sale our supply is rather limited, so we will not be able to offer it in large quantities, but would like to have it given a trial in comparison with corn throughout this entire region and we know that it will not disappoint the grower. Our stock has been grown on our own farm especially for seed purposes, and is the finest quality seed that we have ever seen. Sow in drills for cultivation at the rate of 6 or 8 pounds per acre, or broadcast at the rate of from 30 to 50 pounds per acre. Per pound by mail postpaid, 30 cents. By express or freight per pound, 20 cents; 5 pounds 50 cents; 10 pounds, 80 cents; per sack of 100 pounds, \$5.00.

Minnesota Early Amber Cane. The earliest sorghum grown before the introduction of South Dakota No. 341. For southern South Dakota and Minnesota this variety is very good. Per lb., by mail, postpaid, 25 cts.; by express or freight, per lb., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 40 cts; 10 lbs., 70 cts.; sack of 100 lbs., \$4.00.

WHEAT

SOUTH DAKOTA BEARDED RED FIFE

No wheat that has ever been introduced into the Northwest has made a better record for yield and quality than this strain of Bearded Fife in South Dakota. We cannot trace it back to a single plant as we can Minnesota Nos. 163, 169 and 188, but in every way it appears to be pure. This variety has been giving remarkable results nearly everywhere it has been grown. So far as we are able to trace the history of it, it came from some point in Iowa eight years ago. From there it was introduced into several points in South Dakota. At Miller and Mount Vernon it has been raised consecutively for four years and no other wheat grown at either place has a record as to yield and quality equal to this wheat. The Experiment Stations at Brookings and Highmore secured stock of it in the spring of 1905 and it has been grown at both of these points for three years and at both places has out-yielded all other bread wheats of high quality.

A grower from Iowa says, "It is the only wheat that tests well here." At Centerville it yielded as high as 25 to 30 bushels in 1906. At the Highmore Experiment Station in 1905 it headed the list with 25.5 bushels. In 1906 at the same place in comparison with other varieties of bread wheats it again headed the list with 20.3 bushels. At Mount Vernon and Mitchell since it has been grown it has out-yielded all other varieties and the wheat nearly always goes better than No. 1. This year most of this variety tested from 60 to 63 pounds per bushel, while the blue stem and other wheats tested from 55 to 58 pounds per bushel. At Groton, where Minnesota No. 169 is very popular, the South Dakota Bearded Red Fife appears to be a better yielder than No. 169.

We do not hesitate to recommend this wheat for any part of South Dakota east of the Missouri river, for the southern and western portions of Minnesota and for southern North Dakota and northwestern Iowa. There are probably many other points to which it is well adapted, but we have no record of results obtained at other points. It is very probable that this wheat will do better in the country west of the Missouri river than will any other bread wheat that can be had today. Our stock of this variety is very good. We guarantee it for purity and germination. We exercise the greatest care to keep our stocks free from smut and treat for smut all seeds that we put out under contract, but there are so many possibilities of infection, even though the stocks do not show smut, that we cannot guarantee the crop to be free from this disease, but recommend everyone to treat all seed with formaldehyde before sowing. This is the only way to be sure of not having smut in your crop.

Per bushel, \$2.00; per sack of 2½ bushels, \$4.50; 4 sacks or more at \$4.25 per sack. Write for prices on large quantities.

MINNESOTA VARIETIES

Minnesota No. 169. A blue stem wheat selected from the Haynes Blue Stem and distributed by the Minnesota Experiment Station. This wheat has won a national as well as a state reputation for quality and yield. It is probably the most widely grown pure bred wheat in the country today. Throughout Minnesota it has made a wonderful record, yielding on an average from three to five bushels per acre more than the common varieties grown in the state. In the northeastern and southeastern portions of South Dakota it has yielded well and has become very popular. At the Brookings and Highmore Stations it has not yielded equal to some other varieties, but at these places no blue stem wheat has an extra good record for yield. For anyone who has grown any of the blue stem varieties and has been successful with them we can recommend this, as we know of no better variety of blue stem for the Northwest. We guarantee our stock as to pedigree, germination and purity.

Minnesota No. 188. A bearded wheat very recently distributed by the Minnesota Experiment Station. The demand for this wheat since its first introduction by the Station in 1906 has been very great. On an average for twelve years at the Minnesota Experiment Station the Minnesota No. 188 Bearded Wheat leads No. 169 by one bushel and No. 163 by one and a half bushels. This variety seems to occupy the place in Minnesota wheat growing that the South Dakota Bearded Red Fife does in South Dakota. Our stock of Minnesota No. 188 was grown near Mitchell this year. As it was a very unfavorable year for wheat it was not given a fair test and our results were not what they should have been. For Minnesota conditions we know of no wheat to recommend higher than 188. We guarantee our stock as to pedigree, germination and purity.

While the stock lasts we can offer Minnesota Nos. 169 and 188 in small lots as follows: Per bushel, \$2.00; per sack of 2½ bushels, \$4.50.

DURUM OR MACARONI WHEATS

The durum or macaroni wheats are in a class by themselves. They were first extensively imported into this country by the United States Department of Agriculture about 1897-8, but were grown in scattered localities in the northern part of the United States and Canada previous to that time under the name of Wild Goose Wheat. The durum or macaroni wheats are not a single variety, as some suppose, but represent a large number of varieties which are of greater or less value the same as the various varieties of common or bread wheats. In a large part of North and South Dakota the durum wheats have come to stay. They are particularly adapted to the drier regions and therefore do much better in the western portion of these two states than in the eastern. In fact, we do not recommend the growing of the durum wheats on an extensive scale east of the James river in South Dakota because of the climate not being particularly adapted to their growth. They have been grown to some extent in Minnesota, but so far as we are able to determine they have not given satisfactory returns. With the present condition of the market it is necessary that these wheats yield one-fourth or one-fifth more per acre than the bread wheats to make up for the difference in the price. In the drier sections this is more than made up by the additional yields. In many places they have been known to give returns of from 35 to 40 bushels per acre in seasons when the best bread varieties yielded from 8 to 15.

Among the large number of varieties of durum wheat that have been tested in North and South Dakota there are three which are particularly valuable and which give better yields of higher quality of grain than others. These three are the Kubanka 1516, Kubanka 5639 and the Arnautka. We have stock of all three of these for sale this season. The seed from which we grew our stock of Kubanka 1516 and 5639 was obtained from the Highmore Experiment Station where it has been grown for several years past. Our stock was grown for us at Highmore and Aberdeen. The seed from which we grew our stock of Arnautka was obtained from the North Dakota Experiment Station at Edgeley and our stock was grown at Aberdeen the past season. We know that better stock of any of these varieties cannot be obtained than what we have to offer this season and we would like to see all three of these grown throughout the region west of the James river, and would also like to see them given a thorough trial west of the Missouri river. In yield the Kubanka 1516 and Arnautka seem to have given the best returns, while 5639 has been recommended by Professor Shepard of the South Dakota Experiment Station as one of the best in quality. Our stock of Arnautka as grown by Mr. Isaac Lincoln of Aberdeen this year yielded 37 bushels per acre. The Kubanka 1516 at the same place on new breaking yielded 27 bushels per acre. As these two varieties were put out under entirely different conditions these figures cannot be considered as offering a comparison of the two in yield.

Kubanka 1516, Kubanka 5639 and Arnautka. Any variety per bushel, \$1.90; per sack of 2½ bushels, \$4.00; 4 or more sacks at \$3.75.

FLAX

MINNESOTA NO. 25

This variety of flax represents a selection made at the Minnesota Experiment Station from a stock received from the United States Department of Agriculture in 1891. It is a pure bred flax. In trials at the Minnesota Experiment Station as well as at other points throughout Minnesota. It has given yields averaging from 2½ to 4 bushels per acre more than any other varieties tried. In South Dakota it is at present the only pedigreed flax we can recommend, and in tests it is out-yielding any other stocks.

It has been offered by some growers as wilt proof. This is not the case, but we can candidly say that it is very much more wilt resistant than any other flax grown in the Northwest. We are not surprised that some growers and dealers have offered it as wilt proof. Comparisons made under just the right conditions would almost show it to be so.

The yields of flax in South Dakota were very light this year, so our stock of this variety is not so large as we had hoped it would be, but what we have is of very fine quality. The seed from which our stock was grown was obtained direct from the Highmore Station, which seed has been grown at Brookings and Highmore for three years since it came from the Minnesota Experiment Station. We guarantee our stock as to pedigree, purity and germination. Per bushel, \$2.50; per sack of 2½ bushels, \$5.50; 4 sacks or more at \$5.00 per sack.

OATS

LINCOLN'S SIXTY-DAY

Of all the varieties of oats introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture and distributed by the Experiment Stations in the northwestern states, no variety has a better record of yield than has the Sixty-day. It was imported by the United States Department of Agriculture from Russia in March, 1901. The first year after its introduction it was brought to the South Dakota Experiment Station at Brookings for trial, and our seed stock traces back to this source. In 1902 Mr. Isaac Lincoln of Aberdeen secured seed of this variety from Brookings and he has grown it every year since then. We publish here his record of yields, for we think it is a very remarkable record covering as long a period and over as large an acreage.

The seed stock which we offer this year was grown by Mr. Isaac Lincoln in 1907, and as the record shows, yielded 61 bushels per acre on a field of 70 acres. Other varieties of oats have been grown on Mr. Lincoln's farm at Aberdeen under the same conditions and with the same careful care that all the crops receive on his farm, but none of them have given anywhere near the returns per acre that the Sixty-day has given. When one takes into consideration that 1907 was an unusually poor year for oats and that most varieties yielded from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, testing from 25 to 30 pounds per

Record of yield of Lincoln's Sixty--Day Oats on the farm of Mr. Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. D.

Year	Size of field	Yield Per Acre
1902	50 Acres	82 Bushels
1903	60 Acres	54 Bushels
1904	80 Acres	62 Bushels
1905	82 Acres	71½ Bushels
1906	57 Acres	59 Bushels
1907	70 Acres	61 Bushels
Average	66 Acres	65 Bushels

bushel, this yield of 61 bushels per acre on a 70-acre field is unusually good.

At the Brookings Experiment Station this variety of oats has given an average yield for the past three years of about 70 bushels per acre. At the North Dakota Station at Fargo, the Sixty-day is reported as one of the very heaviest yielders. At the Minnesota Experiment Station the Sixty-day has not been tried for so long a time as the Minnesota numbers 6 and 26, but during the time in which it has been tried it has yielded fully as high as the other two stocks mentioned.

We recommend Lincoln's Sixty-day oats to any grower in the Northwest who wishes an early, high yielding oat. Earliness is the quality which should be looked to in all crops grown in the Northwest. It has more to do in bringing the crops out of the way of danger of drouth than any other one factor. Sixty-day oats, if sown very early, will be ready to cut before barley. Per bushel, \$1.10; per sack of 2½ bushels, \$2.50; 4 sacks or more at \$2.25 per sack. On large quantities write for samples and prices.

SWEDISH SELECT

In spite of the remarkable record of yield of the Sixty-day oats wherever tried in the Northwest, we doubt whether it or any other variety is more popular than the Swedish Select. At the Highmore Experiment Station this variety has yielded as high as 84 bushels per acre. It is very popular and justly so. Its general appearance is better than the Sixty-day. Therefore, on the market it may occasionally bring a slightly higher price because of its better appearance. The grain of the Swedish Select is white and has an awn on the outer glume, thus giving the impression at times that it is mixed with wild oats. This awn, however, is not objectionable and is simply one of the characteristics of this variety. This variety of oats has been widely distributed through South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and also in other states, and everywhere it has been grown it has given yields equal or better than most other varieties grown. The Experiment Stations of Wisconsin and South Dakota have probably done more towards the introduction of this variety of oats than has been done in any other way. In Wisconsin it is recommended above all others without exception. In South Dakota we recommend it with the Sixty-day and recommend the two oats throughout the state. In some sections one variety does somewhat better than the other and in other sections the reverse is true. At the

Highmore Experiment Station where this variety has been grown for several years, it has won a great reputation for its drouth resistance. No other variety has shown up better in this one feature than has the Swedish Select. In the region between the James and Missouri rivers a dry period often comes in the early part of the growing season, during the month of May or early in June. At this time many varieties of oats are seriously injured by drouth. The Swedish Select, however, has shown itself capable of resisting dry weather at this season of the year better than any other variety. In fact, it has produced some of its largest yields in seasons which were dry during the early summer months. Where these oats have been grown west of the Missouri river they have given excellent results. Prices same as for Lincoln's Sixty-day. On large quantities write for samples and prices.

KHERSON

The description of the Sixty-day will answer as well for the Kherson, for the two varieties cannot be told apart when grown together, they appear to be different importations of the same type of oats. They may, however, yield somewhat differently under the varying conditions in our territory and so we offer the Kherson oat as well as the Sixty-day. The Kherson was imported from Russia in 1897, four years before the Sixty-day, and has been grown at the Experiment Station at Lincoln, Nebraska, since that time. The seed from which our stock has been grown comes from this source. This variety was first tested at the Brookings and Highmore Stations in South Dakota in 1906 and out-yielded all other varieties tested that year at both stations. The stock which we offer this year was grown in the vicinity of Mitchell from seed obtained at Lincoln. Prices same as for Lincoln's Sixty-day.

BARLEY

There are comparatively few pedigreed barleys which have made records during the past few years to warrant special introduction. Among those which have given good returns in the Northwest are the three listed here: The Minnesota numbers 6 and 105 are both six-rowed barleys which have the highest record for yields in Minnesota and South Dakota. In Minnesota the No. 105 seems to have the preference, while in South Dakota the No. 6 has given the best returns of any high quality six-rowed barley. The Hanna No. 24, a two-rowed barley, which we offer here, has given the highest record for yields of any barley in the central part of South Dakota. At the Highmore and Brookings Experiment Stations this has a particularly good record. For feeding purposes it ranks ahead of any of the six-rowed varieties. Several Hanna barleys have been offered for sale by seedsmen during the past few years, but most of them are of unknown record. We offer this No. 24 upon the record it has made at the Highmore and Brookings Experiment Stations. The South Dakota Experiment Station recommends Hanna No. 24 for growing where barley of high yield and good feeding value is desired in the central and western part of the state, and Minnesota No. 6 as the best six-rowed variety for market. The Minnesota Experiment Station recommends Minnesota No. 105 as the best barley for market purpose. The average yield of No. 105 for eight years on the Minnesota Experiment Farm is 52.9 bushels.

MINNESOTA NO. 105

The seed from which we have grown our stock to offer for sale this year was obtained from the Minnesota Experiment Station in the spring of 1907, and our stock was grown in the vicinity of Mitchell, South Dakota.

MINNESOTA NO. 6

The seed from which our stock of this variety was grown in 1907 came from the Highmore Experiment Station, where it has been grown for four years previous. It had been grown at Brookings after it was received from the Minnesota Experiment Station and before being taken to Highmore.

HANNA NO. 24

This variety was received by the United States Government from Austria in 1901. The record of where our stock was grown is as follows: 1901 and 1902, grown at Mellette at the Co-operative Experiment Station; 1903 to 1906, grown at the State Experiment Station at Highmore. Our stock of this variety was grown in 1907 by Mr. Isaac Lincoln of Aberdeen, South Dakota, and was grown from the seed crop of 1906 at the Highmore Experiment Station. We wish to especially recommend this variety and our stock to South Dakota growers, and we know you will not be disappointed in it as a high yielding feeding barley.

Any variety listed, per bushel, \$1.75; per sack of 2½ bushels, \$3.50; 4 sacks or more at \$3.25 per sack.



CALIFORNIA RUSSET

POTATOES

CALIFORNIA RUSSET

A new variety of great merit. In quality this potato cannot be excelled. The tubers are of medium size, long, oval in shape and have a beautiful russet skin which is much admired by everyone who sees it. Cooks easily, and when cooked is white and mealy. The eyes are perfectly level with the surface of the tuber and there is none of the unsightly knobs which are so common on some of our varieties. The firm, beautiful skin and starchy texture make it highly attractive and delicious when baked. Besides being excellent in quality it is a good yielder and remarkably scab resistant. Professor Samuel B. Green, Professor of Horticulture of the University of Minnesota, says of this potato: "This variety is one of the most satisfactory we have grown and is a good mid-season and late potato of fine quality. The vines are more immune from disease than any of the standard varieties and when well known this variety will be a popular sort for planting." We do not hesitate in the least to recommend this potato to the most critical as a main crop variety. It is without a peer in quality, and at the same time is a good yielder. The photograph shows a sample of the tubers grown on our farm the past season. When on exhibit at the State Fair and Corn Palace in 1907 it was admired by everyone for its fine form and beautiful russet skin. By mail, postpaid, per lb. 25 cts.; by express or freight, ½ pk., 40 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; ½ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.00; 4 bu., \$6.50.

VERMONT GOLD COIN

A new main crop variety of high productiveness and good quality. The tubers are light colored, long, oval in shape, uniformly large sized and lie closely together in the hill. The flesh is very white, fine-grained, cooks up mealy and very dry. As a vigorous plant it is without a superior. Its spreading, healthy foliage entirely covers the ground during the season. We recommend this as one of the best new main crop varieties either for home use or for market. Our stock this year is very limited. We have only a few bushels of this to offer for sale. Until sold, per lb., 25 cts. by mail prepaid. By express or freight ½ pk., 40 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; ½ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.00.

EARLY OHIO

The standard early potato. It does better under unfavorable conditions than almost any other variety and is as popular now as ever. It can be depended upon in any locality and under all conditions. Our stock has been especially selected for uniformity of shape and smoothness. If your stock of this variety is poor, try some of our selected seed tubers for planting the coming season. Pk., 40 cts.; ½ bu., 70 cts.; bu., \$1.10; 4 bu. or more at \$1.00 per bu.



IMPROVED ROSE NO. 4

IMPROVED ROSE NO. 4

This is one of the varieties that is grown so largely in the extreme South for very early northern shipment. It appears in our northern markets during April and May. In our trial grounds it proved to be the most valuable second early variety tested. It is a remarkably heavy yielder; tubers large, numerous and uniform in shape and size. It yielded the heaviest of any variety grown by us the past season. The plant is a vigorous grower, producing large vines with an abundance of strong, healthy foliage. Considered by other growers and has proved to be with us, very scab-resistant. The tubers are large, oval in outline and flattened; skin smooth and pink in color; eyes few and shallow. When cooked this potato is very mealy and of fine flavor. We recommend this as a medium season, high yielding potato of good quality for either home use or for market. Our stock is very fine and free from disease. We have put the price within the reach of everyone. Pk., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 80 cts.; bu., \$1.25; 4 bu., \$4.50.

FIELD ROOT CROPS**SUGAR BEETS**

Many feeders prefer sugar beets to mangels or other root crops for stock feeding. The two following varieties are standard, and our stock of seed is the best.

Klein Wanzleben. This variety is perhaps more extensively grown than any other. It is well adapted for growing in the Northwest.

Vilmorin's Improved. This variety has been developed through continued selection made by the famous seedsmen of France, and represents the best that can be obtained in sugar beet varieties at the present time.

Either variety by mail postpaid: Oz., 5 cts.; lb., 40 cts; by express or freight, lb., 32 cts.; 5 lbs. at 25 cts.

MANGEL-WURZEL

Grown very extensively for stock feeding. Produce as great weight of roots per acre as any crop grown for this purpose.

Golden Tankard. Yellow in color; flesh is solid and firm. Extremely productive and valued highly by all dairymen and other feeders as a field root crop.

Mammoth Long Red. Roots are very large; deep red in color; very productive and very popular.

Giant Yellow Intermediate. A variety intermediate between the long and the globe shaped varieties. Flesh white, firm and solid.

Any variety by mail postpaid: Oz. 5 cts.; lb., 40 cts. By express or freight: Lb., 32 cts.; 5 lbs. at 25 cts.

The varieties of carrots and rutabagas for stock feeding are listed under Garden Seeds.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM & FIELD SEEDS

The foregoing list of farm crops represents those varieties to which we have given special attention. It is by no means a complete list of the farm and field seeds that are grown in the Northwest. On varieties other than those listed here we are able to secure good home grown seed of high quality and germination, but not of special pedigree. On all such seeds we will make our tests for purity and germination just as carefully as we do those that are specially bred and grown for us. Some of these deserve much more mention than we are in a position to give them this year. In time we hope to have special varieties or strains of these which are bred and grown especially for the Northwest.

Grasses. We have on hand at the present time some very good stocks of Bromus inermis, Timothy and English Blue Grass, which are all very good and of high germination. We can also secure good seed of Kentucky Blue Grass, Red-top and other grasses. We will be pleased to send samples and quote prices on these at any time. Wherever requests for samples and prices are in our hands early in the season we will be in a better position to fill orders than later.

Alfalfa. We fully appreciate the position that alfalfa should occupy as a farm crop. We know, however, that there is very little seed that can be obtained today that is sufficiently hardy for northern Minnesota and North Dakota. Great losses are incurred every year by the killing out of alfalfa fields grown from seed brought from the South. Up to the present time Montana seed is giving the best results of the commercial stocks. These cannot always be depended upon, however, because many of the Montana fields are sown with seed that is brought from the extreme South. We are giving special attention to the breeding of alfalfa and have on hand at the present time one stock of alfalfa seed which consists of only 31 pounds, which we would not trade for any other 1,000 pounds of seed that we know of in the country today. This stock is the product of the descendants of one plant, and that the best plant in thousands selected at the Highmore Experiment Station in 1905, and has a record for fifty years in Minnesota and the Dakotas. This is probably the largest stock of seed tracing its ancestry back to a single plant that there is in the country today. We also have smaller amounts of seed which trace back to single selected plants. On none of these, however, have we a sufficient quantity to offer for sale. We will simply increase them and offer them when our stock of seed becomes large enough to warrant it. For the present we shall offer only Montana and home grown seed. Write for samples and prices.

Clovers. South Dakota grown red clover seed is the best that there is in the market today. In our particular region there is a considerable amount of clover seed raised and it is of very fine quality. We offer both Alsike and Medium Red Clover seed based upon its germination and purity and guarantee it to be free from noxious weeds. Samples and prices upon application.

Dwarf Essex Rape. This crop is coming to occupy an important place as an annual pasture in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Our seed is obtained from English growers and is the best that we are able to obtain. Per pound, postpaid, 20 cts.; by express or freight, 10 pounds, \$1.00; 25 pounds, \$2.25; 100 pounds, \$8.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Field Peas. This crop is not grown extensively in the Northwest, but is often sown with oats as a soiling crop or for hay. Per bu., \$2.00; 10 bu. or more at \$1.70 per bu.

SWEET PEAS

We are not offering this year a general line of flower seeds. We have, however, a very fine stock of Sweet Peas of the very best varieties which have been grown especially for us by one of the very best growers in the country. We offer these only as a mixture which has been especially selected and made up by ourselves from varieties grown and kept separate in the field. The seeds of all these varieties have been thoroughly tested before the mixture is made up so we know exactly what we are offering and that no better mixture of Sweet Peas can be made up than this one. Though we offer here these varieties only in mixture, we have separate stocks of about twenty or more of the standard and new sorts which we can offer to any one who wishes the varieties separate. Please state what color or colors you wish and we will select varieties coming nearest to your desires. Prices on separate varieties with a few exceptions are the same as for the mixture. Mixed: Per ounce, 10 cts.; ¼ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 60 cts., postpaid. Assortment, ½ ounce each of six varieties, our selection, in separate packets, 25 cts.

VEGETABLE SEEDS



We exercise the same care and attention to the securing and handling of our garden seeds that we give to our field seeds. We make a statement on packets and labels of the percentage of germination, the locality where the seed was grown, the amount of seed contained in the packet and the stock number of the seed. We guarantee that whatever statements are made will be correct. The following is copied from a packet of our this year's stock of Malakoff Sweet Corn and will show the way this information is given on the packet.

ONE-THIRD PINT

STOCK NO. S. C. 1

Malakoff Sweet Corn

Grown in Davison County, South Dakota, in 1907
Germination test, January, 1908, 98%

GUARANTEE

We guarantee the above statements to be correct. Our seeds are grown by the very best growers and we do everything in our power to see that they are pure and true to name. All the germination tests are very carefully made and wherever we find it necessary to put out seeds testing below 80% we make up for this deficiency by increasing the quantity of seed. If for any reason these seeds are found to be unsatisfactory please write us, using the above stock number.

DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED COMPANY

Breeders and Growers of
Pedigreed Farm and Garden Seeds for the Northwest
MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA

The prices quoted on garden seeds, unless otherwise specified, include postage. On seeds to be sent by express or freight at the purchaser's expense, eight cents per pound or fifteen cents per quart may be deducted from the prepaid prices. We do not give here a market gardener's list of quotations. We will be pleased to quote special prices on garden seeds to any market gardener or anyone who wishes a large quantity of seeds. Please send list of seeds and quantities desired when writing.

Free. On all orders for seeds in packets, ounces, fractions of an ounce and one-third pints, the purchaser may select to the value of \$1.25 for each \$1.00 sent. Please note that this does not include seeds as pints, quarts, one-fourth pounds and pounds or larger quantities. We also include, where requested to do so, on all orders to the value of \$1.00 or more, free packets of other varieties for trial.

BEANS

A large number of varieties of beans are adapted to being grown in the United States. Our list includes those we consider best for northwestern conditions. Of the green-podded bush beans we recommend particularly Burpee's Stringless Green Pod, though the Red Valentine is a very good, hardy, early variety. Of the wax varieties, Burpee's White Wax is one of the finest beans, though the other three offered are better known and seem to be very well adapted to our conditions. Currie's Rustproof is a particularly hardy sort.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. An extremely early, green-podded bean of fine quality. Pods are about five inches in length, round, straight, and perfectly stringless. The best green-podded bunch bean for the home garden. Valuable for a succession of plantings throughout the season. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.00.

Extra Early Red Valentine. A popular, standard, early, green-podded bunch bean. Bushes about fifteen inches high, productive, of round, fleshy pods of good flavor. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.00.

Burpee's New Stringless White Wax. A white-seeded bean of great productive-ness and fine quality. The large, flat, yellow pods are very brittle and perfectly free from strings. A general purpose variety. It may be used as a green snap or shell bean, and on account of its color is also good as a dry shell bean. 1-3 pt., 15 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 55 cts., postpaid. By express, qt., 40 cts.

Currie's Rustproof Wax. A very early, hardy, black-seeded variety, productive of large, flat pods. More resistant to pod-rust than most other varieties. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.00.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. Plant strong, supporting the pods well above the soil. Pods flat, light yellow and of good quality. Comparatively free from rust. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. A standard variety of strong, upright growth, early and very productive. Pods straight, flat and of a rich, golden yellow color. This variety is so well and favorably known that it recommends itself to more general use. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima. This is the bush selection of the small Sieva Lima. The bushes are very productive and the beans when young are of excellent flavor. Recommended for culture as a green shell bean in the southern half of Minnesota and South Dakota. 1-3 pt., 15 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 55 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 40 cts.

White Navy or Pea Bean. The standard variety for field culture for dry shell beans. Our strain is a particularly good yielder. The beans are small, thin-skinned and of the finest quality. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

BEEF

There is a vast difference in garden beets as well as in sugar beets and mangels in the quality and flavor. This is sometimes a difference in the variety and is sometimes due to differences of soil, so that it is a very difficult matter to say whether one variety is much better than another in this respect. In the following list we have taken those that we know have done well in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Our stock of seed is obtained from the best French growers.

Crimson Globe. A very good main crop variety, of globular shape, deep crimson color, fine quality and handsome appearance.

Crosby's Egyptian. Extra early, dark red in color. An improved strain of the original Egyptian.

Eclipse. A popular early beet. Roots round, blood-red, foliage dark. Very productive.

Edmand's Blood Turnip. A valuable sort much grown by market gardeners because of its regular shape, early maturity, fine flavor and good keeping qualities.

Any variety listed above, postpaid, 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. See "Field Root Crops" for Mangels and Sugar Beets.

CABBAGE

For extremely early, the smaller varieties like the First Early, Early Jersey Wakefield and Early Winnigstadt are preferable, but for the middle and late crop the large, flattened heads are usually grown. Under the drier and more severe conditions of the central and western part of the Dakotas we wish to call special attention to the hardiness and heading qualities of the Early Winnigstadt. This makes not only a good early variety, but also a very good general crop variety under adverse conditions. Though the heads are small they are extremely hard and of good quality.

Eureka or First Early. Bulletin 91 of the South Dakota Agricultural College in giving the results of a trial of one hundred and twenty-seven varieties of cabbage reports as follows about this sort:

"Eureka or First Early, from J. M. Lupton, was especially desirable as the earliest variety, maturing fully a week before the Early Jersey Wakefield." In the table accompanying this report the Eureka is recorded as one out of only five that headed one hundred per cent. Our stock of seed is from J. M. Lupton, who furnished that for the above tests.

Early Jersey Wakefield. The popular, first early cabbage. Heads cone-shaped, solid, with few outside leaves. Very desirable for home or market.

Charleston Wakefield. About ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield and considerably larger. Otherwise the two are similar.

Early Winnigstadt. A very valuable early and general crop cabbage for the Northwest. It is very hardy and a sure header under very severe conditions. The heads are about the size and shape of the Jersey Wakefield and are very solid. This variety has an especially good record for heading in central South Dakota. We strongly recommend this for the west.

Early Spring. The earliest, flat cabbage, being nearly as early as the Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads solid, six to eight inches in diameter and of fine flavor.

Early Summer. A desirable second early, flat sort, producing solid heads of excellent quality.

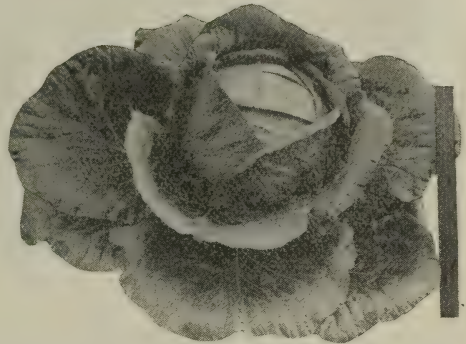
All Seasons. A popular, medium sized cabbage, ready for use nearly as early as the Early Summer, but of much larger size.

Danish Ball Head. In the Northwest this variety is probably grown to a larger extent as a main crop than any other two varieties. It is hardy, heads well, and is also a good keeper and shipper.

Bridgeport Drumhead. A large late cabbage of firm texture and good shipping qualities. A valuable sort for general use.

Premium Flat Dutch. An improved strain of the old standard Late Flat Dutch introduced into this country by the early settlers. Not yet improved upon as a large late sort.

Any variety: 1-6 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



CARROT

Danvers Half Long. A great favorite for all purposes. One of the best for stock feeding. Very productive on all soils. Roots large and of good quality.

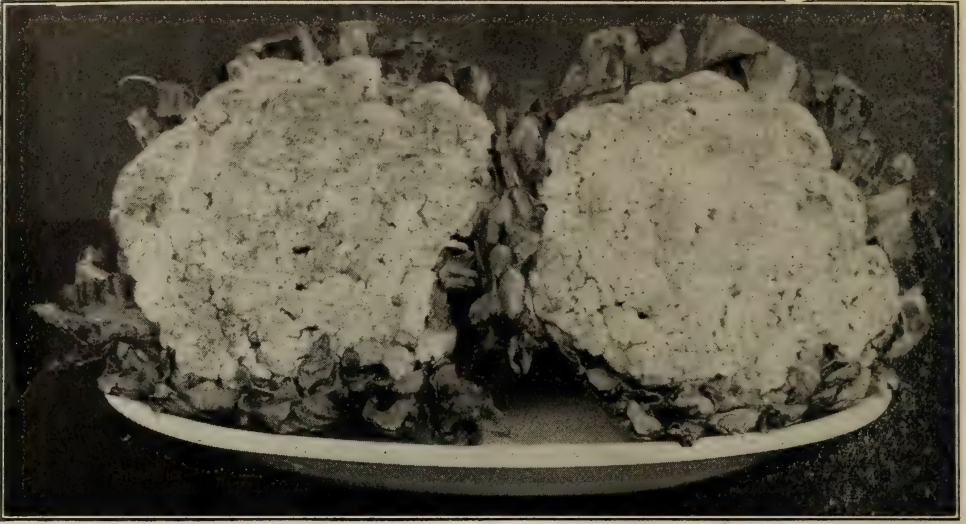
Chantenay. A medium early carrot, about six inches long, stump-rooted, deep red or dark orange in color, fine grained and sweet. One of the finest in quality for the table.

Early Scarlet Horn. The popular early variety. Roots orange-red, smooth and fine-grained.

Oxheart or Guerande. A short, thick carrot, very blunt at the apex. Of very good quality for the table and a good yielder.

Long Orange or Victoria. One of the best for stock feeding. Roots thick at the shoulder, tapering to 12 or 14 inches in length; reddish orange in color. Very productive and a good keeper.

Any variety: 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 80 cts.; 5 lbs., \$3.50.



EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER

CAULIFLOWER

The cauliflower is not grown to so large an extent as its value would warrant among our vegetables. There are certain difficulties which present themselves, first of which is that seed is rather expensive, and second, it requires good care and attention to produce good heads. The two varieties which we list here are both very early and with good care will produce good heads in almost any season.

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt. One of the best and earliest varieties. Plants dwarf and compact with short stems and small leaves.

Early Snowball. In earliness, reliability in heading, general appearance and size of head this is unequalled. A very popular variety.

Either variety: Pkt., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$1.75.

CELERY

Celery is one of the choicest garden crops, but it is comparatively little grown in the home garden because of the extra attention required to produce stalks of good quality.

Golden Self-Blanching. A very popular early variety, of dwarf, compact habit. One of the best in quality and comes nearest to being a truly self-blanching variety of any grown. We recommend this for general culture. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

White Plume. This is the earliest and one of the most easily blanched varieties grown. Extensively grown for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY

SWEET CORN

The past season has been unusually bad for the growing of sweet corn seed. Yet we have a very nice lot of seed of some of the best varieties to offer. The

Malakoff and Golden Bantam are the two earliest varieties grown by us on our home farm at Mitchell. The other varieties were grown by a grower who makes a specialty of sweet corn, and the stock is particularly good. For a succession of crops we recommend the following varieties which are named in the order of maturity: Malakoff, Golden Bantam, Crosby's Early, Early Evergreen, White Evergreen and Stowell's Evergreen. In the northern part of our territory the Malakoff and Golden Bantam are all that are needed to produce corn of the finest quality throughout the corn season.

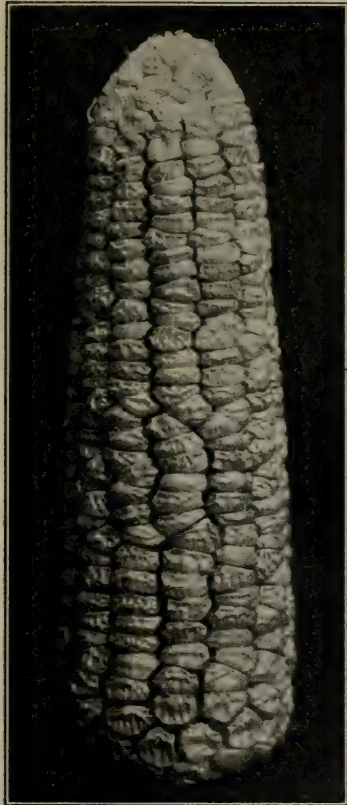
Malakoff. The earliest "sweet corn" known. Similar to the well-known Peep O' Day, but of better quality. There are other varieties of corn as early, but none of them has the sweet and delicious flavor of the Malakoff. At the Universal Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, in the exhibit of the United States Department of Agriculture in the Government Building a wax model of the Malakoff Sweet Corn was shown as the "earliest sweet corn." The seed stock from which our seed was grown was obtained from the Experiment Station at Brookings and represents the best selection made at that place. 1-3 pt., 15 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$2.75.

Golden Bantam.

An early variety only a few days or a week later than the Malakoff. The stalks are 3½ to 4 feet high and average two ears to each stalk. When ready for use the grains are deep yellow and present a very attractive appearance served on the ear. It is without a rival in sweetness and richness of flavor. Very desirable for the home garden. On the market the yellow color is an objection until it becomes well-known and then it serves to distinguish it from the more common white varieties. 1-3 pt., 15 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.25.

Red-Cob Cory. The standard early corn. Compared with the Malakoff it is nearly, if not quite as early, has larger and more regular ears, but is not as sweet. The best early corn for market. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

Crosby's Early. A favorite second early variety much used for canning purposes. Ears 10 to 12-rowed and about 7 inches long. Quality good. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.50.



MALAKOFF SWEET CORN



GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN

Early Minnesota. The old standard early or second early variety. Somewhat earlier than Crosby's early and about a week later than Malakoff. Quality good, ears eight-rowed, of good size and very regular in form. Desirable for either home use or market. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

Black Mexican. Medium early, very sweet and good. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.

Early Evergreen. Season a week or ten days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, or just about with Black Mexican. This variety, because of its good quality and medium season, is one of the best general crop varieties for the northwest. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75.

White Evergreen. Similar to Stowell's Evergreen except in color, which is pure white. Season somewhat earlier than Stowell's. These qualities combined with its fine flavor, make it a very desirable sort for general crop. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard general crop or late sweet corn. No other variety has been able to displace it either in the home or market garden. For size and appearance of ear, productiveness and sweetness there is none better. Good seed is very scarce this year. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75.

Country Gentleman. One of the sweetest late varieties in cultivation. Ears of large size; kernels long, pointed and arranged irregularly on the cob. 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75.

POP-CORN

There is no good reason why every farmer should not have a good supply of pop corn for his family. As easily raised as field corn, and if you have more than you need for your own use it can always be sold on the market at a good price. Our stock of all varieties is very good.

White Rice. The standard sort for field culture.

Red Rice. Similar to White Rice except in color of kernel, which is a deep red.

Queen's Golden. One of the very best varieties for popping. Very productive. There is none better.

Any variety: 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts., by mail postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

CUCUMBER

Aksarben White Spine. One of the very finest strains of White Spine. A vigorous grower and prolific cropper. Fruits are remarkably uniform in size, growing from eight to ten inches long, dark green in color and very handsome in appearance. One of the very best varieties for slicing and forcing.

Arlington White Spine. One of the most popular of the White Spine sorts. Vines hardy and vigorous, producing fine, uniform fruits about eight inches long, the cucumbers retaining their dark green color until well advanced towards the ripening stage. The flesh is white, very crisp and of excellent flavor.

Extra Long White Spine. A beautiful large cucumber, very regular in size and form and of excellent quality.

Chicago Pickling. A medium-sized variety with prominent spines. A vigorous grower and a very prolific producer. Highly esteemed as a pickle variety.

Cumberland. This variety of the white spine type is quite a favorite for pickling. Fruits at pickling stage are thickly set with spines, grow very straight, and uniform and are very dark green in color. Fruits attain a fair size and are good for both pickling and slicing.

Everbearing. An extremely early sort. Vines are vigorous and prolific. Medium-sized fruits, four to five inches in length and about an inch and a half in diameter.

Improved White Spine. Very early and extremely productive. Fruits medium-sized, well proportioned and dark green in color. Flesh firm and tender. Owing to its earliness this is a valuable variety for early market use.

Improved Long Green. An old and popular variety, producing large fruits, ten to twelve inches in length, slim, but uniform in size, dark green in color. Flesh is solid, crisp, and of excellent flavor. Very highly esteemed for garden use.

Any variety: 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid. By express or freight: Lb., 92 cts.; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

LETTUCE

The varieties which are listed here are those which are especially adapted for cold frames or outdoor culture. All of them can be recommended for this purpose, but we wish particularly to call attention to the Grand Rapids, Hanson, Iceberg and Maximum. The old popular Prizehead is also considered by many as very desirable, though the color and texture of the leaves are somewhat against it.

Black-Seeded Simpson. A crisp, light-green, bunch lettuce. Leaves broad, very much crumpled, twisted and frilled. Ranks as one of the four most largely planted varieties in the United States.

Grand Rapids. Character of growth similar to the Black-Seeded Simpson, from which it was developed by more than fifteen years' selection. To a large extent this variety has replaced the older Black-Seeded Simpson.

Hanson. A very large, late, cabbage-heading variety; very crisp and firm in texture; quality sweet and good. This is the standard summer head lettuce and succeeds everywhere. Its popularity is attested by the fact that it has been listed by over two hundred seedsmen in this country and ranks as one of the three most largely grown varieties in the United States.

Iceberg. Similar to the Hanson, except that it is smaller and is tinged with brown. The quality is good and very sweet. A newer variety than Hanson, but rapidly gaining in favor.

Maximum. A cabbage-heading butter lettuce, very large, late and slow to shoot to seed. Quality good and rather sweet, very buttery in flavor. A good variety for spring, summer or autumn.

May King. One of the very best varieties for spring planting, forming large, round, solid heads very quickly in cool weather. The leaves are tender and of fine flavor.

Morse. Similar to Black-Seeded Simpson except in color of seed, which is white. A comparatively new variety, but rapidly gaining in favor.

Prizehead. Probably grown to a larger extent than any other variety in the United States, especially in the west. A large, early, bunch lettuce, brown in color, crisp, tender and of good flavor. Recommended for spring and early summer planting.

Any variety: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

MUSKMELON

Although muskmelons cannot be very satisfactorily grown for market in the extreme northern states, the early varieties should occupy a place in every home garden. The Rocky Ford and Emerald Gem we especially recommend.

Emerald Gem. An extra early melon of small size, smooth, emerald green skin and thick salmon-colored flesh. This is the richest flavored melon in cultivation. Valuable for the home garden on account of its earliness and fine quality.

Early Green Nutmeg. Very early; flesh green; very sweet, of good flavor.

Extra Early Hackensack. The standard, very early variety and very popular for both home use and market. The melons are of fair size, nearly round in shape, flattened at stem and blossom ends; heavily ribbed and netted. Flesh green and of good flavor.

Paul Rose. A small to medium-sized melon, slightly oval in shape, well ribbed and netted. Skin turns a light green when ripe; flesh salmon-colored and of delicious quality and flavor. This melon is handsome in appearance and a fair shipper.

Rocky Ford. First introduced as Netted Gem, but now more commonly called Rocky Ford after the place in Colorado made famous by its melons. Fruits small, oblong or oval in shape, well ribbed and very heavily netted, the netting turning to a silver color when ripe. The skin is hard and firm, making it an excellent shipper. Flesh is green in color and of the best quality.

Any variety: 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.

ONION

There is no vegetable with which one should take more care in the selection of seed than the onion. Probably more poor onion seed is sold every year than of any other one crop. Our seed is grown by one of the best growers, who makes careful tests of all stocks from which he grows seed and tests all the seed for germination before we receive them. To make matters doubly sure we test all stocks for germination and growth after receiving them, so you are sure to get seed that will grow and

produce good onions. Because of the unfavorable season for the production of onion seed in the regions where most of the onion seed is grown, the price is very high this year.

Australian Brown. An early, medium-sized, globular onion. The flesh is white and the skin is bright, reddish brown in color. This variety is considerably earlier than the Red Wethersfield and is a good keeper.

Large Red Wethersfield. This variety is the popular red onion usually found in all markets. It is medium early and is a very good keeper. It is probably the largest and hardiest of the American varieties of onions. It will yield a good crop when many others will fail because of the unfavorable conditions.

Mammoth Silver King. A large, white, Italian sort, with tender, white flesh. It grows quickly and matures rather early. It is one of the most striking onions in appearance and is valuable for marketing in autumn and early winter.

Prizetaker. This onion is of immense size, globular in shape, hard and firm. The skin is straw yellow in color and the flesh is fine-grained and of excellent flavor. A fairly good keeper, but not equal to the Red Wethersfield, Red Globe or Yellow Globe Danvers in this respect.

Southport Red Globe. By many this is considered the finest red sort. It vies with the Red Wethersfield in trying to occupy first place in popularity. It is perfectly



SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE ONION

globular in shape and of large size. Skin is dark blood red in color. It is a splendid keeper and the quality is excellent. In western markets this brings a higher price than the Red Wethersfield. For general crop either in the home garden or for market this variety should occupy the most prominent place.

Southport White Globe. A very beautiful, large, white onion. Though not as good a keeper as some of the red and yellow sorts, it is a very popular onion for early market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

Southport Yellow Globe. This is the finest, largest, yellow onion grown, similar in size and form to the Red Globe. It is later in ripening than the Yellow Globe Danvers and larger in size. It is a good keeper and a heavy cropper.

Yellow Globe Danvers. This is the standard yellow globe onion seen in most of our markets. No other varieties seem to be able to displace it and its companion, the large Red Wethersfield. Both are hardy, good croppers and excellent keepers and seldom fail to give good returns.

Any variety, except the Southport White Globe: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Onion Sets. The bottom sets are very desirable for planting to secure very early onions for the table. Red or yellow sets, per qt., 30 cts.; white sets per qt., 35 cts., postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

PARSNIP

More commonly grown in the home garden than for the market, and recommended as a desirable vegetable. If the roots are allowed to remain in the ground over winter they fill in a very convenient place on the table in the spring when other vegetables are becoming scarce. The plants are somewhat slow in starting from seed, but when once started they are comparatively easy to care for and well repay the labor expended in growing them.

Guernsey. A very heavy cropper; flesh fine-grained and of good quality. Roots are not so long as the Hollow Crown, but thicker and more easily gathered.

Hollow Crown. This is the standard market gardener's strain. It is the best for general cultivation. It is very sweet and of good flavor.

Either variety: 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

PEAS

Earliest of All. This is one of the best very early peas grown. It is very productive and matures the entire crop almost at one time so that it can be gathered in two pickings. It is of good quality for a very early pea.

American Wonder. An early, wrinkled pea of finest quality. There is no pea grown that excels the American Wonder in quality. The vines are extremely dwarf in growth, varying from 10 inches to 2 feet in height, depending upon the soil in which they are grown. It is one of the earliest dwarf, wrinkled peas and follows closely upon the Earliest of All.

Everbearing. A standard, general crop sort. Very prolific and of excellent quality; pods of medium length and well filled with large peas. Shell out as large a percentage of peas to pod as any variety grown. Vines are of medium height, attaining 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. In dry regions they can usually be grown without extra support. This variety will stand hot summer weather better than most others and thus will bear late sowing for a succession of crops.

Nott's Excelsior. Of the dwarf, early, wrinkled peas there is none better for general culture in the northwest than Nott's Excelsior. Pods average three inches in length and are well filled with very large peas of unusually good quality. Wherever this variety has been grown in South Dakota it has given the best of satisfaction, either for the home garden or for market.

Surprise. One of the earliest of all wrinkled peas. Pods are not so large as the American Wonder, but more numerous. This is not so well known as the older American Wonder, but is deserving of a trial in every garden.

Gradus. This is one of the finest large-podded, extra early peas introduced. Pods are about four inches long, well filled with large wrinkled, deep green peas of finest quality. Peas remain in edible condition for some time after large enough to use. 1-3 pt., 15 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 45 cts.

Any variety except Gradus: 1-3 pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.

PEPPER

A tropical plant which is not particularly adapted to being grown in the northern states. The varieties which we offer, however, can be successfully grown with little care by sowing the seed in a hot bed in March and transplanting the plants to the open field in June.

Bull Nose. A prolific, rather early variety, bearing large, scarlet fruits. Earlier than the Ruby King.

Chili. Very productive; fruits very small, very red and very hot.

Golden Dawn. A handsome and distinct golden pepper. Fruits small, mild and sweet in flavor.

Ruby King. The most popular, large, red pepper. Plants grow two feet high and produce a crop of handsome, large, scarlet fruits. Flesh sweet, tender and mild. Should be started very early to mature good fruits in this climate.

Any variety: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts., postpaid.

PUMPKIN

Among the varieties of pumpkin that are grown, the Connecticut Field is probably the most desirable one for field planting in our latitude. As pie pumpkins we especially recommend the Japanese and the Small Sugar as the two that have especially demonstrated their value as to productiveness, early maturity and quality.

Connecticut Field. This is the earliest field pumpkin. Immensely productive and commonly grown in corn fields for stock feeding. Also good for pies. Oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, lb, 40 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Japanese Pie. This variety is both curious and useful. The skin is deep green with dark stripes which turn to golden yellow. Seeds are peculiarly marked. The seed cavity is small and the neck is solid flesh. Matures early and is of the finest quality. We know of no better pie pumpkin. 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 1.00, postpaid.

King of the Mammoths. A pumpkin of immense size; matures rather late for the north. Flesh is thick, bright yellow, fine-grained and excellent for pies. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Quaker Pie. A very prolific pie pumpkin. Flesh fine-grained and rich in flavor. Excellent keeper if stored in warm place. 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Small* Sugar. The standard pie pumpkin, resembling the field variety in color and shape, but of very much smaller size, averaging from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. Is as fine-grained as average squash and of excellent flavor. 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts., postpaid.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell shaped; flesh thick white, fine for pies. 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00.



SMALL SUGAR PUMPKIN

RADISH

For extremely early growing the small globe or olive shaped varieties are preferable. For later spring and early summer some of the long rooted varieties give better results for the ground occupied. The Icicle and Scarlet Button are the most popular, very early sorts for both forcing and early planting in the open ground.

Scarlet Gem. A very popular, extremely early, globe-shaped radish, maturing in about 25 days. Color scarlet with a white tip. None better for early sowing in open ground or for forcing.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A French favorite. The standard, small, round, red sort.

Rosy Gem. A handsome, globe-shaped variety of rosy scarlet shading to white at the tip.

French Breakfast. One of the standard early radishes. Roots of oblong shape, red above, changing to clear white in the lower portions.

Icicle. This is becoming one of the most popular radishes grown. Its earliness, attractive appearance and excellent quality make it one of the most valuable of the round radishes. It remains in fine condition longer than any other first early.

Chartier. The largest and handsomest summer sort. The roots are long, crimson, tipped with white. The hardiest sort for summer culture.

Any variety: 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

SQUASH

Hubbard. The popular standard variety for winter use. Shell dark green, flesh bright orange yellow, fine-grained, very dry and of rich flavor.

Warted Hubbard. Similar to the common Hubbard squash, but in general more warty. Very striking in appearance; grows larger than the common Hubbard.

Golden Hubbard. This variety is similar to the Hubbard, but has a skin of bright red color. It is somewhat smaller and earlier than the common Hubbard, but is equally as productive and fine in quality.

Mammoth Chili. This is the large yellow squash which takes the prizes at the County Fairs for size. Flesh fine-grained and sweet. 1-3 oz., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush. A large strain of the Early White Bush summer squash. Nearly as early as the smaller strains and about twice the size.

Golden Custard. This is the mammoth strain of Golden Bush summer squash, similar to the Mammoth White Bush except in color. A valuable summer variety.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. A true bush in habit of growth; very early and productive.

White Summer Crookneck. Similar to Yellow Summer Crookneck, except in color.

Any variety except Mammoth Chili: 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

TOMATO

For our territory the late varieties have very little place. We would especially recommend the Earliana, Early Jewel, Dwarf Champion and Matchless. The last three are very desirable for a general crop.

Acme. The popular standard, bright pink tomato; of medium size, smooth and good. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Earliana. The earliest, smooth, bright red tomato, averaging three inches in diameter; somewhat flattened. Plant is a vigorous grower and a good cropper. We recommend this sort as the first early for every home and market garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel. This variety immediately follows the Earliana in season. For the north it is a very valuable early and general purpose bright red tomato. Fruits are larger and are produced more abundantly than the Earliana. We recommend this as the best second early. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Matchless. An extra large, smooth and handsome, bright red tomato. Considered as one of the best large-fruited general crop red sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Beauty. As early as the Acme and more solid in flesh; has fewer seeds than most kinds. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Dwarf Champion. A very distinct, rather early tomato. Plants are dwarf, having stiff, bushy stems and thick, deep green leaves. Very different from the common varieties. Fruits are deep purplish in color; of medium size and round. This is one of the best and most popular varieties grown in the northwest. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Ponderosa. Largest fruited variety in cultivation. Fruits are deep purple in color and have small seed cavities containing very few seeds. We have grown fruits to weigh over two pounds each. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.75, postpaid.

Golden Queen. A very good, large, smooth, yellow tomato; flavor is mild. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Yellow Pear. Fruits small, yellow, pear-shaped. Very productive. Valuable for pickling and preserving. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cts., postpaid.

Red Cherry. Fruits are small and handsome. Much used for pickles and preserves. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cts., postpaid.

Ground Cherry. A husk tomato. An old standard garden fruit, greatly valued for preserves. When ripe it is one-half an inch in diameter and very sweet. Excellent to eat out of hand. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cts., postpaid.

TURNIP

Both the English and the Swede Turnip or Rutabaga are desirable garden crops and the latter are also desirable for stock feeding. As a field crop, however, they do not yield in quantity equal to some of the mangels and carrots. One feature about turnips is that they can be sown very late in the season and can follow some of the earlier crops in gardens where space is a consideration.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. The earliest English turnip in cultivation. Roots flat, white, with purple top. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts., postpaid.

Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps well; not of large size, but firm and of good flavor.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. The popular fall flat sort. More largely grown than any other variety.

White Globe. Roots white, perfectly globe-shaped, early. Good either for table use or as stock feed.

Monarch Rutabaga. Roots of oblong form, large-size and yellow flesh. Yields well.

Purple Top Rutabaga. A hardy and productive variety. A good strain.

Any variety except Early Purple Top Milan: 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

WATERMELON

A good warm soil and a secluded place are the two points necessary for success in raising and securing good watermelons. There are, comparatively few varieties that are sufficiently early to be adapted to our section of the country. For extremely early no melon gets ahead of Cole's Early. The fruits are rather small, seldom attaining large size. Fordhook Early is an excellent variety, not much later than Cole's Early. We especially recommend it for general crop north. The other varieties listed are for the southern part of our territory and will mature there under favorable conditions.

Cole's Early. The earliest watermelon in cultivation. Can be grown in all the northern states. Too small for market, but valuable for home use where larger varieties will not mature.

Fordhook Early. The earliest large-fruited melon. Fruits of good size, green skin and red flesh. A good shipper. Recommended for planting in South Dakota and southern Minnesota.

Halbert Honey. An early, large, dark green melon of excellent quality. Valuable to grow for near market, but is not a good shipper because of its thin, brittle rind.

Sweetheart. Rather late for our vicinity. A fine large melon. For market and shipping it is among the best and will remain in condition for use longer than most others.

Any variety: 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts., postpaid.

MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES

Asparagus, Conover's Colossal: The popular variety. 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Broccoli, Purple Cape: The standard purple variety, forming close compact heads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.

Brussels Sprouts, Improved Dwarf: A very good sort of delicate flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Egg Plant, Early Dwarf Purple: One of the earliest and most productive varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Endive, White Curled: Finest cut and curled; does not need blanching. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Kale, Curled Mosbach: Dwarf, compact, light green foliage. Pkt., 10 cts.

Dwarf German: Curly, bright green, very tender. Pkt., 5 cts.

Kohl-Rabi, Early White Vienna: The best sort for table use. Of fine appearance and very early. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Leek, Carentan: Standard variety with stout habit and dark colored leaves. Pkt., 5 cts.

Okra, White Velvet: Produces large, round, smooth pods, velvety white in color. 1-3 oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Parsley, Moss-Curled: Densely crumpled and curled. **Fern-Leaved:** Beautifully curled. **Plain:** The ordinary form. Any variety, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

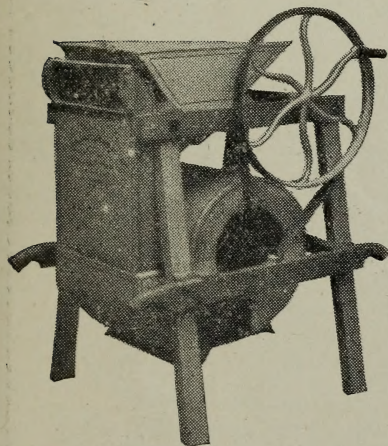
Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island: Roots of superior quality and double the size of the old variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Spinach, Long Standing: Leaves large and thick, dark green in color. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

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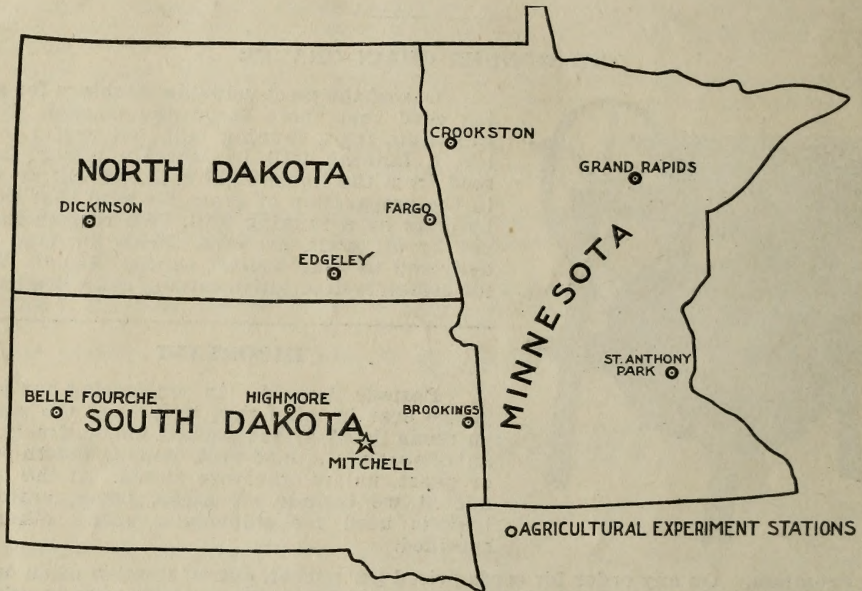
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Our Guarantee. We make a definite statement on all our seeds as to germination and purity and guarantee this to be correct. Our special guarantee on garden seeds is given on every seed packet, a fac-simile of which appears on page 19 of this catalog.

Acknowledgement. The photographs in this catalogue were made for us by Mr. H. D. Ayer, official photographer of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota; Prof. John S. Cole, Agronomist of the South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, South Dakota, and Mr. M. K. Eliason, photographer, Mitchell, South Dakota. The half-tone engravings are the work of the Buckbee Mears Co., St. Paul, Minn. The printing was done by the Mitchell Printing Company, Mitchell, South Dakota.

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