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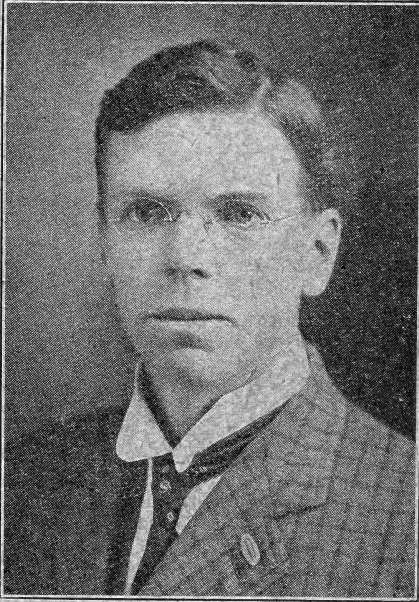
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WAEELER'S SEED BOOK

for
1909

Dakota Improved Seed Company
Mitchell, South Dakota

A Personal Letter



To my friends:—

As I do not have an opportunity to meet all of my farmer and gardener friends in the northwest every year, I like to take this opportunity of extending to you my personal greetings. I have met so many of you throughout the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota on my various trips on seed trains and lecture tours and so many of you have given me assistance in my work that I like to take this opportunity of personally thanking you and wishing you a happy new year.

I would like to have an opportunity of seeing and talking to all of you, but as this seems impossible, I would like to hear from any of you at any time regarding anything

that concerns either you or me. I want you to feel free to consult me on anything where I can give you assistance and I shall do the same with you.

With me there is a sentiment attached to the seed business and I want to get out of it all the pleasure I can. The greatest pleasure I have or ever expect to receive from it is the fact that my customers are my friends and I always wish to consider them as such.

During the past season I have received many kind letters from those to whom I had sent my first seed catalog, many of whom I have never seen, expressing their appreciation of my efforts in working for the farmers and gardeners of Minnesota and the Dakotas. I wish you could read these letters and I also wish that I could receive one in every mail instead of receiving them in bunches as they usually come. If I could receive them every day I think they would make it possible for me to do still more and better work. If what I have already done meets with your approval, please write to me, and if not, do it any way. If what experience I have had in the breeding and growing of Improved Seeds for the Northwest can be put to any service by you, it is yours for the asking.

When anyone of you happen to be going through Mitchell, please stop and call on me. You will find my office just a few steps from the Milwaukee depot. Most trains wait here from ten minutes to half an hour, so that you can step in and say "how-do-you-do" if nothing more. I want to see you, but if you can't call, write to me anyway.

I wish everyone of you a pleasant and profitable new year.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. WHEELER.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

Mr. Farmer and Mr. Gardener:—

Sentiment is all very good in its place, but cutting out all sentiment, let us get down to the business side of this proposition. You are growing your crops to make a living and should aim to get the best living that you can get from your farm or garden by the right means. If we cannot convince you that our improved seeds will accomplish this result, you have no business buying them. In the past it was thought that the farmer and gardener could be worked by every scheme that came along. That time is now past. The tiller of the soil has become a business man and handles his business on a business basis. He can no longer be humbugged by big head lines in our papers and catalogs. He no longer believes the lies that are told regarding the yields of 200 to 500 bushels of oats per acre or that certain crops will ripen over night or that big crops can be grown by sowing the seed and looking at them grow. He has come to know that all this is a fake and that when he comes to grow his crops he has to sow good seed, plow and till the soil in the best manner and harvest the crop to get the best returns.

It is strange, however, that in spite of all this there are some who still believe such extravagant statements even though they have been humbugged time and time before. We cannot appeal to this class. They say that experience is a dear teacher, but however dear it may be, it is valuable if it teaches. We have no sympathy for the man who cannot be taught by experience. 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 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.

As you read the pages of this book we hope that you will recognize the ring of genuineness in the reports of yields or results secured from our seeds. We do not wish you to accept any of these facts without investigation. From the experience that you may have had in the past and are wishing to profit by in the future, we cannot blame you for wanting to investigate. It is your privilege and we want you to make use of it. Investigate us. Investigate our methods. Investigate our policies. Investigate our seeds. In fact, investigate us from one end to the other and if you are not satisfied, don't buy your seeds of us. No, Mr. Farmer or Mr. Gardener, this is not "hot air." This is a cold business proposition. If you want to produce the crops that are going to keep you in condition to support your family and make something besides, you have to look for results. This is the key note of our business, namely, **results**.

If you receive satisfaction in the seeds received at our hands please remember us and come again. If we have made mistakes or you do not think we have treated you right, come back at us. If after you do this we do not give you full satisfaction, then tell others, but we wish as a courtesy you would tell us first. Last year was our first year in business. We naturally made some mistakes. We will expect to make mistakes even when we have been fifty years in business. However, we have taken up every case where a mistake was made and think that we have satisfied the customer just so far as it was possible for us to do so. You know as well as we do that there are unreasonable people in this world and it is impossible to give everybody satisfaction. Try us. We guarantee results.

DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED COMPANY.

Mitchell, South Dakota.

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC LINCOLN
A. E. HITCHCOCK

J. T. MORROW, President
A. A. TRUAX, Vice-President
S. E. MORRIS, Treasurer

L. R. ERSKINE
I. W. SEAMAN

W. A. WHEELER, Secretary and Manager

1900-1903 Instructor in Botany, School and College of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota.
1903-1907 Botanist of the South Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station

== GENERAL INFORMATION ==

Please Read Before Ordering

Write plainly your name, postoffice, county and state on each and every order sent us. If shipment is to be by freight, be sure to state whether the railway station is the same as your postoffice or not.

Order early. A great many delays and other troubles can be avoided by ordering early and we will consider it an accommodation if you will do this.

Postage or Express prepaid. In considering our prices please bear in mind that we prepay the postage or express on seeds listed by the packet, ounce, fraction of an ounce, pint, third-pint, pound, fourth-pound or quart, unless otherwise stated. Seeds go by mail or express at the special prepaid rate of eight cents per pound. The smallest charge by express is ten cents. If you are located near an express office and your shipment weighs 20 ounces or more it is better to ship by express as it is safer. At the prices quoted we include all sacks, boxes, crates or baskets used for shipments, unless otherwise specified.

Freight Rates. Where no instructions are given by the customer, we ship in the manner and by the road we think the cheapest and best. Between Jan. 1st and July 1st. the C. M. & St. P. R. R. make a half rate on seeds to points on their line. We have received no notice so far regarding special rates on the C. & N. W. R. R., or the C. St. P. M. & O. R. R. If you are on any of these railroads your station agent can tell you at any time what the seed rate will be from Mitchell to your point. If the rate seems high to you, write to us and we will investigate.

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 we allow a premium of 25 cents worth of seeds for each \$1.00 sent with order. This means that for every \$1.00 sent for such seed \$1.25 worth of seeds may be selected.

Cash must accompany order and should be in the form of money order, bank draft or as currency in a registered letter. Stamps will be accepted for amounts under one dollar. When sent they should be wrapped so that the mucilage surfaces of the stamps come in contact with clean paper and not with other stamps.

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.

Our guarantee. We guarantee the statements regarding our seeds to be correct. So far as possible, we make definite statements on all our seeds as to where grown, germination and purity and guarantee the statements to be correct.

Samples. We furnish samples of our farm seeds to prospective buyers on request. These are all sent free except with ear corn on which a charge of ten cents per ear is made to cover cost of mailing. This, however, may be deducted from any order placed for the kind of corn sent in sample. Samples of corn shelled and graded are sent free.

Delays in shipment. If we cannot mail your order the same day that it is received we will mail you a card stating that we have received your order and we state the amount of money enclosed and the number of the order. If this notice or the seeds themselves do not reach you in reasonable season write to us without delay so that we can look the matter up. If your order can be filled within a few days this is all the notice we give. If for some reason shipment on a part or all of your order is unavoidably delayed, we will give you notice. It sometimes happens that we are out of stock or our stock may not be cleaned ready for shipment or there may be other reasons. Write to us if your order does not arrive in due season.

FARM AND FIELD SEEDS



MORE CORN — BETTER CORN

OUR METHOD OF HANDLING SEED CORN

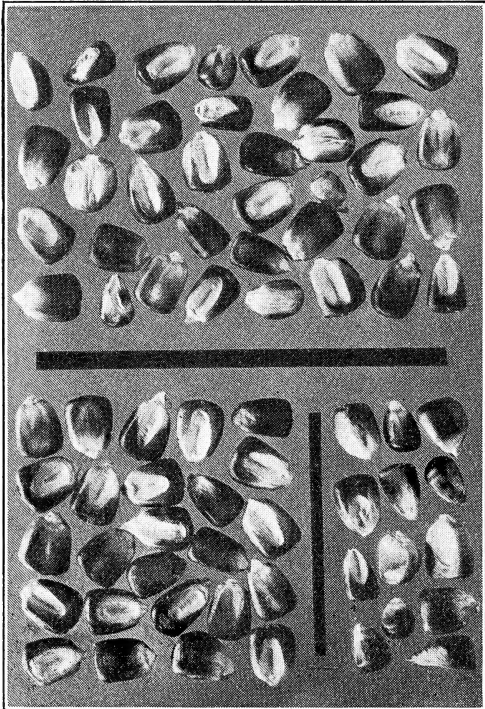
How and where our seed corn is grown: Our corn is all grown for us by special growers under conditions that are right to produce that particular kind of corn. In order to produce the highest quality of seed that will give the greatest returns possible of the best corn we study each variety carefully and handle it in such manner as to produce the results desired. For example, corn for North Dakota is secured from the best breeders and growers in the region for which we are growing the corn and is grown for us one hundred miles or more south of the locality where the corn is bred so that it will fully mature before any possibility of freezing. We have fully demonstrated that corn so matured has a much higher vitality than corn which takes the whole season up to the last day of grace in order to ripen. Every year we go back to the same breeders and secure carefully bred stock from which to grow the corn that we ship out. To be sure, this is growing corn south of where we expect to sell it. It must be held in mind, though, that this corn is being bred under the northern conditions and that the growing of the stock south for one year will make no apparent difference in the season when the corn is taken back to its home locality. The extra vitality secured in having the corn fully ripen at the season of the year when it should ripen more than off-sets any possible objection to having the stock grown south for one year. We follow this practice particularly with corn for the extreme north for it is impossible to secure varieties that will ripen there so as to produce satisfactory seed corn every year. In fact, North Dakota produces but a small portion of the seed corn that is used. If it could be depended upon to do this satisfactorily every year we would say that the seed corn grown there, properly matured and carefully handled by the best methods would be our first choice. Under the existing conditions, our method comes the nearest to the ideal for northern seed corn. We have consulted the Agronomists of the Experiment Stations of Minnesota, North and south Dakota on this proposition and have their approval of the method.

On stocks of corn for southern South Dakota, southern Minnesota, northern Iowa and northern Nebraska we do not find it so necessary to grow the corn south of its home locality for we recommend the earlier varieties that mature by the 10th to the 15th of September. Even here, however, we try to maintain the earliness of all our stocks by having them bred in the northern part of the region to which they are adapted and grow our stocks of seed a little south of this locality.

Selection of Seed Corn. All of our corn is selected first at the time of husking. This first selection includes from one-fifth to one-third of the output, depending upon the variety and the conditions of growing. If the variety contains more moisture than would be contained in good air dry corn it is racked, and selected again at the time of racking. When the corn is removed from the racks and prepared for shipping, it is all gone over again and all ears which appear to be shrunken or in other ways show signs of poor quality or vitality are culled out. Corn that is bred in the north and grown south is usually so dry at the time of husking that it shells quite a percentage from the ear in handling. Such corn is not racked, but is carefully stored in small piles or small crates in a dry room. This is given a second selection at the time it is prepared for shipment. All our corn is, therefore, selected on the ear at least twice and much of it three times before it is shelled or shipped.

Storing and Curing. None of our corn is stored in open cribs. It is all placed in dry rooms where it is kept until time to be shipped. Corn that is husked when it contains any excess of moisture is carefully racked in frames which hold one layer of ears to each frame. There is an air space of about one inch over every layer of ears. This provides for full circulation and drying without injury to the germination. We find that the best results are secured from seed that is grown far enough south so as to mature and dry in the field by the first week in September. As this cannot always be done we find it necessary to rack some of the corn in order to dry it without any injury to its vitality.

Testing. All lots of corn that come into our warehouse are tested for germination when they come in. We also make tests on all lots during the time the corn is in store so that we know at any time just what the vitality of each stock is. No corn is considered as satisfactory to be shipped unless it shows a strong germination of 90% or over. Most of our stocks show tests of from 95% to 100%. Last season we discarded about 600 bushels of one stock of white corn because it showed a germination below our standard. This corn had been carefully selected and placed on racks in our warehouses, but for some reason which we could not account for the germination was below our standard. We, therefore, discarded it and did not fill orders for this variety.



RESULTS OF GRADING SEED CORN

Top—Ungraded shelled seed corn containing all large butt kernels, small tip kernels and poorly shaped kernels.

Bottom—Left—Graded seed ready for planting.

Bottom—Right—Cull corn made up of butt, tip and bad-shaped kernels screened out by the grading process.

Shelling and grading. All corn that is put out as shelled corn by us is carefully graded by the best grading machinery, thus removing practically all of the kernels that are off in size or shape. Grading removes from 10% to 30% of the shelled corn, depending upon the variety and condition of the stock. This process prepares the corn for the planter box. When graded corn is purchased there is not the shrinkage and waste that is obtained with corn purchased on the ear. We recognize the fact that it is recommended by many experiment station and agricultural papers that all corn should be purchased on the ear. Where seed is to be used for breeding plots or where the buyer questions the selection of the corn which is made, this is the best manner to procure it. For general planting we recommend shelled and graded seed in preference to seed on the ear because it has many advantages over corn on the ear.

CAN YOU AFFORD POOR SEED CORN?

Seed corn at \$1.00 per bushel costs from 12 to 17 cents per acre.

Seed corn at \$3 per bushel costs from 35 to 50 cents per acre.

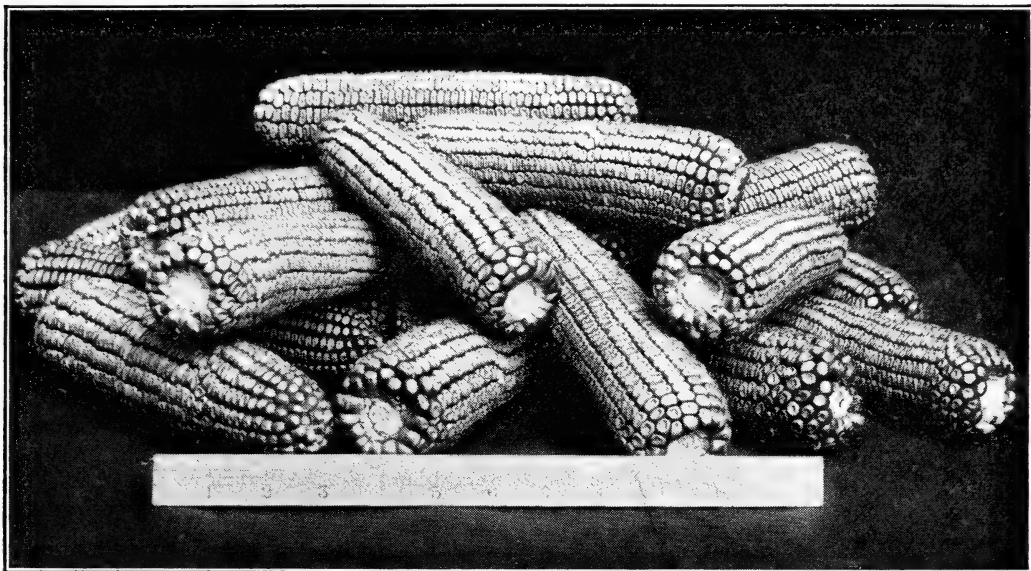
A bushel of seed which increases the yield 5 bushels per acre at 30 cents per bushel is worth \$9.00.

Seed corn which costs \$3.00 per bushel must produce in order to pay for itself one bushel more of corn per acre than seed corn that costs \$1.00 per bushel.

The cost of a bushel of seed corn which gives a 50% stand is \$12.90 spent as rent of land not producing anything, time in plowing and cultivating land without a crop.

EARLY MURDOCK CORN

If you want to grow corn that is corn, try the Early Murdock. For southern South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and northern Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska the Early Murdock tops the list. The results that have been secured with this variety through the the southern part of Minnesota and South Dakota during the past season fully warrant the recommendation we made for it last spring. It has been offered by commercial seedsmen for several years as an early yellow dent corn. When we offered it for the first time last year we were not fully acquainted with it, but are now wholly satisfied with the results obtained. In color it



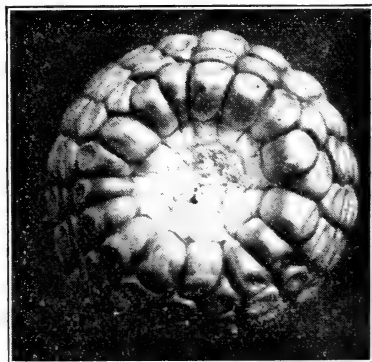
is a golden yellow and shows off better than any other variety which we handle. It attracts attention wherever seen because of its rich yellow color. It has comparatively few nubbins and bears an ear on every stalk and that ear is usually a good one.

Our stock of this corn both in 1907 and 1908 was grown at Burbank, S. D., by Mr. C. F. Maynard. The variety is much earlier than necessary for the vicinity of Burbank as it has matured there both seasons long before any danger of frost. The variety seems particularly adapted to a region about fifty miles north of the latitude of Burbank, but we grow our stock there so as to have it fully matured, dry and of high germination. This past season Mr. Maynard had about 175 acres into Early Murdock corn. The average yield on the entire field was estimated at about 60 bushels per acre.

The Early Murdock has been grown in the vicinity of Alexandria, S. D., for several years and has matured perfectly. At this point it has given good satisfaction. We do not recommend the planting of this variety north of the latitude of Mitchell or the southern tier of counties in Minnesota. The quality of our seed stock this year is unusually good. All tests made to date show a germination of over 98%. The ears are so well matured that the kernels germinate quickly and the sprouts are very vigorous from the start.

If you live in the region mentioned for this corn, be sure to try it. Our stock of seed this year is even better than last year.

Corn on the ear or shelled and graded \$2.50 per bushel; 5 bushels or more at \$2.00 per bushel.



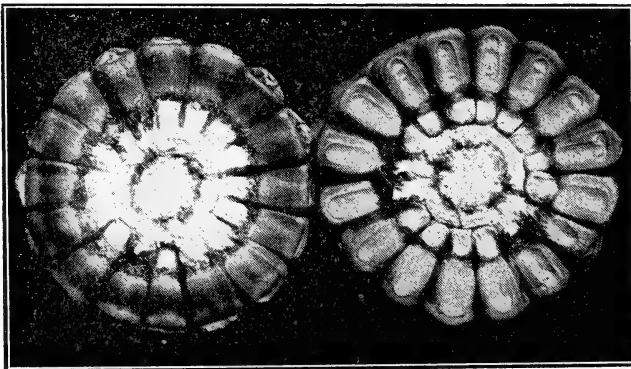
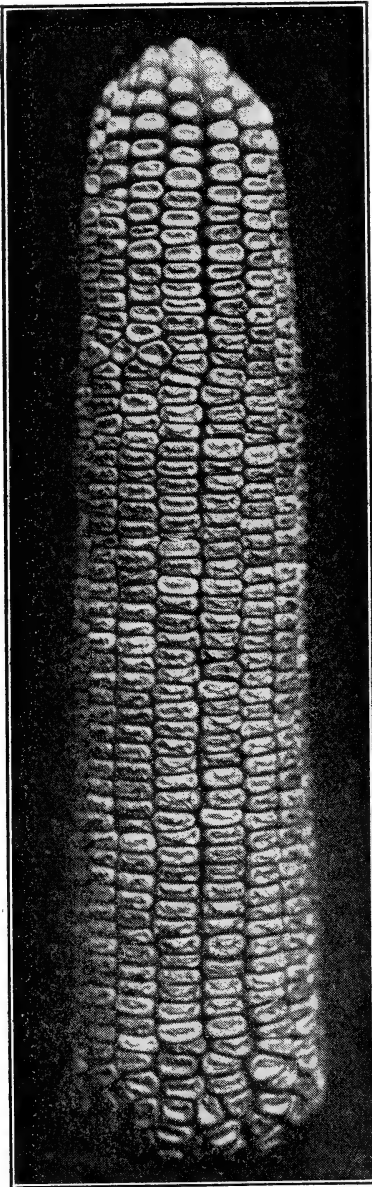
A GOOD BUTT

EGGER'S YELLOW DENT CORN

We brought this native variety of corn into public notice last spring and gave it the name of Egger's Yellow Dent. Mr. Eggers has grown it for eleven years and it has shown itself to be very well adapted to the region for which it has been developed. As this variety is the product of a cross between two other varieties of rather recent date it is not entirely uniform as to type. It shows a uniformly good type of kernel and shells out a very large percentage of corn to the ear. It is almost as early as the Early Murdock and has about the same weight and size of ear. In shape the ears are rather longer and more slender than the Murdock. The type of kernel is one of the most desirable features of this variety of corn. The tip of the kernel is of good breadth and well filled out, giving room for a well developed germ. A large number of varieties of corn that look well on the ear and show good filling out of cap of kernel have a pointed tip and poorly developed, small germ. Egger's Yellow Dent on the contrary has a large germ and well formed kernel and gives a high percentage of shelled corn to the ear. It will also germinate well under adverse conditions when other varieties are likely to fail. We do not recommend this corn 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 and Nebraska we do not hesitate to recommend it. We offer selected stock on the ear or shelled and graded at \$2.50 per bushel; 5 bushels or more at \$2.00 per bushel.

Native Varieties. In Eggers' Yellow Dent, Minnehaha White Dent and Brown County Yellow Dent and others we have native varieties which we offer on their own merits. We consider that where a strain of corn has been grown by one man in one locality for a period of years and is giving better returns than any other variety of corn in that locality that such corn is deserving of mention and

would better be sold for seed purposes than some of the more highly bred varieties from the south which would not give returns within ten or fifteen bushels per acre of that given by the native corn. Many growers in the north are still making the mistake of bringing to the north such varieties as Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White and others which are not adapted to being grown so far north. We have observed that the native stocks where they have been carefully selected by good growers are

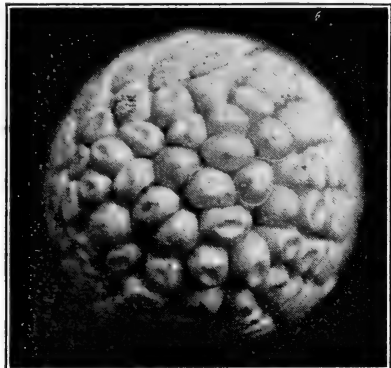


CROSS-SECTION EGGER'S YELLOW DENT

giving as good and usually better returns than the more highly bred introduced varieties.

SILVER KING CORN

The choosing between the yellow and white corn is a matter of considerable concern to many growers. We do not attach any great importance to the matter of color alone but rather more to the adaptability or producing powers.



A GOOD TIP

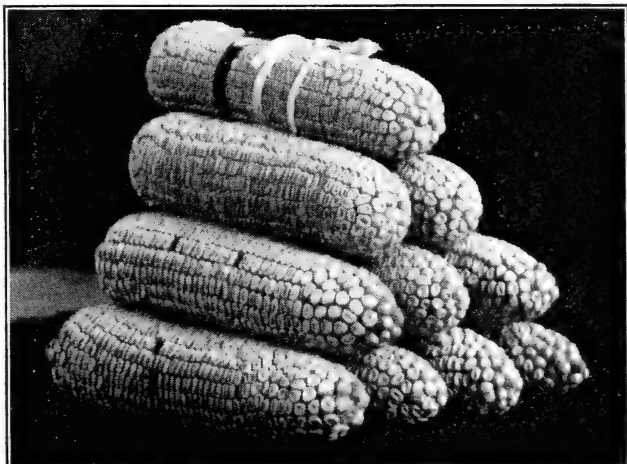
The Silver King corn which we have to offer has been raised in Hanson county for six years. Previous to this time it was raised in Kossuth county Iowa. At both of these places it has averaged from 45 to 60 bushels per acre. The field this year yielded about 50 bushels per acre. For a good White Dent corn with a good record for yielding we recommend this variety. It has larger ears than most of the varieties of corn of the same season. It also has a deep well-shaped kernel. The surface of the ear runs from somewhat smooth to medium rough. Of all the Eastern-bred varieties of white corn that have been tried in South Dakota the Silver King is the only one that has made good. The stock from which we offer our seed has taken first premium at corn shows and county fairs in Hanson county for the past three years. If you wish to try a good white variety for the latitude of Southern Minnesota or Mitchell, South Dakota or south of this we advise you to try our stock of Silver King. Price per bushel on the ear or shelled and graded, \$2.50; 5 bushels or more, \$2.00 per bushel.

MINNEHAHA WHITE DENT CORN

This variety of corn has been grown by Mr. A. C. Collins at Sioux Falls, S. D., for about a dozen years. During this time it has yielded from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. In point of yield we do not know that there is another variety in the southern part of the state that excels it. It is certainly a very strong strain of white dent. Our illustration shows the first prize ten ears of corn at the S. D. Corn Growers' Association in 1906. Wherever entered this corn carries away some of the premiums. This goes to show the possibility of selecting nice show ears of this variety. Price per bushel on the ear or shelled and graded \$2.50.

SANBORN COUNTY WHITE DENT CORN.

This early white dent corn has been grown by Mr. H. C. Warner of Forrestbury South Dakota for more than 25 years. It appears to be well adapted to the conditions in Sanborn County and regions nearby. In earliness it is up with the Minnesota No. 13 and yields as well as this variety. We have only a very few bushels to offer on the ear or shelled and graded at \$2.50 per bushel.



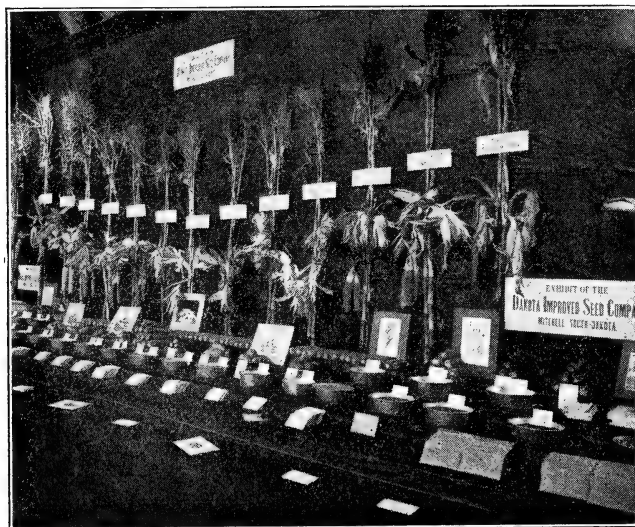
First Premium Minnehaha White Dent, S. D. Corn Growers' Association in 1906.

CORN FOR THE NORTH

We have heard people say that North Dakota would some day produce more corn per acre and better corn than Iowa or Illinois. We hardly believe so strong a statement as this, but we do know that North Dakota and other northern regions are increasing their corn acreage and yield every year and that some of the more southern localities will have to look to their laurels in corn production. The one thing that is bringing about this greater production of corn in the north is the introduction of earlier and hardier varieties of high yield and good quality. We are laboring tooth and nail to secure the right corn for the north and know that our efforts are being rewarded. In our Brown County Yellow Dent we know that we have something that will produce a crop of corn under conditions where other varieties fail. We are not bragging on its purity of type and are not putting it up against Reid's Yellow Dent for blue ribbons, but we are putting our highest recommendation back of it for the Northwestern states where "corn raising" is always followed with a question mark. The other varieties we list are all known to a greater or less extent and are known to be extra good varieties for the extreme north.

All the corn we offer deserves the name of corn. We are not taking those varieties which are not productive and which are merely grown under the name of corn, but are working for those varieties that will produce good corn and enough of it to pay the farmer for growing it.

Just a word as to our methods of handling the northern seed corn proposition. Our early corn is practically all grown in the vicinity of Mitchell, but is all grown from seed that is bred and selected under the northern conditions for which we are growing our corn. We know that seed corn bred and developed in the extreme north but grown for one year south of this latitude to produce a high quality and high germination is better for northern planting than seed corn grown in the extreme north and only partly matured. The extra vitality and growth secured by our method more than off-sets any possible lengthening of season that might be obtained in the one year this corn is grown away from home. We secure the seed from which we grow our stock from the north every year and do not continue to select it at our latitude. Results that are being obtained with this kind of corn serve to show that our position in this matter is right. It has the approval of all the Agronomists of the northern states with whom we have consulted regarding it.



Display of Early Varieties of Corn Made by the Dakota Improved Seed Company at the S. D. State Fair in 1908

Corn is grown in the north for other reasons than the mere production of a crop of corn. A corn crop takes the place of the summer fallow, and is a far better business proposition. If the crop of corn alone is a financial success it is clear gain because the benefits derived from the cultivated corn crop preceding a small grain crop will pay for the growing of the corn.

Corn growing in the north is still in its infancy. Many are still making the mistake of trying to grow the large-eared, beautiful varieties that come from the south. They would far better grow one or more of our very early sorts that have been tried out and which we know will produce corn and good corn, if anything will.

EARLY CORN — HARDY CORN

BROWN COUNTY YELLOW DENT

In 1906 we first ran across a variety of corn in Brown County which had made a good record for yield and earliness. It has been grown there and has matured satisfactorily every year for the past 18 or 20 years. It has been tested at the Highmore Experiment Station where it yielded between 45 and 50 bushels per acre. In 1907 at the same Experiment Station this corn out-yielded all other varieties and showed a drouth resistance second to none. In fact, there was no corn at the Highmore Station in 1907 that was nearly equal to this in resisting dry weather. In season it is earlier than either the Northwestern Dent or North Dakota Golden Dent. In type it resembles the Pride of the North and North Dakota Golden Dent. It has not been selected to uniformity of type and shows quite a variation in color and shape of kernel. This, however, does not injure it in any way when it comes to producing a good yield of corn under adverse circumstances. We believe that this corn planted in the northern part of South Dakota or in North Dakota is as safe a proposition as anything in the way of corn that can be secured. The seed from which our stock was grown the past season was secured from Brown County and has been grown continuously in Brown County for the past 18 or 20 years. Our stock was grown in Davison County so as to secure full maturity and a very high germination. The quality is very good. We offer it shelled and graded per bushel \$2.50; 5 bushels or over, \$2.00 per bushel. We also have a very few bushels of selected corn on the ear to offer at \$2.50 per bushel.

NORTH DAKOTA GOLDEN DENT

This variety is rightly named. A pile of this corn well cured, in color is a pile of gold. This corn was developed by the North Dakota Experiment Station and has been distributed by them for several years. It has a smaller ear than the Northwestern Dent and has a deeper kernel. We do not recommend it for any part of South Dakota as it grows altogether too small ears when grown as far south as this. In North Dakota the ears are of fair size and are produced abundantly enough to give a very satisfactory yield. Our stock was grown from seed that was secured at Hillsboro, North Dakota in 1907. The grower of this stock has grown it for 18 years and has had very good success. Price per bushel shelled and graded \$2.50.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH CORN

This variety is as early as the Minnesota No. 13. The ears are smaller, but the kernels are deeper. This variety shells more corn in proportion to the cob than any other variety grown. Our stock is the early strain of the Pride of the North. There are many other large eared stocks that are sold for Pride of the North that are not of the early type. We recommend this very highly for the northern half of South Dakota. Our stock is very good and shows a very high and strong germination. Per bushel on the ear or shelled and graded \$2.50; shelled and graded corn in lots of 5 bushels or over at \$2.00 per bushel.

NORTHWESTERN DENT CORN

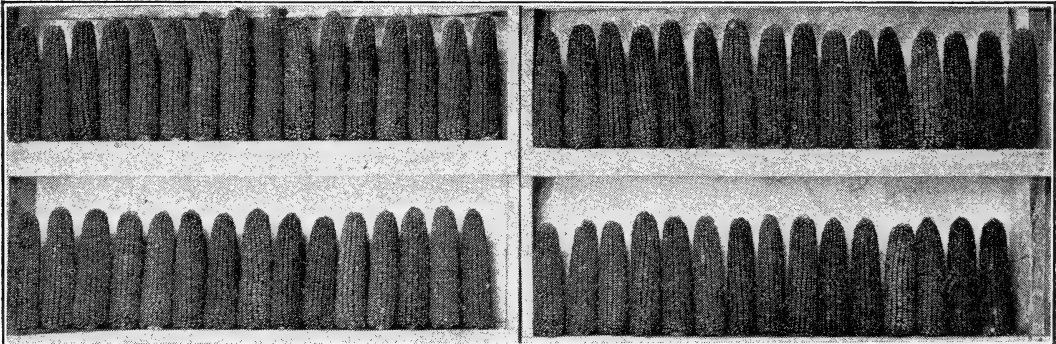
This variety is a cross between a flint and a dent corn. The kernels are red and have a yellowish cap to them. In North Dakota this corn is grown perhaps more largely than any other one variety. It is extremely early and hardy in North Dakota and northern South Dakota. The ears are of fair size, rather long and slender. No other variety seems to have given the uniformly satisfactory returns in North Dakota that are given by the Northwestern Dent. Last spring it was almost impossible to obtain good seed of this variety at any price. Price per bushel shelled and graded, \$2.50; 5 bushels or over at \$2.00 per bushel. Corn on the ear, \$2.50 per bushel.

SQUAW FLINT CORN

There is always a demand for Squaw Flint corn for planting on the new land is the northwest. It can always be depended upon to produce some corn if planted any time before the 4th of July. We think some other varieties in most cases are better for planting even under these conditions, but we may be mistaken. Our stock of squaw flint corn is particularly well selected and represents a very good type of flint corn. Shelled and graded stock per bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels or over at \$1.90 per bushel.

MINNESOTA No. 13

In 1892 when Professor Hays of the Minnesota Experiment Station first took up the improvement of corn for the north, there were very few, if any, good early varieties of corn. He started in with quite a number of stocks from commercial sources, among which was one given the number of 13. Since that date No. 13 has been a lucky number for Minnesota corn growers. This one kind went so far ahead of others at the Minnesota Experiment Station that it alone has been worked on and bred for their conditions. In breeding this corn Professor Hays looked solely to yield and earliness, almost wholly disregarding the fancy points which are considered so much by southern corn breeders. By this method the No. 13 corn has been improved and developed as a wonderful producer for an early yellow dent. As with all other high yielding early varieties of corn the No. 13 is not often a prize winner when put up in competition with the later varieties. It has been bred solely to produce corn and the largest yield of corn possible to the acre of ground. Since its first introduction by the Minnesota Experiment Station in 1896 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 Wisconsin it is known as Wisconsin No. 8. In South Dakota it is usually known by the Minnesota name of Minnesota No. 13 or under the name of the county or place where it has been grown for some time, always retaining the designation of No. 13. We have stocks of this from different localities showing more or less distinctness as to type. In furnishing seed we will endeavor so far as possible to send just the strain wanted. If any particular strain is ordered and one wishes that or none we wish it so specified. We will list here the Corn Palace, Highmore and Minnesota Experiment Station strains. In order to be brief we designate these as Corn Palace No. 13, Highmore No. 13 and Minnesota No. 13.



MINNESOTA NO. 13—EXPERIMENT STATION STRAIN

Minnesota Experiment Station No. 13. The seed from which this was grown was obtained direct from the Minnesota Experiment Station and thus represents the type that is being worked for at the original home of this variety. This and the Highmore No. 13 are both very early. One field at Mitchell in 1908 produced good ripe corn in 87 days from the time of sowing. The yields obtained from the Minnesota No. 13 in Minnesota and Dakota range from 40 to 75 bushels per acre. 50 bushels per acre is an average yield. We recommend this corn for central South Dakota and south central Minnesota. We do not recommend it for southern South Dakota or northern Iowa for there are varieties which will give better returns at this latitude. We can offer it both on the ear and shelled and graded at \$2.50 per bushel; 5 bushels or more shelled and graded at \$2.00 per bushel.

Highmore No. 13. At the Highmore Experiment Station the Minnesota No. 13 has been grown for several years and usually gives the best yields of the varieties under trial at that station. It is considered as one of the best varieties for that section of the country. In type it is not distinctly different from the Minnesota Experiment Station type, but having been grown in central South Dakota for several years maybe somewhat better adapted to this section of the country. The germination on our stock this year is particularly good. We offer it both on the ear and shelled and graded at \$2.50 per bushel; 5 bushels or more shelled and graded at \$2.00 per bushel.



MITCHELL CORN PALACE

The Yellow Corn Used In Covering This Is Mostly Corn Palace No. 13 and Early Murdock, Grown In the Vicinity of Mitchell and Put On the Palace By the Middle of September.

CORN PALACE No. 13 CORN

This strain of Minnesota No. 13 has given wonderful returns in southern Minnesota for the past twelve years. It is about a week later than the earlier strains of the No. 13 and has a somewhat larger ear and the kernel has a fuller cap. There is not usually so much space between the rows. The kernels are about the same type and shape. In the field the corn grows about a foot or so higher. We recommend this strain for the latitude of southern Minnesota and Mitchell, S. D.

BUCKWHEAT

More buckwheat has been grown the past season in the west than heretofore. The spring of 1908 was unusually wet so that the land could not be sown to the common crops in proper season. Much of this land was put into buckwheat. So far as we have been able to determine the yields have been very satisfactory. Buckwheat may be used as a catch crop to sow late in the season or it may be used to turn under to improve the condition of the soil.

Japanese Buckwheat. In most localities this is considered the most productive and best variety of buckwheat. The grain is dark brown, large and has sharp corners.

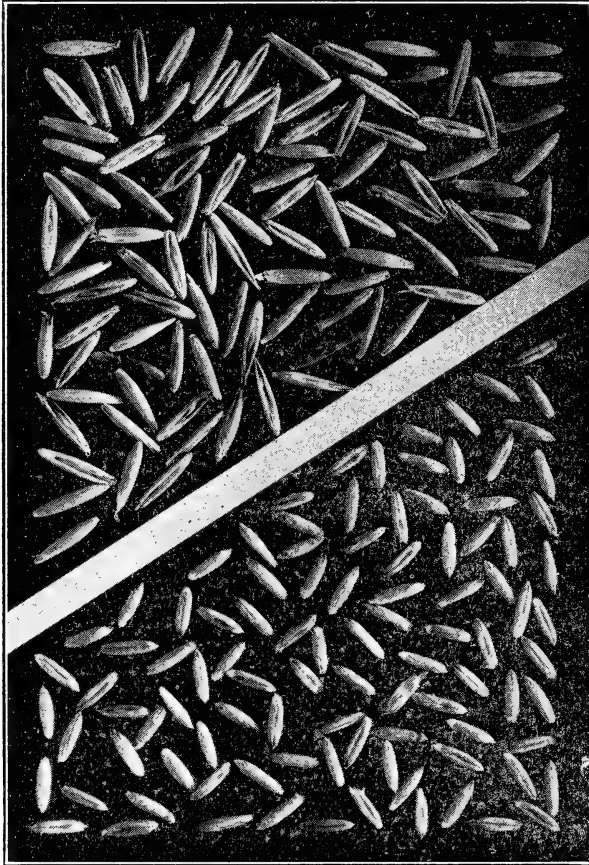
Silver Hull Buckwheat. An older variety than the Japanese and a great improvement over the common kind of buckwheat. The grain is gray in color instead of brown and has a more rounded form instead of angular like the Japanese. We can furnish good seed of either variety at 60 cents per peck; \$1.75 per bushel; 5 bu. or over at \$1.50 per bu.

OATS

LINCOLN'S SIXTY DAY

"The Oat That is King"

Origin. This variety of oats was imported by the United States Department of Agriculture in March, 1901, under the name of Sixty-day oats. It was introduced into the northwestern states the same year. Our stock has been grown by Mr. Isaac Lincoln of Aberdeen since its introduction; hence, the name Lincoln's Sixty-day.



LINCOLN'S SIXTY-DAY OATS.

Top, 100 Grains of Oats, Bottom, 100 Kernels With
Hulls Removed.

Description. This is a vigorous growing oat, but not rank. Straw is short and still, thus reducing the tendency to lodge. The grain is light yellow in color and small, but is produced in great numbers. The hull is extremely thin. The grain weighs unusually high per bushel. Throughout the Great Plains region this oat not only usually leads in yield per acre, but in weight per bushel. And the fact that it ripens from 7 to 21 days earlier than other varieties gets it entirely out of the way of rust, drouth and hot winds which are fatal to so many oats. This explains its immense yield per acre as compared with later varieties.

Region to Which Adapted. The Sixty-day oat is particularly adapted to most of the Great Plains region including North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. It is undoubtedly also adapted to other regions where it has not been tried.

Seeding: Lincoln's Sixty-day Oats do not need to be seded as heavily as other varieties. In the north two bushels per acre is a good seeding. We think this is plenty for the south but some recommend $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

REASON WHY YOU SHOULD GROW LINCOLN'S SIXTY DAY OAT

It outyields all other varieties in North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Kansas, as shown by test.

It is adapted to the widest range of soil and climate of any Oat grown in the United States to-day.

It is the earliest of all oats. Ripens before or at the same time as barley.

It gets out of the way of rust, drouth, hail storms and hot winds.

It does not lodge. Growth just right to stand up under conditions where other varieties fall.

It has the thinnest hull of any variety. Eighty or ninety bushels of Sixty-day Oats are equal in feeding value to one hundred bushels of most standard varieties.

It leads all varieties commonly grown in weight per bushel.

RECORDS OF LINCOLN'S SIXTY-DAY OATS

South Dakota. Average yield of 19 bushels per acre more than its nearest competitor on a 7-year test at Brookings Experiment Station. See Mr. Lincoln's record in table.

Minnesota. Highest yield in seven year test at Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota.

Illinois. Highest in yield at Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana., Illinois. Recommended as good nurse crop for clover. Farmers are well pleased with them.

Iowa: Outyields all others in unfavorable seasons. Has thinnest hull of any variety.

Kansas: Highest yield in three year test at Agricultural Experiment Station. Highly recommended.

Missouri: Highest in yield with the possible exception of Texas Red Rust-proof.

Wisconsin: Have given as good yields as any variety during the time they have been tried.

Nebraska: Highest in yield throughout the state. Recommended very highly by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lincoln.

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
1908	154 Acres	54 Bushels
Average..	77 Acres	63.3 Bushels

Montana: In a test on five dry-land farms for three years the Sixty-day Oat averaged 7½ bushels more than any other variety.

We can furnish cleaned and graded seed which we guarantee to be of high germination and free from any noxious weed seeds. Our prices f. o. b., Ordway (near Aberdeen) or Mitchell, S. D., are as follows: Single bushel \$1.25; sack of 2½ bushels \$2.75; 4 sacks or more of 2½ bushels each at \$2.50 per sack. Lots of 50 bushels or more f. o. b., Ordway, 85 cents per bushel; f. o. b., Mitchell, 90 cents per bushel. Sacks are included and weighed in at these prices.

Write for special booklet on "The Oat that is King." It tells the whole story.

KHERSON

The description of the Sixty-day will answer 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. The stock which we offer this year was grown in the vicinity of Mitchell. Prices same as for Lincoln's Sixty-day.

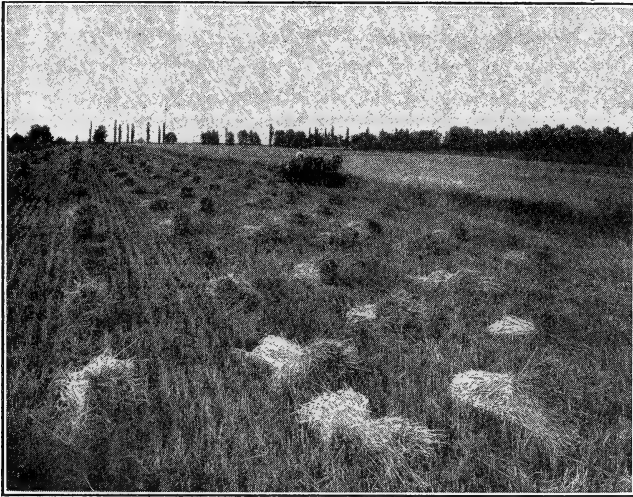
SWEDISH SELECT.

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. At the Highmore Experiment Station in South Dakota 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.

WHEAT

MINNESOTA NO. 169

As the South Dakota Bearded Fife has the highest record of yield in South Dakota and Minnesota and certain other territory, so the Minnesota No. 169 keeps



**Minnesota No. 169 Wheat Yielding 39 Bu. Per Acre
On a Minnesota Farm**

the highest position for quality as a milling wheat. It has won a national reputation in this respect. In Minnesota and some parts of North and South Dakota it appears to top the list for yield and we are inclined to think that taking everything into consideration that it is one of the finest wheats known today in the Northwest. In Minnesota it has yielded from 3 to 5 bushels more per acre than the common varieties. In the northeastern and southeastern portions of South Dakota it has yielded well and has also become very popular. For anyone who has grown any blue stem varieties and has been successful with them we can recommend this as we know of no better variety for the northwest. We have a limited quantity of pedigreed, graded

stock which we can offer at the following prices either f. o. b. Mitchell, S. D., or Dundas, Minn.: Per bushel \$2.00; Per sack of 2½ bushels \$4.75; 4 sacks or more at \$4.50 per sack. This seed is not only cleaned, but graded and put in the very finest condition for sowing.

SOUTH DAKOTA BEARDED RED FIFE

This variety of wheat has the best record for yield of any variety in the northwest, including all the blue stems varieties and beardless fifes. All through South Dakota its yield is from two to ten bushels more than the standard varieties. The appearance of the wheat is very good. The millers, however, have branded it as a second grade wheat for milling purposes. The Minneapolis market now grades it below the blue stem wheat, paying from five to ten cents below Number One Northern for the same grade.

In spite of this fact, however, there are redeeming features in this wheat. First it yields enough per acre to make up for the difference in price and often yields a larger cash return than the better stocks of blue stem and beardless fife. Second, it is always heavy, testing from 60 to 63 pounds where the common varieties will go from 55 to 58 or 59 pounds. It thus grades higher under the same conditions so that the difference in price is not as much as would appear to be the case on examination of the market quotations. On account of this second quality for milling purposes we would not wish to give an unqualified recommendation of this variety. We believe, however, that it has a place in North and South Dakota and possibly other states. It often gives returns where other varieties fail. Under conditions where the durum wheats give their very highest yields and common bread wheats are low in yield, this variety will often approach the yield of the durum wheat, outdistancing all other varieties of bread wheat.

In growing wheat in Minnesota and South Dakota, it begins to look as though one would have to choose between quality and yield as a combination of these two points does not seem to be obtained at the present time in any one variety. We will offer this wheat to those who wish it at the following prices: Per bushel \$1.75; per sack of 2½ bushels, \$4.00; 4 sacks or more at \$3.85 per sack.

Turkey Red Winter Wheat. We will have some hardy stocks of this to offer in the fall of 1909.

Samples and prices will be furnished on application.



WHEAT—Minn. 169 — Minn. 188 — Kubanka — Bearded Fife — Minn. 163

DURUM WHEAT

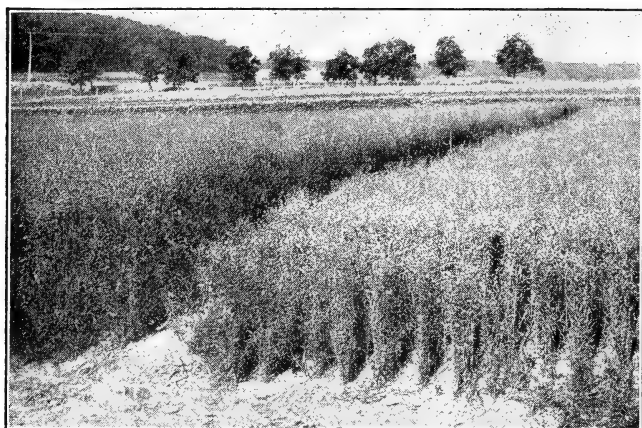
In a large part of North and South Dakota the durum wheats have come to stay. They are particularly adapted to the dry regions and therefore do much better in the western portion of these two states. We do not recommend the growing of the durum wheats on an extensive scale much east of the James River in South Dakota. We do not recommend them anywhere in Minnesota as the returns have been poor. In many of the drier sections they have been known to give returns from 30 to 40 bushels per acre in seasons when the best bread varieties yielded from 12 to 18.

Arnautka and Kubanka No. 5639. Both of these varieties have topped the list for yield and quality at the experiment stations of North and South Dakota. The prices for either variety are as follows: Per bushel \$2.00; Per sack of 2½ bushels, \$4.00; 4 sacks or more at \$3.75 per sack.

FLAX

MINNESOTA NO. 25

This variety has given yields from 2 to 8 bushels more per acre than any other variety tried in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. At present it is the only pedigreed flax which we can recommend to growers in the north-



Minnesota No. 25 Flax on the Minnesota Experiment Farm

west. It is not only high in yield, but is largely wilt resistant. We do not claim it to be wilt proof as some growers do, but we know it will stand up when other varieties go down with wilt. This stock is a distinctly pedigreed variety and must not be compared with the common flax. Our flax is free from weed seeds. We believe that it should be made a criminal offense for any grower to sow flax containing mustard seed or other foul seeds on his land, particularly on new breaking. Such seed will stay in the land for years and possibly never can be gotten out. We exercise the greatest care to have nothing but absolutely clean flax seed in our stock. We guarantee it 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. Prices on larger quantities on application.

SORGHUM

South Dakota No. 341. In many localities sorghum is taking the place of corn as a fodder crop. The reason for this is that it will stand more dry weather than corn. It also produces more weight of palatable fodder per acre. Most of the varieties offered are too late for the extreme north. South Dakota No. 341, however, is early enough for any of the northern states and will mature wherever Minnesota No. 13 corn will mature.

Where sorghum is grown to cut for hay it should be sown broadcast at the rate of about 30 or 40 pounds per acre. If it is to be cut with a corn binder it should be sown in drills 3 feet apart at the rate of 6 or 8 pounds per acre. We consider the latter method the better.

We have only a small amount of seed to dispose of at the following prices: Per pound by mail postpaid, 30 cents. By express or freight, per pound 20 cents; 5 pounds, 60 cents; 10 pounds 90 cents; 100 pounds \$8.00.

Minnesota Early Amber Cane. The earliest sorghum grown before the introduction of S. D. No. 341 and adapted to the larger portion of the northern states. Grown for both fodder and syrup. Per pound by mail postpaid, 25 cents. By express or freight, per pound 15 cents; 5 pounds 40 cents; 10 pounds 70 cents; 100 pounds \$3.50.

BARLEY

Hanna No. 24. This variety of two-rowed barley was received by the United States Government from Austria in 1901. Since its introduction it has made a record in the northwest as good or better than any other variety. It seems to be particularly well adapted to the northern Great Plains region and gives the better yields under moderately dry conditions. Like the Sixty-day oats it usually yields very much more than one anticipates from a look at the field. In a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1908 the two-rowed barleys and especially the Hanna No. 24 are mentioned as very desirable for growing in this region. The yields obtained are usually better than from most of the six-rowed barleys.

Oderbrucker. A six-rowed barley that has been very highly recommended in the northern states, especially in Wisconsin where it has been distributed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Our stock two years ago came from this source. Its growth and yield in South Dakota have been very good. The yields obtained at both the experiment stations as well as on our own farm here are high.



FIELD-CROP NURSERY, MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT STATION

Birth place of Minn. Nos. 6 and 105 Barley, Nos. 163, 169 and 188 Wheat, No. 25 Flax, Nos. 6 and 26 Oats and Other Pedigreed Varieties of Farm Crops.

Minnesota No. 105. Recommended by the Minnesota Experiment Station as the best barley for Minnesota. It has given the highest record for yields throughout Minnesota and has also given very good results in South Dakota and other states nearby. The average yield of the No. 105 for eight years on the Minnesota Experiment Farm is 52.9 bushels.

Minnesota No. 6. The highest yielding barley at the Brookings Experiment Station in 1908 and has the highest record for a good six-rowed barley ever since it was first tried at this station. Of the six-rowed barleys it also has the highest record for yield at the Highmore Station. Very similar to Minnesota No. 105 in character of growth and type of grain.

Prices on any of the above named varieties: Per bushel \$1.50; per sack of 2½ bushels 3.00; 4 sacks or more at \$2.75 per sack. Write for prices on larger quantities.

MILLET

Dakota Selected Kursk. Our Kursk millet has made good. We put this out to the farmers of the northwest last season for the first time. As both a hay and seed producer it ranks very high as shown by results secured the past season. This variety has been grown at both the South Dakota Experiment Stations every year since it was introduced in 1898 from Kursk, Russia. It has given excellent results during the whole time and in dry years the weight and quality of the hay has been far ahead of the common German or Hungarian millet. In favorable seasons the difference has not been so marked, but is always in favor of the Kursk. Our stock is grown from selections that were made at Brookings by the writer in 1904.



HEADS OF MILLET

**Black Voronezh, at the Top,
Kursk, Hungarian, Common and
German Millet Below.**

It has been customary among seedsmen to recommend the southern German millet to grow in the north in preference to the northern grown. In dry sections we do not think the German millet can compare with the Kursk. In a moist soil and under favorable conditions, however, the German gives excellent returns. We refer to the finer quality of German millet and not the coarse stock that comes from the extreme south. The coarse southern seed produces a great bulk of hay, but of such poor quality that we consider it of little value. We have a nice stock of Kursk millet this year. We have supplied it to seedsmen all over the northwest. Prices for choice seed are as follows: Per bushel of 50 pounds, \$1.75; per sack of 2½ bushels, \$3.50; 4 sacks or more at \$3.25 per sack.

German Millet. This millet occasionally makes a taller, ranker growth and produces a greater weight of hay per acre than the Kursk under favorable conditions. Our stock is clean and good. We offer it at the same prices as given for the Kursk.

Japanese Millet. We do not recommend this millet so far as our experience goes. It produces an abundance of hay, but is coarse and of rather poor quality. Per bushel of 36 pounds, \$1.50; per hundred pounds, \$3.25.

Black Voronezh Broom Corn Millet. This millet is often called "hog millet." It is grown for its seed and in the drier regions of the northwest gives excellent returns. It should not be sown on moist land where it

has to fight a large number of weeds. It is not a weed destroyer. On dry land either on new breaking or old ground it yields from 20 to 50 bushels per acre of very valuable grain. Prices same as for Kursk.

FODDER CORN

Northern Fodder Corn. Extremely early varieties. Bushel, \$1.25; 5 bu. or over at \$1.00 per bu.

Medium Fodder Corn. Includes Minn. No. 13, Early Murdock and others. Bushel, \$1.25; 5 bu. or over at \$1.00 per bu.

Early Sweet Fodder. Very fine early feed sown broadcast or in drills. Pk. 75 cts.; ½ bu., \$1.25; bu. \$2.25.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder. Grows tall and produces large amount of feed per acre. Pk. 75 cts.; ½ bu. \$1.25; bu. \$2.00.

ALFALFA

THE KING OF FORAGE PLANTS

Too much can hardly be said of this plant. It can hardly be over estimated on any farm where the raising of the greatest food value per acre for stock is the prime consideration. When raised for hay and sold on the market the returns are not usually so large because of the fact that very few buyers appreciate the value of alfalfa hay as compared to other hay. In the Plains region where the problem of obtaining a large amount of food per acre for stock is an important one we may say that this plant has practically solved the question. It produces from 2 to 6 tons of hay per acre in from 2 to 4 cuttings. We cannot say of any other crop that pays as this does even under the most unfavorable conditions. This being true, one may readily see what the returns would be in favorable years and in favorable localities.

Farmers of the central west are coming more and more to appreciate this crop and are planting more of it. The conditions in most of North and South Dakota are excellent for alfalfa. In the eastern states it is often crowded out by Kentucky Blue Grass and other grasses, but under most Northwestern conditions it will hold its own with any other crop including the well known Russian Brome Grass, which is said to be able to drive out anything.

Alfalfa in Dry Farming We hear a great deal about dry farming in western Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and western Dakota. Alfalfa should occupy a place in every dry farming scheme.



Perfectly Happy in 4th Crop of Grimm Alfalfa on a Minnesota Farm

Under some conditions it may be difficult to secure a good stand. With a stand once secured this plant will stand more drouth, more hot winds and more unfavorable conditions in this region than any other plant. It will go through seasons in which everything else would be killed out and produce returns to pay for the labor that season and come up next season with just as fine a stand as ever. At the Highmore Experiment Station in South Dakota there is a plot of alfalfa that was sown in 1899 and which has gone through some of the driest and most severe seasons the country has known. This field still stands and produces from 2 to 3 good crops of hay every year.

Montana Alfalfa. Montana produces excellent alfalfa seed. Wherever comparisons have been made in the northern states between Montana alfalfa and alfalfa of the ordinary commercial stocks the Montana alfalfa has given the better returns. We have an extra choice stock of Montana seed which we offer as follows: Per pound by mail postpaid 40 cents; by express or freight per bushel of 60 pounds, \$14.00; 100 pounds \$23.00. Prices subject to change.

South Dakota Alfalfa. Alfalfa seed grown in South Dakota is as good as any commercial seed that can be obtained. Most of it is fully equal to Montana seed and some of it is better. Very little Montana or South Dakota alfalfa seed presents the fine appearance of the Southern seed but seed from either of the northern sources is far better for northern planting. Best grade of South Dakota seed per bushel \$14.00; 100 pounds \$23.00. Prices subject to change.

Turkestan Alfalfa. A great deal of alfalfa seed is imported every year. Some of this comes from France, some from Turkestan and some from other regions. The Turkestan seed has been recommended very highly for sowing in the West. There is however a great difference in the value of Turkestan seed that comes from different parts of Turkestan. The real value of any stock of Turkestan seed for planting must be determined by a test of that particular stock for a period of years in this country. This has been done so far to only a limited extent. S. D., Nos. 164 and 240 are Turkestan stocks that have been tested and which have "made good" in the Northwest among scores of others that have been discarded. For these reasons we do not offer imported Turkestan seed.

PEDIGREED ALFALFA SEED

The writer has been working since 1903 in the breeding of alfalfa for Dakota and northern conditions. Considering the length of time this work has been carried on the progress has been very marked. This work was carried on at the Brookings Experiment Station and at the Highmore Experiment Station from 1903 to 1906. During 1907 and 1908 it has been conducted on the farm of the Dakota Improved Seed Company at Mitchell. We now have a few hundred pounds of two or three of the leading pedigreed stocks to offer in small quantities as long as they last.

South Dakota No. 162. This is the improved Grimm alfalfa which has been grown in South Dakota since 1902. The original Grimm has been grown in Minnesota for about 48 years since it was first introduced from northern Europe. The original Grimm has given returns all over the northern part of the United States and Canada ahead of any other variety. In hardiness it seems to be without equal. We have seen plots of this in Saskatchewan, Canada, that were making good where all other varieties had practically killed out. It has also been grown in North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota and other states. It has made good wherever hardiness was one of the requisites in the growing of this plant. Our South Dakota No. 162 has been grown from this stock and shows quite a little improvement in resistance to drouth and cold, quality of plant and seed production over the original Grimm. We are now working on some selections from South Dakota No. 162, but will not be able to offer them for a year or two.

South Dakota No. 164. This stock was originally imported from the Province of Tashkent, Siberia in 1898. It has been grown at the Highmore Experiment Station since that date and has shown remarkable resistance to both drouth and cold. As a seed producer it is not nearly equal to Nos. 162 and 167.

South Dakota No. 167. This stock is known to have been grown in South Dakota from ten to twelve years. It appears to be the same as South Dakota No. 162 though we cannot trace its history. It has even exceeded No. 162 at times in earliness of starting in the spring and in the amount of seed produced. It is a most wonderful seed producer. At the Highmore Experiment Station where scores of stocks are being tested in square-rod and larger plots, the plots of South Dakota Nos. 162 and 167 stand out prominent above all others, especially on the first crop. On the second crop of hay the difference is not so marked. These two varieties start earlier in the spring than any others and we can strongly recommend them so far as our experience goes through the entire northwest.

Prices. As we have only a few pounds of seed of the above pedigreed varieties and have gone to a great deal of work to increase these stocks, we will be able to accept only a comparatively small number of orders at the following prices: Per pound postpaid, \$1.00; 5 pounds or more at 75 cents per pound. When the supply is exhausted we will refund the money.



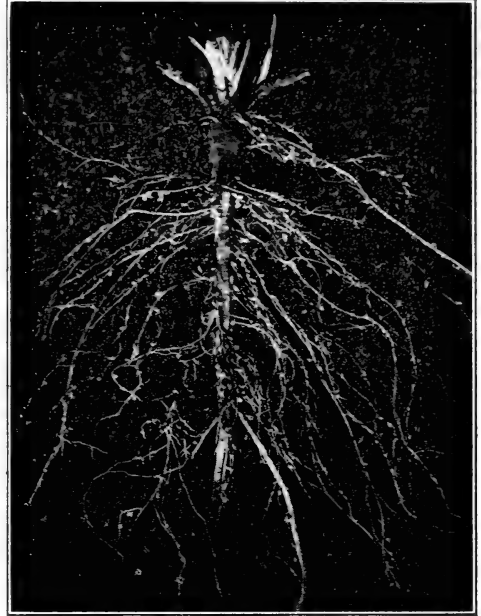
Growth of Red Clover First Year From Seed After Crop of Barley Had Been Harvested

Beware of noxious weed seeds in alfalfa, clover and grass seeds. Some foreign seeds are harmless and simply occupy space but others are very objectionable and will spread very rapidly if introduced on your farm. Our seeds are all very thoroughly inspected by the writer and none are sold that show a sign of a noxious weed. **Is it worth anything to you to have this assurance?**

Please bear in mind that we furnish sacks at the prices quoted for seeds in this catalog. This makes a difference of from ten to twenty cents per bushel and should be taken into account when considering our prices.

CLOVERS

We hear a great deal about clover and alfalfa nowadays and their place in rotations on the farm. The value of this class of crops cannot be overestimated. They belong to the group known as legumes which serve to increase the nitrogen in our soils. This is done by certain bacteria which grow and develop on the roots of the leguminous plants. These bacteria live in little nodules which grow on the roots as shown by the illustration on this page of a root of clover bearing these nodules or swellings. Every rotation of crops on the farm should include clover or some other plant of this family. The eastern farmers have come to realize this and consider clover absolutely necessary on their farms. The central states and west are gradually waking up to the fact that clover is just as desirable for them as for the eastern farmers. They may be able to get along without such crops for a while now when land is new, but they will need more later and the use of clover now will increase the yields of other crops to pay for all expense attached and some additional. In experiments conducted by the Minnesota Experiment Station at various points in the State of Minnesota it has been shown that the sowing of six pounds of clover seed on every acre of ground that was put into wheat increased the yield of wheat the next year on an average of over three bushels per acre. This is getting good pay for the clover seed even at the high price that prevailed last spring and shows that it pays even though the land is not left into clover for one or more seasons. We would advise that a certain portion of every farm be kept into clover but if this can not be done, wherever small grain is sown the practice mentioned above of sowing clover seed with the grain and allowing the clover to grow after the grain is harvested to plow under for the next crop is far better than sowing the grain alone.



NODULES ON ROOTS OF CLOVER

In the drier portions of the middle west clover has not proved to be wholly a success because it has not been able to withstand the drouth. In such places alfalfa fills the need for this kind of a crop, though we do not recommend sowing alfalfa to be plowed up inside of five years from the time of sowing.

The writer has tested over fifty stocks of red clover seed in South Dakota and has found that seed from northern sources has proved in all cases to be the most desirable for the northern states. In fact, no southern grown stocks tried were nearly as good as the northern grown seed. This point is of vital importance to clover growers in the northwest. One can better afford to pay double the price for seed than to buy southern grown seed. In most cases western grown seed has proved better than eastern grown, though this is not always the case.

Medium Red Clover. This is the common red clover. We offer northern grown seed of the best quality at \$9.00 per bushel or \$15.00 per hundred pounds. Prices are subject to change. We will be pleased to submit samples and quote latest prices at any time.

Mammoth Red Clover. Ten days or two weeks later than the Medium clover and not so commonly grown. We cannot always furnish South Dakota grown seed of this clover, but will offer the best seed obtainable at prices governed by the condition of the market.

White or Dutch Clover. Used in lawns and pastures. Per pound postpaid, 35 cents; by express or freight, pound 25 cents; peck \$3.00; Prices on larger quantities on application.

Alsike Clover. Used the same as medium red clover. Particularly desirable for moist localities. This is becoming a very popular clover in South Dakota and other states of the middle west. Prices on application.

GRASSES

LAWN GRASSES

Western farm homes are too often left without any grass in the yard when with a little care and attention a good lawn could be produced that would beautify the surroundings more than anything that could be done. A good lawn is one of the most attractive features of the home. The first requisite of a good lawn is the right kind of seed. Aside from the importance of sowing good seed the most essential thing is to prepare the soil very thoroughly before the seed is sown.

The most desirable seed for a lawn anywhere in the western and central states is Kentucky Blue Grass. White Clover produces quicker results and is very desirable in a mixture with Kentucky Blue Grass. Perennial Rye Grass is also a good grass for a lawn mixture. Aside from these two grasses and White Clover there are comparatively few kinds that are used for a lawn.

Before seeding the lawn, the ground should be well spaded or worked up in some manner to the very finest state of tilth. If in scraping or grading small areas of subsoil are uncovered, these should be removed for a few inches and black soil added. If this is not done the lawn will appear patchy and these spots will always be noticed. When the seed is sown, the soil should be well firmed and not allowed to remain loose. For lawn purposes a large amount of seed is sown. The quantity of seed is the smallest item and quicker results are obtained with a heavy seeding. From 40 to 100 pounds per acre is used.

We make up a mixture of the choicest varieties known. This mixture is adapted to a variety of conditions. If, however, you have unusual conditions we will make up a mixture for your special location, if you will give us a statement of such conditions. Price of our Northern Standard Lawn Grass mixture, per quart postpaid, 25 cents. By express or freight, per peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

TIMOTHY

This is still the leading grass. There is probably more acreage of timothy grown each year than any other one kind of grass in this section of the country. It is usually comparatively easy to procure a stand of timothy and it is always reasonable in price. Our seed is practically all South Dakota grown and we guarantee it for purity, quality and germination. We offer seeds in two grades as follows: First grade, per hundred pounds \$5.25; small amounts at 8 cents per pound; second grade, per hundred pounds \$4.50; small amounts at 7 cents per pound. Prices per pound postpaid either grade 20 cents.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

This grass has not been grown to a large extent by the farmers in the Dakotas, but is being introduced extensively in certain localities where its merits are becoming known. It is an excellent grass mixed with red clover or alsike and can be used in mixtures when timothy forms a part and can be cut about the same time. It is an excellent hay and pasture grass adapted to either dry or moist soil. It is not really a blue grass at all, but is one of the fescue grasses known as "Meadow-fescue." It does not spread like blue grass or brome grass. Sow from 8 to 12 pounds per acre when sown alone. In mixtures, use from 3 to 6 pounds. Price per pound postpaid 30 cents; by express or freight 20 pounds at 22 cents per pound; 100 pounds or more at 20 cents per pound. Good seed is very scarce this year and prices much higher than usual. These prices are based on the present market.

BROME GRASS

All farmers who have grown this grass have a great deal to say about it. Sometimes their say is one way and sometimes the other. Anyone who has grown it either likes or dislikes it. We think that it has more of a place in the northern part or South Dakota and North Dakota than in the southern part, though there are advocates of *Bromus* almost everywhere you go. Sow from 15 to 20 pounds per acre and do not plow up at the end of the first year if you do not see the *Bromus* all over the ground. It makes very little growth the first season, but spreads very rapidly the second and any kind of a stand at all will cover the land in the third year. Price per pound postpaid, 25 cents; by express or freight, 20 pounds \$2.50; 100 pounds or more at 11 cents per pound.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This will always be the standard lawn grass and is also valuable to use in pasture mixtures where there is a reasonable amount of moisture. We offer only the highest grade seed. Prices per pound postpaid, 30 cents; by express or freight, 10 pounds \$2.00; 100 pounds at 18 cents per pound.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

This annual plant furnishes a large amount of pasture with a small amount of care. It can be sown with small grain and pastured after the small grain is harvested or it may be sown alone and fed during the summer. It is particularly adapted as a pasture crop for sheep, cattle and swine. If not fed too closely it will grow up after being eaten down. We particularly recommend the sowing of this with grain crops for fall pasture. As the seed is cheap whatever returns are obtained in this way are almost clear gain.

Dwarf Essex Rape is the only variety recommended for this region. Price per pound postpaid, 20 cents; 4 pounds postpaid, 70 cents; by express or freight 10 pounds \$1.00; 25 pounds or more at 8 cents per pound.

FIELD PEAS

The middle west or semi-arid region of the Great Plains has not been considered the best locality for the growing of field peas. Results, however, that have been obtained in the last few years have been remarkable. The demand in this territory is steadily increasing. We were very much surprised last year at the demand for field peas. They can be sown alone or with oats. We recommend the sowing of a mixture of 2 bushels of peas to one of oats. The crop can then be cut with a binder. This mixture is also good when it is used as a soiling crop or for hay as the oats serve to keep the peas up off from the ground. When grown alone they are very subject to mildew. Per bushel \$2.50; 10 bushels or more at \$2.25 per bushel.

EMMER OR SPELTZ

This crop is becoming more popular every year. Very few farmers in the Northwestern Great Plains Region can afford to be without it. It produces a good yield under adverse circumstances where other crops would fail. It will stand more dry weather than any other grain crop with the possible exception of durum wheat. It produces more food value per acre than any of our other grains and is a valuable feed for all kinds of stock. The plant is almost entirely free from rust, smut and other grain diseases.

We wish to do everything we can to encourage the growing of Emmer in the Northwest. Farmers in the semi-arid portions of the Great Plains Region who depend on such crops as Emmer, Durum Wheat, Sixty-Day and Swedish Select Oats, Hanna No. 24 Barley, Brome-grass and Alfalfa need have no more fear of crop failures than those in the regions of more abundant rainfall. Emmer should occupy a place in every dry-farming rotation.

Much of the seed of Emmer that is placed on the market is very light and almost worthless for seeding purposes. Our stock this year is very bright and heavy. Price per bushel of 45 pounds, \$1.00; 100 pounds, \$1.75; 500 pounds or over at \$1.65 per hundred pounds.

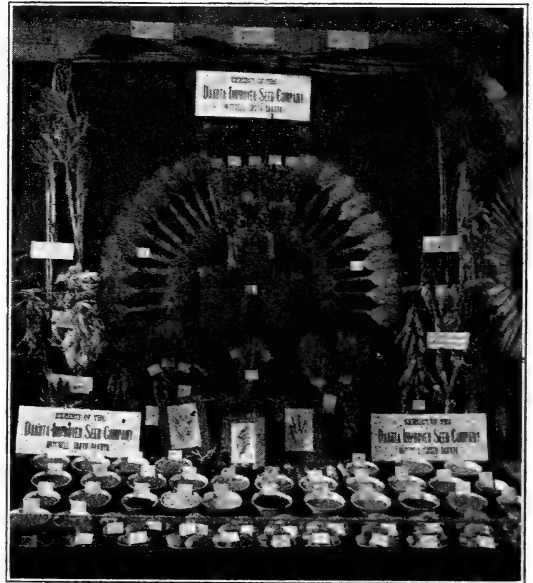


Exhibit of Grains, Grasses and Forage Plants
Made by the Dakota Improved Seed
Company at the South Dakota
State Fair in 1907

"Cheap seeds may be desirable but good seeds produce better crops."



IMPROVED ROSE NO. 4 POTATOES

POTATOES

Improved Rose No. 4. The best variety we grew the past season. Highest in yield, best in quality and most resistant to disease. We know of no better general crop potato. 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 most valuable second early variety tested. It is a remarkably heavy yielder. 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.

California Russet. In 1907 this variety was one of our best. The last season it did not do as well as might be expected. One season, however, is not sufficient to judge of the value of the potato. 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." The great feature of this potato is its beautiful appearance. The eyes are perfectly level with its surface and there are no unsightly knobs which are so common in some varieties.

Vermont Gold Coin. In both 1907 and 1908 this variety has proved to be one of the best in our trials. The tubers are light colored, long oval in shape, 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.

Early Ohio. The standard early potato. It does better under unfavorable conditions than almost any other variety. It can be depended upon to produce potatoes in almost any locality and under almost any conditions when all other varieties fail. We consider our strain of Early Ohio very good.

Early Dakota. A new potato said to be a seedling of the Early Rose. We have tried it the past season and find it to be as early as the Early Ohio and this season as good a yielder as well. We recommend it to northwestern farmers for trial.

Prices for any variety listed above: Peck, 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 90 cts.; bu. \$1.50.; 4 bu., \$5.50.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGELS

FIELD ROOT CROPS

The American people pay altogether too little attention to the growing of root crops for their stock. Roots occupy a position in both crop rotation and feeding rations that cannot be taken up by any other crops.

In the growing of roots two things are of prime importance. The land should be as free from weed seeds as possible and it should be deeply worked. When sown on weedy land a large expense is incurred in the hand labor of weeding. If the land is worked shallow the crop is likely to be light and the roots small and of poor shape.

SUGAR BEETS

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

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.

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.

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.

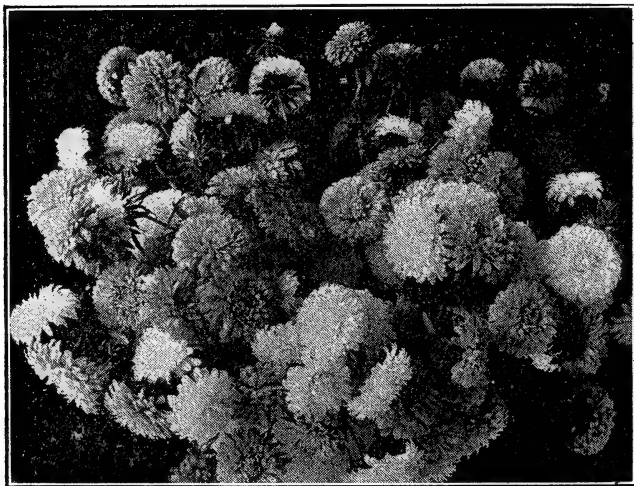
Any variety: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 80 cts.; 5 lbs., \$3.50.

FLOWER SEEDS



One of the most cherished recollections that we have of our mother's or grandmother's home is that of the beautiful array of brilliantly colored flowers—marigolds, daisies, pansies, balsams, asters, pinks, poppies, nasturtiums, and other flowers in great array. No harm was done if a few flowers were plucked for a table bouquet. There were always plenty left. Instead of being confined to a few small beds on the lawn they were planted in the open garden with the vegetables and served to add color and life to the whole place. This is as it should be. If you have not room for flowers anywhere else plant them among your peas, beans and sweet corn. They will have more room to grow and will do far better than they will in the cramped space by the front doorstep usually given to the flowers.

Our list of flowers is not large but let us assure you that it is as carefully selected for quality and hardiness as though it took up the whole book. We list only the very best strains. Quality in flower seeds is not always determined by the number of fancy colored pictures that are shown in the catalog.



ASTERS

ASTERS. Beautiful for bedding or for cut flowers. Of very easy culture. Sow seeds in hot bed or out of doors and transplant when large enough. **Finest tall mixed, 10 cents.** **Finest dwarf mixed, 10 cents.** **Queen of the Market, 5 cents.**

BALSAMS. Will grow and bloom under almost any conditions. Never absent from our grandmother's garden. **Double Camellia-flowered, 5 cents.**

CANDYTUFT. A beautiful annual bedding and border plant. Sow in open ground. **5 cents.**

CARNATION, Dwarf Marguerite. Blooms in a few months from sowing the seed. **Trans-**

plant into beds or borders. **10 cents.**

CELOSIA OR COCKSCOMB. An old-fashioned flower. **Tall mixed, 5 cents.**

CENTAUREA OR BACHELOR'S BUTTON. Very well known. Excellent for cut-flowers. **Best mixed, 5 cents.** **Imperial Cestaurea.** One of the best and most easily grown flowers for the garden. Makes beautiful bouquets for the table. **Finest colors mixed, 10 cents.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM. **Paris Daisy.** Blooms the first summer from seed. Fine for cut flowers. **5 cents.**

CYPRESS VINE. A fine but not a rank climber. Flowers red and white. Leaves finely cut. 5 cents.

DIANTHUS PINKS. Presents one of the richest arrays of colors of any garden plant. **Choicest single mixed,** 5 cents. **Choicest double mixed,** 5 cents. **Single fringed,** 5 cents.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA OR CALIFORNIA POPPY. Will grow and bloom under all conditions. A very good bedding plant. **Golden West,** very fine, 10 cents. **Mixed,** 5 cents.

FOUR O'CLOCK. An old-fashioned but very popular bedding plant. 5 cents.

FOXGLOVE. Particularly desirable for borders and among shrubbery. Blooms the second season. **Monstrosa,** very large and fine, 10 cents. **Gloxinia-flowered,** 5 cents.

GOURDS. Rank-growing ornamental climbers. **Mixed,** 5 cents.

HOLLYHOCK. When grown in right place there is no plant that can add more to the appearance of a yard. **Finest single,** 5 cents. **Finest double,** 10 cents.

LARKSPUR. Suitable for borders and for cut flowers. **Double dwarf Rocket,** 5 cents. **Double Tall Rocket,** 5 cents.

MIGNONETTE. One of the most fragrant of garden flowers. **Golden Machett,** very fine, 10 cents. **Goliath,** enormous spikes of flowers, 10 cents. **Giant Pyramidal,** a very good strain, 5 cents.

MORNING GLORY. Popular strong growing climbers. **All colors mixed,** 5 cents. **Imperial Japanese.** Flowers of extraordinary beauty, 10 cents.

NASTURTIUMS. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with so little attention. **Finest dwarf mixed,** 5 cents. **Tall mixed,** 5 cents.

PANSIES. When sown in summer or fall and protected during winter produces the most beautiful array of flowers in early spring. The largest flowers are produced in cool weather. **Imperial German mixed,** 5 cents. **Premium mixture** of finest sorts, 10 cents. **Separate colors,** white, yellow, blue, black or red; 5 cents each.

PETUNIA. Once started grow like weeds from early summer until frost. **Finest mixed,** 5 cents. **Giants of California,** flowers extremely large and deep throated, very fine, 10 cents.

PHLOX. One of the best bedding plants. A great variety of colors. **Large-flowered mixture,** 5 cents. **Dwarf,** 6 to 8 inches high, for edgings, 5 cents.

POPPY. Flowers brilliant and showy. Very easily grown by sowing seed in the open ground. A striking display can be had with little work. **Special single mixed,** 5 cents. **Special double mixed,** 5 cents. **Dwarf Shirley,** delicate shades, 5 cents. **Mixture of all kinds,** 5 cents.



HOLLYHOCKS

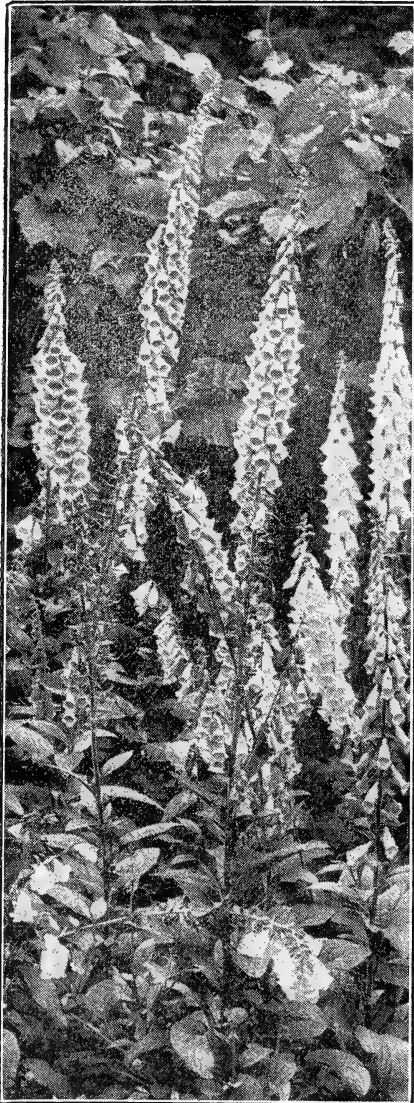
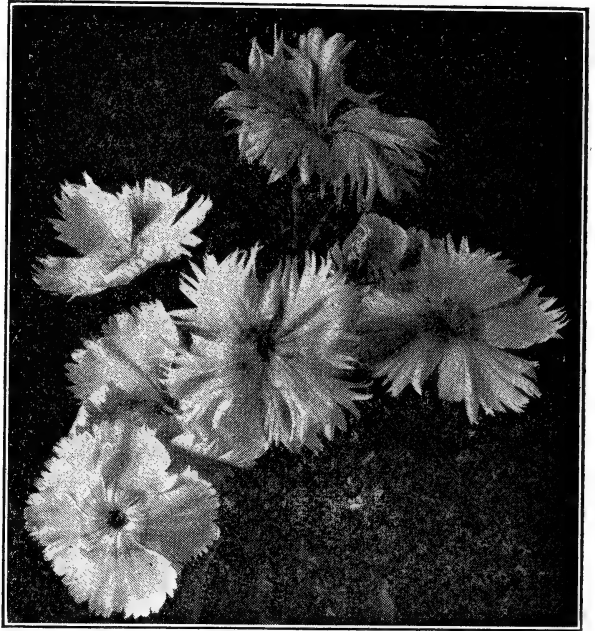
PORTULACA OR ROSE MOSS.

Grows well under most conditions but like its cousin the Purslane does best in warm weather. Used for edgings. **Single Mixed**, 5 cents. **Double mixed**, produces a good proportion of double flowers, 10 cents.

RICINUS OR CASTOR OIL BEAN.

A large and beautiful tropical plant. Makes a fine showing among shrubbery or in clumps. **Mixed**, 5 cents. **Zanzibarensis**, the largest and most magnificent variety, 10 cents.

SNAP-DRAGON. An old favorite. **Special mixed**, 5 cents

**FOXGLOVE****SINGLE PINKS**

SUNFLOWER. Very desirable for fence-rows, hedges, or borders. **Miniature Sunflower** 3' feet tall, produces an abundance of single flowers, 10 cents. **Double Chrysanthemum-flowered**, 5 cents.

SWEET ALYSSUM. Easily grown and fine for edgings, 5 cents. **Little Gem**, very dwarf and extra fine, 10 cents.

SWEET PEAS. Undoubtedly the most popular garden flower both for display and cut flowers. Our seed is grown by a specialist and the varieties are all grown separately. Our mixture is made up by ourselves from the best selected sorts. **Choicest mixed**, oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 60 cents. **Assortment**, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., each, of six named varieties, our selection, in separate packets, 25 cents. **Cupid**, very dwarf, 6 to 8 inches high, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5 cents.

VERBENA. A beautiful spreading plant for bedding or cut flowers. Our seed is the very choicest obtainable. **Mammoth white**, 5 cents. **Mammoth pink**, 5 cents. **Mammoth mixed**, all colors, 5 cents.

ZINNIAS. A showy bedding plant. Very desirable with shrubbery or in borders. Easily grown. **Finest double mixed** 5 cents. **Double dwarf mixed**, 5 cents.

VEGETABLE SEEDS



We have received a great many compliments on our vegetable seeds we put out last spring. We obtain most of our seeds from specialists who are able to grow them far better than we could ourselves if we were to attempt growing all kinds of vegetable seeds. Quite a number of our customers when they received our seeds last spring wrote us saying they were surprised to find that some of our seeds were grown away from our own locality and they wondered whether these seeds would do well with them or not. Many of these same persons have written us this fall saying that the results secured from our seeds were far better than those usually secured.

The fact is that **WE TELL WHERE OUR SEEDS ARE GROWN** while most other seedsmen do not. The grower usually remains in ignorance as to where his seeds were grown, simply resting under the seedman's assurance that they were "northern grown." With our seeds he knows where they are grown and is in a position to judge of their value accordingly. The term "northern grown" covers more evils in the seed business than any other one statement that is used. If it were true it would not be so bad. We do not attempt to deceive our buyers on any points regarding our field or vegetable seeds. Our methods are open to inspection. We are willing to give you any information as to our business.

The question of **HOW SEEDS ARE GROWN** is fully as important as **WHERE THEY ARE GROWN**. Recently the people of the northwest have gotten into the habit of asking only where their seeds are grown, overlooking the fact that they may have been grown by a slipshod method at home instead of a specialist away from home. We do not wish to underestimate the real value of northern grown seeds, but wish to call attention to the other factor as well.

The fac simile of a packet of Malakoff Sweet Corn on page 35 shows the way our seed packets were put out last season. With slight modifications which are necessary with various crops this is still the packet we use with all vegetable seeds and will be used until we find something better. We are trying to produce and sell the right kind of seeds for the northwest and let the results obtained from those seeds speak for themselves.

Market Gardener's Prices. To anyone who uses a large amount of vegetable seeds or grows vegetables for market we make special prices on quantities and wish that every market gardener would submit to us a list of his needs and we will quote our lowest prices for our best stocks. We make a specialty of looking up and securing the best seeds for market gardeners. If you will consult us we know we can both advise and assist you in many ways.

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. For early the green-podded bush beans are usually grown. For general crop the wax varieties are preferred.

Culture of Bush Varieties: Sow May 1st and at intervals of two weeks for a succession of crops. Plant about two inches deep in rows 2 or 3 feet apart. Drop the beans 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. Cultivate well when the plants are dry.

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.

Burpee's New Stringless White Wax. A white-seeded bean of 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.

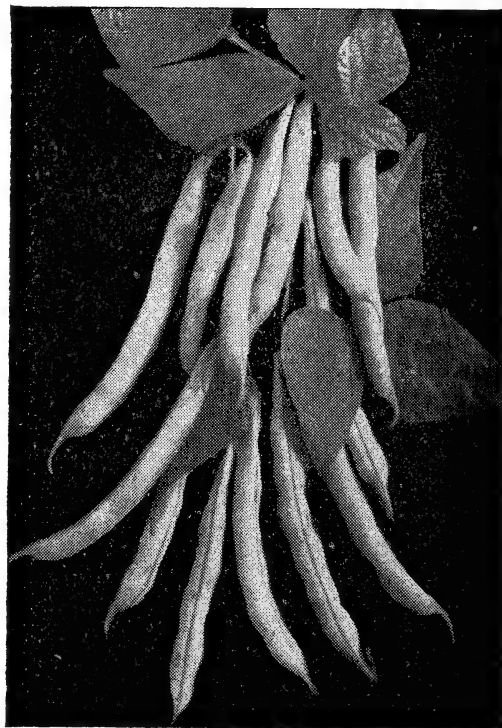
Royal Purple Wax. This bean is a new introduction and is a great accession to our list of varieties. In season it is early the pods are very round and yellow in color, very brittle, stringless, and of very high quality. It is very prolific as shown by tests in the central western states. It is already much in demand by market gardeners. We recommend it for either the home garden or market. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts.; pint 35 cents.; qt. 55 cts., postpaid. By express, qt. 40 cts.

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.

Currie's Rustproof Wax. A very early, hardy, black-seeded variety, very productive of large, flat pods. More resistant to pod-rust than most other varieties. We recommend this for all conditions.

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.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. A standard variety of strong, upright growth, early and very productive. Pods straight, flat, rich golden yellow in color and of good quality. This variety is so well and favorably known that it recommends itself to more general use.



ROYAL PURPLE WAX BEAN
A New Introduction of Great Merit for the
Middle Western States

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 latitude of the southern half of Minnesota and South Dakota and south of this. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$2.00.

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. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.00.

Prices any variety except where noted: $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts.; postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.00; bu. \$5.00.

BEET

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. In the following list we have taken those that we know have done well in the Northwest. Our stock of seed is obtained from the best French growers.

Culture: Sow as soon as the ground can be worked for early beets and from May 15th to June 1st for general crop. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep in drills 15 inches to 2 feet apart. When well up, thin to 2 to 6 inches apart in the rows.

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

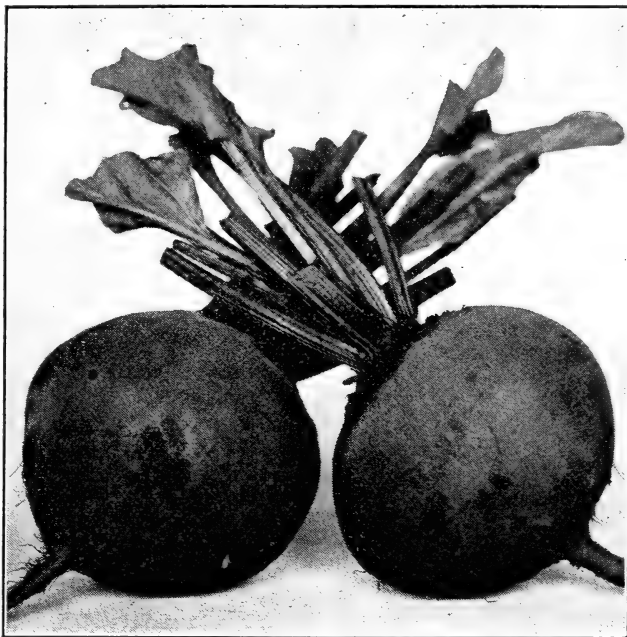
Crosby's Egyptian. Extra early, dark red in color. An improved strain of the original Egyptian.

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 qualities.

Half-long Blood. An excellent, dark red beet for winter use.

Any variety listed above, postpaid, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. See "Field Root Crops" for Mangels and Sugar Beets.



CRIMSON GLOBE BEET

CARROT

Culture: Sow seed as soon as the ground is warm enough in drills 1 to 2 feet apart in the garden and 2 to 3 feet apart for field varieties. For field planting they may be sown late in May or early in June. Earlier seeding, however, is preferable. Careful, clean cultivation is required for if young plants are crowded at all with weeds they will be destroyed.

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. 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: $\frac{1}{8}$ 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.

CABBAGE

For extremely early, the cone-shaped varieties like the First Early, Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston 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.

Culture: Seed may be sown directly in the field or may be sown in boxes or frames and transplanted to the field. The latter is the more general practice because of less danger from cut worms and flea beetles which trouble the young plants. Transplant to rich soil when large enough from 2 to 4 feet apart each way, depending upon the size of the variety. Cultivate thoroughly throughout the season.

Eureka or First Early. Bulletin 91 of the South Dakota Agricultural College in giving 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. This variety is similar to the Early Jersey Wakefield and is supposed to be about ten days later. In our trial grounds in 1908 it was nearly as early as any and formed very fine, large, cone shaped heads.

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 as early as the Early Summer, but of much larger size.

Succession. An excellent second-early sort producing solid heads of good size.

Danish Ball Head or Hollander. 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.

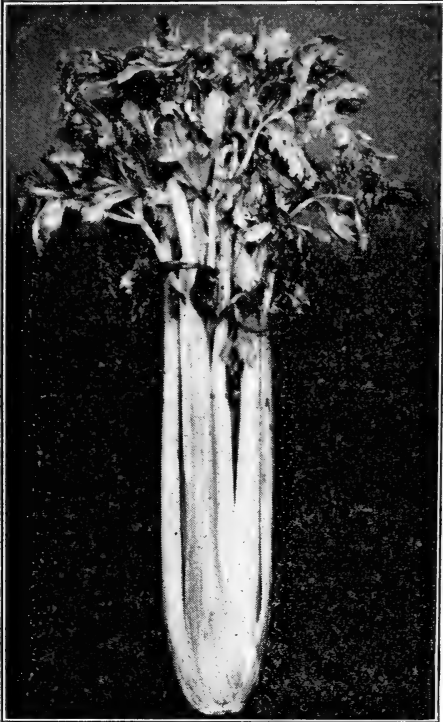
Bridgeport Drumhead. A large late cabbage of firm texture and good shipping qualities. A valuable sort for general use.

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: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb., \$2.00 postpaid.

CELERY

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



**GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING
CELERY**

Culture: Sow the seed in flats or frames and transplant to the open field. The usual method is to set the plants in rows 3 or 4 feet apart, but for the garden they are often grown in beds with the plants 6 or 8 inches apart each way. By the latter method an exceedingly rich soil and a large amount of water are necessary to support the large number of plants to a given area. When full grown the plants should be blanched by packing the earth up around them or by using boards. When set out in beds they will blanch naturally if the sides of the bed are boarded up so the light cannot reach the plants. The requisites for good celery are rich soil, plenty of water and careful attention to cultivation through the season.

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. Our seed is the choicest French Grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 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.

Giant Pascal. A large, late variety; easily blanched and a very good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

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

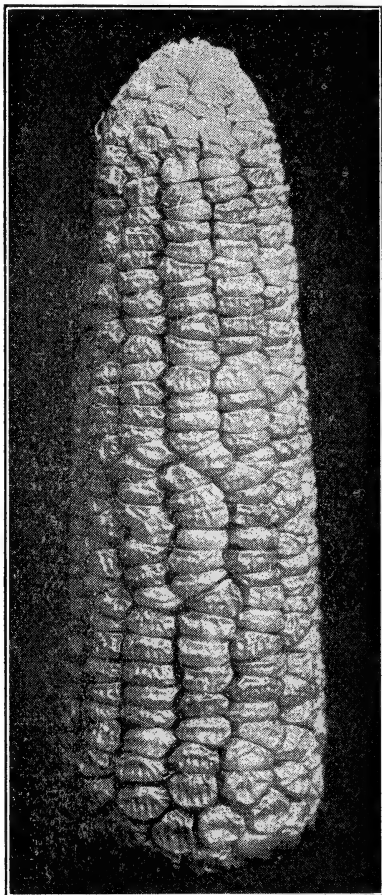
SWEET CORN

The Malakoff and Golden Bantam are the two earliest varieties and are grown by us on our home farm at Mitchell. The other varieties are 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, White Mexican, Crosby's Early, Early Evergreen, White Evergreen and Stowell's Evergreen. In the northern part of our territory the Malakoff, Golden Bantam and White Mexican are all that are needed to produce corn of the finest quality throughout the corn season.

Culture: In general the culture of sweet corn is very much the same as field corn. Sweet corn should not be sown until the soil is somewhat warmer than required for field corn as there is danger of its rotting in the ground. Small early varieties may be sown in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart with the plants 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Later and larger varieties should be planted further apart, depending upon the size of the plant.

MALAKOFF SWEET CORN

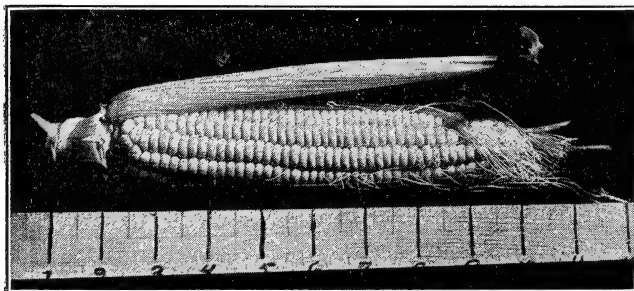
The earliest "sweet corn" known. Similar to the well-known Peep O' Day, but of better quality. The ears are very small and are borne in large numbers. Single stalks produce from 2 to 4 ears each. There are other varieties of corn as early, but none of them has the sweet and delicious flavor of the Malakoff. 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 Experimental Station at Brookings and represents the best selection made at that place. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 15 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; qt. 60 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 45 cts.; pk. \$2.75.



MALAKOFF SWEET CORN

WHITE MEXICAN SWEET CORN

One of the best recent introductions in sweet corn. Resembles the Black Mexican in growth, size and quality, but is very much earlier and is white instead of black. Seedsmen have been looking for a long time for a sweet corn equal to the Black Mexican, but white in color. This corn more than fills the bill. We recommend it both for the home and market garden. For an early market variety there is none better. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts.; postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.50.



WHITE MEXICAN SWEET CORN
A Valuable Recent Introduction

GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN

An early variety, only a few days or a week later than the Malakoff. The stalks are 3 ½ 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 appearance is an objection until it becomes well known and then it serves to distinguish it from the more common white varieties. ⅓ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75.

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. A good early corn for market. ⅓ 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. ⅓ pt, 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

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. ⅓ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

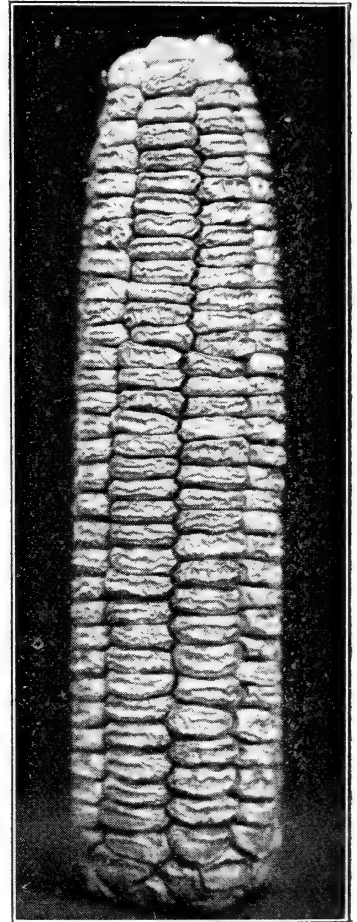
Black Mexican. Early, very sweet and good. ⅓ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.

Early Evergreen. Season a week or ten days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. This variety, because of its good quality and medium season, is one of the best general crop varieties for the northwest. ⅓ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25.

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. ⅓ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard general crop of 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. ⅓ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25.

Country Gentleman. One of the sweetest late varieties in cultivation. Ears of large size; kernels long, pointed and arranged irregularly on the cob. ⅓ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75.

**GOLDEN BANTAM**

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.

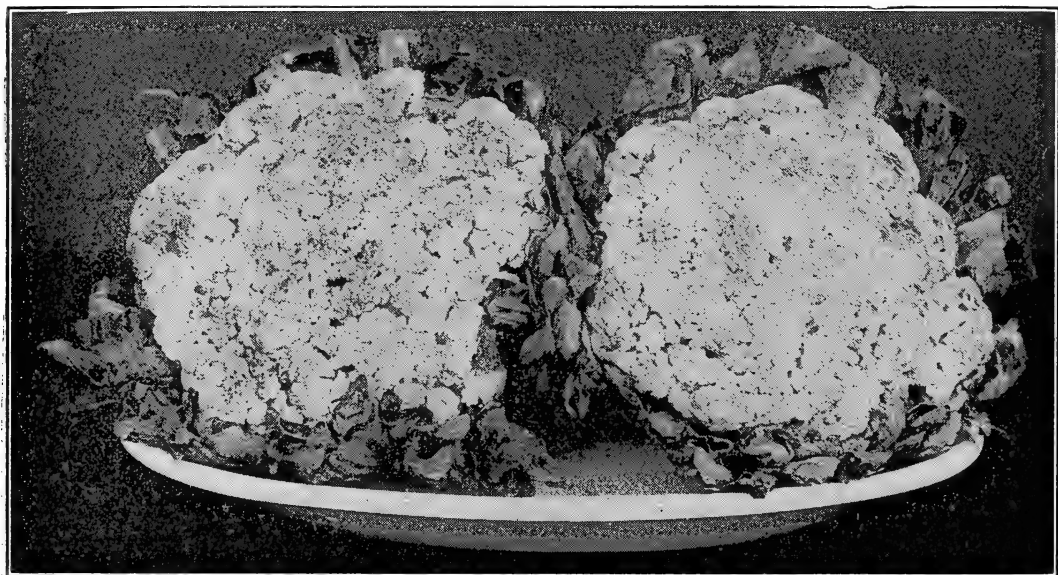
White Rice. The standard sort for field culture. Our stock this year is very fine and well selected. It is the best we have ever seen. Try some on your farm and you will not regret it.

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: $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts., by mail postpaid. By express or freight qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.00; bu of selected ears \$3.50; bu. shelled \$3.00.

CAULIFLOWER



EARLY SNOWBALL 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 the 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.

Culture: Grown much the same as cabbage. The plants are, however, more delicate and require more attention. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants.

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.

CUCUMBER

Culture: Sow in the open ground when danger of frost is past. Plant from 6 to 20 seeds in a hill and have the hills from 4 to 6 feet apart. The greatest pest of the young plants is the striped beetle which attacks them just as soon as they are out of the ground. In small gardens the most effective way to check the beetles is to cover the hills with mosquito netting held up with wooden frames. In large plantings, scatter dust, lime or ashes on the plants while wet with dew or use Paris green sprayed on the plants in very weak solution. As soon as danger from these pests is over, thin the plants so as to leave 3 or 4 plants to a hill. Early cultivation is necessary as the plants soon cover the ground. If the vines are expected to bear small cucumbers for pickles throughout the season, the small cucumbers should be gathered every day or two and none allowed to mature.

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: $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Culture: Seed can be sown almost any season of the year, though early spring is the most desirable time as a moist atmosphere is required for the best development. Sow the seed thickly in drills from 6 to 12 inches apart. For early use pick leaves directly from the plants. Later thin the plants in the row or transplant from 6 to 8 inches apart. Grown this way they will develop heads or bunches which are much better in quality than those grown thickly in the row. Rapidity of growth is necessary to produce tender, edible plants. Plenty of water and rich soil are of the greatest importance.

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. It is often difficult to secure a good germination with the Grand Rapids. In spite of this fact it is the most popular variety we know of today. Everyone likes 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.

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 seedmen 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: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5cts.; oz., 10cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts., lb., \$1.20, postpaid.

MUSKMELON

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

Culture: Sow and cultivate same as cucumber. As the full season is usually required for development it is well to plant as early as the weather will permit and use early varieties.

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: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.

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 will 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.

Culture: Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Have the ground thoroughly prepared by deep plowing and good cultivation before sowing the seed. The roots may be dug from the field in the fall or early spring.

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.

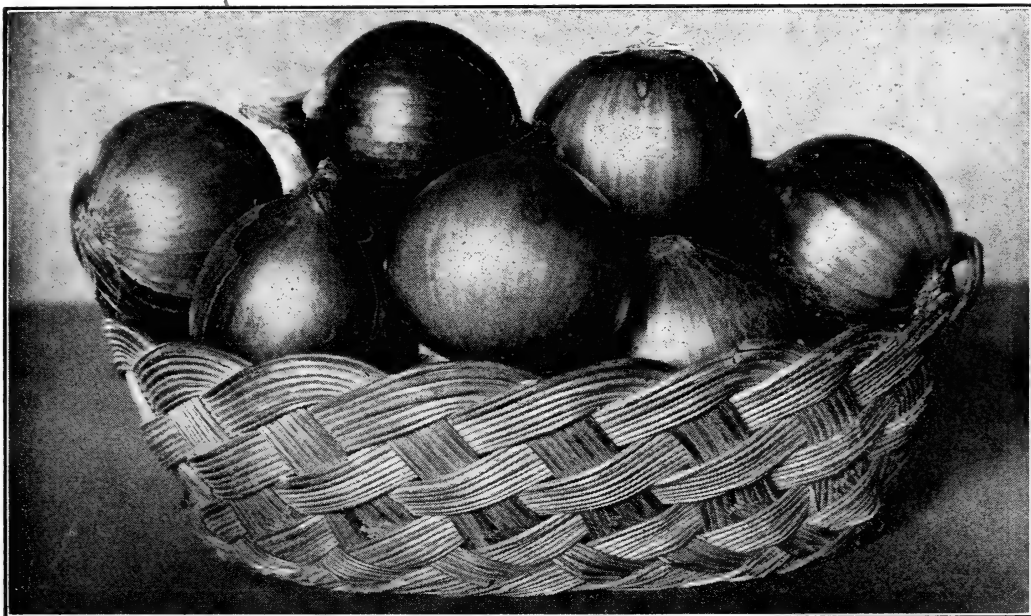
Hollow Crown. This is the standard market gardener's strain. It is the best for general cultivation. It is very sweet and of good flavor.

Either variety: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., 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 the best growers who make careful tests of all stocks 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.

Culture: No other crop responds to good care as the onion. For very early use the sets give the best returns. These should be planted 3 or 4 inches apart in rows one foot apart. For general crop, sow the seed as early as the ground can be worked in the spring in drills from 1 foot to 18 inches apart. Cultivate early and thoroughly, but do not cover the plants with soil when cultivating. Shallow cultivation is better than deep. A clean soil, plenty of water and thorough surface cultivation are necessary to raise a good crop.



MINNESOTA GROWN RED GLOBE ONIONS

Southport Red Globe. By many this is considered the finest red sort. It is perfectly 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 the highest price. For general crop either in the home garden or for market this variety should occupy the most prominent place.

Red Globe, Minnesota Grown. We have a small amount of this seed to offer this year. Our grower reports it to be extra fine stock.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Very desirable for planting to secure very early onions for the table. A quart or two is sufficient for an ordinary sized family.

Bottom Sets. Red or yellow sets, per quart, 30 cts.; white sets, per quart, 35 cts., postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Top Sets. Per quart, 30 cts., postpaid.

PEAS

Culture: Make an early sowing of one of the early peas like Earliest of All and follow this very soon after with one of the early wrinkled sorts and one of the general crop sorts. Sow every week or ten days up to the first or middle of June. In this way one can have peas through the summer months. Sow in single or double rows 18 inches to 3 feet apart. For very early planting, place the seeds about one inch deep and have the later plantings from 2 to 4 inches deep. Place the seeds 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. Cultivate thoroughly as soon as the peas are up and until the vines take up the space.

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.

Premium Gem. A very dwarf wrinkled pea. An old variety, but still in great demand. Nearly as early as American Wonder.

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.

Any variety: $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

PEPPER

Culture: Sow in hot bed in March and transplant to open field in June. Set the plants about 18 inches apart each way. With some care in getting the plants started early very nice peppers can be produced in the northern states.

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.

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.

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.

Culture: Same as for cucumber. The hills should be 8 or more feet apart. Field varieties are commonly grown in corn fields by sowing seeds in every third or fourth hill.

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.

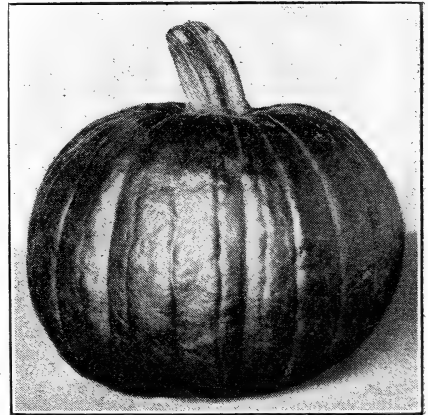
King of the Mammoths. A pumpkin of immense size; matures rather late for the extreme north. Flesh is thick, bright yellow, fine-grained and excellent for pies. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

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. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Quaker Pie. A very prolific pie pumpkin. Flesh fine-grained and rich in flavor. Excellent keeper if stored in warm place. $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. $\frac{1}{3}$ 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. $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 and the Icicle are the best. For later spring and early summer some of the long-rooted varieties give better results for the ground occupied. The Icicle and Rosy Gem are the most popular, very early sorts for both forcing and early planting in the open ground.

Culture: Sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring in rows 8 to 10 inches apart. Sow at intervals of a week or ten days for a succession up to the middle of June.

ICICLE RADISH

The Icicle is becoming one of the most popular radishes grown. Its earliness, attractive appearance and excellent quality make it one of the most valuable of all radishes. It remains in fine condition longer than any other first early. It is not only the best early variety, but is one of the best general crop varieties as well. In our trial grounds this year our stock of Icicle was ahead of all other varieties tested.

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.

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

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

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

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

Scarlet China Winter Radish. The standard winter variety.

Any variety: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.; postpaid.

SQUASH

Culture: Same as for cucumber except the hills should be 8 or more feet apart.

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

THE MAMMOTH SQUASH

With nearly everything we grow, size is one of the first considerations. It is the largest ear of corn, the largest squash or the largest pumpkin that attracts

the most attention at our county and state fairs. The large squash shown in the picture on this page is probably the largest squash grown in South Dakota the past season. We may be mistaken in this, but we will let this statement stand until it is contradicted. This squash was grown by Professor H. B. Matthews of Brookings, S. D., and weighed when exhibited at the Brookings County Fair 103 pounds. We are not recommending that you grow this kind of squash and no others in your home garden for you would have to hire two or three men to handle them. However, we would like to see some large squashes grown to attract attention at your county fair. We have saved the seed from this 103-pound squash and also from several other squashes all of which weigh over fifty pounds. We also have seed that has been saved from the general stock of the Mammoth Chili squash. We offer seed from this large 103-



**Mammoth Chili Squash Weighing 103 Pounds
Grown by Prof H. B. Matthews, Brookings, South Dakota**

pound specimen at 15 cents for 10 seeds. Seed saved from specimens weighing fifty pounds or over, 10 cents for 10 seeds. Regular stock $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 10 cts., oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid. If you want to raise a big squash to exhibit at your county fair next fall, try some of this special South Dakota grown seed.

Delicious. No squash excels this in fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and richness of flavor. An excellent winter squash for general culture. Our seed of this variety has been saved from selected specimens grown in Stanley County, South Dakota. This stock is extra fine.

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 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.

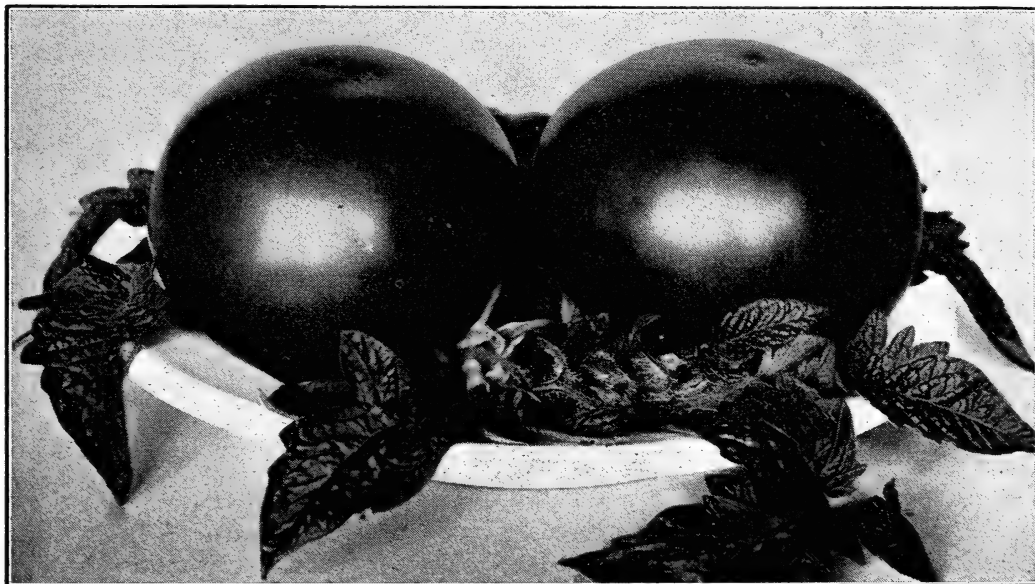
Any variety except Mammoth Chili: $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

TOMATO

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

Culture: Sow seed during March and April in boxes in house or hot bed. As soon as the plants begin to crowd themselves, plant in boxes or frames 4 to 6 inches apart each way. After danger of late frosts is past plant in the open ground 3 to 4 feet apart. In this latitude, plants should not be put into the ground until about June first. Tomatoes require good cultivation and a fertile soil.

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.



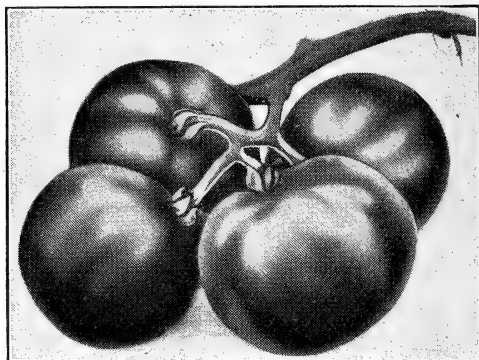
CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL TOMATO

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 a very good second early. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$3.00, 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.

THE DAKOTA FARMER TOMATO

There is hardly a variety included in this list of vegetables that we are more enthusiastic over than the Dakota Farmer tomato. This is certainly a remarkable variety and it originated right at home. The original plant appeared several years ago in a field of Earliana grown by Mr. O. S. Jones of Madison, S. D. Mr. Jones immediately recognized the different type shown by this plant and saved the seed separate from the rest of the field. From the whole product grown from this seed the next year he selected the very best single plant and from this he has grown all of the stock under the name of Dakota Farmer tomato. The gardeners of the Northwest have tried for years to find a tomato that would ripen very early and at the same time prove to be productive and possess the other important qualities, such as smoothness, good flavor and fine solid meat. This tomato meets all the requirements. It is just the variety that gardeners have been looking for. In earliness the Dakota Farmer tomato is next to the earliest, being only a few days later than the Earliana. In 1907 plants that were transplanted to the field June 5th yielded their first ripe tomatoes July 28th and this was a very backward season. In productiveness this variety has outyielded all others with which it has been tried. Single plants often produce over 100 salable tomatoes many of which weigh over a pound. They continue to bear from the time the first fruit is ripe until killed by frost. In quality this tomato is hard to describe in terms used for other varieties as it far exceeds all those commonly grown. It is as smooth as a peach and not liable to crack. The fruit does not have the deep cavity at the stem like most other varieties and has no core. It is one of the best shippers and keepers. These two points alone make it absolutely the best market variety ever introduced. We do not know how we could say anything more about this tomato and we vouch for the truth of every statement that has been made. Seed can be obtained only from the originator and from ourselves in the originator's sealed packets. Per packet of 100 seeds, 15 cents; two packets for 25 cents.



CLUSTER OF DAKOTA FARMER TOMATOES

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.

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.

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.

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.

Culture: For very early use, sow as early as the ground can be worked. For fall and winter sow about the middle of July. Have the drills 12 to 18 inches apart for garden culture and 2 to 3 feet apart for field culture.

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.

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

RUTABAGA

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

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

Laings' Improved Rutabaga. An improved strain of the well-known Purple Top variety.

Any variety: $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 Coles 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.

Culture: In general the culture of the watermelon should be the same as the cucumber, but the vines should be given more room to spread. Watermelons will succeed on sandier soil than some other vines. This kind of soil hastens development and maturity which is very necessary in northern latitudes.

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: $\frac{1}{3}$ 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. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 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.

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, $\frac{1}{3}$ 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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WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT US AND OUR SEEDS

Ipswich, S. D., Jan. 16, 1909.

Dakota Improved Seed Company,

Gentlemen:—

Last year I purchased Minnesota No. 13 seed corn of you and I believe it is due you to state the result. It cost me 20 cents more to seed an acre than would other seed available. For this twenty cents I obtained at least twenty bushels more per acre than did those using ordinary seed—conditions being practically the same. Apparently every kernel grew. My corn showed breeding true to name and recommendation. It was your seed that won the county prize for Edmunds County for the Northern district, (and many individual prizes as well) at the State Corn Show.

Perhaps you will remember after receiving the first ten bushels I sent check for more, but you returned it with explanation that while the Company had seed corn for sale that remaining had not been selected or bred with as much care as the first shipment. I wanted the best I could get so ordered ten bushels shipped. On the closest examination I could see no difference and would have accepted it as being equal to the first.

In these days of anxiety to get a few more almighty dollars it is refreshing to see a seed company that places reputation and a square deal above gain. I do not believe it necessary to tell you to stick to it. Josh Billings said: "Honesty is the best policy but it keeps a man shocking poor." You may not make as much money the first few years under your system but I believe it will win in the long run. The public can be fooled part of the time but not all of the time. Here's success to you and all the patronage I have.

J. W. PARMLEY.

Highmore, S. D., Jan. 16, 1909.

The Dakota Improved Seed Co.,

Gentlemen:—

I am pleased to report that the garden seeds which I purchased from you last year came up to every requirement. Your method of testing and guaranteeing your seeds is very commendable. Under ordinary weather conditions I believe that the germination of your seeds in the field will nearly equal that made by your house before they are put upon the market.

Permit me to speak a word of praise for your Brown County Yellow Dent corn. The half bushel of seed which I got from you last spring did not reach me until after all my other corn was planted. I planted this on a separate plot and gave it the same treatment as my other corn. We had no rain from July 4th until August 13th—at the latter date the Brown County Dent corn was well eared with an occasional ear getting tife while the rest of my corn was standing still waiting for rain. Had it rained on August 13th the Brown County Dent would have made good corn, as it was practically made at that time, while the other corn would have been a failure. My

main corn crop the following year will be Brown County Dent, for, although it is a small corn, it is more drought resistant than any other corn in South Dakota. I would recommend its use everywhere west of the 99th parrallel.

Yours respectfully

H. H. STONER.

Office of Superintendent South Dakota Training School, Plankinton, S. D.

January 16, 1909.

Dakota Improved Seed Company,

Gentlemen:—

I am now preparing an order for seeds that I will soon send you. The purchases of seeds that we made of you last year were very satisfactory. I want to express my appreciation of the good work you are doing for the State. It is a matter of great importance to our people to know that they can from a home company procure seeds that have been carefully tested and that have a high percentage of germination. Very truly yours,

S. E. YOUNG, Supt.

Revillo, S. D., Jan. 14, 1909.

Dakota Improved Seed Company.

Gentlemen:—

I am glad to say that the garden seeds I secured from your company last spring were of the very best varieties and we had a splendid garden. Our folks especially enjoyed your Early Malakoff and Golden Bantam sweet corn, the first named being without any exception the earliest and nicest sweet corn I ever tasted. One row of your Wardwell's Kidney Wax string beans kept our table supplied for more than a month. They kept maturing just fast enough for us to use and we had them for dinner nearly every day. Basing my judgment as to the quality of your seeds upon the success we had this year in our garden. I am very happy to recommend them to all.

Your truly,

MRS. J. A. DILLMAN.

Dows, Iowa, Aug. 22, 1908.

Dakota Improved Seed Co.,

Gentlemen:—

I never had corn grow better than than the Early Murdock I bought of you last spring. It came up promptly, good color and grew steadily and uniform throughout the season. A different story might be told of some other seeds—men I have dealt with. I am glad to give you this assurance of my appreciation. No man ever succeeded very long who continued to beat his fellow-man.

Yours truly,

FRANK DeFOREST.

Pheba, S. D., Aug. 28, 1909.

Dakota Improved Seed Co.,

Have you any of last seasons Golden Bantam Sweet Corn? If not how soon will you be able to offer the new crop. I think it is the best I ever tasted. Your seeds have given the best of satisfaction.

Yours truly,

H. H. MARSHALL.

