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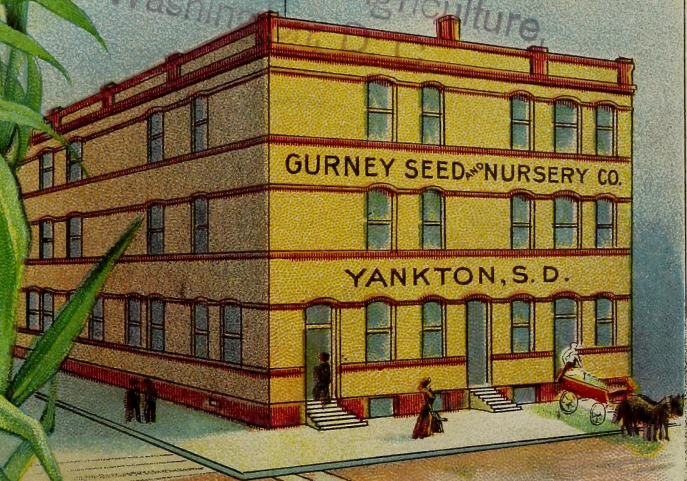
SPRING 1910

GURNEY SEED AND NURSERY CO.

AND

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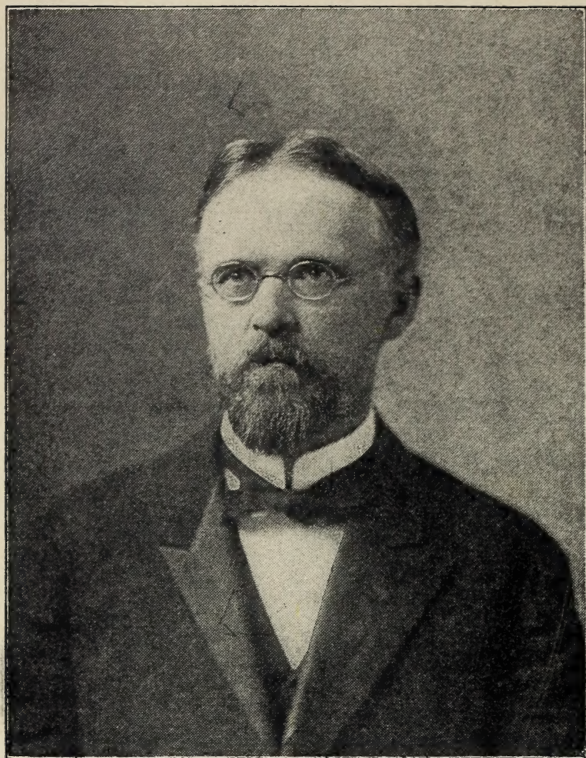
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington



Seeds that Grow and Satisfy.



YANKTON
SOUTH DAKOTA



PROF. N. E. HANSEN

SUNBEAM RASPBERRY

(See description and testimonials opposite page.)



N. E. HANSEN, M. S., VICE-DIRECTOR
HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY

SOUTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

C. W. Gurney, Nurseryman,
Yankton, So. Dak.

Brookings, South Dakota, NOV. 17, 1909.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry concerning the Sunbeam Raspberry will say that it is the only one out of my many thousands of raspberry seedlings to receive a name so far. As described in my Bulletin 104, June 1907, "In 1905 it was the tallest growing variety in the plantation of wild and hybrid seedlings. It is a seedling of the wild raspberry from Cavalier county, North Dakota, near the Manitoba line, fertilized with pollen of Shaffer. This has proven perfectly hardy without winter protection at this station, and was first distributed in the spring of 1906. The plant is very productive and sprouts as freely as any of its wild ancestors; the fruit, however, follows the male parent in color." The fruit is of fair size and good quality.

It is not my ideal raspberry but my experience here and the reports from many, who have tried the variety in the Dakotas, lead me to think that it is the hardiest raspberry yet introduced. The Sunbeam will be appreciated by the busy farmer, who has no time or patience to let down the raspberry canes in the fall and cover with earth and manure for winter. It deserves a trial wherever all other varieties are killed without winter protection.

The name Sunbeam was given because it appeared as a Sunbeam among thousands of raspberry seedlings when the outlook for hardy raspberries was dark.

Yours truly,
N. E. Hansen.

Sunbeam Raspberry.

Professor N. E. Hansen's New Hardy Red Raspberry.

On opposite page we show a colored plate of this new perfectly hardy berry, the "Sunbeam," and it comes to us as such and fulfills a hope that we had nearly abandoned. That is, a Red Raspberry of even fair quality that would withstand our winters. Our dream has more than "come true," for it is still good against all weather for several hundred miles to the North of us.

Several years ago we received from the Brookings College, bulletins describing the Sunbeam. We tried it as we have all the rest, and to our surprise, after a little tip killing the first winter it has not been injured since. They have come through each succeeding winter without injury and have produced phenomenal crops of such fruit as has no superior among any of the raspberries, Red or Black.

Last Spring we planted a few hundred canes late in the season, hardly expecting them to grow at all, but they did, and from about August 1 till freezing weather they supplied our table with this delicious fruit.

What is the matter with good Jersey Cream and Red Raspberries every day for three consecutive months? It is good enough for South Dakota or California!

What is the matter with South Dakota anyway?

We have a fair stock of this Raspberry, but fear the demand can hardly be supplied. But, "first come first served."

Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$12.50.

A FEW SUNBEAMS FROM GROWERS OF SUNBEAMS.

Manitoba, Canada.—The Sunbeam raspberry has done remarkably well with us. They are strong vigorous canes and the fruit is of fine quality, are hardy without any protection and the heaviest bearer we have.

Minneapolis, Minn.—We have never given the Sunbeam any protection whatever. Never has been injured by the winter. On account of its hardiness it should be a popular farmer berry.

Knox, N. D.—Sunbeam stood the winter all right without any protection, they are both vigorous and prolific, quality is good.

Arlington, S. D.—Sunbeam stood the winter without any protection, is productive and of good quality.

Fort Pierre, S. D.—Sunbeam yielded 2 or 3 pints of berries first season planted. Stood the winter without any protection and are highly satisfactory.

Marietta, Minn.—Sunbeam wintered in fine shape and bore a nice lot of berries. I consider them the best flavored of any berry on the place.

Groton, S. D.—Sunbeam are doing remarkably well and none of them winter killed and the fruit is surely fine.

Webster, S. D.—Sunbeam quality is all right, no winter protection, the only Red Raspberry worth planting here.

Houghton, S. D.—Sunbeam have proved to be hardy without winter protection, they made wonderful growth and fruit is fine.

Chelmsford, Mass.—Sunbeam fruited freely first year, tried to pick flowers off as fast as they appeared, but couldn't keep up, lived through winter without protection and are most vigorous plants we have even seen.

Rock Springs, N. D.—Sunbeam hardy without winter protection, very productive and prolific. I am well pleased with them.

DeSmet, S. D.—Sunbeam lived without winter protection, fruited fairly this summer, quality good, is the only raspberry worth planting here, it stands dry, hot weather as well as cold.

Eureka, S. D.—Sunbeam perfectly hardy without protection, free fruiting, best quality of any berry I ever tasted. You cannot recommend them too highly for this climate.

Bismark, N. D.—Sunbeam grown and fruited for past three years, it has never winter killed, no protection. It is probably the hardiest of all cultivated varieties, remarkably productive, medium size.

Cogswell, N. D.—Sunbeam hardy without protection, quality extra good, no one need be without raspberries now that we have the Sunbeam.

St. Charles, Manitoba.—Sunbeam hardy and free from disease, no winter protection, perfectly hardy, good quality, medium size.

Manitoba, Canada.—Sunbeam hardy without protection, quality good.

Hot Springs, S. D.—Sunbeam pronounced best quality by my customers, never protected stands the winter better than others. Sunbeam has won favor with me, shall plant more and recommend others to do same.

West Salem, Wis.—Sunbeam as to growth and table quality is all that I could wish, it is certainly hardy.

Mitchell, S. D.—Sunbeam has given most excellent satisfaction, surprised at the hardiness, yielded heavy crop of fruit, large and ripened over a period of one month.

If Prof. N. E. Hansen should die without producing, originating or improving another tree or plant, we could carve "Sunbeam" on his tombstone and it would be honor enough.

READ CAREFULLY

Business Rules, Instructions and Guarantee.

Any business to be successful must have "Rules," and live up to them.

No. 1—Never allow any Seed to leave our possession until it has been tested, and shows a germinating test that would satisfy us for our own planting.

No. 2—Use every means in our power to know that all Seed and Nursery Stock sent out by us are true to name.

No. 3—Never give customers less than they pay for; always give them full amount of the very best goods and then put in some extras.

No. 4—We guarantee safe arrival of all Seeds.

No. 5—Never open a book account with any person; cash before shipment; or where one-third of the amount is remitted with order we will ship C. O. D. for the balance, always with privilege of examination.

No. 6—At the prices quoted in this Catalog we deliver all Seeds and Nursery Stock to any express or railroad company in Yankton; no charge for bags and boxes. All Seeds quoted in **packages, ounces, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and pound**, we send by mail prepaid, if so ordered. If to go by freight or express, deduct 8 cents per pound from the aggregate weight of your order of $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pound. Transportation charges on Nursery Stock to be paid by purchaser in all cases.

No. 7—Follow shipping instructions given by the customer; if none are given, use our best judgment, always securing the lowest rate possible for them. **Seeds and Nursery Stock by Express from Yankton, S. D., go at 20 per cent. less than regular express rates**; this saves you money. Grass Seed, Millet, Wheat and Oats go at one-half regular freight rates on Great Northern and Milwaukee Railroad.

No. 8—When we receive an order for goods without any signature, or one that we cannot read, we use every effort to locate the party. To avoid this extra trouble and delay in filling orders, please **sign your name to your order**; give the P. O. address, Rural Route, County, State, and name of railroad. Make them plain so that anyone can read them.

No. 9—We guarantee the safe arrival of all money sent us by Bank Draft, Express or P. O. Money Order. We accept postage stamps in amounts of \$1.00 or less; currency or coin in any amount, but **we do not** guarantee its safe arrival. Your check is good. It is sometimes inconvenient to send to town for a draft or money order, and if you have money in the bank you can send your personal check with order. We make this offer to save you trouble and delay in obtaining the goods you need.

No. 10—If we do not have every item ordered, we do not substitute without your written permission. All money sent for goods that we are unable to fill is returned at once.

No. 11—We guarantee to send out nothing but goods of the best grade. If you want a cheaper, poorer grade, you will have to purchase elsewhere.

No. 12—We guarantee that all Seed ordered from this Catalog will prove of satisfactory purity and germinating test to you, or they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded.

We live up to all of the above.

GURNEY SEED & NURSERY CO.

SEEDS AND TREES

That Grow and Satisfy, for 1910.



WITH hearty greetings and best wishes to all, we hand you our 1910 combined Seed and Nursery Spring Catalog, and ask that you examine it carefully. We know that in quality of stock, complete assortment, and facilities for caring for your orders, ours are not excelled in the entire Northwest. Since our last catalog was issued we have built another very large three-story and basement solid brick building. Picture of same is shown on outside of front cover. We have also purchased and consolidated with the business of the Seed Co., the oldest, best-known, and most reliable Nursery in the Northwest, The C. W. Gurney Yankton Nursery, from which thousands of you have purchased Nursery Stock for the last forty-four years. The name of the Company is changed from the "Gurney Seed Co." to "Gurney Seed & Nursery Co." For forty-four years C. W. Gurney has been one of the most active horticulturist of the Northwest, and we wish to say to all buyers, or prospective buyers of Nursery Stock, that he is at the head of the Nursery department of the new Company, and every enquiry or order for Nursery Stock will have his personal attention in the future as it has in the past.

The increase in our business for 1909 was over 200% over 1908. This proves that "GURNEY'S SEEDS AND TREES GROW AND SATISFY." If they did not no amount of advertising, or pushing of sales, could make such a healthy growth. The success of any business depends on satisfying one's customers. Pleased customers are better advertisements than all other methods combined.

We wish particularly to call your attention to some of the new good things for 1910, both in Seeds and Nursery Stock. In all of the Novelties and new things sent out by us in other years, none of them have proven poorer than our description—most of them much better, and all of them have come to stay.

We are offering a few testimonials from some of our customers, a few words from premium winners, and could offer many more.

Thanking our old customers for their continued orders, and asking those who have never ordered to give us a trial, and wishing you all an abundant harvest and a pleasant and profitable 1910, we are,

Very truly yours,

GURNEY SEED & NURSERY COMPANY.



Gust. Seigling Exhibit from Gurney Seed at Montana State Fair.

PREMIUM WINNERS FOR 1909.

At Wisconsin State Fair held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

L. Bamford.

10 ears Minnesota 13.....	\$10.00
10 ears Gurney's Model Dent.....	5.00
10 ears Gurney's Early Golden.....	3.00
3 Cole's Early Watermelons.....	3.00
3 Davis Perfect Cucumbers.....	3.00
1 pk. Odebrucker Barley.....	3.00
1 pk. Kherson Oats.....	3.00
Patagonia Squash.....	3.00
Gurney's Wax Bean.....	3.00
Enid Muskmelon.....	3.00

Total\$39.00

At Montana State Fair held at Helena, Montana.

Gust Seigling.

White Ohio Potatoes.....	\$ 3.00
Enid Muskmelon.....	3.00
Earlibell Tomato.....	3.00
Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot.....	3.00
Cole's Early Watermelon.....	3.00
Grand Muskmelon.....	3.00
Odebrucker Barley.....	3.00
Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00
Kherson Oats.....	3.00
Patagonia Squash.....	3.00
Mammoth Pumpkin.....	5.00

Total\$35.00

At South Dakota State Fair held at Huron, S. D.

H. T. Hofreiter.

Earlibell Tomato.....	\$ 3.00
Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot.....	3.00
Cole's Early Watermelon.....	3.00
Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage.....	3.00
Grand Muskmelon.....	3.00
Davis Perfect Cucumber.....	3.00
Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00
Gurney's Everbearing Bean.....	3.00
Enid Musk Melon.....	3.00

At Tennessee State Fair held at Nashville, Tenn.

P. W. Walker.

Minnesota No. 13 Corn.....	\$10.00
Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent Corn....	5.00
White Ohio Potatoes.....	3.00
Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00

At Iowa State Fair held at Des Moines, Iowa.

Miller S. Nelson.

Minnesota No. 13 Corn.....	\$10.00
Gurney's Model Dent Corn.....	5.00
Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn....	3.00
Earlibell Tomato.....	3.00
Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage.....	3.00

At Minnesota State Fair held at the Twin Cities, Minnesota.

George Poor.

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent.....	\$ 5.00
Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn....	3.00
Earlibell Tomato.....	3.00
Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot.....	3.00
Gurney's Everbearing Wax Bean.....	3.00
White Ohio Potatoes.....	3.00
Mammoth Pumpkin.....	5.00
Davis Perfect Cucumber.....	3.00

H. P. Hanson.

Minnesota No. 13 Corn.....	\$10.00
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At Michigan State Fair held at Detroit, Michigan.

Richard Haywood.

Minnesota No. 13 Corn.....	\$10.00
Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn....	3.00
Earlibell Tomato.....	3.00
Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot.....	3.00
Grand Muskmelon.....	3.00
Davis Perfect Cucumber.....	3.00
Enid Muskmelon.....	3.00

Henry J. Schulte.

Earlibell Tomato.....	\$ 3.00
Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot.....	3.00
Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage.....	3.00
Grand Muskmelon.....	3.00
White Ohio Potatoes.....	3.00
Largest Pumpkin.....	5.00

Total\$20.00

William McMoran.

Sakurajima Radish.....	\$ 3.00
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Mrs. Mary E. Miller.

Gurney's Everbearing Bean.....	\$ 3.00
Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage.....	3.00
Davis Perfect Cucumber.....	3.00

Rosebud Land & Improvement Co.

Minnesota No. 13 Corn.....	\$10.00
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Peter Jackson.

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent Corn....	\$ 5.00
Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn....	3.00

J. M. Dryden.

Minnesota No. 13.....	\$ 6.00
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L. C. Kemp.

Wisconsin No. 7 Corn.....	\$ 2.00
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Herbert H. Waller.

Davis Perfect Cucumber.....	\$ 3.00
Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00
White Ohio Potato.....	3.00
Grand Muskmelon.....	3.00

C. H. Murphy.

Cole's Early Watermelon.....	\$ 3.00
Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage.....	3.00

J. W. Beckman.

Grand Muskmelon.....	\$ 3.00
Odebrucker Barley.....	3.00
Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00
Kherson Oats.....	3.00
Patagonia Squash.....	3.00
Enid Muskmelon.....	3.00

A. W. Jewett.

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent Corn....	\$ 5.00
Cole's Early Watermelon.....	3.00
Odebrucker Barley.....	3.00
Kherson Oats.....	3.00
White Ohio Potatoes.....	3.00
Gurney's Everbearing Wax Bean....	3.00

Alexander Wallace.

Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage.....	\$ 3.00
Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00
Patagonia Squash.....	3.00
Mammoth Pumpkin.....	5.00

Gurney's Trees, Plants and Seeds win cash premiums. Get your name on this list next year.



Gurney's Seed Are Premium Winners Everywhere.

At Kamloops Provincial exposition, Kamloops, **British Columbia.**

A. B. Reamsbottom.

Best Collection Vegetables	\$20.00	Patagonia Squash	3.00
Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage.....	3.00	Enid Musk Melon.....	3.00
Sakurajima Radish	3.00		

A. B. Reamsbottom, Fruitlands, Kamloops, British Columbia, Oct. 12, 1909.—I am sure you will be pleased to hear of my exhibit at the Kamloops Provincial exposition which was most satisfactory to me, and I cannot speak too highly of the excellent quality of your seeds and I hope the value of them will be better known. Everything I took to the fair grown from your seed took a premium, about 21 in all and the Exhibit has gone down to Westminster, B. C., now. Some of the vegetables that took prizes were Volga and Enkhuizen Cabbage, Sakurajima Radish, Patagonia Squash, Enid Muskmelon, Russian Rutabaga, Onions, French Mammoth Pumpkin, Cauliflower, White Spine Cucumber, Earlbell Tomato and White Globe Turnip, and **Special Diploma for largest and best display of vegetables.**

T. L. Johnson, Alexandria, S. D., October 1st.—I entered 10 ears of Minnesota No. 13 at Hanson County fair, they gave me first premium, this corn was from the seed I purchased from you last spring.

Geo. Poore, Hastings, Minn., Oct. 4, 1909.—Thanks for the check, \$28.00, for special premiums. I shall send you a picture of a farm float at our County Fair loaded with vegetables and Corn and grain raised from seed bought of you. It was the finest float in the parade.

Herbert H. Waller, Stratford, Iowa, Sept. 7, 1909.—I exhibited at the Iowa State fair some corn and vegetables grown from seed purchased of you last spring, they were the very best and giants in growth, and **"GURNEY'S"** was well up with anything else at the fair. Thanks for the premium check.

L. Bamford, Plymouth, Wis., Oct. 25, 1909.—Enclosed find certificate of award for premiums that were offered by you and won by me at Wisconsin State fair. I raised very large specimens from your seed. The Oederbrucker Barley ripened much earlier than Wisconsin grown seed planted at same time.

Chas. W. Carlson, Spencer, Nebr.—Received the trees and am well pleased with them. They are much larger and finer than I expected.

R. H. Heitland, Willow Lake, S. D.—Every thing I received from you last spring is growing fine, I enclose order for some Evergreens for next spring. Tree agents are selling lots of orders here, some people buying from \$60.00 to \$130.00 worth, paying 50 cents to \$1.00 for Apple trees and other stock in proportion, they could buy for less than one-half from you.

H. E. Mayhew, S. D.—A year ago I bought 2 bushels Minnesota 13 seed corn from you. When it came I thought it pretty small and did not fancy it much, but I planted it and got 48 bushels of better corn than the seed (per acre). This year we planted it again and I fancy we can make as good a showing as any man ever made in this part of the state. It was planted 3:6 each way making 3,550 hills to the acre. On Sept. 12 we went in the field and husked 100 hills. After throwing out the nubbens and pig ears, we had 256 ears which weighed 172 lbs. There are 3,550 hills in an acre and consequently 6,106 lbs. of corn. The corn was well out of the way of frost but not ripe enough to husk easily and we allowed 90 lbs. per bushel. That gives 67.8 bushel per acre. I make this report to you because as you make a specialty of Minnesota 13 you might like to know it.

C. A. Carlson, Bristol, S. D.—My order of Nursery stock received, I must say it is the finest lot I ever received to plant on my farm. I will send you a much larger order next year.

Chris. Hargens, Alexandria, S. D.—I have the only good piece of Alfalfa around here. I got the seed of you two years ago. Most of the Alfalfa around here has winter killed but mine looks fine.

Geo. H. Reynolds, Marshfield, Wis.—I am enclosing order for vegetable seed. I wish to state that the Minnesota No. 13 Corn from you last year turned out fine, it yielded over 100 bushel ears to the acre of first class quality.

Arnold Martin, DuBois, Nebr., July 10, 1909.—Your collection of seeds and grain bought last spring are doing well, they are the best lot I ever ordered. Your White Ohio are the earliest potato. Your Minnesota No. 13 and Model Dent corn are in tassel and making ears since June 24th.

(Note: Arnold Martin is the man about whom the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued bulletins showing that he, by the use of good seed and good farming, produces as much on 20 acres as most farmers do on 80 and 100 acres.)



Arnold Martin.



"Down to Gurney's, Of Course."

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sweet, Wessington, S. D.—Enclosed find our order for seed, the seed purchased of you last year were very satisfactory. My wife says she never raised so many Peas in her life as she did from the "**Yankton Main Crop**," in fact all the seed were extra good and consequently an extra good garden. The other day our little boy (7 years) and little girl (4 years) were arguing about what they were going to have in the garden this year, the boy asked the baby where she was going to get her seed, she replied, "**Down to Gurney's, of course.**" So you see even the little ones know where to get good seed. We are sending you a picture of the little ones.

Luverne Minn. Journal, Sept. 10th.—R. E. Moreland is exhibiting samples of corn from a one-half-acre field of "**Gurney's Model Dent**" corn, the seed was secured from Gurney Seed Co. of Yankton, S. D., last spring. The ears exhibited by Moreland measure 12 inches in length and are beauties, he estimates that the half acre will yield forty bushel, it is ripe now.

Richard A. Kunkle, New Salem, N. D.—I have to-day received my Nursery Stock, and must tell you how well pleased I am with it, it is a pleasure to unpack a bundle of trees when they reach one in such fine condition, I wish also to thank you for the splendid value given me, and I wonder how you can sell such nice goods for so little money, have received Nursery Stock from other companies, paid much higher prices and did not get as good trees.

Geo. H. Geneview, Lewellin, Nebr.—We received the trees all right, everything in good shape. I have purchased from two other nurseries and received good trees, but trees from the "**Yankton Nursery**" beats them all, both for quality and price.

Nels Walberg, Pampa, Texas, Sept. 10, 1909.—The seeds and trees I got from you this last spring does so well in this high and dry altitude of Texas that I shall continue to get all my seed and trees from you.

Chas. Jacobson, Carpenter, Wyoming, July 21, 1909.—As I bought nearly all my seed from you last spring I take pleasure in letting you know that everything was entirely satisfactory and that the crops from your seeds are doing nicely.

J. Maclure Sclanders, Commissioner Board of Trade, Saskatoon City, Saskatchewan, Western Canada, July 7, 1909.—Just a note to tell you that the three varieties of corn you sent me are thriving exceedingly well, and making a splendid growth, the average height now is three feet. I never saw anything look stronger. I shall send you photographs later.

Mrs. Carrie E. Stark, Urbana, Ind., July 7, 1909.—The seeds were received all O. K. and are growing very satisfactorily.

A. K. Wood, Stanley Co., July 22, 1909.—The 100 acres of Minnesota No. 13 from seed purchased of you is the finest field of corn in this part of the state.

I. A. Squires, Sutherland, Iowa, June 25, 1909.—I purchased a few seeds from you last year, they were the finest and the fullest packages I ever had.

Dr. Thos. M. Mathews, Sr., Athens, Texas, June 11, 1909.—Our Tomato crop is almost a failure owing to the rotting of the fruit on the vines, but while all other varieties are rotting badly, the **Earlibell** rotted very little, almost none at all.

M. J. Hanley, Cartersville, Mont., May 27, 1909.—The Tomato plants reached me today in good condition and are a fine thrifty lot, with which I am well pleased.

Hon. G. H. Bonney.—The Minnesota No. 13 from seed purchased of you last spring is sound, ripe and dry. The best 10 ears from Sanborn Co. shown at the Mitchell Corn Palace were from this field and your seed.

A. G. Holler, Entiat, Washington.—Seed doing fine, expect a bumper crop. Many thanks for the extras.

R. T. Nuedgate, Broadview, Mont.—Enclosed order for seed, I bought from you last year at Columbia, S. D., and seed all done fine..



Col. C. W. Gurney and His Seven Sons.

PREMIUMS AND GIFTS.

SOMETHING GOOD, FREE WITH EVERY ORDER.

Before reading this page read the page "PREMIUM WINNERS, 1909," and you will see it's worth your while to compete for these premiums at your fairs. Read the letters from premium winners. You can do equally as well in any state with Gurney's Seed. Write to the Secretary of your State Fair for their premium list. If you do not have a premium list, pack the goods carefully that you wish to exhibit and send them to the Secretary of the State Fair, express prepaid, always placing the name of each article on each article and your name and address on the package. Write the Secretary that you wish to compete for **Gurney Seed & Nursery Company's Special Premiums**. Make a list of the items sent for competition. He will enter them as well as though you were there.

Do not forget or neglect to compete for these premiums. They are worth your while.

Conditions of all below premiums are, they must be from Seed purchased from Gurney Seed & Nursery Company, year 1910, and exhibited by the grower.

We hereby authorize the Secretaries of all State Fairs to offer a cash premium of \$5.00 for the best 10 ears of **Minnesota No. 13**, and a cash premium of \$5.00 for the best 10 ears of **Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent Corn** grown in their state.

We offer at the **National Corn Show**, to be held in 1910, a cash premium of **\$20.00** for the best 20 ears of **Minnesota No. 13**, and a cash premium of **\$20.00** for the best 20 ears of **Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent Corn**, open to the **United States**.

Secretaries of all State Fairs are authorized to offer a cash premium of **\$20.00** for the best collection of vegetables grown exclusively from **Gurney Seed**, the collection to be entitled to this cash premium must win the society's regular premium for "**Best Display of Vegetables**." Secretaries of all State Fairs are authorized to offer cash premiums of **\$3.00** for each of the following items:

Best 10 ears "**Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn**." Ten best **Earlibell Tomatoes**. Ten best **Gurney's Gold Lump Carrots**. Three best **Cole's Early Watermelons**. Three best heads **Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage**. Three best **Grand Muskmelons**. Three best **Davis Perfect Cucumbers**. One largest **Sakurajima Radish**. Best peck **Kherson Oats**. Single specimen **Luther Burbank's Patagonia Squash**. Best 10 **White Ohio Potatoes**. Best quart pickled "**Gurney's Everbearing Rust-Proof Wax Bean**." Three best "**Enid**" **Muskmelon**.

Conditions of all above premiums are, they must be grown from Seed purchased from Gurney Seed and Nursery Company, year of 1910, and exhibited by the grower.

With each order for \$1.00 worth of Seed in packages and ounces, you may select 25 cents worth additional package Seed, which will be sent you absolutely free with your order. After your order is made up, kindly figure the total amount of your purchase of package and ounce Seed, then add 25 cents worth of free Seed in packages for each dollar.

We pay the postage on all Seeds in packages, ounces, quarter pound and pounds. If you order by freight or express, deduct 8 cents per pound from your order for all Seeds ordered in quarter-pound and pound lots.

Fruit Specialties at Your State Fair.

We offer a cash premium of \$10 at the following State Fairs: South and North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota, for the best display of fruit grown by one person and displayed at your State Fair. It is not necessary that this fruit shall be grown from trees purchased of us.



Our Seed Section Exhibit at South Dakota State Fair.

WE MAKE LARGE EXHIBITS AT STATE FAIRS, but we do not compete for premiums in any case against our customers. Instead of this, we offer thousands of dollars worth of special premiums at the various State Fairs and want our customers to win these and other premiums offered by the associations.

MAMMOTH PUMPKINS FREE.

New French Mammoth Pumpkins—We have imported from France from a pumpkin specialist six varieties of new mammoth pumpkins, any of which often reach a weight to exceed 200 pounds. These are a novelty and are exceedingly valuable for stock food.

We are going to package these and give free with each vegetable or flower seed order, one package of these truly marvelous pumpkins. Then we are offering a cash premium of \$5.00 at each State Fair for the heaviest pumpkin grown from these seeds. You secure the seeds absolutely free and still have a chance to win this \$5.00 premium at the State Fair. Remember, as long as they last, one package free with each vegetable or flower seed order. We have none for sale.

SOME NEW GOOD THINGS FOR 1910 AND SOME OF THE GOOD THINGS CARRIED OVER FROM PREVIOUS YEARS.

Gurney's Ever-Bearing Rust-Proof Bush Bean.



We offered this new Bean three years ago, and the way it has taken with the planters has been very gratifying to us. Two of the last three seasons have almost ruined other varieties of beans with the rust. There has never been one case of rust on these reported to us and in our fields no rust has shown at any time, while other varieties, without an exception, have shown some rust and in some cases are entirely destroyed. The first picking comes about with Wardwell's Wax, and the same vines will furnish fresh string beans for at least six weeks. The pods are long and of much better flavor than any other bean. It is a very strong grower, and you will see by the photograph, and is an abundant yielder. The color of the pod is a very light shiny wax; are very brittle and tender and free from fibre and absolutely stringless until ripe. This bean has taken especially well with market gardeners, as well as private families, on account of its beautiful color, quality and ever-bearing condition. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 1 pk., \$1.90.

Gurney's Early Model Globe Beet.

A dark leaved variety of turnip rooted beet, differing from all other varieties in this respect; medium early, always very even in size, making it especially valuable to market gardeners for bunching. No other beet will equal it for the table. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.



Our Seed Corn, this and all other years, the strictly first-class kind.

SOUTH AMERICAN MAMMOTH CORN.

Last year we put in a small field of this wonderful corn and exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair, ten stalks and ears that weighed 82 lbs. The shortest stalk was 15 ft. This corn matured with us at Yankton and we are offering it as a novelty for exhibition purposes in small lots only. Buy a package of this and astonish your neighbors with the large corn that you can grow. Pkt., 10c.

Primitive or Husk Corn.

All our cultivated varieties of corn have sprung from this original corn. The ears are of good size, frequently measuring ten inches. Each individual kernel is covered with a husk and all are enclosed in an outer husk like ordinary corn. In some of the wild and uncultivated parts of South America and Mexico the Primitive or Natural Corn can still be found growing wild.



There are very few articles that will attract the attention in an exhibit that this will. In our exhibit at the South Dakota State Fair, 1908, we had this corn on the stalk and ear, and it attracted as much attention as anything else in our exhibit.

Pkt., 10c.

Gurney's Early Gold Lump Carrot.



This new carrot is of French origin, is the brightest golden color, grows about three or four inches long and matures earlier than any other carrot grown. Market gardeners can safely discard all other extra earlys and plant largely of this. It is very uniform in size and color, consequently a money-maker, as there

are no culls to throw out. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., \$1.00.



Davis Perfect Cucumber.

We offered this cucumber first in 1908 and have had no reason to change our idea of its value since. The Davis Perfect Cucumber on our own grounds and other grounds where we have seen it growing has made the largest quantity of perfect fruit of any cucumber grown. It loads the vines so heavily that it seems impossible

Nursery Stock from us reaches you right, right prices, right quality.

for them to mature the fruit. At least 25% more fruit can be cut from them than from any other variety. Color dark green, shape nearly the same size from one end to the other. The Davis Perfect produces the smallest quantity of seed of any cucumber grown, which makes it especially desirable for slicing or sweet pickles. This is undoubtedly the leading variety. Pkt., 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn.



This Early Golden Sweet Corn will take the place of all second early varieties and by successive planting it can be made to cover the entire second early and late sweet corn period. It is an abundant bearer, nearly every stalk producing two good ears about six or seven inches in length, and a quality that cannot be equalled by any of the late varieties. It grows about four to six feet high and is ready for use about one week after Malikhof. When cooked it is a golden yellow.

We furnished the seed of this variety to one of our market gardeners here, H. W. Shipton, and he tells us it was the best seller he had during the whole corn season.

We are offering a cash premium at all the State Fairs of \$3.00 for the best ten ears of this corn exhibited there. Do not fail to include this and Malikhof in your order for Sweet Corn. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

Malikhof Sweet Corn.

This photograph shows a single hill of this new, remarkably early Sweet Corn. It is a very prolific bearer of medium sized ears; very deep kernel and quality as good as most varieties of the late sweet corn. It can be placed on the market easily by July 1st. Is one week earlier than Peep-O-Day, and very much better quality.

This corn was secured by Prof. N. E. Hanson of the South Dakota Agricultural College while in Russia for the department of agriculture. The seed of this valuable corn is grown by us here on our own grounds from seed of the original introduction. Any person who fails to include at least one pound of this in their seed order is missing a big share of their early garden. You will be surprised at the way it will cut down living expenses. Market gardeners should plant this in large quantities for their first early. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; peck, \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.



Enkhuizen Glory.

Our several years experience in growing this wonderful new cabbage only makes it appear more valuable to us each season. We sent out thousands of trial packages of this in 1907 and received hundreds of flattering testimonials from the growers. One Nebraska woman reports a wagon load from a teaspoonful of seed. A Dakota grower says 98% solid heads. It is larger and earlier than Wakefield. The season of 1909, as well as 1908, was an off year for cabbage all over the United States; consequently, much higher prices for this vegetable. Enkhuizen Glory made, where reported, fully 90% solid heads. It is surely the most valuable early to mid season cabbage grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.



Enkhuizen Glory.

Volga Cabbage.



This cabbage has taken the place of all other varieties of late, hard-heading, round-headed cabbage. It was sent out originally by C. L. Allen, the best of the Long Island cabbage seed growers, and was recommended by him on account of the large percentage of marketable heads made by it.

It is originally from Russia, where cabbage is an important crop, and was one of a number of samples sent for trial. This one proved by far the best of the lot. It is not quite so late as Flat Dutch or Sure Head,

but is fully as large as either one and solid heads, the heads being almost perfectly round like the Hollander, but larger and more shorter stem. It is the very best keeper of all varieties and will eventually drive the long-legged Hollander out of the market. It is very hardy and will stand more freezing than any other cabbage besides, and this is a very important point. It is more resistant to disease and rot than any other variety. Several market gardeners have reported that it stood green and fresh late in the season when all other cabbages showed more or less rot.

The season of 1908 shows almost a total failure of the cabbage crop over the United States, and consequently cabbage prices have gone from the ordinary price of \$12.00 to \$15.00 to as high as \$35.00 to \$40.00 per ton at the terminal markets. The Volga this season has produced nearly as many marketable heads, just as large and just as fine, as any other year. We believe it is the only late cabbage that has done it. Mr. Hofreiter, market gardener at Huron, told us at the South Dakota State Fair that his Volga from seed purchased of us made 90 per cent. solid heads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

Dakota Grown Evergreens for Dakota wind-breaks. Gurney's always good.

Gurney's Earliest Market Cauliflower.



This wonderful new short-stemmed, large-headed heavy-leaved cauliflower is offered by us this year for the first time, and we wish to say to all lovers of this delicious vegetable, that you can grow these as easily as you can grow the cabbage. It is a sure heading variety, nearly every plant making a good, solid head. Is desirable for market gardeners on account of earliness and clear white color, which creates an unusual demand for it. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$3.00.

Gurney's Stonehead Riviera Lettuce.

This wonderful new lettuce is of French origin and was introduced from there by us. Very hard headed, and the most long standing of all lettuces. Heads average size, closely folded, clear light green color, interior leaves blanching to a creamy white. Unequaled for late planting or in places where it will be very hot and dry. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.



Gurney's Crisp as Ice Lettuce.

Very Large, Extremely Crisp, Hard-heading, and Extra Long-standing.

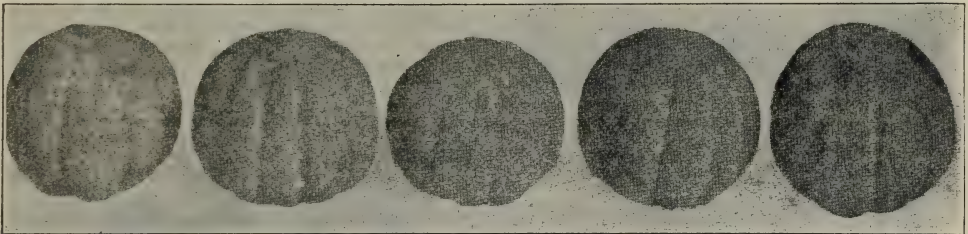
A most distinct and extra choice variety of the summer crisp-head type. Grows to a larger size, makes larger heads, is of more pleasing appearance and retains its crispness and mild flavor to a greater degree during the hot summer months than any other crisp-head variety. While especially adapted for midsummer, it is most desirable also for spring and fall, but is not suitable for shipment to distant markets.

The plants are of quick, strong growth, attaining a diameter of twelve inches with good cultivation. The leaves are of a soft bright green, growing closely around the head. The heads are tightly folded, six to eight inches in diameter, blanched to a silvery white and nearly as crisp and brittle as celery. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00.

Avoid a poor stand of Corn in 1910. Buying from Gurney does it.

May King Lettuce.

The plants are of quick growth, practically all head and extremely handsome. From early spring plantings in the open ground they grow quickly to a diameter of six to seven inches with the broad, light green, outer leaves folding closely about the round solid head; in cool weather the edges of these outer leaves are lightly tinged with brown. The inner leaves (practically the entire head) are blanched to a rich golden yellow and have a specially fine, rich, buttery flavor. The round solid heads are so firmly folded that they can be shipped to distant markets and arrive in good condition. We recommend repeated plantings of this new early variety in the spring, and again during August and September for fall use. Per Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00.



Hoodoo.

Another of Paul Rose's wonderful melons, introduced two years ago, has grown into popular favor more rapidly than any other melon. The Hoodoo melon is equal in quality to any melon planted to-day, and for all purposes it is better than nearly all others. The color of the flesh is bright orange, meat very thick, seed cavity extremely small, netting is very close and firm, making it one of the very best for shipping. Our seed of this variety is saved from a most carefully selected, inspected field, and is two years ahead in selection of any other seed offered. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Grand Muskmelon.



This splendid new melon is a sport from the Osage, which it resembles in quality, but differs somewhat in color and markings and is more uniform in size. It is at least ten days earlier than Osage, has a more vigorous vine, and because of its vigorous growth a greater yielder. The fruit round or slightly elongated, slightly ribbed. Color a peculiar pea green, flesh, rich salmon or red color. In flavor it surpasses the best grown Osage or Emerald Gem. The flesh extends to the rind and retains the color and quality quite to the outer shell, which though thin is very hard and firm, and because of this bears shipment remarkably well. The flesh is very thick, considering the size of the melon, leaving a small seed cavity. This melon was originated in Jackson County, Michigan, and with repeated trials beside the Osage for the last five years it has proven a more profitable melon for the market. The bushel crates will weigh five pounds heavier than the Osage, which shows that it is a much thicker-meat melon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Burrell Gem.



A splendid new shipping melon with orange or rich salmon-colored flesh of sweet flavor. The originator sold \$6,000.00 worth of melons from a planting of twelve acres and has realized one dollar per dozen melons net.

All melon growers are familiar with the superior flavor and aroma of the salmon-fleshed varieties such as **Osage** and **Emerald Gem**, but the flesh of these fine melons is too soft for distant shipments. This defect has been eliminated in the **Burrell Gem**, as during the past fall shipments from Colorado have reached the New York markets in fine condition without icing—a very severe test of shipping quality. The melons are oblong, with smoothly rounded ends, slightly ribbed, closely netted. The skin is dark green with brownish netting; rind thin but quite tough; meat exceptionally thick, firm but melting, of a rich deep salmon. The fruits average six inches long, four inches in depth, and weigh about two pounds each. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.**

Gurney's Enid Muskmelon.

Our description of this extremely valuable new melon when it was introduced by us in 1908 was as follows: This new and valuable muskmelon originated in Enid, Oklahoma, and is certainly the best of all melons for home use or market gardeners. It is one-half larger than the Rocky Ford, one week earlier and twice as good. Color and shape the same as Rocky Ford, abundant bearer and an excellent market melon. Every word of this has proven true, and more. The market gardeners who tried it last year all speak highly of it. H. W. Shipton, one of Yankton's best gardeners, says it was better than any other melon planted by him last season, and will make his entire planting of that this year. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**



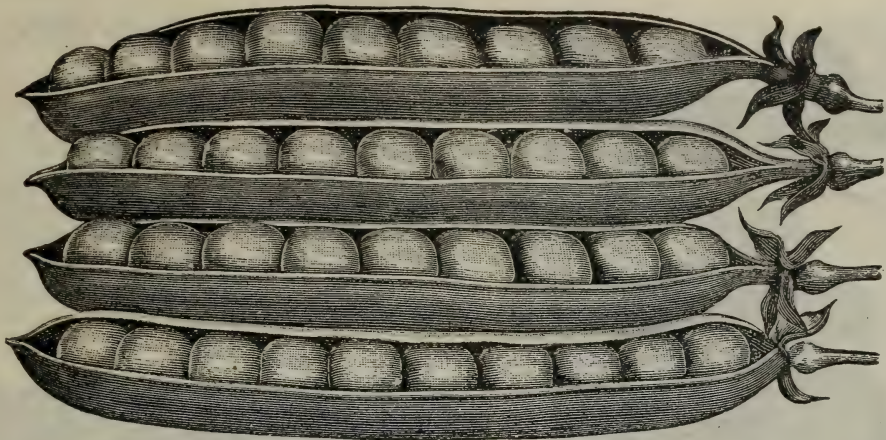
Winter Watermelon.

For a number of years we have been trying to get a melon that would keep longer than any other melon and still retain its quality. We have found this in the new early winter watermelon. It is a very prolific bearer, earlier than the Sweetheart, flesh red and of extreme firmness; in color it is almost white, rind very hard and flesh so firm that it causes it to keep longest of any of the melons. Placed in a cool place it will keep up to Xmas; quality strictly first-class. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

White Welch Onion.

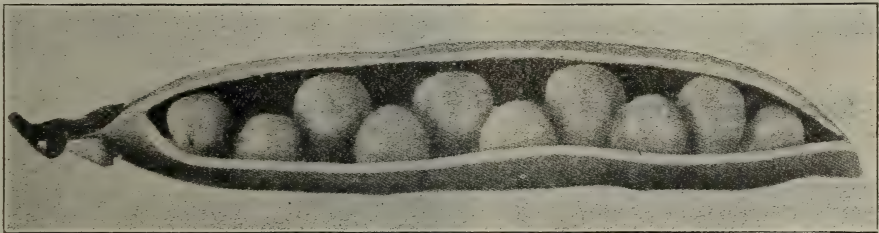
For early green onions, the seed of this onion may be treated as any onion seed, making one-third the expense and trouble of planting top sets and producing more green onions. The flavor is the sweetest of all onions. The plant is perennial and may be left in the ground for years with but slight protection. Maximum results, however, are obtained by treating as an annual; sow in the spring or fall. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

You cannot afford to have, and we cannot afford to sell, any but the best.



Yankton Maincrop.

We sent this pea out last season as one of our specialties and it has more than redeemed itself. We counted pods this summer on our trial grounds containing twelve large peas, and there were none of better quality. The leaves are very large and leathery; the vines grow about two feet high, and are remarkably productive. As one of our lady customers wrote us, "I have never been able to grow peas enough for the family before, but this year with your Yankton Maincrop we have had a great many more than we could use." Pkt., 10c; 1/3 pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; peck, \$2.25.



Alderman Pea.

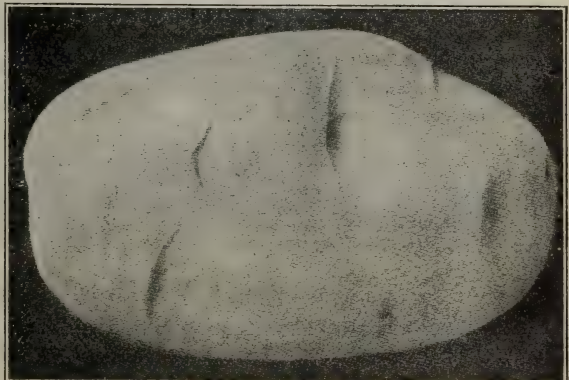
This new pea was imported by us from England two years ago and we have found it in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the telephone type. Pods very large, long dark green, similar to the Duke of Albany and about the same season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market gardeners are demanding the large podded dark colored sorts which retain their fine color even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman meets these requirements, and, furthermore, is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it especially for the market gardener and home market. Pkt., 10c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75.

California Golden Russet Potato.

If you grow potatoes for the satisfaction of eating them, or grow them to sell, expecting to give satisfaction to the purchaser, you should grow California Golden Russet. In quality it is undoubtedly the best, medium size, oval in shape and very seldom any small potatoes. Eyes are level with the skin, cooks easily and is especially nice for baking purposes.

Our seed of this excellent variety was secured from the University of Minnesota and is absolutely pure. It yields equal to any of the standard varieties. It has never been troubled with scab or other potato diseases. Special prices on large lots.

Peck, 60c; 1/2 bu., \$1.00; bu. crate, \$1.75; 5 bu. crates, \$7.25.



Hear anybody complaining about their Corn growing? Test yours.



Gurney's Extra Early Scarlet Globe Radish.

In offering this Scarlet Globe Radish to the public, we know we are offering the very best radish on the market. It is earlier than any other market variety, and the quality is so crisp and sweet that it always creates a demand for more. It is especially valuable for early planting in hot-bed or first outdoor planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.



Sakurajima Mammoth Winter Radish.

This monstrous Japanese winter radish is a wonderful grower. We exhibited specimens at the South Dakota State Fair this past season that measured six inches through and nearly four feet long, retaining the size from almost top to bottom. The flavor is as mild as any of the winter radishes and keeps perfectly through the winter. The color is almost transparent white. The flesh is very crisp and juicy. To get best results these should be planted about July 15th and dug before freezing weather and packed in the cellar in sand or dirt, and used as wanted through the winter. They will keep perfectly until spring. This is another wonderful vegetable from the Flowery Kingdom, that gives us so many surprises in both vegetables and beautiful flowers. We are offering a cash premium of \$3.00 for the largest Sakurajima Mammoth Radish exhibited at your State Fair. See how large a one you can grow. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.

Jos. C. Banfield, Cuba City, Wis.—I received seed from you last year, they were all fine, so I am sending again this year.

R. J. Holt, Utica, Minn.—We were well pleased with the way your seed turned out last year so are placing our order with you again this year.

Gurney's New Leafless Radish.

This new valuable early radish was sent out by us for the first time last year for trial only and has proven to be the earliest of any radish grown, in some cases making a radish one inch through in sixteen days from planting in the open ground.

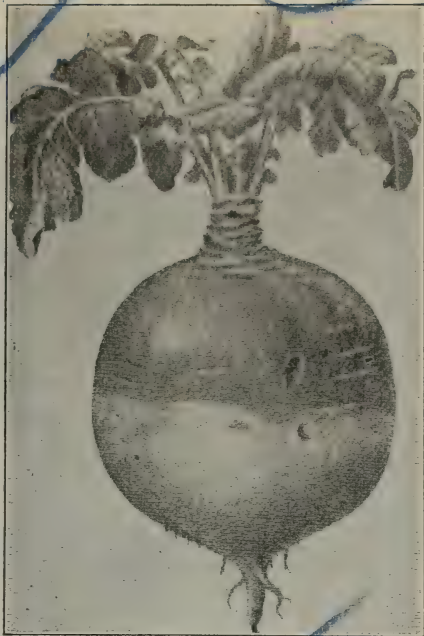
If your saved Seed Corn won't grow, make the crop right with Gurney Seed.

and have only two or three leaves hardly more than one to one and one-half inches long. For forcing in hot-beds or under glass there is no other radish that will equal it. Each seed will make a radish, and on account of its almost leafless condition they can be planted much closer together than other radishes. Quality is the very best, shape perfect globe and color the brightest scarlet. The seed of this variety will always be high-priced, as it produces very few seed, throwing up very short seed stalks with very small pods. Well filled pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

RUTABAGA.

Krasnoselski Russian Rutabaga.

On our trial grounds this past season this gave the best satisfaction and produced the largest yield of any of the rutabagas. On account of the dry, hot weather, most varieties became hollow and strong. This was solid entirely through the season, making an extra large percentage of good-sized rutabagas, bright yellow in color and of excellent quality for table use. This will take the place of the older varieties on account of the increased yield and quality of the fruit. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.40.



Luther Burbank's New Squash 'Patagonia.'

We quote from Mr. Burbank's description: "From my Chilean collector I received seeds from a number of new Indian Squash. Among them was one which was stated to be as sweet as sugar. Several seasons have been required to thoroughly fix the type. Though of medium size, this new squash averaged thirty pounds each, resembling a cannon ball in specific gravity. The seed is packed solid in a little space, all the rest of the squash being solid, sweet, dark orange-colored flesh, which is three to four inches thick.

"The Patagonia is apple-shaped, with a broad protuberance at the blossom end, packed solid with large, heavy, reddish-brown seeds. Color green, white and yellowish, intermixed in mottling spots. The fruits are produced in great abundance and keep in good condition until May and even in June of the following season."

The above is taken from Luther Burbank's description of this squash, and in our trial grounds this season it has proven to be absolutely correct in every particular. The seed offered is all grown by us this season. It is certainly a solid, all-meat squash and quality cannot be excelled.



The picture shown here, the row of Patagonia Squash, were grown by Henry Albert, Letcher, S. D., on his farm. Mr. Albert is a Civil War veteran about 70 years old, and is a good judge of vegetables. He likes the Patagonia. Remember, we offer a cash premium of \$3.00 for the best Patagonia Squash, single specimen, exhibited at your State Fair. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.

Sunbeam Raspberries yield quality, quantity and happiness. See if they don't.

Gurney's Purple Top White Globe Turnip.



This is an all season's turnip; is sweet from the time it is large enough to use until the following spring; size above medium; heavy foliage, and the best turnip of all of them.

This new English turnip was brought from England by us two years ago and was recommended to us by one of the largest turnip specialists as the best ever originated. It has proven fully up to the originator's recommendation, and we urge all to give it a trial. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

New Earlibell Tomato.

After another season's experience we unhesitatingly repeat and emphasize all the claims we have ever made for it. Seed planted in the open ground on June 3rd matured large quantities of this extra large, extra early tomato one week earlier than Dwarf Champion started in hot-beds in April, and eight days earlier than Earliana planted in open ground on same day as Earlibell. In smoothness it is not excelled by such varieties as Beautiful and Stone, size from three to four inches in diameter and very uniform in size and shape. Borne in clusters of from three, six or eight tomatoes and usually ripens all on one cluster at once. The vines are vigorous with medium heavy foliage bearing continuously until frost. The southern tomato growers can safely discard all other extra early and use Earlibell. Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.50.



Jenkin's Crab. Hardy, bears young, looks good, is good. Couldn't ask for more.

Livingston's New Coreless Tomato.

Livingston is the introducer and originator of more of the standard good tomatoes of to-day than all other originators combined. Such varieties as Beauty, Globe, Triumph, Favorite, Perfection and others are from Livingston. In the introduction of this, his latest, the New Coreless, he has given us a tomato for the main crop that is far superior to anything he has previously introduced and one that will take the place of most of the old sorts. The seed supply of this variety is very limited and we are only able to offer it by the package this season. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.



STANDARD VEGETABLE SEED, 1910.

On the preceding pages we are offering you a number of the new vegetables that are termed by most seedsmen "novelties." We have been very careful in the selection of these; trying them out thoroughly on our own grounds, and are satisfied that each and every one of them are the very best that have been produced.

In the following list of vegetables we are offering the best standard sorts, and those that have given satisfaction, some for as many as fifty years, and are still standard. We have been very careful in making the selection of standard sorts, knowing that in order to succeed we must please our customers, and we believe we have done it.

ARTICHOKE.

Mammoth Globe—This artichoke is cultivated for its flower heads, which are cooked like and resemble asparagus. Seed planted in any soil and plants slightly covered in winter will remain in bearing several years. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

ASPARAGUS.

Sow in early spring in drills two inches deep and one foot apart between rows. After the plants are one or two years old transplant them into permanent beds. Set them 15 inches apart each way and cover four inches deep. Manure plentifully each fall, to be forked in very early in the spring, after which sow on a good dressing of salt. One oz. to 50 ft. of drill.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing large, white shoots that remain white as long as fit for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Conover's Colossal—A standard sort of large size, tender and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Plant Kaffer, Cane and Jap. Millet for lots of fodder. Fills the milk pail, too.

BEANS.

Dwarf or Bush.

Plant as soon as danger of frost is past, in light, warm soil, in rows two feet apart, three inches apart in the rows. Keep well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but do not hoe when wet, as it will cause them to rust and injure the crop. Plant every two weeks until about the middle of August for a succession. One qt. to 100 feet of drill.



Improved Henderson Bush Lima—This is the very early Sieva or Butter Bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. Per pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.85; bu., \$7.50.

Green Podded Varieties.

Bush Lima (Burpee's)—The true bush form of the old, large Lima Pole Bean. It grows vigorously to a height of 18 to 20 inches, forming a circular bush, 2 or 2½ feet in diameter, requiring no poles or stakes, yielding from 50 to 150 fine pods, similar in size and quality to those grown on the large white Lima Bean. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.75.



Stringless Green Pod—Is entirely stringless; as early as the other green podded sorts, and remains tender and crisp longer than any of the old sorts. The pods are of a pale green color, round and of good substance as well as fine flavor. Seed dark brown. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 20c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$4.50.

Improved Red Valentine—A very popular early, prolific variety; the pods are remarkably fleshy and tender, remain a long time on the plant without becoming hard. Seed mottled light and dark brown. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Refugee, or One Thousand to One—Excellent for a main crop; very productive, tender and flavor delicious; much esteemed as a late bean; an excellent sort for pickling. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 20c; pk., \$1.35; bu., \$4.75.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Pods are flat, six inches long, light green, are excellent for cooking green or dry. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Navy Bean—A great many people grow what they suppose is the Navy Bean, but is generally a mixed, uneven bean that cooks uneven and lacks quality. Our Navy Beans are grown for us in Michigan; are absolutely pure and hand picked. You will not find one bad bean in a bushel. Per lb., postpaid, 18c; pk., 90c; bu., \$3.00.

Pole or Running Beans.

They are more tender and require more care in culture than the bush beans and should be planted two weeks later. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; plant five or six beans in a hill, leaving a space in the center for the pole.

Large White Lima—Pods broad and rough. Seeds large, broad and white. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Insist on "Gurney Seed" from your merchant. They "Grow and Satisfy."

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole—This variety takes the lead of all Pole Beans, in earliness, coming into use a week or ten days later than the Dwarf Golden Wax. It is crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu. \$7.25.

German Black Wax Pole—One of the best varieties either for Snap or Shell Beans in the green state. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Scarlet Runner—An ornamental sort, used same as Morning Glories. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c.

Wax Podded Varieties.

Davis Wax—Plant healthy, compact, upright growth, carrying its pods in the center and well up from the ground; gives a large yield of handsome pods, long, flat, clear waxy white, and do not stain in canning. The dry beans are large, pure white. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

Golden Wax—The earliest and most popular bean on the market; pods good length, flat, quite thick and broad; entirely stringless, of a clear, waxy, golden yellow; fine buttery flavor. Hardy and productive. Seed white, mottled red and purple. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Challenge Black Wax—An extra early strain of the old Dwarf Black Wax. This is the first sort to give a full picking; pods clear waxy white, round, fleshy, tender and stringless; productive and a popular variety. Seed jet black. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

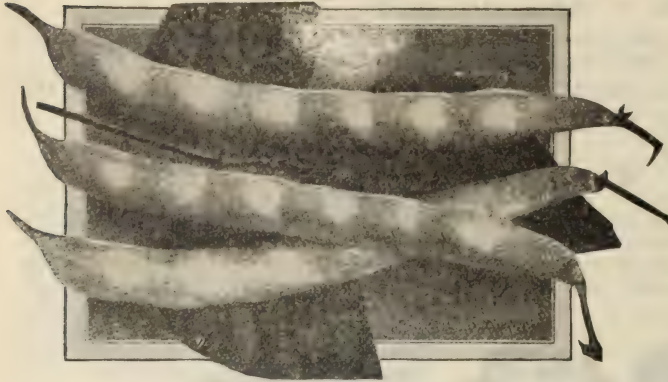
Wardwell Kidney Wax—An extra early prolific wax bean; hardy and productive; pods flat, of a delicate waxy yellow and brittle; seed white, mottled brown around the eye. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.65; bu., \$5.75.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax—Positively proof against rust. The earliest of all Wax Beans. The best Wax Bean for market gardeners. Tender and absolutely stringless. For, while grown side by side for many years with other Wax Beans, all of them more or less affected by rust, many of them completely ruined by it, this bean remained entirely free from rust. Not only is it rust-proof, but it possesses the most excellent quality of being exceedingly crisp and tender, with no approach whatever to stringiness, and of a most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Jones' Stringless White Seed Round Pod Wax—Positively free from rust. This grand, absolutely stringless bean is the result of five years' systematic cross breeding between the Yosemite and a white seed cross from Ivory Pod Wax. It will without doubt become one of the most popular of all our wax varieties now grown, combining points never before obtained in a true stringless wax pod. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.00.

Malakhof and Early Golden Sweet Corn. Couldn't get a better combination.

BEANS.



Hodson Wax.

Hodson Wax Rust-Proof Bush Bean—This is a remarkably strong grower, sturdy and productive. Has been entirely free from rust and blight. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which resemble the pods of the Davis Wax, but are plumper, straighter and longer, averaging about seven inches in length; the color is a very bright yellow, making them very attractive; the pods are brittle and tender and of the very best flavor.

They are free from fibre and stringless. This variety is a boon to market gardeners and truckers on account of its vigor and productiveness and its freedom from blight and rust, while its fine table quality, its long, handsome pods will render it of special value to the private gardener. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

TABLE BEETS.

For an early supply sow as early in the spring as ground can be properly cultivated. Lay out the drills for seed about one foot apart and two inches deep. For the main crop, sow first week in May and for winter use in June. Owing to the very severe winter of 1907-08, and the extremes of dry and wet weather in the summer of 1908, all root seeds will be scarce and much higher than heretofore. The quality of the seed will be equal to the best in other years.

Crosby's Egyptian—It is large, light colored, nearly spherical; one of the best for early planting outdoors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

Arlington Favorite—A new dark-leaved early blood variety, originated at Arlington, Mass., where it is grown extensively for the Boston market. It follows the Eclipse closely in maturing, but is of much darker color and superior in quality. Perfectly round in shape; it differs from all other dark blood sorts in that it has the sweetness of the Bassano, and yet a very dark deep blood color. Its small, upright growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots, makes it popular with everyone who plants it. Pkt., 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Bassano—Extra early pink, globular root, flesh white circled with brightest pink. The very best extra early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Bastian Half Long—An early half long beet, quality excellent and will produce nearly twice the weight in the same length of time as the early round beets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

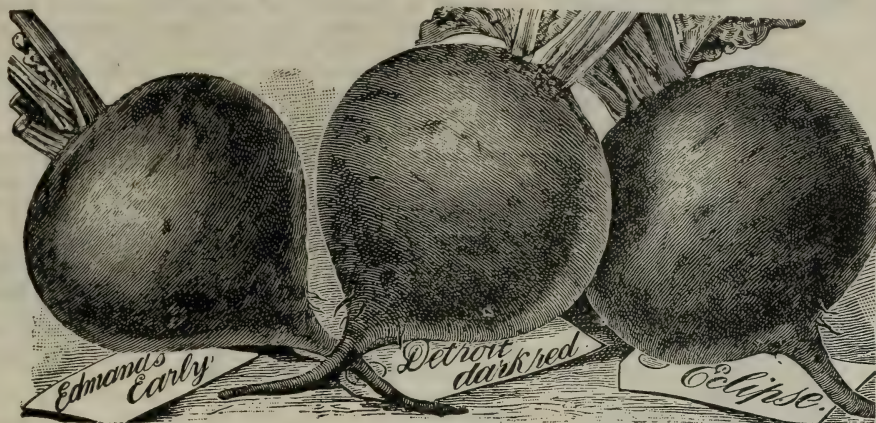
Sutton's Globe Beet—This beet was imported by us from England from the originator. Resembles the Egyptian, turnip rooted, but is perfectly round. There is no earlier. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/2 lb., 75c.



Sutton's.

Ever grow poor Potatoes? Seed does it. Plant quality stock from Gurney's.

Swiss Chard—For the leaves alone this variety is grown. This, gathered young, should be cooked the same as spinach, or later the midribs may be cooked and served the same as asparagus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

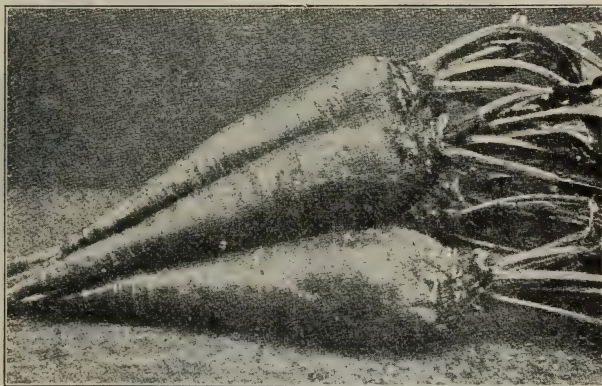


Extra Early Eclipse—An excellent sort; about as early as the Egyptian, but we consider it better because it is larger and of much finer quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Edmond's Early Blood Turnip—The very best sort for general crop. In quality one of the finest; exceedingly dark; shape globular, having only one tap root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Long Smooth Blood—The standard long sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip—A grand beet for bunching for market; tops are exceptionally small and uniformly upright; roots are perfect turnip shape, with small tap roots. The principal fault with most Turnip Beets is the occasional appearance of white rings, and this will be found one this has been overcome, but by careful selection of the deepest red beets. Quality is the very best, sweet and tender. Gardeners can safely plant it largely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.



Long Smooth.



1,000 Bushel Mangle Beets Per Acre at Government Indian School, Pierre, S. D.,
From Gurney Seed.

Food for lots of stock on that acre. Your ground is just as good.



Long Red.

Red-Top Sugar Beet—It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

White Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet—This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country, where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground, and it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent. of sugar. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Broccoli.

Sow early in spring. Transplant and cultivate the same as Cabbage. The Broccoli is similar to the Cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November, and should any plant not be forward enough for use before severe frosts, let them be removed to a light cellar, where they will head during winter.

Large White Mammoth—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Brussels Sprouts.

Cultivated for the small heads that grow in considerable numbers on the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed by some. Sow in seed bed middle of spring and transplant and manage as Winter Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets.

Farmers, stock growers and people living in town with a single cow are certainly neglecting the most important root crop when they fail to plant a quantity of these for winter stock feed; easily taken care of, rapid growers, and yielding about 15 to 20 tons of roots per acre; relished by all stock and a health producing feed. Buy these by the pound this year and you will increase your planting each season.

Sow in April and May in thoroughly plowed well-manured soil, in drills two inches deep and about 18 inches apart. Thin out to 12 inches and keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing and cultivating.

Mammoth Long Red—More generally grown than any other sort; roots large; quality excellent. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

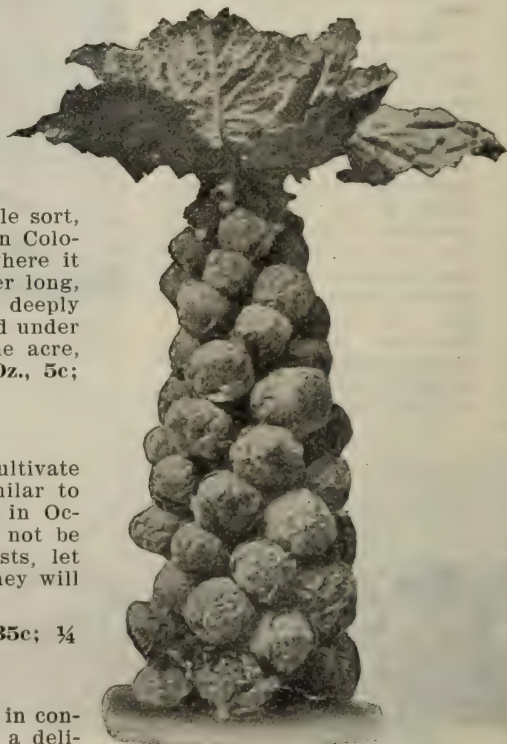
Golden Tankard—A very valuable variety of fine form and bright yellow in color. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Mammoth Long Yellow—Similar to long red, except in color. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Red Globe—The root is of large size and globular in form; very productive. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Sugar Beets.

Mangels and Sugar Beets for stock, sow 4 to 6 pounds per acre; if for sugar factory, 12 to 20 pounds per acre. For larger quantities please correspond with us.



Brussels Sprouts.



After the First Snow Fall at Our Nursery.

In making up your Seed Order, do not neglect the Nursery Section. We grow the trees right, we pack them right. They reach you in fine condition.

Borecole or Kale.

Dwarf Green German—Sow in autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy prolific; flavor similar to Cabbage, desirable in every garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

CABBAGE.

For the last two seasons cabbage has been a general failure over the entire United States, consequently, prices for this vegetable have advanced two or three times the ordinary price per ton. Some varieties have been a complete failure both these seasons, and we have dropped them from our list and are offering only those that have made a good record through these exceptionally trying seasons.

All-Head Early—It is among the earliest of the large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than Early Summer. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color, as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.75.

Extra Early Express—Produces fair-sized heads in eighty to eighty-five days from sowing seed. Does not form as large a head as the "Etampes," but is ahead of this variety several days. An important acquisition for the market gardener and those who grow cabbage for early market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.75.

Early Winningstadt—A well-known and very popular early variety; in season very close to the Wakefield; heads large, decidedly conical; leaves bright, glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure-heading variety, valuable not only for early use, but also for winter cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



Premium Late Flat Dutch.

H. E. Mayhew grew 1,873 bushels Minnesota No. 13 Corn on 18 7/10 acres. Pretty good.



True Jersey Wakefield.

and produces very fine heads after the earliest sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.75.

All Seasons—A new Drumhead Cabbage as early and every way as good as Early Summer, but yielding heads from a third to a half as large again. This new cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July matures a day or two earlier than Early Summer in the fall, so that it will average as early, while solid heads are from a third to a half as large again. As a rule our earliest cabbages are only good as early cabbages, being too small for late, or too small and too thin to be kept over winter; but the heads of this new cabbage being large and also thick through, make it a most excellent variety, either for extremely early, or for fall or spring market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.75.

Premium Late Flat Dutch
—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Premium Late Drumhead
—We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size. Very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



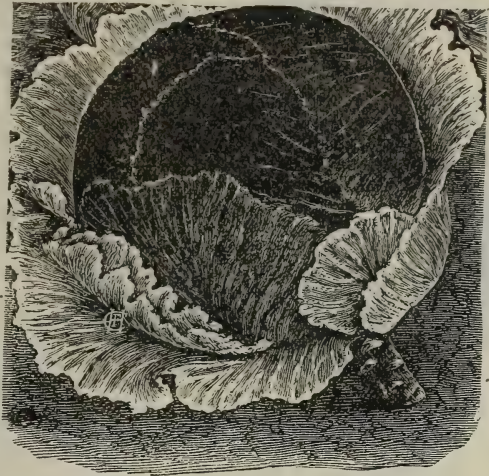
True Jersey Wakefield—This is an admirable sort, and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July; and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our Seed is true Long Island grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat; it never flaws under the severest sun

Danish Ball Head—One of the best varieties for general crop. It has been selected for more than fifty years by the Danish gardeners, who grow it almost exclusively for Winter Cabbage and annually export large quantities. The heads are not as large as Late Dutch Flat, but harder and more solid, fine grained and good keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.



American Drumhead Savoy.



Mammoth Rock Red—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and deep red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Savoy Cabbage.

American Late Drumhead Savoy—Heads large, round and compact; excellent for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

CHICORY.

Large Rooted, or Coffee—Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted or ground, they become the chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

CAULIFLOWER.

For spring crops, only the extra early dwarf varieties should be selected and Seed sown in hot-beds early in February, transplanting the young plants to the garded early in April, when the trees are starting out in leaf. For main or fall crop, Seed should be sown about June 1st, and young plants set out during the latter part of July.

Early Snowball—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf, compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. Half size pkt., 10c; pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—(Extra Selected)—This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00.

Vetches Autumn Giant—The best large late Cauliflower, especially desirable for mixed pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.



Earlibell Tomato. Enough earlier and better than others to please you.



Celeriac Giant Prague.

CRESS.

Sow peppergrass early in the spring, in shallow drills, and every two or three weeks for a succession, cut often, as it will continue to grow. The Water Cress must be sown on the margin of a stream or running water, or in a very moist location.

Curled or Peppergrass—Common and well known. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 60c.

True Water Cress—Leaves tender and highly flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

CELERAC.

A variety of celery having turnip-shaped roots, which when cooked and sliced in vinegar makes a most excellent salad.

Large, Smooth Prague—This is the largest and best variety grown, and grows to a large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

CUCUMBERS.

The season of 1909 has been another hard season for the growers of Cucumber Seed. The backward spring and other causes have made a very short crop, but a much better crop than in the season of 1908, consequently, lower prices than last year.

Do not plant Cucumbers before danger of frost has passed, as the plants are very tender and the least frost will damage or kill them. Plant in hills or rows four feet apart, 10 to 15 seeds to each hill, make soil very rich. For pickles, plant from June 1st to the middle of July.

Improved Early White Spine—This special strain of White Spine Cucumber is noted for its extra earliness, earlier than Fordhook or Arlington. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Great bearer, for table use or pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Early Cluster—Early, short and prickly, bears in clusters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

New Everbearing—Very early, enormously productive, literally covering the ground until killed by frost, making it the most prolific variety in existence. Fruit is medium size and rich, dark green in color, shape long, excellent for pickling or slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Arlington White Spine—This is the favorite sort for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Livingston's Evergreen Cucumber—It is early, of strong, vigorous growth, withstanding drouth, and is very prolific, bearing abundantly until frost. A perfect pickle sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling—Medium length, pointed, with large prominent spines; color deep green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Gherkin or Burr—Oval-shaped and prickly; for pickling only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Improved Extra Long Green—An extra fine variety, grows very long, very productive. For early and late crops, excellent for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

New Japanese Climbing—Can be grown on trellises, fences, etc., saving valuable space in small garden. It is very prolific, about ten inches long, thick and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Early White Spine.

We planted Scotch Pine in 1885, thousands of them. Now 20 inches through.

CARROT.

There is no better stock feed than carrots, and every person should plant more than they want for house use. They are abundant yielders and cheap, healthy stock food.

For successful cultivation soil should be light and deeply tilled. For an early crop the Seed should be sown as early as the ground can be properly worked. For late crops it may be sown until about the middle of June.

Earliest French Forcing—Small, almost globular root, maturing in about 40 days, especially valuable for market gardeners on account of its earliness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Rubicon Half Long—It has rapidly grown in popularity, until now it is more largely grown than all other varieties of carrot combined. It is the best in shape, its deep red orange colored flesh is the finest of all in quality. It is earlier than Danvers, about the same length, but heavier and thicker at the shoulders, making it more productive; the leaves are also shorter, fewer and finer. It is a wonderfully heavy cropper, produc-



Danvers.

ing thirty to forty tons to the acre under good field culture, and it grows well under the ground, which prevents it from becoming sunburnt. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Guerande or Ox-Heart—A variety with short thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Color bright orange. Sweet and fine grained; good for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Danvers—There is no variety grown which will produce as much to the acre, with a minimum length of root as this one. Under proper condition of the soil and cultivation, it may reasonably be expected to produce, which it has done, 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck, but pointed and quite smooth, color a rich orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Long Orange—A well-known standard sort, roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for the table and main field crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Mastadon—Giant white, best and largest stock carrot grown, nearly one-half its length will be above ground when mature, which makes it easy to harvest. Will produce as many tons of green feed per acre as any vegetable grown. Plant some



Rubicon Half Long.

for the animals. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

LEEK.

London Flag—Sow early in the spring in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high transplant in rows 13 inches apart and five inches between the plants, as deep as possible, that the neck may be blanched. One oz. to 150 feet drilled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c.



Dakota Grown Alfalfa Seed from the high and dry places. That's our kind.

CELERY.



Sow in April and May and rake Seed in lightly; water, and shade from strong sun. Prepare trenches from two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep; dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants when they are three or four inches high, six to eight inches apart in each trench. Keep them shaded until started and gradually earth them up as they grow.

White Plume—Unlike all other varieties, this one does not require to be earthed up, but if only loosely tied, or a few handfuls of earth brought closely around the base of the leaves to keep them close together, all the inner leaves or thin stalks will turn white and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery—Like the White Plume, this Celery requires very little earthing up, and in many other respects it is similar to that favorite sort, differing, however, in color, which is yellowish, the heart being large and solid and of a beautiful golden hue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

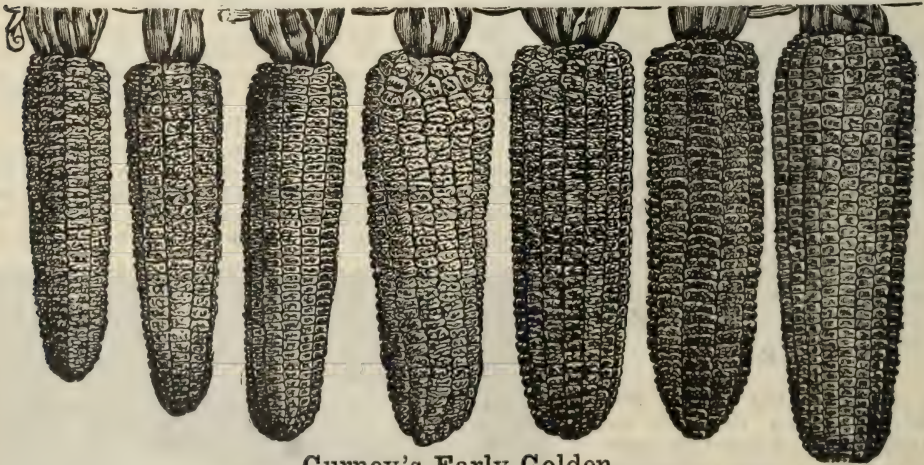
Giant Pascal—Grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. It bleaches

with but slight "earthing up," and very quickly, usually in five or six days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

We are the heaviest growers of Sweet Corn for Seed purposes of any firm in the Northwest. We have grown this year over two hundred acres of the best varieties and offer only the best of this to our retail trade. Shelled Sweet Corn weighs 50 lbs. per bu.

Extra Early Cory. Early Golden. Early Minnesota. Mammoth White Cory. White Evergreen. Stowell's Evergreen. Old Colony.



Gurney's Early Golden.

See good things for 1910. Do not fail to add this and Malikhof to your order.

Early Minnesota—A very popular early Corn, ears fair size, uniform and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 25c; pk., 90c; bu., \$2.75.

Golden Bantam—A hardy variety allowing early planting. Stalks grow only three and a half to four feet high, and bear one or two good ears per stalk. When ready for use the grains are a rich golden yellow color, very sweet and fine flavor. Large pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

Make your place look and seem like home. Gurney's Trees will do it.

Mammoth White Cory—The largest and best extra early Sweet Corn. The ears are twelve-rowed and very much larger than the old Cory; white cobbed, and covered with very large white grains of good quality. No other Sweet Corn will find ready sale in a market which is supplied with this splendid variety, and the gardener who wishes to get the cream of the trade should make his first planting of this best of extra early sorts. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00.

Extra Early Cory.

This comes in immediately after the Malikhof and will outyield all other early varieties. The quality is strictly first-class, size of ear much larger than other varieties of early corn, and an exceptionally profitable variety for market gardeners. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Late Varieties.

Stowell's Evergreen—The most popular of all. If planted at the same time with earlier kinds will keep the table supplied till October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in a fresh condition suitable for cooking. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

Old Colony Sweet Corn.

This variety of late Sweet Corn is ready for the table about one week earlier than Stowell's Evergreen; is fully equal to it in quality and nearly as large. Our fields of this variety this season gave us an average crop of 3,500 bu. of ear corn per acre. It will produce more ears and more fodder than any sweet corn grown. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.



Country Gentleman—The most delicious of all; for private family use where quality is preferred to size it has no equal. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels. Time of ripening a little later than Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Sweet Fodder Corn.

Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn; being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other Corn or sowed thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels broadcast. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., \$7.00.

WHITE RICE POPCORN.

Big Money in Little Things.

Very often there is good money in "little things," which, because they are small, people are apt to overlook. Popcorn is one of these.

Few people realize the profit that can be made on a single acre of popcorn. In parts of Iowa they are growing popcorn almost exclusively as a field crop, and the heavy buyers for candy factories are paying better prices each year for it. It will yield from eight to ten tons of fodder per acre of as high feeding value as sweet corn. It matures very early, which is an advantage where you are going to be short of early feed for the stock. It can be planted at least twice as thick as other varieties of corn and the yield of ear or shelled corn is usually equal to that of field corn. The market price is much better than for other varieties of corn, and is always marketable. Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre and closely. We are offering only the Rice varieties, as others are practically valueless for market purposes.

White Rice— $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 20c; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.25.

Red Rice—Fancy seed, bright red. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 25c.

Trees grown, dug and packed right, are half the battle. Gurney Trees insure this.

EGG PLANT.

Sow in hot-beds very early in the spring, and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Hoe often and hill up gradually until they blossom.

New Improved New York Purple—The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. The fruit is large, oval, very deep purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

ENDIVE.

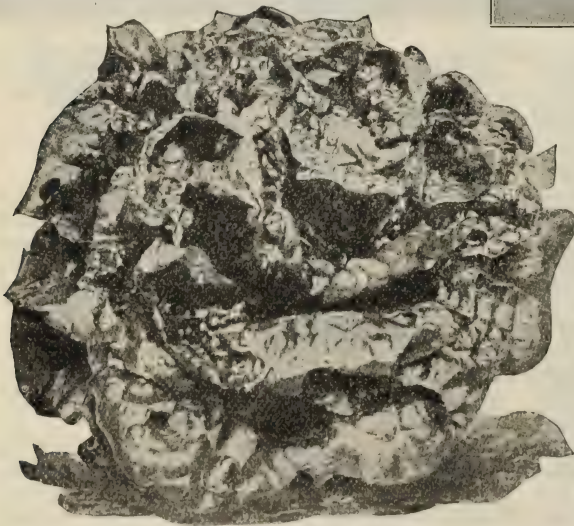
Sow in August in shallow drills, twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin to one foot in drills. When fully grown tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or ten days to blanch.

Green Curled—Leaves curled, dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



KOHL RABI.

Early White Vienna—Dwarf, small, early; bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small, the best variety for table, but should be used when young and not larger than an early Turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Black Seeded Simpson.

Grand Rapids—This is beyond question the most popular of all forcing Lettuce. On account of its upright habit of growth it can be grown much closer than the other sorts, and is less liable to rot; the leaves are light yellowish-green, excellent for shipping, and keep a long time without wilting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE.

For an early crop sow under glass in February and transplant on a well prepared bed, in some sheltered corner, in April. For successive crops, sow in beds of well pulverized soil in March, and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of May.

Black Seeded Simpson—A favorite forcing variety; it does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves, and differs in being lighter colored; stands the summer heat well, and is nearly double the size of the Curled Simpson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

A good house insures your comfort. An Evergreen wind-break your stocks comfort.

Royal White Summer, or Drumhead—Heads very large, crisp, tender and of good flavor; one of the best summer varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Prize Head—An excellent variety for family use; forms a loose head of a dense mass of leaves, filled at the edge and densely blistered; deep green in color, tinged with red; crisp, tender and good flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Hanson—A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout and entirely free from any bitter taste. A standard Summer Head Lettuce, very slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Paris White Cos, or Celery Lettuce—This new variety from France is by far the best Cos Lettuce we have ever grown, and we recommend it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Market Gardeners' Private Stock—A strain of black-seeded tennis ball selected with special care for hot-bed and cold frame culture. It makes large, solid heads which stand a long time before sending up seed shoots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Big Boston—A large heading, forcing sort, also for outdoor winter culture. The plants are very hardy and vigorous, with broad, smooth, thin and hard leaves, light green in color, and when well grown are quite tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Hanson.

California Cream Butter—Splendid lettuce for the open ground, producing very large, solid heads in cool weather. This should be planted just as early as you can work the ground, as it does better than other varieties when weather is cool. This lettuce is largely planted in the Southern States for shipping to the Northern markets in winter. Heads of large size, very solid heads and the interior portion blanching to a beautiful white. The genuine stock of this popular lettuce can be distinguished by very small spots on the outer leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball—Splendid for forcing in hot-beds, cold frames or greenhouses. It is preferred by most growers over White Seeded Tennis Ball on account of producing larger heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10.

Brown Dutch—Medium sized firm head, leaves broad and crumpled, color medium green tinged with brown. One of the best for late planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

MELONS.

The season of 1909 was almost as disastrous to growers of vine seeds as that of 1908. The crop, however, is better, and the quality is strictly first-class. Prices are lower than last year, and the supply of most varieties will be equal to the demand. Some varieties like Enid, Grand, Hoodoo and Jenny Lind Muskmelon, and Cole's Early Watermelon, will be very short.

We are offering this year several new Muskmelons. The Grand, Burrell's Gem and Hoodoo. We offered last year the Enid for the first time, and it has proven to be all that we claimed for it and will take the place of standard sorts of that kind. For the home garden you should try a package of these new varieties besides some of the older standard ones.

Melons require a light, rich soil. Plant as soon as ground has become warm and dry, in hills eight feet apart for Watermelons, and six feet for Muskmelons, 12 to 15 seeds in each, and thin out to three or four plants when all danger of bugs is over. One ounce for sixty hills and 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Compass Cherry and Beta Grape make quick returns. You want returns.

Muskmelons.

Defender—One of the best yellow-fleshed sorts. Medium-sized fruit, oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the Osage, and of higher flavor. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and quality quite to the outer shell, leaving a rind no thicker than that of an orange. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.**

Perfected Delmonico—A beautiful globe-shaped melon, about 6 inches in diameter, with thick prominent netting; solid and heavy, with small seed cavity; flesh rich orange, fine grained, delicate flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.**

Extra Early Hackensack—This valuable variety is ready for market fully ten days ahead of the well-known Hackensack, which it much resembles in size, shape and quality; weight from five to ten pounds each; very productive, averaging from five to six melons to the vine; deeply netted; flesh light green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.**



Newport.

Jenny Lind—One of the earliest Melons grown; small, round and flattened at ends, deeply ribbed, thickly netted, which makes it valuable for shipping; an excellent variety for the restaurant trade; flesh light green; sweetest of this class. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.**

Paul Rose or Petoskey—This widely advertised Melon is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem and combines the sweetness of the former with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. The flesh is of orange red color like that of the Osage. A splendid shipper and just the right size for hotel and table use. **Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.**



Paul Rose.

Newport—Every person who tastes the Newport Muskmelon goes into ecstasies over its rich, aromatic flavor, and it certainly is the most delicious of all green-fleshed sorts. It is very early, ripening with the Jenny Lind, which it resembles, and from which it originated. The fruits are deep and almost round; exterior dull green, ripening to a rich golden color, evenly and closely netted. The ribs are quite shallow. The flesh is of exquisite texture, rich and melting clear to the rind. It is a bountiful yielder; the melons are not large, but of that desirable size the market demands. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.**

Emerald Gem—An early variety of fine quality; skin ribbed, smooth, emerald green with a few lighter colored stripes; flesh thick, of a delicate light salmon color; they part from the stem of their own accord when ripe. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.**

Dakota Grown Alfalfa, for planting anywhere, is better than southern seed. Our Alfalfa is all Dakota grown, and prices are right. A field of Alfalfa is a money maker and soil improver. Try our northern grown seed.

Col. C. W. Gurney, the oldest nurseryman in the Northwest. His experience free to you.

Rocky Ford—

This variety is an improvement on the *Netted Gem*, and is largely grown in Colorado and shipped by the carload to the eastern cities. It is much sought after by hotel and restaurant keepers on account of its size and exceptionally fine flavor. Flesh is greenish white in color, very juicy and rich and good clear to the rind. It is medium in size, of round oval form and a most excellent keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

**Rocky Ford.****Netted Gem.**

is thin, dark green and slightly netted. The flesh is deep salmon, remarkably sweet, and of a spicy flavor; extremely thick and delicious to the rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20.**

Cannon Ball—This is a rather large, very fine-flavored Melon with thick green flesh, extremely small seed cavity, and a very prolific bearer. Season about the same as *Netted Gem*. This should be in every garden for a second early Melon, and will please all who try it. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.**

Giant of Colorado—Large size; oblong; 12 to 15 inches in length, heavily ribbed and netted. Skin green, flesh light green and excellent quality. Best quality of any of the large melons. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.10.**

Netted Gem—One of the earliest and best small Melons grown. Oval in shape and very uniform in size; flesh light green and of fine flavor; exceedingly productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.**

Osage—(Miller's Cream)—This is one of the most profitable of all Melons for the market gardener; of uniform quality; it makes no difference what the size of the Melons may be, large or small, they are all sweet and delicious. The skin

Watermelons.

One ounce to 25 hills. See Culture under Muskmelons.

The Jones—Our stock of this has been very much improved by careful selection for several years past, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best Watermelons in our list. It grows to a large size; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes; flesh bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. We recommend it very strongly, both as a Market Melon and a splendid Melon for home use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Phinney's Early—An early variety; medium and uniform size, and a beautiful form. The skin is smooth, with white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, sweet and delicious. One of the best for home use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

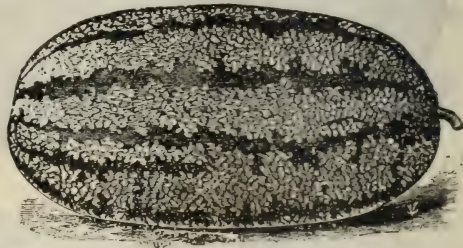
Nurserymen since 1866. This should be of value to you, and it is.



Snow Bound Watermelon.

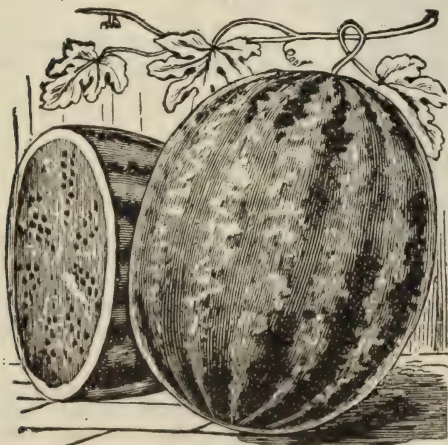
Snow Bound Watermelon—Juciest, sweetest and best on earth. This grand new Melon should find a place in every garden. It is all its name implies, rich, cold and juicy, meat clear to the thin shell, good size and a wonderful cropper; ripens evenly and early, comes at just the time when a good Watermelon tastes right. You do yourself an injustice if you fail to include this fine new Melon in your order. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

McIver's or Wonderful Sugar—Oblong in shape; size uniformly large; handsome appearance; skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green; quality is superior; flesh is soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness, and juicy. The Melons have a solid heart, free from cracks; while the Seed rows are close to the rim. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



McIver's Sugar.

Peerless—(Ice Cream)—Of medium size, thin rind, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, and sweet as honey. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. by express, \$2.00.



Fordhook Early.

Fordhook Early—Without a rival. This is the earliest large-fruited Melon in cultivation. We secured a good number of fine large Melons before any other varieties had ripened, with the exception only of the small Cole's Early. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter; skin dark green, occasionally with faint stripes of lighter green; flesh bright red, crisp, sweet and of splendid quality; rind quite thin, but skin tough; make an excellent shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Harris Early—Medium sized, early; one of the good ones. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Light Icing or Ice Rind—Medium sized; very thin rind; color light green; flesh bright red and crisp; seed white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Cole's Early—(See colored plate outside cover.)—The earliest and sweetest Watermelon. Sure to ripen in our section. Just the Watermelon for the home market. Ripens with us during August. By far the best Watermelon for the Northern States, where the seasons are usually too short for any other sort. Since its introduction delicious Melons have been ripened where it never before was considered possible to mature a Watermelon. Cole's Early is no less valuable for the Middle States, from the fact that it ripens Melons weeks ahead of any other, and continues to bear abundantly throughout the entire season. The Melons are a fair size, generally measuring 12 inches long. The flesh is a beautiful bright red color, crisp and free from stringiness, and very solid, with a small seed cavity; is deliciously sweet and refreshing all the way through to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs. by express, \$2.50.

Dark Icing—A very prolific variety of good size and delicious flavor; oblong; thin rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$1.75.

Kleckley's Sweet—Vines are strong-growing, producing uniformly large-sized Melons. The fruits are oblong. The skin is dark green. Flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within one-half inch of the rind. The quality is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is decidedly one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

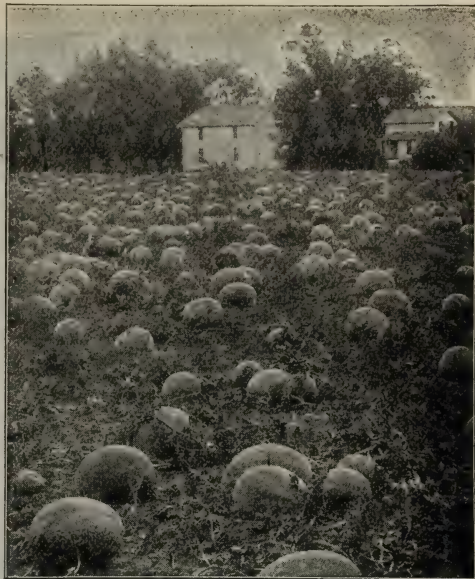
Kolb's Gem—A valuable variety. The fruit is large, weighing from 25 to 50 pounds. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. by express, \$1.75.

Mammoth Iron Clad—A large variety of delicious flavor, keeping its fine quality to quite near the outer skin. It is a good shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. by express, \$1.75.

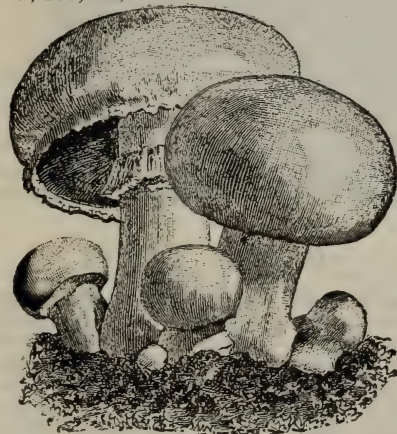
Sweet Heart—A splendid shipper, early, large, oval, light green; rind thin, but firm; flesh bright red, sweet, very tender, firm and solid; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. by express, \$2.00.

True Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gypsy—Fruit large, oblong, striped; flesh red, of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs. by express, \$1.75.

Citron—A round fruit of small size, used in making preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Cole's Early.



OKRA OR GUMBO.

Sow about the middle of spring in drills, and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus.

Long White Velvet—Long ribbed pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

MUSHROOMS.

These delicious fungi can be grown in a warm cellar or close shed, in which an even temperature can be maintained of from fifty to sixty degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. Our spawn is imported from the best English makers, runs freely and produces the finest mushrooms. Bricks weigh about one pound, and a brick is sufficient to plant about nine square feet. Best spawn, in bricks, 30c per lb., by mail, post-paid; by express, 15c per lb.; \$10.00 per 100 lbs.



Seed Corn from the "House of Gurney" must be good or you don't get it.



ONION SETS.

The above photograph is a field of Onion Sets of our own growing on our grounds here at Yankton. This field consists of White, Red and Yellow Bottom Sets, and made Sets of the most desirable size; ripened thoroughly and are in fine shape.

Prices subject to market fluctuations.

White Bottom Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.20; bu., \$3.50.

Red Bottom Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Yellow Bottom Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

White Multipliers—Enormously productive.
Qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.

Potato Onion—Should be planted in March or April. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., 85c; bu., \$2.75.

Evergreen Top, or Winter Onion—They are planted in September. Prices upon application.



White Multiplier Onion Sets.

customers nothing but fresh Seed each year. Our Seed is grown from choice selected bulbs and can be relied upon. Our Onion Seed is absolutely Northern grown. We have never handled California Seed on account of its not maturing in the North. This is worth several times the value of the Seed to you, as California Seed not only loses you the crop, but labor as well.

ONIONS.

The Onion Seed crop of 1909 is practically a normal crop except on Red Wethersfield, which is again very short. The prices are lower than in 1909 and the quality excellent. Onion Seed is seldom good when two years old. We guarantee all our Onion Seed to be crop of 1909 and to test 90% or better. When you receive Onion Seed from us, test it, and if not satisfactory, return it to us at once and your money will be refunded. We make a specialty of Onion Seed, and sell immense quantities of it. We offer our

If you plant Gurney's Onion Seed this year we know you will next year.

The ground for onions should be well prepared by supplying with plenty of well-rotted manure. Pulverize the ground thoroughly and the newer the ground the better. Put the ground in as perfect condition as possible, so that you can plant the Seed with a Planet Jr. Drill, and cultivate with a Planet Jr. Wheel Hoe. They are money savers to you. The Seed may be sown from the first of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart. When the Onions are up thin them out to a distance of three inches apart.

Southport Yellow Globe—The true Southport Yellow Globe is particularly valuable for winter markets. This is more perfect globe-shaped than the Danvers and a better keeper. The onions are similar in size and form to the large red globe, but have a pale straw-yellow skin, mild flavor and heavy cropper. Owing to its handsome appearance and delightful flavor sells readily on all markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Southport Red Globe—The photograph shown here is from a three-fifths acre field grown by H. W. Shipton at Yankton, S. D., from seed furnished by us. This picture was taken Oct. 1st and shows a crop ready for market of over 400 bushels of perfect Globe Onions. Mr. Shipton sold every one of these for \$1.00 per bushel. Is there another crop that will produce such a number of bushels and yield such abundant returns one year with another? This onion is globe-shaped, dark red; the very best keeper and the best of all market onions.



The above picture appeared in our 1908 catalogue, together with above description of Mr. Shipton's field. The same field was planted to exactly the same kind of onions in 1908, and Mr. Shipton's yield was at least 50 bushels better, and they were all sold before Dec. 1st at \$1.00 per bushel. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Southport Large White Globe—This is one of the finest onions in cultivation, both in appearance and quality. It is large, globe-shaped, firm, fine-grained and of excellent flavor, and commands a higher price in the market than any other white onion grown. Its skin is pure white, and its keeping qualities particularly good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Prizetaker—The largest in size. The most handsome in shape. The mildest in flavor. Our pure American-grown stock of this is the largest and handsomest onion we have ever grown; eclipsing in size and appearance the most wonderful of the Spanish and Italian varieties, many of the bulbs weighing from 3 to $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. each. Skin rich golden color; flesh white, and so mild and sweet that it may be eaten raw like an apple. This variety takes a leading place among the many valuable sorts in general use, and we have no doubt will at all times command ready sales. For many

Gurney's Onion Seed yield quantity, quality and profit, three good points.



White Pickling.

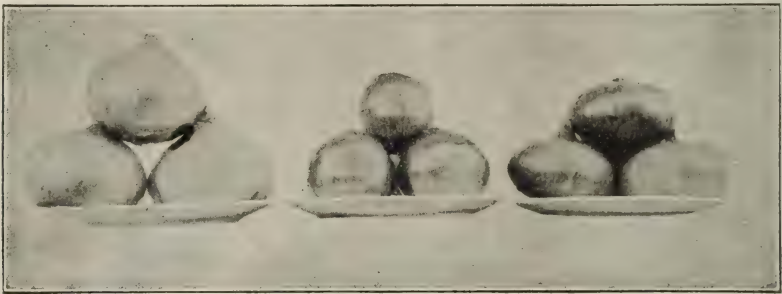
flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties, frequently measuring twenty inches in circumference and weighing three to four pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.90.

Philadelphia Silver Skin—This is practically the same variety as the White Portugal, but having been grown for many years especially for white sets is now particularly desirable for that purpose. Medium size, flattened form, silver white skin, solid, good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

years this onion has been imported in large quantities and sold in many of the first-class grocery stores throughout the country at a very high price, so that its good qualities are well known to many. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., by express, \$7.50.

Paris White Pickling, or Small Silver-skin—For pickling. This is of small size, silvery white, and used almost entirely for pickling on account of its small size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb. \$2.00.

Mammoth Silver King—We have imported seed of this truly mammoth variety direct from the originator in Italy. It is of attractive shape, with silvery white skin, and flesh of a most agreeably mild



Yellow Globe Danvers.

Large Red Globe.

Red Wethersfield.

Large Red Wethersfield—A standard variety and the favorite onion in the West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size, skin deep purplish red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and stronger flavor than any of the other kinds; very productive; the best keeper; most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on suitable soil than the Danvers, but is the best variety of any on poor or dry soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Danver's Yellow Globe.

Seeds and Trees that "Grow and Satisfy," Our Motto.

Danver's Yellow Globe.

This has been a much neglected, valuable onion. It will yield with any of the other varieties of large size; not as strong as the Red Onion, and a perfect keeper. Color is a beautiful golden yellow, and shape is more regular than in most other onions. It is an excellent market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.85.



A Field of Our Northern Grown Onion in Bloom.

PEANUT.

Is an annual and belongs to the pulse family. The habit of growth is trailing, branches are numerous, likewise the leaves. The latter bear resemblance to clover leaves. After blossoming the little pods bend down and thrust themselves into the ground. The cultivation still further aids the fruit of this plant. It matures, therefore, below the surface of the ground. It can be grown in nearly all states of the Union, not profitably in all of them, but still you can grow peanuts. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.



Peanut.

PEAS.

In this year of plenty in the farm crop line, the seedsmen have not been fortunate. Some articles have been practically a total failure as far as Seed yield is concerned. A great many have made only half a crop, and Peas belong to the latter class. The crop of 1908 was very short, but there had been a surplus of the 1907 crop carried over, which helped out to a certain extent. This year with a short crop, shorter than last year and no surplus carried over, it looks as though delayed orders could not be filled in full. The Peas offered by us this year are all crop of 1909, and quality and germination of the best.

There are only a few sections of the United States where pea growing is profitable and where they mature and make the best seed stock. Practically all of the peas furnished by the seedsmen are grown in these places, and the crop this year on some varieties was nearly a failure, on others varying from nearly a full crop to a very small part of a crop. The seed is of excellent quality, but quantity short and prices higher than other years.

Dakota Grown Nursery Stock best for all. That's our kind.



Thomas Laxton.

as well as private gardeners' pea, and will undoubtedly take the same place among earlies as Telephone among late sorts. **1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.15; bu., \$8.00.**

Gradus, or Prosperity—Early as Challenge or Alaska; equal in quality and size to Telephone. The great drawback with the small, early round peas is lack of size and flavor. In Gradus, however, we have a pea coming in along with Alaska, producing dark green, handsome pods as large as Telephone, containing 8 to 10 large peas with that rich, sugary flavor found only in the wrinkled sorts. The vines grow to a height of 2½ feet, and produce the pods singly, all maturing at one time. **1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.15; bu., \$8.00.**

Nott's Excelsior—The sweetest and most prolific of all the early Dwarf Peas; outyields Premium Gem or American Wonder. The best sort for the market or home garden. The vines are vigorous and very prolific, while the pods are closely packed with large peas of very fine flavor. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.**

American Wonder—One of the earliest Wrinkled Peas in cultivation, of the finest quality and flavor, and very productive. Its great distinctive feature, however, is its compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding ten inches in height. **Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.**

Surprise—This new extra early Wrinkled Pea is certain to become very popular. The vine is no taller than those of the best strains of First and Best and is as early, continuing longer in condition for use. The pods are like those of the Alpha and the peas are exceedingly tender, sweet and good flavored. It is unsurpassed in quality. **Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.**

First and Best—Vines small, bearing three to seven straight, handsome pods, each containing six to eight medium-sized round peas of good quality. Stock we offer is especially grown for us. Height, 2½ feet. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.25.**

Alaska—This pea has become a standard variety. The vines are very dwarf. Peas green and smooth. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.25.**

McLean's Little Gem, or Premium Gem—A dwarf, prolific, green wrinkled marrow; habit similar to the Tom Thumb. It has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled peas. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.90; bu., \$7.00.**

EDIBLE PODDED PEAS.

Dwarf Gray Sugar—Veins grow to be about 15 in. in height with purplish blossoms. These peas are not to be shelled, but cooked pods and all like string beans. This vegetable should be grown by all and will never be left out of the garden after one trial. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00.**

Good varieties of Early Corn have extended the Corn Belt North. That helps.

Peas—First Earlies.

The planting of an early crop of garden peas should be made in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. They are usually planted in double rows three to four feet apart, and (those requiring it) bushed when about six inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between.

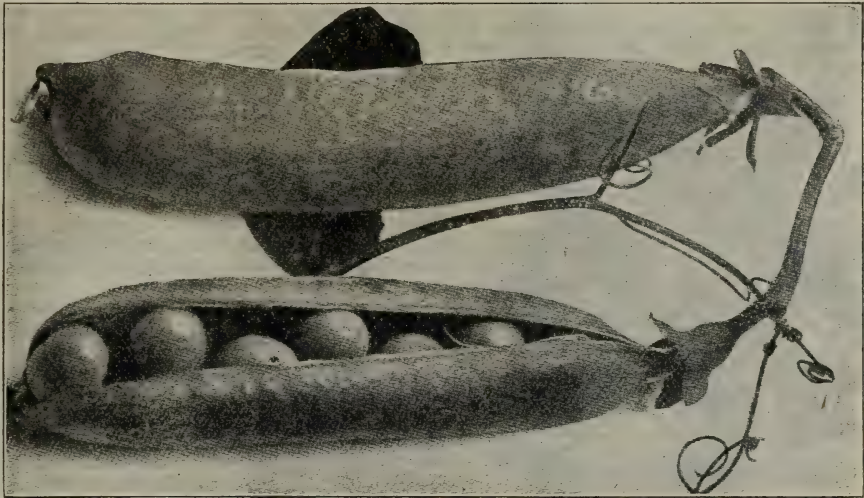
Thomas Laxton—The earliest Wrinkled Pea. Equal in quality to the best of the late wrinkled sorts. Peas as large as Telephone, unsurpassed in quality; coming into use early in June, as soon as the small round early sorts. This is certainly the finest Wrinkled Pea yet introduced, coming in with the first earlies, with pods double the size. The pods are a rich dark green, straight and square ended, and contain on the average 7 to 8 very large marrow peas of the richest flavor. We consider it superior to, and likely to supersede that fine early pea, "Gradus," being hardier in constitution, darker in color and a better yielder. It is a reliable market gardeners' pea.

Second Earlies and Late Varieties.

Improved Telephone—This is without exception the largest podded pea in existence. It is a heavy cropper and of fine quality; the pods are well filled with peas of the largest size, tender, and retain their sweetness well. Undoubtedly one of the best of the tall-growing late peas. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.10.

Champion of England—Although this is one of the oldest of the tall-growing late peas, we have not yet found one that surpasses it in quality. There is no other pea as sweet as this. The vines grow almost 5 feet high, are very vigorous and produce the large pods of luscious peas in the greatest abundance. The strain we offer has been selected with greatest care and will be found superior to seed offered in the market by most dealers. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Pride of the Market—A dwarf wrinkled pea, growing about 2 feet in height. The pods are medium green in color and are very large, often containing nine large peas of excellent quality. Not needing brush, it is a very good sort for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.



Improved Stratagem.

Improved Stratagem—This is one of the finest dwarf wrinkled peas. In quality it is unsurpassed, the peas when cooked being of the most delicious sweetness. The vines grow only 18 inches high and do not have to be brushed; they are, nevertheless, extremely robust and bear many very large pods packed with immense dark green peas. A remarkably fine sort for both home and market use. The heavy demand always makes this pea short. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

Heroine—In every way worthy the great popularity it has already attained. Elegant habit of growth, luxuriant foliage, pods remarkably long and handsome, slightly curved, well filled with large, luscious peas of fine flavor. This fine variety, apparently as good as Stratagem for all purposes, is far superior to that in habit, growing remarkably even and true. Height, 2 feet. Seed green and very much wrinkled. About a week later than Advance. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.75.

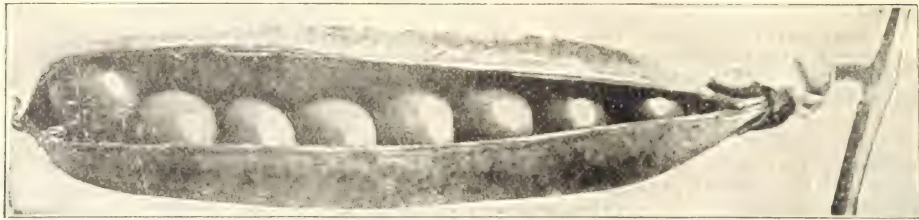
The Admiral—A very heavy-cropping green wrinkled pea. Ripens with the Telephone and remains palatable longer than any other variety after it becomes large enough to use. The abundant pods are closely packed with peas of the very best quality. Vines 3 to 4 feet high. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Bliss' Abundance—Remarkably productive. Plant 1½ to 2 feet in height; pods 3 inches long; peas large, wrinkled, of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.50.

Horsford's Market Garden—A very fine wrinkled pea. Grows 2 feet high, very uniform and is an immense yielder. Because it yields so well it is one of the favorite canning sorts, hundreds of acres being planted by the large packers. The pods are of only medium size, but are always full of good-flavored peas. Medium in season. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.50.

White Marrowfat—Almost exactly similar to Black-Eye Marrowfat as to growth, season and productiveness. A favorite on account of its being such a heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.

Minnesota No. 13 and Northwestern Dent for the Extreme North.



Yankton Main Crop.

Yankton Main Crop—See Good Things for 1910. The best general crop pea. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; pk., \$2.25.

Duke of Albany, or American Champion—Height, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet; vigorous, productive, pods about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, broad, nearly straight, well filled; quality extra fine. Seed large, light green, very much wrinkled; remains eatable longer than other peas. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.



PEPPERS.

Chinese Giant, or Procopps Giant—Double the size of Ruby King, the largest and finest mild red pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. Plants well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits; frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other. The monstrous peppers are of thick, blocky form and of most brilliant, glossy scarlet. They grow 4 to 5 inches broad at the top, and are of equal length. All are uniformly of most "enormous" size. It makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Bull Nose, or Improved Large Bell—The standard sweet-flavored scarlet sort. Plants 2 feet in height, prolific and quite early ripening. Sweet scarlet fruits 3 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. Our stock is particularly fine. It is earlier than Ruby King. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Ruby King—This is the most popular large red pepper. Plants grow 2 feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten from the hand like an apple. Especially fine for mangoes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Long Red Cayenne—The true Cayenne; hot and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Golden Queen—Largest sweet yellow pepper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Tobasco—Hottest small bright red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

PARSNIPS.

Guernsey (Improved Half Long)—The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown (Abbott's Improved Long Sugar, or Long White Dutch Parsnip)—A great cropper; tender, sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Parsnips are improved by remaining exposed to frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

A field of Ripe Corn, though small, is better than Large Corn caught by frost.

Early Short Round—The earliest of good quality, small size; valuable for bunching with pot herbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

PUMPKINS.

These are easily grown and profitable for stock feeding. At time of corn planting scatter seeds in every fourth or fifth hill, or for a large crop sow in May, in good warm soil, in hills eight to ten feet each way, four plants to a hill.

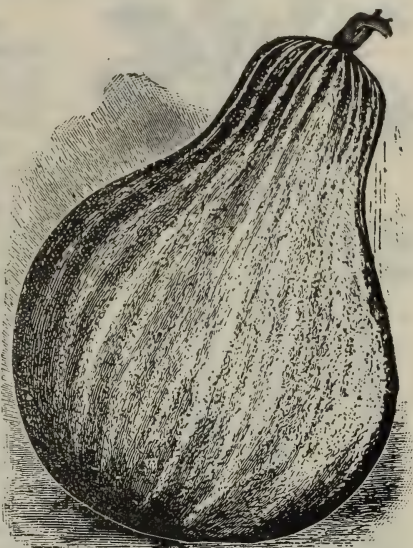
Large Cheese—Cheese-shaped; in flavor like Crookneck Squash; yellow-fleshed, fine-grained and very productive; superior to most field varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Connecticut Field—A large yellow variety; hard shell; an excellent variety for field culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Cushaw Crookneck—Solid flesh, fine and sweet; keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Quaker Pie—A distinct and valuable variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Grows to a medium size; pear-shaped, and a little ribbed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.



Tennessee Sweet Potato.

Sugar—This variety is smaller than the Large Field, but of finer grain, sweeter and very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Jonathan—This new pumpkin is one of the best varieties grown; it is very sweet and fine for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Mammoth King—The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yielder, having produced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals squash. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



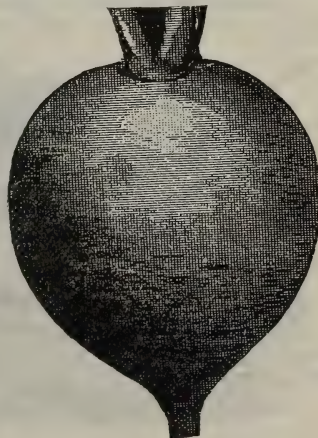
Field of Connecticut Field Pumpkin.

RADISHES.

For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

Crimson Giant—A remarkable feature of this radish is that it will grow double the size of other round red forcing radishes and still remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. It will grow six and seven inches in circumference, weigh about ten ounces, and still remain solid and juicy. Shape is round to oval, and very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

White Strassburg—Very large, half long sort, of unexcelled flavor. It is a rapid grower, sometimes producing a crop in six weeks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



Crimson Giant Radish

Plant Corn that fits your season and sleep nights. Frost don't catch that kind.



Icicle.

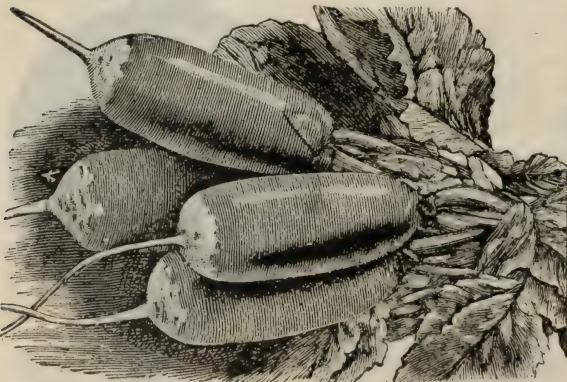
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Very early; color bright scarlet, tipped with white; an excellent market variety; fine for forcing. Their shape is perfectly globular, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Tender, crisp and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Chartier, or Long Rose, White Tipped—A very distinct variety, being dark red at the top, and merging into pure white at the base. It stands well and will grow to a large size before it is unfit for the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Early Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger—This is unquestionably the finest long white radish in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Long, Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—This is a new variety, resembling the Early Long Scarlet in shape and size, and is very early, being ready for use twenty-five days after sowing. Very handsome, being of the brightest scarlet, tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

French Breakfast—A great favorite, beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip, oval in shape, fine for open ground or force. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.



reddish purple. Does not seed readily. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Rosy Gem—One of the quickest growing and handsomest extra early radishes in cultivation. It is crisp and tender, while its perfect globe shape leaves nothing to be desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Giant White Stuttgart—An immense white radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

The Icicle—This new radish is undoubtedly the finest white radish grown. It is very slender, pure white in color, and the tenderest long radish I have ever had. It is very early, as early as the Long Red. Compared with the Lady Finger, it is earlier and more tender, but not so large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Hailstone—The quickest growing white radish; ready for the table in from fifteen to eighteen days. The radishes are regularly "turnip-shaped." The flesh is solid, crisp and mild in flavor. The foliage is extremely small. A matured radish will have only a few small leaves not more than two inches in length. Its unusually small foliage (allowing them to be grown so closely together), combined with extreme earliness, handsome appearance, solidity and most superb quality, cannot fail to make it the most popular first early white turnip radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 80c.



Early Scarlet Turnip.

Half Long Scarlet, or Paris Beauty—Half long, bright scarlet, medium size, good quality and early. Color especially good for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Scarlet Olive Shape—Oval root $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter; skin deep scarlet, flesh tinged with red. One of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Wurzburg—The largest of summer radishes; grows rapidly, often reaching a size of four to five inches in diameter and about the same length. Remains solid and crisp for a long time. Color

Winter Radish.

This is a much neglected vegetable, and for the same reason that you neglect the turnips and rutabagas. When you are making your order for vegetables you pass the Winter Radish, as you will not be ready for it before June or July. The result is when planting time comes you have no winter radish seed, and consequently you get no winter radishes. Add enough of these to your spring order so that you may have plenty of this vegetable for winter use. It costs only a few cents and yields abundant returns. Take them up in the fall and store in root-house or cellar same as other vegetables, and you will have fresh, crisp radishes nearly all winter. Give these a trial this year.

Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China—An excellent winter radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

California Mammoth White Winter—Of immense size; long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Round Black Spanish—The favorite winter radish of Germany. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

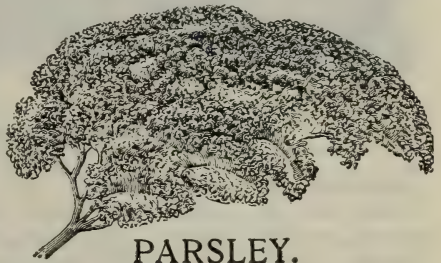
Long Black Spanish Winter—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Chinese White Winter Radish—Four to five inches long, one and one-half to two inches in diameter; color clear white, quality mild and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c.

PARSLEY.

Parsley thrives best in a rich soil. The seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance. Sow early in spring half an inch deep, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. One oz. to 150 feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled—A beautifully crimped and curled variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c.



PARSLEY.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

How many farmers and city people are supplied with this delicious fruit? It is easily grown and produces abundantly. It comes the first of anything in the spring, just when you want it. The canned fruit from the cellar is exhausted and the price of fresh fruit at that time is almost prohibitive. It will grow any old place and will thrive there for years, but the better place, care and cultivation given it the better the returns. It is as easily grown from seed as from the roots, and you get a nice cutting the second season. Try at least a package of these seeds.

Linnaeus—Early, large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Victoria—Very large, later than Linnaeus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

SQUASH.

This vegetable is greatly neglected by the majority of farmers, as it adds greatly to the winter vegetables. It is easily grown, yields abundantly, and a most satisfactory vegetable. In placing your order do not forget the new Delicious, Burbank's Patagonia and the old standard Hubbard. They are all good.

When the ground is warm and the weather settled, sow in hills in well prepared ground, mixing two to three shovels of well-rotted manure in each hill. Light soils are best suited to their growth. Plant six to eight seeds in each hill and thin out to three or four after they have made

partial growth. Plant bush varieties from three to four feet apart each way, and the trailing sorts six to eight feet. Bush Squash, 1 oz. to 50 hills, 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre; Marrow Squash, 1 oz. to 20 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.

Summer Squash.

Giant Bush Summer Crookneck—Matures very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—Large size; flesh clear, waxy white, tender and delicate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Golden Custard Bush—A very productive early scalloped sort; color rich golden yellow; quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



Fill your cellar with vegetables for winter. It pays, and they are good.

Autumn and Winter Squash.

New Delicious Winter Squash—The best flavored squash in existence. Its color is almost uniformly of a green shade, with occasionally a blue specimen, it being just about as pure in this respect as was the original Hubbard.



New Delicious Winter Squash.

In size it closely follows the original Hubbard, which weighed between 5 and 10 pounds. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every variety, the color being a dark orange. For table use no squash compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and exceeding richness of flavor. It is equal to the very best Sweet Potato, being very dry, and when baked separates from the shell of its own weight. It is a fall and winter squash, being excellent at all seasons, but does not acquire its best quality until winter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

For table use no squash compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and



Warted Hubbard.

Hubbard.

Delicious.

Plant an orchard for profit. Other people make it pay, you can.

SQUASH.

Eng. Veg. Marrow—A valuable variety, coming in about ten days later than the Bush sorts; a good keeper and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

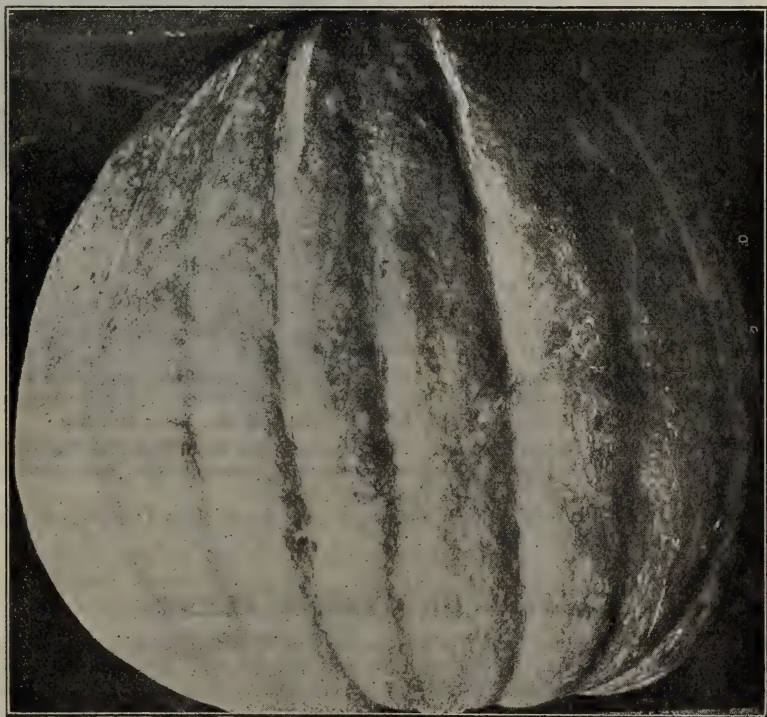
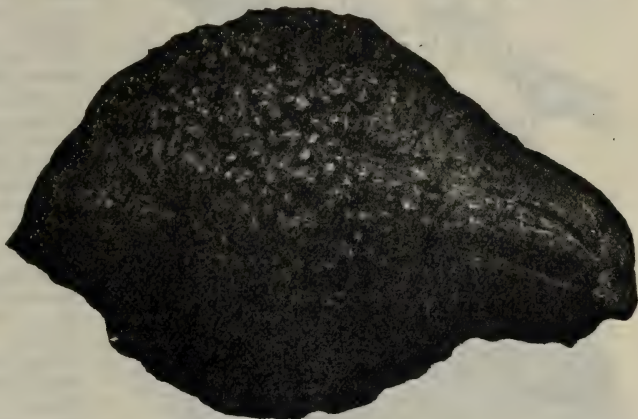
Chicago Warty Hubbard—A choice dark green and very warty selection from the well-known Hubbard, retaining all the good qualities of its parent. Very handsome, a good keeper and sells at sight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; by express, 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

Red, or Golden Hubbard—A perfect type of the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard, fine-grained, cooks very dry, and is of excellent flavor.

Its keeping qualities are fully equal to, while in productiveness it far excels, the green variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

The "Golden Bronze"—The squashes average from 8 to 10 lbs.; color a dark grayish green, flesh bright golden yellow, fine-grained, very sweet and of delicious flavor. Early in maturing, a splendid keeper and very uniform in size and shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

True Hubbard—This is the well-known Winter Squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large, olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs. or more at 70c per lb.



Mammoth Whale.

We never compete for premiums at the fairs against our customers. It's your money.

Mammoth Whale—This is the "Jumbo" of the Squash family, and creates great attention wherever grown or placed on exhibition. It is an extra large-fruited sort, quite distinct in form and appearance. The squashes grow from 2½ to 3 feet in



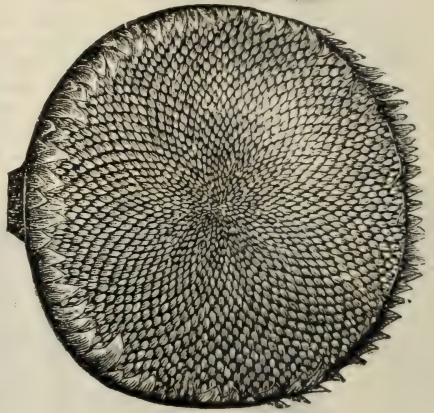
length, with a slight neck at the stem end. The large seed end is swelled to a width of 12 to 18 inches and slightly flattened, giving a most distinct appearance which suggests its name, "Mammoth Whale." The skin is of a dark olive-green, with slight stripes of a lighter tinge. Under good cultivation the fruits frequently attain more than one hundred pounds in weight. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange yellow and excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Delicata—A small fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use. The fruits are oblong, slightly ribbed with orange yellow, skin striped with dark green; flesh thick and solid; cooks dry and is of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Delicata.

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian—The plant produces very large heads which measure twelve to twenty inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of large striped seeds, which are highly valued as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, thrive well, and lay the greatest number of eggs. Small rations of the seed fed to horses and other stock during the winter months are of great service to keep them in fine, healthy condition, imparting a sleek glossiness to the coat of hair. It will produce a good crop of seed even on thin, poor land. Oz., 10c; lb., 30c; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.75.



SPINACH.

This is one of the most important of our market garden crop, and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August, and for early spring crop sow in September, covering it in exposed places with straw to protect it from severe frost.

Long Standing—The leaves are thick, fleshy and crumpled, equal to the Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved, and standing at least two weeks longer than any other variety without running to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved—The leaves are wrinkled like Savoy Cabbage, from whence the name; it is a very valuable variety, particularly for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Prickly, or Fall—Stands winter well; of less bulk than the round leaf. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

Sow early in the spring in drills 14 inches apart. Cultivate same as Carrots or Parsnips. Gather what may be wanted for the winter, and let the balance stand in the ground for the next spring's use.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new and large-growing variety of great value to the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

We offer large cash premiums at fairs. Our customers win them.

TOMATOES.

Chalk's Early Jewell—The largest of the extra early bright red tomatoes. About one week later than Spark's Earliana, a heavier cropper of large size and better flavored fruit, which are produced continuously throughout the season. On account of its handsome appearance, bright color and extremely good quality it has commanded nearly double the price on the local markets over Spark's Earliana. On account of its extremely heavy foliage, fruit never scalds in the hottest weather. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Spark's Earliana—The earliest, large, smooth, red Tomato. This Tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. Enormously prolific. The very finest for the Northern market and home garden. In many localities it is now planted almost exclusively. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.



Spark's Earliana.



Early Dwarf Champion.

of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid, "beefy" Tomatoes. If asked to select one main crop, market sort, we advise this. Color fine scarlet; stem set high, core small and shallow, so that but little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. We want to make what we say of this kind definite, because there are very many good kinds, and a long list is confusing. If in doubt, buy the New Stone. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

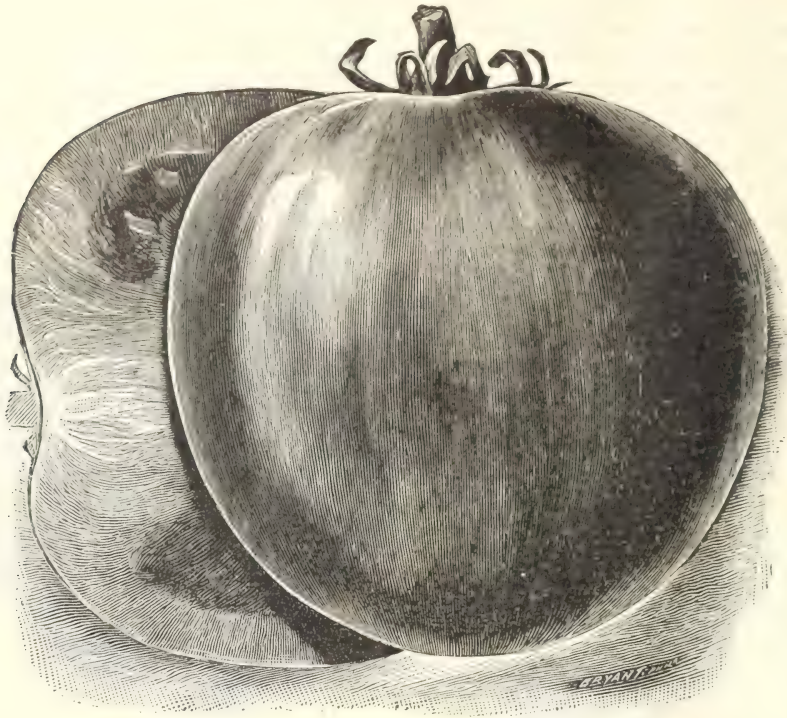
Paragon, or Royal Red—Medium early, fair size, perfectly smooth, solid, deep red. One of the very best market tomatoes. Especially good for market gardeners on account of its beautiful color. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Acme—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties. The fruit is of a medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape; very solid and a great bearer; color dark red with a purplish tint. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Early Dwarf Champion—A great favorite on account of its dwarf habit and upright, tree-like growth, which permits close planting; fruit resembles Acme; medium size, the color being a purplish pink, very smooth and symmetrical, fine quality, very solid meated. The vine growth is very strong and stiff, so that it needs almost no support. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

New Stone—The Tomato for a main crop. Choicest Seed. We call this the king

New "Globe" Tomato.



An extra good all round sort, of distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a beautiful variety, and, on account of its shape, one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit than from other sorts.

In time of ripening it belongs among the first earlies. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season; always smooth, of firm flesh and has few seeds; ripens evenly; color, a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, and without the slightest hint of yellow at any stage of ripening. An exceedingly productive variety, and a remarkably good keeper. In quality there is nothing more to be desired, being mild, pleasant and of delicate flavor; unsurpassed for slicing or to eat from the hand. For greenhouse growing or for early growing on stakes or trellises, which is now so much in vogue, it is second to none of the purple sorts. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 70c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.**

Golden Queen—This is the only first-class, large, purple-yellow Tomato. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.20.**

Dwarf Stone—A splendid new Tomato, originating with the famous Livingstons. In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but it is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are the same color and size as the regular Stone, with the additional advantage of the Dwarf Champion habit. Under ordinary field culture this sort completely outclasses Dwarf Champion. Here is the record: Ten fruits picked at one time from one vine weighed 5 lbs. and 3 ozs.; five fruits selected for average specimens weighed 2 lbs. 9 ozs., or a safe average of say ½ lb. Specimen fruits of 1 lb. each are very common. They will without question become a standard sort. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.**

Beauty—(Livingston's)—A very fine variety of large size; grows in clusters of four or five; color glossy crimson with a purplish tinge; very solid, with a tough skin, making it a desirable market variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Favorite—(Livingston's)—Ripens evenly and as early as any good variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific; good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

Perfection—(Livingston's)—Larger in size than the Acme; color blood-red; it is one of the first to ripen; almost round in shape; perfectly smooth and very solid; of the best quality; enormously productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

Ponderosa, or Monstrous—Undoubtedly the largest tomato in cultivation and of extra fine quality for slicing. Vines are of strong, open growth, fruits large, oblong

The largest growers of Seed and Nursery Stock in the Dakotas.

in form, deep through and generally ridged or ribbed. Deep purple in color, solid flesh with small seed cells. Of fine sweet flavor. Have grown them to a weight of 1½ lbs. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.75.

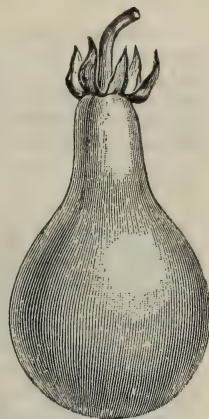


Husk Tomato.

Red Pear Tomato—Fruit averages 1½ inches in diameter, the skin is covered with a slight bloom like the peach, and is of a beautiful pink color. One of the best for preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Pear Yellow—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50.

Strawberry, or Husk Tomato—Also called Ground Cherry. Plants of spreading habit and immensely productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.



Pear Yellow.

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS OR SWEEDS.

This is another of the root crops that are practically a failure this season and prices are much higher than usual.

Along in June each year we receive numerous orders for these Seed that should have been sent with early orders. Nearly everybody fails to include Turnip and Rutabaga Seed with their regular order on account of their not being wanted until late in the summer. The result is when ready to plant you do not have the Seed, go without. Include all you are going to need with your first order; you are then sure of having plenty of good Seed when planting time comes.

Light, well-manured soil is best suited for Turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about 15 inches apart, and thin out to from 6 to 9 inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals until the end of August.

Golden Ball (Robertson)—A rapid grower; globe-shaped and of a beautiful color and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Large White Globe—One of the most productive; in rich soil the roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight; globe-shaped, skin white and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

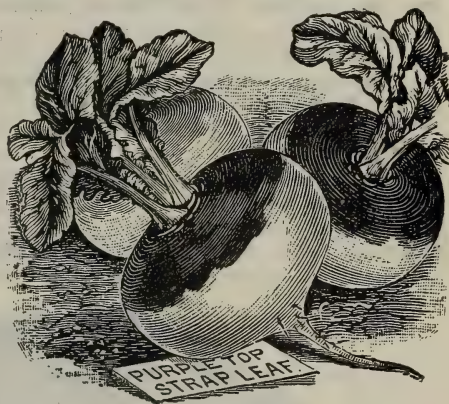
Purple, or Red Top Strap Leaf—Flat; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, and when sown late it is one of our best varieties, being an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Early Purple Top Munich—A German variety; very handsome, very early, with a bright purplish-red top and fine mouse-tailed root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Extra Early White Milan—Extra early Turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with the clear white skin and flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Aberdeen Yellow—Late, large size, globular form, skin deep yellow, flesh pale yellow. One of the best keepers and equal in quality to the rutabaga. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Sutton's Snowball—New English Turnip—As its name implies, it is a round, clear white turnip of unusual size and a great yielder. Should be planted in July for winter use. One of the best keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



RUTABAGAS OR SWEEDS.

For feeding stock in fall or winter there is nothing superior to Turnips or Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

Sweet German—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a Rutabaga; must be sown much earlier than the flat Turnip; in the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellow like an apple by keeping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Millions of Evergreens, our own growing. Good roots.

Purple Top Yellow—Best variety of Swedish Turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. Harvest them carefully on a dry day, before they come into full bloom.

Anise—(*Pimpinella Anisum*)—Cultivated principally for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Balm—(*Melissa officinalis*)—Principally used for making Balm Tea or Balm Wine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Basil Sweet—(*Ocimum basilicum*)—The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for soups, stews and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Borage—(*Borago officinalis*)—Excellent for bees. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Caraway—(*Carum carui*)—Chiefly cultivated for the Seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Catnip—(*Nepeta cataria*)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Coriander—(*Coriandrum sativum*)—Seeds are used by confectioners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Dill—(*Anethum graveolens*)—The leaves are used in soups and sauces, and put along with pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Fennel—(*Anethum foeniculum*)—The leaves boiled, used in many fish sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Hyssop—(*Hysoppus officinalis*)—The leafy tops and flowers are gathered and dried for making Hyssop Tea. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Horehound—(*Marrubium vulgare*)—Principally used for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Lavender—(*Lavendula spica*)—A popular aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

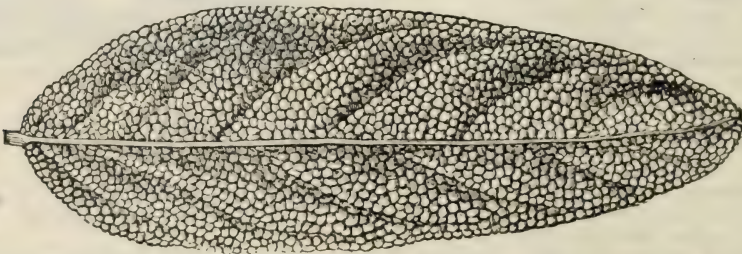
Marjoram, Sweet—(*Origanum marjorana*)—For seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

Pennyroyal—(*Mentha pulegium*)—A well-known aromatic herb, also useful as a foliage plant. Pkt., 5c.

Rosemary—(*Rosmarinus officinalis*)—An aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Rue—(*Ruta graveolens*)—Used for medicinal purposes, also given to fowls for the roup. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Saffron—(*Carthamus tinctorius*)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



Sage—(*Salvia officinalis*)—The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Savory, Summer—(*Bohenkraut*) (*Satureia hortensis*)—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Tansy—(*Tanacetum vulgare*)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Thyme, Broad-Leaved—(*Thymus vulgaris*)—For seasoning, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.40.

Wormwood—(*Artemesia absinthium*)—Used for medicinal purpose; it is beneficial to poultry and should be planted in poultry grounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

First select your Seeds, next your Nursery Stock, and on the latter purchase save more than the cost of the former.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

All of our Vegetable Plants are grown from carefully transplanted stock and must not be confused with the regular bed plants, which will endure less shipping and will not produce as strong, healthy plants as the transplanted stock. We can furnish the cheaper stock at about one-half the prices given below, but do not recommend our customers to purchase any but those which have been transplanted. Packing charges are included in the prices given, but purchaser must pay transportation in every instance. Plants of all kinds should invariably be sent by express, as they will arrive at destination in less time than if sent by freight, and will also be given better care and attention in transit.



Cabbage, Early—Ready by April 1st. Per 1,000, \$4.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.

Cabbage, Late—Ready by June 1st. Per 1,000, \$4.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.

Cauliflower—Ready by April 1st. Per 1,000, \$6.50; 100, \$1.25; doz., 25c.

Celery—Ready in June. Per 1,000, \$4.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.

Egg-Plant—Ready May 10th. Per 100, \$3.00; doz., 40c.

Parsley—Ready by April 1st. Double Curled. Per 100, \$3.00; doz., 40c.

Pepper—Ready by May 1st. Sweet Spanish, Ruby King. Per 1,000, \$6.00; 100, \$1.50; doz., 25c.

Sweet Potato—Ready by May 20th. Per 1,000, \$5.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.

Tomato—Ready by May 1st. Per 1,000, \$6.00; 100, \$1.25; doz., 25c.



FLOWERING PLANTS.

The same care used in selecting and growing our Vegetable Plants is also taken with our Flowering Plants. Packing charges are included in prices given, but purchaser must pay transportation in every instance.

Aster	per doz., 30c	Mignonette	per doz., 30c
Candytuft	per doz., 30c	Pansy	per doz., 40c
Carnation	per doz., 60c	Salvia	per doz., 50c
Daisy, Double	per doz., 40c	Verbena	per doz., 50c
Dianthus, Pink	per doz., 40c		

EVERGREENS.

Sit down this evening, talk the matter over with your wife, and select your Nursery Stock. You will receive quality from us and at prices lower than you ever paid before.

Evergreens may be grown easily from seed if the proper varieties are selected and reasonable care given them. We list a few varieties which are most successfully grown by the amateur, and believe you will have no trouble in making a success of it. There is nothing that improves the looks and value of a place so much as Evergreens.

It is the general impression that they are very high priced, hard to transplant and only suitable for the front yard in the town or city. This is a mistaken impression, as they are cheap and easily transplanted. The one thing to remember in transplanting an Evergreen tree is never allow the roots to become dry for even one minute.

In preparing your seed bed for Evergreen seed, it should be made about three feet wide, and length according to amount of seed to be placed therein. Rake it over smoothly and sow broadcast, then cover to the depth of about one-half inch with fine soil. Plant the seed in the spring time when the soil is warm and mellow; shade completely until germination takes place, then remove one-half the shade and raise the balance from six to ten inches above the plants, leaving shade on the entire summer after planting. Shade can be made with a frame made of boards or laths, or with branches of trees.

Vegetable plants properly grown insure good crops.

Bull Pine (Ponderosa).



This is the most easily grown from seed of any Evergreen and is successfully grown by any person. One of the most rapid growing, hardy and best trees for wind break. Will do well anywhere that any tree grows. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.75.

Black Hills Spruce.

One of the best ornamental Evergreens grown; resembles the Norway Spruce. Grows much broader and heavier. This variety only seeds once in several years, and consequently seed is very scarce and high priced. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.

Colorado Blue Spruce.

A rare elegant tree, with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Engelmani Spruce.

From the mountains of Colorado; a rapid grower; foliage smooth; resembles Hemlock. Leaves light green above and silver below. One of the most beautiful and hardy trees. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.

Jack Pine.

A standard rough, rapid, cold weather tree. Absolutely hardy; a wonderful wind

break and easily grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.00.

Russian Mulberry—This well-known hedge, shade, and fruit tree grows readily from seed, often grows to a height of 4 feet the first year. Our seed of this is grown here at Yankton. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$4.00.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES.

This has been a season of plenty and famine in the potato line, depending entirely on the section of the country. Our seed stock this year is all **Red River Valley stock**, and is guaranteed to be strictly first-class and free from disease. In fact, you could not secure better seed stock than we are offering. Every potato a seed potato.

The old way of shipping Seed Potatoes in barrels and bags has been the cause of a great deal of loss and annoyance to the planter. They come through with the bags torn, barrels broken and potatoes bruised and unfit for Seed.

We ship our Potatoes in bushel boxes only, as per photograph shown at the head of the White Ohio Potato. Where a smaller quantity than one bushel is wanted, they will be packed in the most careful manner possible, but will not reach you in as fine shape as the bushel boxes. Every Potato in our boxes is a Seed Potato, and will be satisfactory to our customers.

No Potatoes grown can be compared with those produced in the North, either for vigor and freedom from disease, or producing and long keeping qualities. Our Seed Potatoes have been carefully and especially grown for Seed. We are pleased to say that the quality of our stock is as fine and pure as was ever grown.

Advantages of Changing Seed—There is no other crop raised that is so much benefited by the introduction of fresh Seed as the Potato. They seem to take on new life and prosper wonderfully, provided the change is to a well selected stock, and the further North it is grown the better. Our best customers will not plant their own raising of Seed at all, but buy of us every year. They can grow nearly double the crop on the same land they can from their own raising, and the Tubers are smoother, handsomer and better quality and more salable on the markets. A good change of Seed always pays.

When wanted in large quantities, write for special prices.

Dakota Grown Alfalfa Seed 99 per cent. pure. Our kind.

Six Weeks Potatoes.

This remarkably early Potato is especially valuable to the market gardener, and for those with a small garden who grow for extra early Potatoes only. It is ready for use ten days ahead of Early Ohio; of excellent quality; abundant bearers and a good keeper. In shape it is identical with the Early Ohio; color much lighter; skin very smooth with few very shallow eyes. This should be planted largely and you will be well repaid with results. **Per bu. crate, \$1.60; 5 crates or more at \$1.50 per crate.**

Early Ohio—Early Ohio is the most popular early Potato in this country. We have more calls for it than for any other variety. Every Potato grower knows what it is, and knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the Standard Extra Early the country over, and other varieties are measured by it. We will venture to say that not one farmer in ten the country over who thinks he has Early Ohio has pure stock. Most of them do not know that they are mixed. But Early Ohio is an old variety and has become frightfully mixed throughout the United States. Farmers and market gardeners better sell off their own Ohio and get some pure. They are grown under conditions that make them cost more than common stock. They are selected with the utmost care and the result is grand, such as to delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good Potato. **Pk., 50c; bu. box, \$1.65; 5 boxes, \$7.75.**



Livingston's Banner.

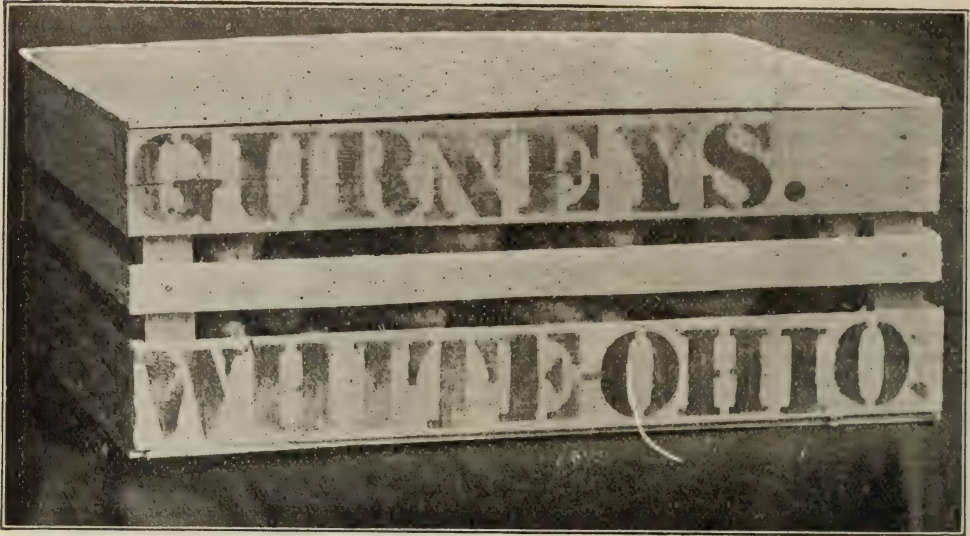
This probably is the most beautiful, smoothest and clearest skin white Potato of any grown; runs very even in size; quality extra good; season same as Rural New York. When this Potato was introduced, and ever since then, it has brought the highest price on the market of any late white Potato. It does well in most any soil and should be generally planted. **Pk., 50c; bu. crate, \$1.65; 5 crates, \$7.75.**

Carmine No. 3.

Eyes are very shallow and but few in number; even size and shape, retaining its shape and size even in the dryest season; a great yielder of large Potatoes. It bears the tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning them all out. A perfect keeper. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness; very valuable for the main field crop. It is one of the handsomest large Potatoes ever produced. It will outyield most varieties. Practically every Potato is of market size. The table quality is good. It has no hollow hearts or dark spots. Foliage heavy, dark green; vines very strong and vigorous. **Pk., 50c; bu. crate, \$1.65; 5 crates, \$7.75.**

Sir Walter Raleigh—Oval in shape, yellowish white in color, very even size, being few small and very few overgrown potatoes in the field. Our seed of this variety was secured from the Minnesota State Agricultural College and is absolutely pure. One of the best new white potatoes. **Pk., 75c; bu. crate, \$2.00.**

Grass Seed to comply with all State Laws. Ours does it.



White Ohio Potato.

This Potato will bring more money on the market than any other variety grown. S. A. Kimball, market gardener of Parker, S. D., wrote us that the White Ohio Seed purchased from us produced the most and best Potatoes, and sold from 10 cents to 20 cents per bushel more than any other Potato in that neighborhood, and that he made more money from them than anything else grown in his garden this season. The yield was 300 bushels per acre. Identical in every way with Ohio, except in color, which is a fine white, or nearly so. The great demand in every market now is for a white Potato, and even the good old Ohio, the standard for extra early, often has to suffer because of its skin. Here we have a genuine Early Ohio with the quick, compact growth of that well-known variety, and withal a white skin. Pk., 50c; bu. box, \$1.65; 5 boxes, \$7.75.

O. E. Talley, Kansas. I want two cars of your Seed Potatoes this year. The car purchased last year was O. K.



Large orchards mean large profits for the planter.

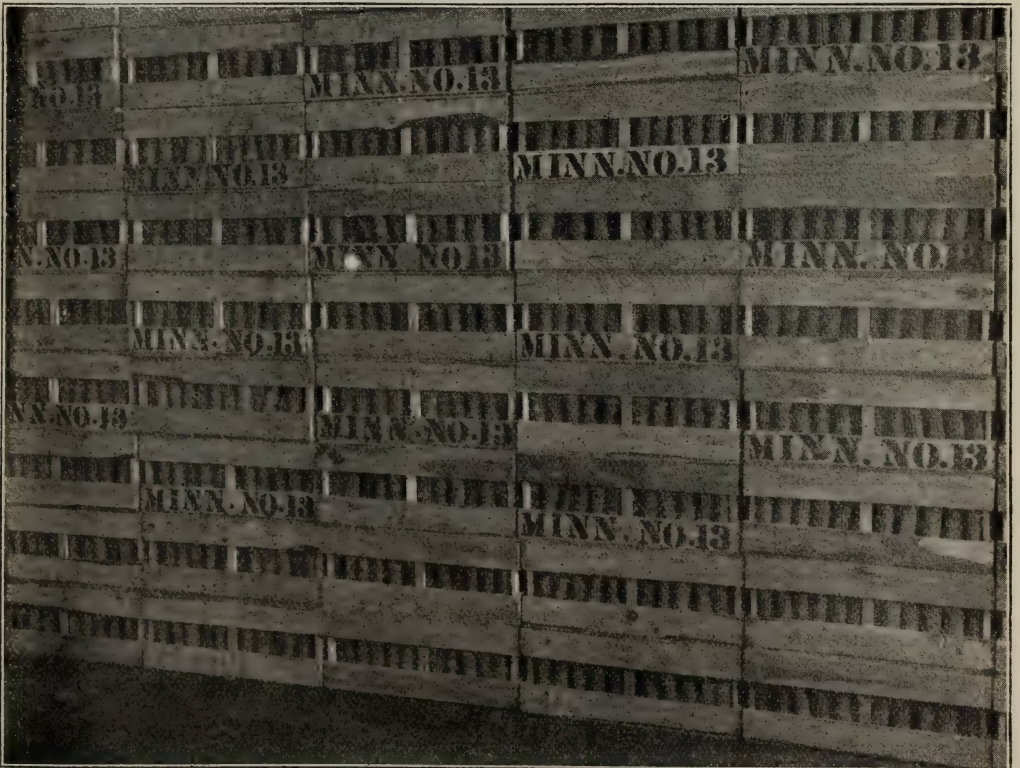
Rural New Yorker.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—Well known now the country over, and very largely planted for profitable main crop. Rurals are now quoted in all the leading markets of the country along with Burbanks and other standard sorts, and usually they are quoted higher than Burbanks. They are certainly more profitable to raise. When Rural No. 2 first made its appearance as sent out in 1889 by the Rural New Yorker it introduced an entirely distinct class of Potatoes, unknown up to that time. The class is characterized by long, rather spindling vines, with dark colored stalks, dark green leaves and purple blossoms; tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth, pure white skin, uniform in size, quite numerous in the hill, always very attractive in appearance. Our stock of Rural New Yorker this year is a splendid one, and our prices are certainly very reasonable. **Pk., 50c; bu. box, \$1.65; 5 boxes, \$7.75.**

Sweet Potatoes.

Early Yellow Jersey—We make a specialty of having our Seed Sweet Potatoes grown in New Jersey, where they have unequalled facilities for handling and storing. New Jersey grown Sweet Potatoes are everywhere acknowledged to be the best in quality, being much dryer and sweeter than those grown in the South and West, while their keeping and shipping qualities are away ahead. We pack for shipment in boxes and barrels, with greatest care; but as they are very susceptible to climatic changes, we cannot hold ourselves responsible for their condition after long journeys of several hundred miles, and wish it distinctly understood that we do not guarantee safe arrival. **Prices on application.**

This Catalogue comes to you at a postage cost of three cents—the canvasser at a cost of many dollars—you pay the money and take your choice.



Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent, Ready for Shipment.

South Dakota's Apple Crop, 1909, the largest ever; quality fine.

SOUTH DAKOTA EAR SEED CORN.

Every ear of Corn sold by us is grown in South or North Dakota, or Minnesota. A good many years ago we commenced to handle Ear Seed Corn exclusively. The older seed houses said we would make a failure of it and discontinue it and go back to the old way of furnishing Shelled Seed Corn. We acknowledge that for the first several years we were inclined to believe them, but results from Ear Seed Corn have been so much better than from the ordinary shelled stock that the demand has increased with each year, and the thousands of testimonials which we receive from our customers insures us that this is the only satisfactory way to sell Seed Corn.

We are practically the introducers of most of the early varieties that will absolutely mature inside of the ninety-day limit in North and South Dakota. For instance, Minnesota 13 offered by other parties can be traced back to the original stock from Gurney. We guarantee our Seed Corn to give a satisfactory germinating test or it can be returned at our expense. When we tell you that Corn will mature in 90, 100 or 120 days, it means just that. It will vary some with weather conditions. If the season is very cold and wet, it will take longer than in a dry, hot season. But, taking the ordinary season, the time given by us is approximately correct.

Have you ever purchased Seed Corn late in the season when you did not have time to test it and procured only half a stand? Orders received by us late in the season right up to planting time, when we know the customer will not have time to test, are filled with equally as good Corn as though he had ordered Jan. 1st. We do not take advantage of his necessity by sending him poor Seed.

Shelled Seed Corn is generally shelled about Jan. 1st, placed in a bin in large quantities and left there until run off into bags for shipment. Seed Corn to produce the best results should be left in the ear until planting time. Did you ever realize that in cultivating a field of Corn with only half a stand that you were receiving just half pay for your work? Your team was working for half price, and at the end of the season your income from this field is only half what it should have been. Another thing, the labor of caring for half a stand is more than for a full stand, as weeds grow much better and faster in the sunshine than as though shaded by a full stand of Corn. After growing a half stand of Corn, paying off your help and other necessary expenses, you commence to wonder where your profits are. The facts are you had the glory of growing a half crop of Corn just for fun.

You have noticed in your fields hills of Corn with one good ear, a nubbin and probably a stalk producing nothing. This non-producer and the one that produced the nubbin have taken equally as much from the ground as the one producing the large ear. This is remedied on the best farms by the best farmers by planting well bred seed. Seed that will produce a good ear on each stalk is the kind you get from us when you buy Ear Seed Corn.

One word about planting early Corn in preference to late varieties. Nine years out of ten early Corn can be marketed by November 1st, while later varieties could not be shelled and shipped safely before the latter part of December. The price for old Corn is always very high just before the new crop commences to move. We have shelled and shipped cars of early varieties and received old Corn prices up to the middle of November. This beats carrying your crop over until the next November to realize this same price. Another thing, you can commence husking three weeks earlier when help is plenty and cheap.

The yield of Corn for the last four years have been the banner yields in the history of Corn growing. In 1905 the yield was 2,708,000,000 bus. In 1906, 2,927,000,000. In 1907, 2,582,000,000. In 1908, 2,700,000,000, and this season's estimate, 1909, is only a trifle less than last season's crop. These immense crops would lead one to suppose that the price would have to drop in order to dispose of these immense crops, but it has not made any surplus. The demand for corn is increasing more rapidly than the productions. The price each year has been better than the previous year, so that Corn growing has become more profitable than any other farm crop and land values have increased accordingly.

We know of a large number of fields in Northern South Dakota that have produced 50 bushels of thoroughly matured Corn. This means that any land that will produce a good crop of Corn is worth, at least, \$100.00 per acre. Iowa and Illinois land that produces no larger crops than these is selling for \$200.00 per acre, and prices continually advancing. The farmers outside of what is known as the Corn Belt, that is North of it, are slow in planting Corn or giving it a trial. We believe we have extended the Corn Belt, at least one hundred miles North, by continually crowding and insisting that farmers could grow the early varieties that much farther North than they had been growing them. Minnesota 13 especially has increased land values in Northern Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana, millions of dollars. Just as soon as your grain growing land will produce Corn its value nearly doubles, as it gives you another crop for rotation and thus increases the life of your land by just that much.

Prices on Seed Corn subject to change without notice.

We will have to tell you how our Corn is cared for after it leaves the field and how it is packed to be shipped to you. As soon as it is brought in from the field it is sorted; all of the best ears are placed in a Corn crate that holds one bushel. These crates are filled with Ear Seed Corn, placed in large, well ventilated warehouses and allowed to thoroughly dry before shipment. It is, of course, impossible for us to test every ear of our Corn before shipment, but we do take here and there a crate from stock and shell it and test it, and any lot of Corn that does not show a test that we would be willing to plant in our own fields is never allowed to go from our place.

We would also like to sound a note of warning to all Corn growers. The tendency is in all countries to grow just as large and late Corn as possible. It is better to grow 50 bushels of Corn to the acre that is ripe and dry and out of the way of the frost at the time when you must expect frosts, than it is to grow 65 or 70 bushels of stuff that would have been Corn if the frost had only held off two weeks more. There is very little good in Corn that was not mature when frozen. It will not sell on the market, it will not fatten hogs, but it will make whisky, and that is about all it is good for.



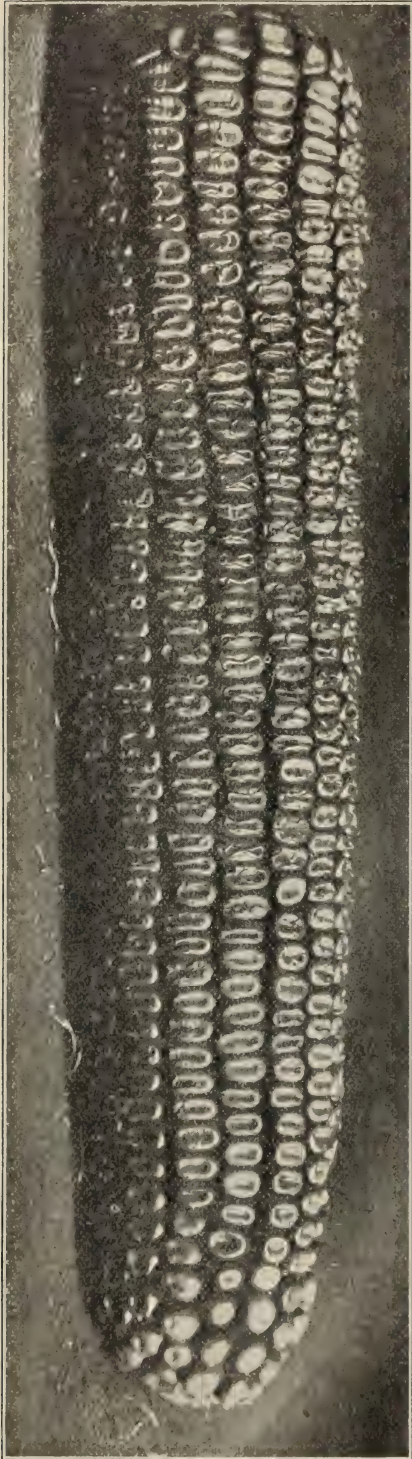
Four Stalks of Minnesota No. 13, Planted June 3d, Detasseled July 15th. Photo Taken August 1st. Four Stalks, Eight Big Ears.

This photograph, showing the four stalks of Minnesota 13, with eight large ears, is taken from one of our detasseled fields, and shows what our Seed Corn will produce.

Seed Corn from the House of Gurney grows. This is a bad year, but our Corn is good. We couldn't afford to sell you any that was not. We think too much of our reputation.

100 per cent. Ear Tested Seed Corn of all varieties at \$5.00 per bu.

In this section of South Dakota the bulk of our farmers have decided upon practical experience that Minnesota 13 and Model Dent will outyield any varieties of Corn that can be planted, and if planted by June 1 they can be assured of an excellent crop of ripe Corn by September 1. Both of these varieties are outyielding by actual weight the large, late varieties. This year Minnesota 13 and Model Dent could have been shelled and placed on the market by October 1 and would have graded three. The person who grows Corn for market can realize what this means. If you can husk and market your Corn in the first half of October, you can always receive old Corn prices for it, which generally means from 10 to 20 cents per bushel more than Corn is worth in November and December.



An Ear of Minnesota No. 13 From Our Own Field.

In the following descriptions we are telling you just what the Corn does here with us, and we also tell you the kinds that you should plant if you want ripe Corn. For instance, if you live in North Dakota and you want to grow Corn, not fodder, we tell you to plant Minnesota No. 13. Now, do not buy Silver Mine to plant there, because if you do you will be disappointed.

In buying Seed Corn figure on one bushel for each seven acres you wish to plant.

Minnesota Number 13 Yellow Dent—This Corn was originated by the Minnesota Agricultural College, near Minneapolis, Minn., and is recommended by them and by the South Dakota College at Brookings as the very best Corn for the extreme North.

Our planting of ten hundred acres was made from May 22nd to June 10th, and on August 25th the Corn was thoroughly matured and a frost would not have damaged it. Our husking, grading and storing of this variety was completed November 1st.

Last year we told you to plant this Corn anywhere north of the south line of Minnesota. We have decided that it is equally as valuable anywhere north of the south line of South Dakota, and it has made an enviable reputation this last season in both Iowa and Nebraska.

We have one field that gave us 66 bushels per acre this season. Other large and later varieties planted in the same neighborhood, given apparently the same care, yielded only about 40 bushels.

We can give you Seed of this variety grown here at Yankton, or as far north as Kingsbury County, South Dakota. We are offering a cash premium of **\$20.00** for the best 20 ears of this Corn grown from our Seed and exhibited at the National Corn Show in 1910.

We also offer a cash premium of **\$5.00** at each of the State Fairs for 1910 of North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Montana, Iowa and South Dakota, for the best 10 ears of Minnesota 13 grown from our Seed and exhibited by the grower. It will be judged by the regular Corn judges and the names of the winners will be published in our next Catalogue.

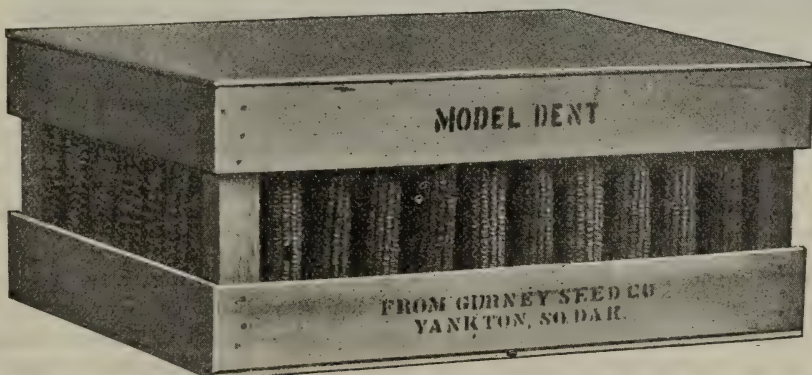
Price per crate of 70 lbs. or more of select ears, **\$2.75.**



One of Our Fields of Minnesota No. 13, Planted May 25, 26 and 27.
 Photograph Taken July 28.

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent.

This Corn originated near Plankinton, S. D., about fifteen years ago, and has been growing there ever since. In this entire time it has never failed to mature a crop of good, sound Corn; large ears, deep kernel and a good stalk with lots of leaves. About one week later than Minnesota 13 and will generally outyield it about ten bushels per acre, making it model Corn for any section south of Aberdeen, S. D., in an ordinary year. This last season it matured as far north as Aberdeen and gave general satisfaction. There is no other Corn grown that will yield with it and mature as early.



If you are located anywhere South of Aberdeen, S. D., or Willmar, Minn., and can plant by May 20th, plant this Corn for general crop. If north of these points, it will surely furnish you with a large crop of fodder and lots of large ears nearly matured.

Iowa and Nebraska farmers who planted this Corn this last season increased their yield from 10 to 25 per cent. over other Corn planted by them, and they did not have to lie awake nights worrying about frost in the Corn field.

Do not forget that we are giving a **\$20.00** cash premium at the National Corn Show and a **\$5.00** cash premium at all the State Fairs for the best ten ears of this Corn exhibited in 1910. **Price per crate of 70 lbs. or over of select ears, \$2.50.**

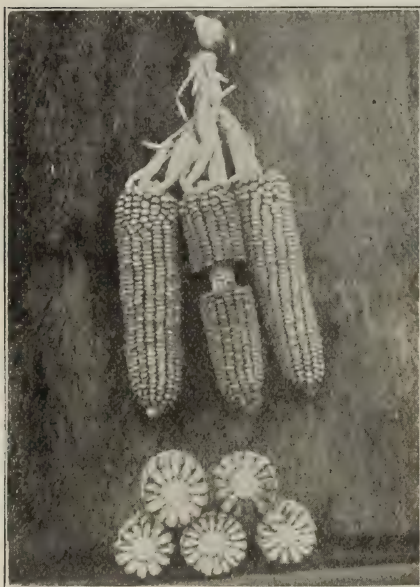
\$10.00 for Best 10 Ears Reid's Yellow Dent, National Corn Show, 1910.

Dakota White Dent—About ten days later than Minnesota No. 13. Yields with us about 65 bushels per acre. Will be safe to plant in any ordinary season as far north as Madison, S. D. Ears from 8 to 10 inches; very deep kernel; white cob; stalks from 7 to 9 feet high, makes lots of fodder. If you live north of the south line of South Dakota and south of Madison, S. D., plant this; you will be pleased with it. **Price per crate of 70 or more lbs., of select ears, \$2.25.**

Dakota Yellow Dent—The description of Dakota White Dent fits this Corn exactly, except this is yellow, with red cob. Don't fail to order some of this if you are located in its territory. It is the yellow Corn for that section. **Price per crate of 70 lbs. or more select ears, \$2.25.**

Gold Medal Yellow Dent—This Corn originated in Union County, S. D., where it is considered the very best yellow Dent Corn grown. Deep kernel, large ear, stalk 9 to 11 feet high. With ordinary cultivation this Corn will yield 75 bushels per acre; with special care will yield 100 bushels easily. Plant anywhere south of Centerville, S. D., or Mason City, Iowa. **Price per crate of 70 lbs. or over, select ears, \$2.25.**

Pride of the North—A very desirable first early Dent Corn suitable for main crop as far north as St. Paul. Color deep yellow; grains very deep, with very small bright red cob. Rows generally 18; grain rather narrow and inclined to be rough on top. It is generally 7 to 8 inches long, but as it almost always makes two ears to the stalk, it makes a good yield. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather and poor land almost like Flint Corn. If you have to replant even as late as the last of June in this latitude, this will make you a good, sound crop of nice, bright yellow Corn. **Price per crate of 70 lbs. or over of select ears, \$2.50.**



Pride of the North.

in central North Dakota, and matured thoroughly in nearly all North Dakota points in the poor season of 1907. Grows to a height of about 5 to 6 feet, produces a large number of ears to every stalk or hill, and will mature in the shortest season of any Dent or Flint Corn grown. Yield with us on good soil and good care 43 bushels per acre. All the Seed offered by us this season of this variety is of our own growing, and we guarantee a 95 per cent. test. We furnish this variety shelled. **Shelled Corn, graded and sacked, per bu., \$2.50.**

SPECIAL 100 PER CENT. TEST EAR SEED CORN—Owing to the very great demand for Ear Seed Corn that will make a perfect stand, and the fact that the 1909 crop of corn is not making as good test as it should, we are EAR TESTING a quantity, that is, we are taking three kernels from each ear, one each from Butt, Center and Tip. If all three grow good and strong it goes into the 100 PER CENT. TEST EAR SEED CORN, if one or more of them fail the ear is thrown out and sold for feeding purposes.

To plant this Corn will cost you 70 cents per acre. It means a full stand and a full stand means from 10 to 50 per cent. more Corn per acre. What does the first cost amount to anyway? It's the crop we have to look out for. We can furnish this in any variety listed while it lasts. **PRICE PER BUSHEL, \$5.00.**

\$20.00 Best 20 Ears Model Dent, National Corn Show, 1910.

Trudos Gingham.

Old Fashioned Blue and White Dent—This is not a Flint Corn, but a regular Soft Dent. Early, large, matures in ninety days. We saw fields of this corn at Pipestone, Minn., from Seed purchased of us several years ago that had matured perfectly and made a yield of 45 bushels per acre. On our grounds this season our planting of this variety commenced on June 5th and the yield by actual weight was 60 bushels per acre. **Per crate, 70 lbs. select ears, \$2.50.**

Northwestern Dent—The earliest Dent Corn grown. Planted June 6th and husked September 1st. Our Seed of this variety was secured in the spring of 1908

North Dakota White Dent Corn.

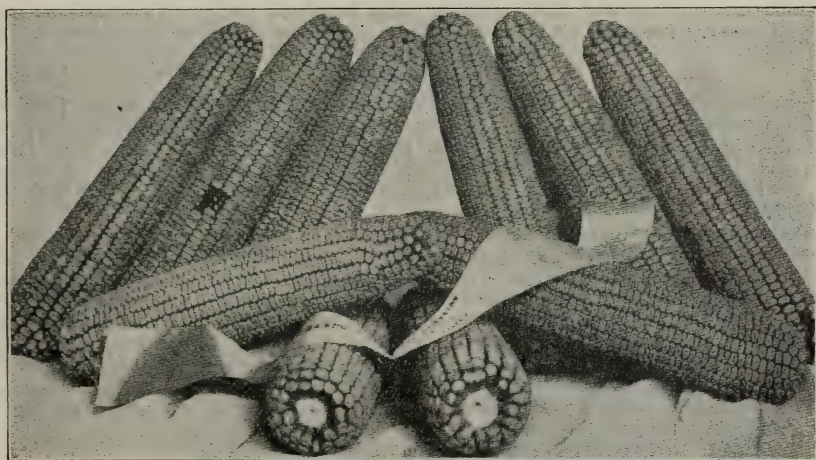
This extremely early White Dent Corn has been thoroughly tried out in the extreme north and has made good, maturing season of 1907 in Cass County, Minnesota, nearly 200 miles north of the Twin cities.

In size like Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent, and, like the No. 13, stands up well even in the extreme North. Stalks grow to a height of 7 feet, ears are up 3 feet from the ground, making it easily harvested with the Corn Binder.

This Corn will outyield any other variety of Dent Corn that can be grown in the extreme North. It has been bred for yield and earliness, and will withstand more extremes of weather than any other Corn grown. Might not be an ideal Corn for some of Iowa and Illinois farmers, who are used to the foot-long varieties, but North Dakota White Dent is a silver mine to the North Dakota, Minnesota and Northern South Dakota farmer who has wanted to grow Dent Corn but could not on account of length of season. Do not get the idea that this is a 10 to 20 bushel to the acre Corn and so low down that you cannot find it at husking time. It stands up well, 7 feet, and yields, with reasonably good farming, 50 bushels to the acre. Ear Seed Corn only, in crates of 70 or more pounds. Select ears, per crate, \$2.50.

Gurney's August 15th.

This new variety originated and offered by us is the earliest Dent Corn grown. In color it is a creamy white. The ear medium size, and produced for us this year, with good cultivation on good land, 50 bushels per acre. This was planted on May 21st, and on August 15th could have been cribbed safely. For this reason we have given it the name of **August 15th**. We do not hesitate in offering this Corn to the farmers of any part of North Dakota, Montana or Minnesota. This will eventually extend the Corn Belt, at least another hundred miles North, and will add millions of dollars to the value of that extra hundred miles. We shall offer this this season in small lots only, as our supply is limited. Per lb. postpaid, 50c.



Dakota Grown Reid's Yellow Dent.

This is the second time Dakota Grown Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn has ever been offered. We have grown it for four successive seasons, and it has matured perfectly with us and produced wonderful yield of very fine Corn. It is generally conceded that where Reid's Yellow Dent can be grown that it is perfection in Corn.

Our original stock was secured from the Ames Iowa Agricultural College, and from the first planting of ten ears we secured 57 bushels by actual weight. This past season of 1909 we did not commence planting Reid's until May 20th, and we have a perfect crop of perfectly matured Corn. Those who are acquainted with Reid's Yellow Dent know what it is and know it is equalled by no other Corn.

Ears are very large, bright yellow in color, deep kernalled and well kernalled over butt and tip. You, Corn planters of Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska, who are growing Reid's Yellow Dent, think what it means to you to secure an earlier strain of this valuable Corn from the extreme north limits of its production.

Remember we handle this only in ear, put up in bushel crates, 70 lbs. net per crate, with a guaranteed test of 95 per cent. germination. If it fails to make this test the Seed may be returned and your money, with freights paid, refunded. Price per crate of 70 lbs. or more ears, \$3.00.

To compete for our cash premiums, Seed must be purchased from us.

Wisconsin No. 7 or Iowa Silver King.

Wisconsin No. 7, or Iowa Silver King—This extremely new valuable white Corn originated with the Wisconsin Agricultural College at Madison, Wis., and has been distributed by them over their State generally and over the whole Northwest to some extent. It is the largest early white Corn grown, the deepest kernalled, in fact the best bred of any variety of white Corn. In Wisconsin it is considered more valuable than any of the yellow varieties on account of the increased yield over those varieties. In earliness it is equal to any Corn, maturing perfectly in ninety days.

It has been recommended by the Ames College for Northern Iowa under the name of **Silver King**, and is certainly king of the white Corn.

This should be planted any place north of Sioux City or Dubuque, Iowa, to the extreme northern limits of corn planting. Height of stalks generally about 7 to 8 feet in this latitude. Ears up about 2½ feet from the ground. Ears very uniform in size and shape. An exceptionally pretty white Corn. **Per crate of 70 lbs. net, select ears, \$3.25.**

King Philip Red Flint Corn.

The heaviest yielding of all varieties of Flint Corn. Not unusual to see three to five good, long ears from a single seed. Not as early as Longfellow Flint, but early enough for all corn-growing sections. Seed offered by us is of our own growing and gave us a yield this season of over 60 bushels per acre. The immense leaf yield makes it best for fodder. **Per bu., shelled, \$2.25.**

Dakota White Flint.

This is the White Flint used for Hominy and Hull Corn. For table quality, flavor and sweetness it is the best variety of Indian Corn. Its ample foliage makes it desirable for ensilage fodder. **Per bu., shelled, \$2.25.**

Longfellow Flint.

A beautiful eight-rowed Yellow Flint; ears from ten to fifteen inches long. Very prolific and early. **Shelled, \$2.25 per bushel.**

Fodder Corn.

Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn. Being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other Corn or sown thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow ½ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to 1½ bushels broadcast. **Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., \$7.00.**

Red Cob Ensilage Corn—Among all the varieties of Ensilage Corn this one gives the greatest product of green forage per acre, amounting on rich land and proper cultivation to as much as 75 tons. The fodder is sweet, tender and juicy, growing to a height of 10 to 14 feet. It is easier for the average farmer, and the first cost is less, to sow the ordinary yellow field corn for ensilage purposes; but the thoughtful farmer will consider quantity and quality of the product as of first importance, and will not withhold a small outlay for the best Seed. An increased yield of several tons to the acre and an improvement in quality of 20 per cent., as will surely follow the planting of this variety, will certainly warrant an extra outlay of \$1.00 per acre for Seed. **Qt., 10c; pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.**

IMPROVED SPRING WHEAT.

New Spring Wheat, Minnesota No. 163—For twelve years Prof. Hays, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, has been engaged in the scientific breeding of Wheat, the object being to secure a perfectly healthy variety that would give an increased yield. Of the many crosses obtained within the past twelve years, the one sent out by the Station as Minnesota No. 163 takes high rank. At the station farm this variety during the past six years has averaged two to five bushels per acre more than the best Fife and Blue Stem varieties, as is shown by the following table:

	Average for 6 years.
Hayne's Blue Stem.....	24.4
Powers' Fife.....	25.2
Minnesota No. 163.....	29.2

This tells a story which should interest every intelligent grower of Spring Wheat. **By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, pk., 65c; bu., \$2.00; 2 bu., \$3.75; 10 bu., \$17.50.** Bags free.

Velvet Chaff—This new Wheat has created more discussion than anything in the breadmaking line for a great many years, outside of possibly the new fake Alaska Wheat.

The Velvet Chaff will outyield any other variety of Spring Wheat, with the possible exception of Durum, and as the two Wheats are entirely different they need not conflict.

Quaker Oat Factory says Kherson makes most Oat Meal of any Oat.

When this Wheat was first placed on the market the millers evidently saw a chance to buy a good Wheat cheap, and they jumped onto it; but in the first round the millers came out ahead and got out a circular giving the flour and breadmaking tests, which show it to be not a valuable breadmaking wheat, and consequently would have to be sold at a much lower price than other varieties of Spring Wheat. In the second round the farmers came out ahead in several ways. First, it will yield from 25 to 50 per cent. more of a better grade of wheat than any variety of Spring Wheat; secondly, the millers were unable to keep the price very much below the Spring Wheat. November 19, 1909, No. 1 Velvet Chaff Wheat sold for \$1.04½ in Minneapolis, while No. 1 Northern sold for \$1.07.

Figuring the undoubted difference in yield, which at a lower estimate can be placed at 30 per cent., you will see that the planters of Velvet Chaff have come out big winners in the second round, and it is going to be the leading Wheat for all sections where Spring Wheat for the last few years has not been a paying crop.

Our Seed of this variety is extra well cleaned and from the best yielding fields. Price per bu., \$1.75; 10 bu., \$16.00; bags free.

Macaroni Wheat—Sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture under strong recommendations as to its great value for semi-arid lands where good crops of Spring Wheat could not ordinarily be produced; has more than justified every claim made for it. The last three years have not only proven this to be true, but its growth and use has broadened away beyond anything which the department or the warmest advocates of this Wheat could possibly have had in mind in sending it out. To-day the popularity and value of Macaroni Wheat threatens the practical extinction of other Spring Wheats, for the simple reason that it outyields by far any other variety of Spring Wheat, and it has not only been demonstrated that it makes an excellent quality of bread, but it is claimed by many to be superior to best bread made from the best Fife Wheat flour, and has proven to be practically immune to the dreaded rust. It is already finding a large market, not only for the manufacture of macaroni, but for the manufacture of flour. In growing it resists extremes of weather which no other Wheat will endure. It is now being received in the Minneapolis market (the largest Wheat receiving market in the world) and sells readily at a price slightly under the very best Fife Wheat, and it seems possible that when millers have readjusted their machinery to meet the new conditions, that it will not only sell at as high a price as Fife Wheat, but at a larger price even.

In the field this Wheat grows very strong and with surprising rapidity, so rapidly as to get well ahead of the weeds. It does not shell or bleach and is also hail-proof, owing to the tightness of the hull. The straw is very strong. It is a little harder to thresh than ordinary Spring Wheat, but can be threshed for less money because threshers can earn so much more per day. Price, 1 bu., \$1.50. Special prices in large quantities.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre.

Silver Hulled—A greatly improved variety. It is in bloom longer, matures its crop sooner, and yields twice as much as the ordinary sort. In a great many sections of the United States, Buckwheat is not a paying crop, if you figure on using it as you would other grains like Wheat and Oats. There is no crop that will yield a greater amount of food for fowls than Buckwheat. We know of one case where one-quarter-acre field furnished seed for over 300 chickens for three months. They were allowed to harvest the crop themselves. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; 5 bu., \$7.00.

OATS.

The 1909 crop of Oats in the Northwest of nearly all varieties made a very poor yield of very inferior quality. There was one variety that was generally tried last season in small quantities that made larger yields and weighed better than any others. This refers to the Kherson Oat, and is the only Oat that we are handling this season, and we believe it to be the very best for the Northwest. This Oat is undoubtedly identical with the yellow Oat known as Sixty Day Oat. There were two importations from Russia; one has come out under the name of Sixty Day and the other as Kherson. There seems to be absolutely no difference between the two wherever grown. They both outyield all others.



Kherson Oats.

This new, valuable early Oat was secured by Prof. Taylor, Superintendent of the Farmers' Institute of Nebraska, while making a journey through Russia for the United States to secure seed of certain grains.

We take the following description and tests from Bulletin 82 of the University of Nebraska:

"This Oat has proven itself of such outstanding merit in tests at this station and among co-operative experimenters that it deserves special mention. The Oat was obtained of the Kherson Government, where the variety originated. A description of the soil and climate of that region will serve to explain why the Oats are so well adapted to this region, where they are raised without irrigation. The Kherson Government of Russia lies in the Black Earth region, which is very similar to that of our own Great Plains. Climate is similar also, but possesses even greater extremes of heat and cold, and is more uncertain as to rainfall.

"The average rainfall for May, June and July, the three wettest months in Southern Kherson, is about 5.5 inches, and the average rainfall for the year is 16 inches. This feature corresponds with similar features of climate in Nebraska and Kansas; but the entire annual rainfall is much less than in this country. At North Platte, Nebraska, the annual rainfall is nearly 20 inches. In Southern Kherson, where the Kherson Oat originated, the climate is very much drier than in Nebraska as far West as North Platte. The variety, therefore, ought to be adapted to a large portion of Nebraska.

"The plant is vigorous, but not a rank grower. The straw is short, and on the same land stands shorter than any other Oat tested at this station. The leaves are very broad and expose a large surface. The panicles are spreading. That is, it is a side Oat. The berries are light yellow in color; small, but numerous, and have a very thin hull. They usually weigh well per bushel, and in this respect, as well as in yield per acre, they have led all other varieties at this station.

"It is peculiarly suited to Central and Western Nebraska on account of its habit of growth. Although it usually yields well in Eastern Nebraska, there are other varieties that in the river countries at least compare favorably with it. West of that, the tests that have been made of it indicate that it is earlier, yields better, and weighs heavier than any other variety, with the possible exception of Texas Red, which Oat is not so salable on account of its color. It has steadily outyielded the Texas Red on the station farm. In the dry season of 1901 it showed remarkable drought-resisting qualities."

Sow two bushels per acre where press drill is used; broadcast two and one-half bushels per acre. This amount gives best results.

Test at Station Farm for 1902:

Variety.	Date of Planting.	Date of Ripening.	Yield.
Kherson	March 26th.	July 5th.	41.7 Bushels.
Red Texas	March 26th.	July 16th.	33 Bushels.

For 1903.

Variety.	Date of Planting.	Date of Ripening.	Yield.
Kherson	April 4th.	July 11th.	68 Bushels.
Red Texas	April 4th.	July 18th.	57½ Bushels.

There were a number of other Oats in this variety test, but we give only Kherson's nearest competitor. In the spring of 1901 seeds of Kherson Oats were sent out to a number of persons in the various parts of the state to test. This was repeated in 1902 and 1903, as more seed became available, and the results of the three years' tests are now at hand. We regret that we are unable to give this table in full on account of the lack of space, but will say there are reports from forty-one Nebraska counties, of which more than 90 per cent. show a much better yield, earlier, better weight per bushel and freer from rust than any other Oat tested.

Our Seed from this variety is secured from Seed of the original Taylor importation, and is absolutely pure Kherson Oats. It is a smaller Oat than most and takes at least one peck less per acre for sowing. This Oat should be largely planted, as the difference of 10 to 15 days in earliness of maturity will escape the rust period; save that much risk of winds, hail and bugs. It also lengthens the harvest season, allowing you to get along with less high-priced help. **Price, new bags free, 1 bu., 90c; 5 bu., \$4.25; 10 bu. or over, 80c per bu.**

It will cost you but a moment's time to inspect our prices on Nursery Stock—to deal with canvassing agents may be an expensive process.

Quaker Oat factory get more pounds Oat Meal per bu. from Kherson than from other Oats.

Dwarf Essex Rape.

A much neglected, valuable forage crop, for the same reason that you neglect to get a crop of turnips. For early sowing with grain you place this with your other orders, but the people who are going to sow later in corn fields or otherwise, neglect to buy and so miss a valuable crop of several tons to the acre.

Make one order for all you will need during the season. It will not be any cheaper, and you will then have it when you want it.

It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the rutabaga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the Rape plant, and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten by any kind of live stock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for sheep and swine. A good crop will furnish at least twelve tons of green food per acre, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. One acre of well-grown Rape will furnish pasture for ten to twenty head of sheep for two months, and in that time it will fatten them in good form for the market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. This plant may be grown successfully in the following ways, viz: First—In the early spring to provide pasture for sheep and swine. Second—In June or July on well prepared land to provide pasture for sheep. Third—Along with grain, using two pounds of seed per acre, to provide pasture for sheep after harvest. Fourth—Along with peas, oats, clover seed, to provide pasture for sheep, and to get a "catch" of clover. Fifth—Along with corn drilled in broadcast to provide pasture for sheep. Sixth—In corn, sowing the seed with the last cultivation given to the corn. Seventh—Along with rye, sown in August in sheep pastures. When the Rape is sown broadcast, 5 pounds of seed per acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say 30 inches apart, and cultivated, from 1 to 2 pounds will be enough. A director of one of the Agricultural Experiment Stations says: "We have one-half an acre of Rape this year, which gave an actual yield of 9¼ tons, or at the rate of 19½ tons per acre." Beware of the kind of Rape seed you sow. There is only one sort of any value in this country for sheep feed, and that the true Dwarf Essex. Some are worthless as fodder plants, while others are fictions, for the purpose of extorting a higher price from the buyer. We import our Dwarf Essex Rape Seed every year from Essex County, England, and know it to be genuine, and of the very best quality, which alone is a sufficient guarantee, worth much more than the price of the seed. This is the article to sow this year, as the price is lower in proportion than on any other fodder crops. Price, 10 lbs., at 12c per lb.; 25 lbs., at 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., at 8c per lb.



Speltz or Emmer.

It makes a good crop with almost any condition of soil and climate. It is neither wheat, rye nor barley, and yet it appears to be a combination of these. It is more like wheat than any of the others mentioned. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is claimed to be ahead of other grains; in fact, all kinds of animals seem to thrive on it. Speltz is claimed to be ahead of corn, superior to oats and more profitable than wheat. Yields 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good hay per acre. Excellent for pasture and can be fed in the green state. As green grass hay food it often gives 100 leafy stalks from one seed, which shows its heavy stooling properties. The heads are somewhat similar to two-rowed barley, the spikeless being separated from each other in such a manner that the crop is not easily injured by the weather. It is a heavy yielder. Will grow well and produce enormous crops on land where wheat will not grow. 25 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.00; 500 lbs., \$9.00.

RYE.

Spring Rye—This variety has been developed simply by planting Winter Rye in the spring and selecting the seed so produced for several years. The standard variety for spring planting. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

Winter—Much prized for its straw; also for plowing under as a green manure. The ordinary fall sown variety, of which we offer choice selected stocks only. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

Keep your Hogs healthy with a good Rape Pasture. Grows most anywhere.

BARLEY.

University No. 105—(New Barley)—For several years the Minnesota State Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of Barley with a view to producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in the matter of yield. This ambition, the station considers, has been realized in the new six-rowed variety here offered under the name of University No. 105. In comparative tests covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proven to be the heaviest yielder, and from any standpoint a most valuable acquisition. It is early, uniform in maturing and pure. Quantity limited. **Bu. of 48 lbs., \$1.25; 10 bu., at \$1.10.** Bags free.

Odebrucker Barley.

In this age of improvement in grain, Barley has come in for its share of attention and experimenters have shown wonderful progress in securing better grades and yields.

The Wisconsin Agricultural College has taken a leading part in the improvement of Barley, and in introducing the Odebrucker they are beyond question several years ahead in improvement of all other varieties. The Odebrucker is a better color, heavier yielder and the very best Barley that can be grown. The Seed we offer is produced from Seed secured direct from the Wisconsin Agricultural College and the quality is certainly fine, and we ask all our intended customers to send to us for a sample of it, which we will be glad to submit. The quantity of available Seed of this new variety is not large, and we would advise all Barley growers to make their orders early for this. **Per bu., \$1.25.**

HULLLESS BARLEY—Has no beards or hulls. Earliest and best Hog Feed grown. Yields immense crops. Better for feeding purposes than any other Barley. Plant for earliest feed. **PER BU., \$1.15.**

Cow Peas.

The Great Soil Improver. Make poor land rich, make good land more productive, enriching the soil even after crop is cut. Green crops plowed under are one of the best and cheapest ways of improving the soil. For this purpose the Cow Pea is excellent, especially for a medium or light soil. They should be sown in May or June, at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre, and plowed under as soon as they have attained their full growth. While this crop is very largely grown wherever known, with the results obtained from it, the wonder is that it is not grown ten times as much as at present. There is no surer or cheaper means of improving poor soil than by sowing Cow Peas.

In its capacity as a nitrogen gatherer, its growth largely enables the farmer to dispense with the use of nitrogen or ammoniated fertilizers. Nitrogen or ammonia as commercial fertilizer is valued at 15 cents per pound. The Cow Pea, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, with possibly the exception of the New Velvet Bean, described alongside, has the power to extract this costly nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere.

Cow Peas for Hay—If planted early, say the middle of May, in the central corn belt section, a crop can be cut and cured for hay the same as clover, then the stubble in a short time will put on a new growth to be turned under in the fall as a fertilizer.

We suggest sowing Kaffir Corn with this crop, at the rate of one peck to one bushel of the Cow Peas per acre. The Kaffir Corn holds the vines off the ground, causing a better growth.

Whip-Poor-Will—Pk., 60c; bu., \$3.25.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

For Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

Equal to Corn and Six Weeks Earlier.

(Extract from Department of Agriculture Year Book for 1905.)

No other grain crop except perhaps Oats can be devoted to so great a variety of uses. The grain is possessed of a relatively high feeding value, and the same is true of the straw. . . . As a pasture for certain kinds of live stock, Peas may be made to serve an excellent purpose. The value of the crop for soiling and fodder uses is very great, and as a fertilizing crop Peas are excelled only by Clover.

There is no kind of live stock on the farm to which Peas cannot be fed with positive advantage. . . . They make a good food for horses at work, and colts during the period of development if given as a part of the grain food. As a food for fattening cattle Peas are probably unexcelled.

Sow Canada Field Peas and Oats for big returns in mutton and pork.

Peas furnish a good food for milch cows. They have been found peculiarly beneficial for building up dairy cows when "out of condition," and for sustaining them in fine form, and they are also excellent for milk production. When given along with oats and bran to cows in milk they may usually form from one-third to one-half of the grain portion by weight.

Peas are superior to corn for pigs at any time prior to the fattening season; hence they may be fed to them more freely, but in no instance should they form the sole ration before the finishing period begins. During the fattening period Peas are unexcelled when fed as the sole grain food. They promote growth, while they fatten in excellent form, and they furnish a sweet, firm and excellent quality of pork.

Along with oats, in, say, equal parts, by weight, Peas make good grain ration for ewes in milk, and also lambs, more especially when the latter are for the early market. . . . When sheep are being fattened for the block in winter no grain food can be fed which will be found more suitable than Peas and Oats.

When Pea straw is well cured it is more relished by horses, cattle and sheep than the straw of rye, wheat, barley, or even oats. . . . Pea straw harvested rather under than over ripe, and then properly cured, will be eaten readily. . . . When cut with the scythe or the pea harvester, cured properly, and then housed or carefully stacked, the straw, except that of some of the coarsest varieties, is nearly equal to Clover hay in feeding value, especially for sheep.



Canada Field Peas.



WINTER VETCH.

When sown with oats or barley Peas make a good summer pasture for sheep.

Peas grown in conjunction with some other kinds of grain are of great value as a soiling crop, owing, first, to the larger yields obtained (from 10 to 20 tons per acre may be expected on average soils); second, to the high nutritive value of the food, combined with its palatability; and third, because of its timeliness.

Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Per bu., \$2.50.

Vetches.

Sand or Winter Vetch—(*Vicia Villosa*)—Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. This has proven to be the most valuable of all Vetches. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land, and well withstands extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, usually with Rye. It grows rapidly and is particularly valuable in sections where Clover does not thrive. In the North it remains all winter under the snow, and it is invaluable for early pasturing or soiling. It is valuable as a fertilizer, being a great nitrogen gatherer. For Hay, cut when commencing to pod. Fifty pounds of Seed required to the acre. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., at 12c; 100 lbs., at 11c.**

Read and compete for our specials on Corn at National Corn Show, 1910.

Kaffir Corn—It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. The Seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well the joints below the top send up shoots which yield the second Seed heads. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of Seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. **Pound, 20c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.**

Jerusalem Corn—Introduced from Palestine by a missionary. One of the surest of all forage plants for dry countries and seasons. Grows three to four feet high; produces many large heads well filled with a valuable grain for stock and chicken feed. **10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.**

Broom Corn.

Wilson's Improved Tennessee Everlasting—This Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine and will always command the highest price. **Pk., 60c; bu., \$1.25.**

Missouri Evergreen—Is a favorite of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. **Pk., 60c; bu., \$1.25.**



Kaffir Corn.

Cane or Sorghum.

Sorghum (or Sugar Cane) in the West is not at all appreciated, and we wish to call the attention of farmers everywhere to the great value of Sorghum as a pasture and fodder crop, and to the particular advantage to be gained by growing it. Sorghum may be made to furnish the principal provender for cattle and horses from August until the following spring. As a summer pasture for sheep, a wide field is likely to be opened up by it. As a soiling food for swine it is most excellent, and the Seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged drouths.

Early Amber Cane—This popular and well known variety is the earliest. **Pound, 20c; pk., 45c; bu., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.25.**

Branching Yellow Milo Maize.

Grows from 9 to 12 feet high, stooling from the ground, sending out shoots of great size, often weighing three-quarters of a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. Cattle, horses and hogs will eat it readily. Tests show that during the severe drouth Corn dried up within a few feet of it. Three to five pounds will plant an acre. **Pound, 20c, postpaid; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.**

FLAX, MINNESOTA No. 25.

This wilt resistant Flax is a selection made by the Minnesota Experiment Station from stock received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and in repeated trials at the Minnesota Station and points in the Northwest it



Milo Maize.

outyields all other varieties of Flax from two to four bushels per acre, and where other Flax wilts and fields are entirely destroyed, this has stood perfectly. Not in all cases, but nearly all. It is not absolutely wilt proof, but is nearer so than any other variety.

If you can increase your yield even one bushel per acre by planting this Flax and have the added advantage of leaving your ground clean and free from foul seed on account of planting absolutely clean Flax, you would be ahead if you could secure the common dirty Flax for nothing. Per bu., \$2.35; 5 bu. or more, \$2.25 per bu.

Our Grass and Clover Seed are good enough to comply with any State Laws. It's the kind we sell always, not sometimes.

CLOVER, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

We quote only on Fancy Seed. You can buy a cheaper grade of Grass Seed, but it does not pay.

Medium Red Clover.

Our Red Clover Seed is all Dakota grown and crop of 1909. It is first-class in every particular. This Seed will be much better for the northern planters and also for those south of us than Seed grown in Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska.

This species is regarded by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purposes of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap-roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow about 12 or 15 pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. Pound, 25c; bu., \$10.50.



Mammoth Red Clover—This grows much taller than Red Medium, with larger, leafier stalks and large, slightly pointed leaflets. It will produce more hay on poor ground than any of the other Clovers. (60 lbs. per bu.) Pound, 25c; per. bu., \$10.50.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—This Clover comes from the little province of Alaska, in Sweden. It is one of the hardiest varieties known, being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill; it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drouth or wet. It is a great favorite with all who have tried it. Produces annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. Sow in spring or fall about 8 or 10 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. Pound, 30c; bu., \$10.50.

White Dutch Clover—An excellent pasture Clover, forming in conjunction with Kentucky Blue Grass the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow 5 or 6 pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. Pound, 35c; bu., \$14.00.



Alsike Clover.



Crimson Clover—A rapid and quick growing Clover, valuable for hay or for plowing under as a fertilizer. One of the cheapest and best Clovers for this latter purpose. It is especially valuable for sowing among corn or other crops at time of last cultivation, as it will produce a good stand in a partial shade and will afford a close, dense mat of growing foliage to turn under in the spring. Sow at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. (60 lbs. per bu.) **Pound, postpaid, 30c; bu., \$7.00.**

Alsike and Timothy—In the Northwest there is a great demand for a mixture of Alsike and Timothy Seed mixed in the right proportions ready for sowing. This mixture is especially valuable for low, wet places for permanent meadow or for pasture, and on account of the very low price at which we offer it you can seed down more ground for the least money than with anything else in the Grass Seed line. **Pound, postpaid, 20c; 100 lbs., \$7.00.**

Bokarah or Sweet Clover.

This is the first time we have ever catalogued this valuable plant, which, as its good points become better known, is in greater demand. It is the greatest soil improver of any of the Clovers and is exceedingly valuable for bee feed. Stock eats it

readily when young or when cut early for hay. **Per lb., 30c; per 100 lbs., \$20.00.**



And Still There's More to Follow. Courtesy "Book of Alfalfa."

Alfalfa Seed—Dakota Grown.

We are pleased to announce that we have once more secured our entire supply of Alfalfa Seed for this season from Dakota growers. The crop is very short, not only in the United States, but all over the world; consequently, the price is higher than ever before. The South Dakota crop is less than one-fourth of what it was in 1908, but the quality is even better than that crop. By our personal acquaintance with all of the growers of Seed in South Dakota, we have been able to secure the very choicest and guarantee our South Dakota grown Alfalfa Seed to be at least 99 per cent. pure and free from injurious weed seed. None of our Alfalfa Seed is sent out until samples have been submitted to Government Inspectors, and their report shows above purity. The value of Alfalfa is better known with each year and the demand is increasing with each season, and it is acknowledged by the very best authorities on Alfalfa that Seed grown on high and dry land like our South Dakota Seed, is the very best to plant anywhere.

99 per cent. Pure Dakota Grown Alfalfa Seed. Our kind. You want it.

Alfalfa growing in the Northwest is no longer an experiment, but is an established, profitable fact, and with the advent of **Dakota Grown Seed**, grown on virgin soil, free from foul seed of any kind, it makes the profits larger and the task of securing a perfect stand very simple.

Every bushel of Alfalfa Seed offered by us this season is absolutely **Dakota Grown**, re-cleaned and first-class in every respect. Think what this means to the planters of this valuable forage crop in the extreme North; seed grown under the same conditions and practically the same soil that it will be planted in.

The homesteaders of South Dakota west of the Missouri River probably have the finest Alfalfa producing land in the North, and any land that will produce a good crop of Alfalfa will pay a good dividend on \$100 per acre. In other words, if you can grow Alfalfa successfully your land is worth \$100 per acre. It will produce an income on that amount. It will produce more forage per acre, either green or dry, than any other known Clover or Grass. It successfully resists the fiercest drouth. In the driest weather, when every blade of grass withers for want of moisture, Alfalfa stands up fresh and green as in the spring. It is proof against our severest winters. It is adapted to dry and sandy soil, where other plants fail to grow, as well as those that are deep and rich. Its roots, often measuring 20 to 30 feet in length, force their way down deep into the subsoil in search of moisture and plant food that cannot be reached by any other plant.

Alfalfa is better than a bank account, for it never fails or goes into the hands of a receiver. It is weather-proof, for cold does not injure and heat makes it grow all the better. Fire will not kill it. As a borer it is equal to an artesian well; it loves water and bores to reach it. When growing there is no stopping it. Begin cutting a 20-acre field; when your last load is handled at one end of the field it is ready to cut again at the other end. For filling a milk can an Alfalfa-fed cow is equal to a handy pump. Cattle love it, hogs fatten upon it, and a hungry horse wants nothing else. If your land will grow Alfalfa you have the drop on dry weather.

Our Seed is all **Dakota Grown**. Remember that; and the best for your section that can be secured, no matter where you are located. You should sow from 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. Cut when in full bloom for hay. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Price per lb., 35c; per bu., \$14.00; 3 bu., \$40.00.**

Turkestan Alfalfa—This new Clover has all the merits of the standard Alfalfa, but it has more—it is easier to get the young crop started into growth; it is more hardy and is said to resist drouth better. If it does these things it must soon become the greatest Clover to use for permanent pasture and meadows in all the dry and arid soils. (Bushel, 60 lbs.) **Pound, 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$23.00.**



Kentucky Blue.



Orchard.



Red Top.



Timothy.

Bromus Inermis.

Dakota grown Seed only. New settlers west of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota and Western Nebraska should use this Grass almost exclusively on their land. An exceedingly valuable Grass; succeeds and produces immense crops of high nutritive value on the sterile and arid plains of our Western States, growing luxuriantly on dry, sandy soils where other grasses would perish. It is perennial, and once sown down will stand for ten years. It is one of the surest to obtain a catch, establishing itself very rapidly; so much so that a good hay crop can be had the first season, followed afterwards by an immense amount of succulent pasturage. On and after the first season two crops a year can be had from it. When fully grown the plant stands 4 to 5 feet in height and stools out freely. It is ready to cut the latter part of June. This grand Grass has been highly indorsed by the Experiment Stations, a few of which we give below. Prof. Shaw, of Iowa, says: "This Grass

Cheap soil renovators. Clover and Alfalfa. They pay their own way.

cannot be obtained too soon by the farmers of the West." Notes on the Grasses and Forage Plants of Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Bromus Inermis withstands drouth and cold, and is perfectly adapted to conditions existing in Iowa. It makes an excellent growth, and more nearly reaches the ideal of a farmer's Grass than any other sort introduced in recent years." Sow broadcast at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre (14 lbs. per bu.). We have this variety true to name and absolutely pure. Per lb., 20c; per bu., \$2.00; per 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Meadow Fesque, or English Blue Grass.

One of the best of the so-called natural or permanent Meadow Grasses, and has so well adapted itself to our Northern and Western States as to have become invaluable; in fact, it thrives over as wide a range as any of our Grasses, succeeding as far south as Tennessee. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, is very fattening, and makes excellent hay. It is very hardy and succeeds in almost all soils, but attains its greatest perfection in moist, rich land. Coming into use very early and again late in the fall, it should form a prominent part in all permanent pasture and meadow mixtures. (22 lbs. to the bu.) Per lb., 25c; per bu., \$4.50; per 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Orchard Grass—(*Dactylis Glomerata*)—It is of exceptional value for permanent pastures and for hay crops. It is very early, coming in ahead of all the other grasses, recovers quickly after being cut, and endures close cropping by cattle. All kinds of stock relish it greatly, and if cut when it comes into flower makes excellent hay. Thrives well on all soils and attains its greatest perfection on strong, moist and clay lands. (14 lbs. per bu.) Per lb., 30c; bu., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$18.50.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—(*Avena Elatior*)—The earliest of all the grasses and the one that has naturalized itself all through the Western States. It is the first Grass to show itself in spring, and grows rapidly in good soil, showing a height of 4 feet by June. It should be cut for hay just as coming into bloom; will furnish two and three cuttings per year, and is invaluable for early and late pasturage, furnishing a nice, sweet and tender herbage. Sow when alone, 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. (10 lbs. per bu.) Per lb., 30c; bu., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass (June Grass, or Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass, Fancy Cleaned)—(*Poa Pratensis*)—One of the first grasses to start in the spring; much relished by all kinds of stock, and succeeds on a great variety of soils, particularly on rich, moist lands. Fancy cleaned Seed. (20 lbs. per bu.) Per lb., 30c; bu., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Red Top, Choice—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—Grows on almost all soils, but does best on moist lands; should be included in all mixtures for seeding down wet or marsh lands. (15 lbs. per bu.) Per lb., 25c; bu., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$16.50.

English Rye Grass—(*Lolium Perenne*)—One of the best and most nutritious grasses for permanent meadows and pastures; it endures close cropping and recovers quickly after cutting. Does best on strong, rich soils. (24 lbs. per bu.) Per lb., 20c; bu., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

Italian Rye Grass—An excellent variety, producing a nutritious feed in early spring; if sown early, will produce a large crop at the same season. (18 lbs. per bu.) Per lb., 20c; bu., \$1.85; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Timothy—(*Phleum Pratense*)—Dakota grown; thoroughly recleaned; the best Timothy Seed on earth. You know what Timothy is, and you can grow it. A few years ago it was almost unknown to the farmers and stock growers of South Dakota; to-day it is growing successfully in the eastern half of South Dakota from the south to the north line. Most farmers have their Timothy and Clover meadows and pastures. A great many of them have threshed more than 2,000 bushels of the Seed. Our Seed is all South Dakota grown, and of the very best grade. (45 lbs. per bu.) Pound, 15c; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

Grasses for Special Purposes.

For Lawns—It is made up of the Seed of several fine-leaved grasses, selected and recommended by the experts of the Agricultural Department at Washington, after a series of most careful experiments extending over several years. We can conceive of no better authority on the subject than these painstaking investigators. It may be said here concerning all these special purpose Grass mixtures that they are based mainly on the results of these field trials at the department and at various State Experiment Stations. The mixture offered here for lawn purposes has been tested thoroughly under the severe conditions of our climate, and have proven so generally satisfactory as to fully warrant us in claiming them to be unexcelled. Pound, 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.65.

For shady places, certain fine grasses are used that show a particular aptitude for maintaining their growth in the shade of trees. These grasses are generally shy seeders and consequently the Seed is high priced, as will be noted in our price list, but the results obtained will fully warrant the cost. Pound, 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.65.

66 bushels Minnesota No. 13 Corn per acre in Central South Dakota. Seed from Gurney.

For Permanent Upland Pastures—Farmers frequently desire to lay down certain fields on account of inaccessibility or difficulty of working, as a permanent pasture for their stock. It is highly desirable that the right grasses be selected for the purpose and the location. The ordinary May Grasses as a rule will not answer at all, as they will not maintain their growth under the tramping and close cropping of stock. Other grasses, while succeeding well in meadows, are totally unfit for uplands. The Seed we offer under this head is made up of varieties particularly qualified for permanently settling upland pastures. **Pound, 25c; 100 lbs., \$14.50.**

For Permanent Meadow Pastures—The object to be obtained in this case is exactly the same as under the last heading, but the location and condition being entirely different, a totally different set of grasses must be used in making up the mixture. The use of this mixture may be relied upon by farmers to give a satisfactory permanent meadow pasture. **Pound, 25c; 100 lbs., \$14.50.**

MILLET.

Manitoba, or Hog Millet—This has come to be one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise, the Seed being the richest and most valuable Hog Food that can be produced, while the Hay is very valuable for stock. A very much prized peculiarity of the New Manitoba is that the Seed ripens while the hay is yet green, when, if cut properly, can be threshed for Seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being threshed. **Pound, 10c; 100 lbs., \$2.75.**



German or Golden Millet.

The above photograph is from our own field of German Millet, grown for Seed. Some of the Yankton College buildings may be seen in the distance.

Planted on good land, produces a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months and leaves the ground in the finest condition for Wheat. There is no larger yielding forage plant. Seed is valuable for poultry. (Bushel, 50 lbs.) Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre. Values constantly changing. Write for prices. **Bu., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$2.60.**

Hungarian Grass—(*Panicum Germanicum*)—A valuable forage plant; withstands drought; yields well on light soil. Sow broadcast at the rate of 34 to 48 lbs. to the acre and cultivate the same as Millet. (Weight, 48 lbs. per bu.) **Bu., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$2.50.**

The New Siberian—The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts, besides many other points of excellence that distinguishes it and renders it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and which destines it to take front rank

Planet Jr. Tools pay their own way and leave a good garden behind. Try them.

if not lead all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia, which would, of course, give it vigor and hardiness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate. **Bu., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$2.50.**

Japanese Millet—All things considered, we call this the most valuable thing in our whole list of forage plants. It has been sold under different names, as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc. We recommend it for the following reasons: First, it makes more hay than German Millet or any other. Second, although it grows so large, sometimes seven or eight feet high, the Hay is of most excellent quality, superior to Corn Fodder. Third, it is adapted to all sections and a great success wherever tried. It does well on low ground. Fourth, two crops a season may be cut from it, or, if left to ripen, it will yield almost as many bushels of Seed per acre as Oats. Fifth, it requires less Seed per acre than any other Millet, 20 to 30 pounds being sufficient. Sixth, it makes fine soilage, especially if mixed with Soja Beans or Sand Vetch. Seventh, it is highly indorsed and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by all Experimental Stations and by seedsmen generally. Be sure to order of us, as we are headquarters. Treat it exactly as you would German Millet, only sow it a little earlier for the best results. We know it will please you. **Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.**

Pencilaria Pearl Millet—This mammoth Millet is unlike any other Millet grown, and is often referred to as Cattail Millet on account of the resemblance of the heads to that of the Cattail, grown in the sloughs. This Millet grows to a height of 10 feet; produces a wonderful amount of forage and will produce two crops in one season. After the first crop is cut, it immediately sprouts up from the roots and gives you another good crop. It can be sowed broadcast or in drills and cultivated. It requires about 12 lbs. of seed per acre. **Price per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.65; 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

FLOWER SEEDS.

New and Standard Varieties.



Aquilegia.

Aquilegia (Columbine)—Popular hardy perennials that bloom very freely during spring and early summer. These plants grow wild in the timbered country and are known to all the children as Honeysuckle. They come in a great variety of colors and are easily grown. **Pkt., 5c.**

Alyssum.

Little Gem—Plants 3 to 4 inches high; they soon become a large mass of white scented flowers; fine for bordering; hardy annual. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.**

Sweet—Fragrant, white, hardy annual; ½ foot. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Clipper Cleaners make clean fields. We pay the freight on Clippers.

Asters.

Hohenzollern—This new race of Asters closely resembles the Giant Flowering Japanese Chrysanthemums. The flowers are very large, with beautifully curled and twisted petals and long stems, which make them invaluable for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Truffaut's Paecy-Flowered Perfection—A magnificent globe-shaped. Seed saved from the most perfect of this grand strain; 1½ feet. Mixed many choice colors, pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Queen of the Market—The earliest of all the Asters. Grows about 9 inches high and very branching; the fine double flowers are produced freely on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. Mixed, pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

New White Branching—The magnificent large double white flowers, 4 inches in diameter, borne upon long stems, are excellent for cutting. The big broad petals are curled so as to give the blossoms the appearance of a graceful Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

Ostrich Plume—Plants of strong branching growth 15 to 18 inches high. The large size of flowers, the fine feathery appearance, long stiff stem and early flowering habit combine to make it most desirable for decorations. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered—Large double flowers resembling Chrysanthemums, and valuable on account of profuse late flower. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.15.

Comet Aster—Plants grow 12 to 15 inches high, branch freely; each stem terminates in a fine large double flower. The outer petals are broad, flat and curving outward, while the center of the flower is composed of many short petals slightly pointed. The whole flower has a distinctly feathery effect resembling that of the Japanese Chrysanthemum. Valuable for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.



Centaurea.

Centaurea Imperialis—The bushes are about four feet high and covered with large, sweet-scented flowers. Will keep for over a week in water if cut when just about to open. Pkt., 10c.

Corn Flower—The Blue Bottle, or Bachelor's Button, is one of the most attractive of all hardy annuals, with its graceful beauty of its old-fashioned flowers. Colors include dark, light blue, pink, rose and white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Centaurea.

Calliopsis—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. Finest mixed, pkt., 5c.



Calliopsis.

Antirrhinum—Snap-Dragon.

An old favorite border plant, which has been greatly improved; with dark and glossy leaves and large, curiously-shaped flowers, with finely marked throats. They bloom the first season from Seed sown in the spring, but the blossoms will be much stronger the second year. Succeeds best in dry, loamy soil. Half-hardy perennial. A few leaves of any light litter thrown over them will help to carry them through the winter, or they may be treated as annuals.

The Giant-Flowered grows about 2 feet high, with larger flowers than the old sorts.

Giant Flowered Firefly—Scarlet, crimson and yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam.

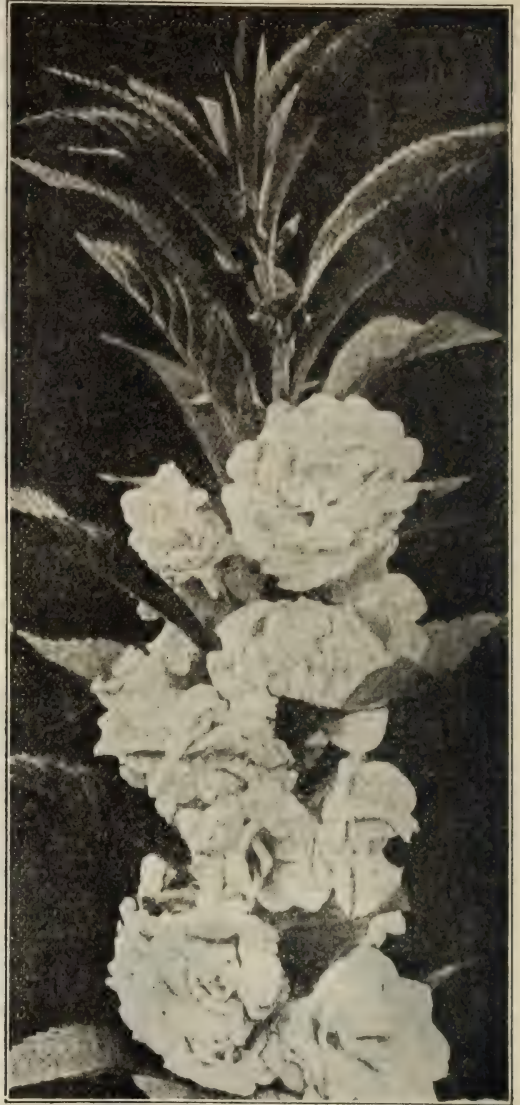
Magnificent plants for garden culture. Tender annuals.

Camelia Flowered—The largest flowered of any of the Balsams and perfectly doubled. The individual flowers frequently measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The plants forming symmetrical, well branched, erect bushes, the branches being almost covered with the magnificent double flowers. In color they vary from the brightest scarlet to pure white, including spotted violet, royal purple and many others. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Dwarf Balsam—Plants grow 8 to 10 inches high, a solid mass of bloom lasting through the entire summer. Very showy colors. Excellent for border plants. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**



Cosmos.



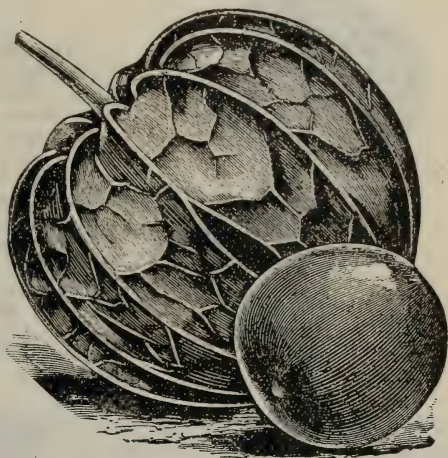
Early Flowering—This early flowering strain may now be had in bloom from July to November. It is such a strong, vigorous grower, and its fine, fringe-like foliage is such a pretty background for its lovely spreading flowers of white, pink, crimson or rose-purple, that it can hardly be spared from any garden. All colors, Cosmos, mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Giant Flowering Cosmos—Pkt., 10c.

Chinese Lantern Plants—This year we have a stock of Chinese Lantern plants. We have selected only plants that bear fruit. Plants grown from seed produce only a small number of fruiting plants. While it will cost you a little more money for the plants than seed, it is cheaper in the end. **Plants, per 10, 65c; 100, \$3.00.**

Let your neighbor order from this Catalog. He will appreciate it later.

Chinese Lantern—A showy variety of Winter Ground Cherry, making plants 18 to 24 inches high and producing large balloon-like fruits, changing from green to bright crimson as the season advances. The husk covering the fruit measures nearly 2 inches through and the fruit is usually about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch through and excellent for eating from the plant or for preserving. It bears a fruit at every leaf bud, and late in the season is a solid mass of crimson. It is a hardy perennial, roots living over winter in the ground. **Pkt., 10c.**



Chinese Lantern.



Cannas.



Wild Cucumber.

Wild Cucumber.

The most rapid growing vine in existence. It will make a growth of 50 feet in a single season and will cover unsightly places quicker than anything else you can plant. It is an excellent shade for summer houses or to train over trellis or porches. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Cannas.

Extra Choice Mixed—Seed saved from 20 varieties of only the very best of the large or Gladiolus-flowered type. Blooms in about ten weeks after planting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Candytuft.

All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers in early spring. When sown in April, flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. Hardy annual, 1 foot.

Candytuft Empress, or Snow Queen—A complete mass of large snow-white flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

New Crimson—A profuse bloomer of bright flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Cockscomb.

Giant Crimson Empress Maxima—Dwarf plants bearing mammoth bright cockscomb and bronze foliage, making it one of the most attractive of all the Cockscombs. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dwarf Mixed—All colors and shapes. **Pkt., 5c.**

The Wife should select Flower Seed for Premiums. They do most always anyway, and Gurney's Flower Seed never disappoint. We know better than to let them.

Geo. Poor, Hastings, Minn., says Gurney's Seed all grow. Makes work thinning out.



Carnation.

Carnation.

The Carnation has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. Sow under glass in greenhouse or hotbed, and when of sufficient size transplant one foot apart each way. Half-hardy perennial, 1 ½ feet.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—Seed saved from choicest German and English stocks. A large portion of this Seed will produce double flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Marguerite—Very free flowering. With ordinary care will be in full bloom in four months after sowing the Seed, flowering in profusion until checked by frost. They flourish equally well in open ground or in pots. The flowers range through many shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., of fine form and large size. **Mixed, pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.**

Dahlia.

The New Cactus—One of the finest flowers of late introduction, and where known is rapidly taking the place of the old standard Dahlias. Flowers are quilled and curved, resembling Chrysanthemums; grown on long stems, which make them especially valuable for cut flowers. Our Seed is all saved from the newest and most perfect varieties. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**



Dahlia.



Digitalis, or Foxglove.

Digitalis, or Foxglove.

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border, or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often two feet in length,

containing scores of the prettily spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Sow Seed in spring in the garden and transplant as desired. Perennial. **Mixed varieties, pkt., 5c.**

Daisy—Bellis Perennis.

A favorite spring blooming plant. Sow Seed early in hotbed or house and transplant to rich, cool, partially shaded situation, though they do quite well in open sunshine. Half-hardy perennial; ½ foot.

Double Mixed—Choice. Pkt., 5c.



Our prices on Nursery Stock one-half that of traveling salesmen. Quality better.

Cypress Vine.

A most beautiful vine, with delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped rose, scarlet and white flowers. Pkt., 5c.



Dianthus—Pink Heddewegia.

For brilliancy of coloring and markings, as well as beautiful forms of flowers, this family cannot be surpassed. The colors range through white, pink and crimson to the very deepest maroon; many varieties are finely fringed. Hardy biennials, but are better treated as annuals, as they bloom early from Seed sown in the spring. Fancy mixed, pkt., 5c.



Dianthus—Chinese or Indian Pinks—Hardy biennials; bloom early from seed; extra double flowers in choicest mixture of bright single colors, variegated and spotted. One of the finest for massing in beds. Pkt., 10c.



SHASTA DAISY

The Shasta—Luther Burbank, who has originated so many wonderful new fruits, has turned his attention to flowers, and has astonished the floral world with a Daisy which seems to surpass anything he has ever produced in fruit. It is a perfectly hardy perennial that will be a great addition to bedding plants and cut flowers. The plants grow fast and increase rapidly. It is a fine bloomer. A bed of these giant white Daisies in full bloom is a sight worth seeing. The flowers measure 3½ to 4 inches across and are borne on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. They have two rows of long, broad white petals and a yellow center. The foliage grows near the ground and the numerous long, slender-stemmed white flowers rise most gracefully amid the bed of green. It is a wonderfully effective bedding plant, blooming all through the spring and summer months. The flowers keep in water for two weeks. Pkt., 10c.

Gurney's Early Richmond Cherry Trees produce most and best Cherries.



Burbank's Crimson Flowering Escholtzia.

Giant Escholtzia.

Golden West—A grand strain of the well-known favorite California Poppies. The flowers have large, overlapping petals, which are often delicately waved at the edges, showing beautiful and varied forms. The color is an intense shining yellow, with an orange blotch. Hardy annual. **Pkt., 5c.**

Escholtzia, Double Yellow—This wonderful new double yellow California Poppy is the first of the doubles to be introduced. Plants grow to about 12 inches in height; bloom very early from seed. This should be in all flower gardens. **Pkt., 10c.**

Forget-Me-Not.

Forget-Me-Not—This charming little blue flower succeeds best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. The Victoria Blue which we offer is the largest flowering, and continues in bloom the longest of any. **Pkt., 5c.**

Four O'Clock—Marvel of Peru.

A handsome, free-flowering, half-hardy perennial; blooming the first season from seed. The flowers, which are produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. They can be kept like Dahlias. Our mixture contains a fine variety of colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.**

Burbank's Crimson Flowering Escholtzia.

This was raised by selection for nine years from one of our common California "Poppies," which showed a thread of crimson on the inside of one of the petals.

A purplish-crimson shade on the outside of the base of the petals is nothing unusual, as seen in the well-known Mandarin and other strains, and even rarely in wild ones.

My strain has all been produced from one plant, first named above, by most rigid selection from season to season, until now the flowers are of a very clear, rosy crimson, very constant, freely produced, being a wholly new production greatly admired by all who have seen it.

The plants grow about one foot high and a foot or more across. Very sincerely yours,

LUTHER BURBANK.

Pkt., 10c.



Our Nursery Stock—Grown right, dug right, packed right and prices right.

Gaillardia.

Gaillardia, or Blanket Flower—Finest single mixed. The flowers are greatly admired for their rich blending of colors. They thrive well anywhere. Large single flowers in red, scarlet, yellow and orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

New Double—Large bright-colored double flowers, useful for cutting. The colors embrace Sulfer, Golden, Yellow, Orange, Amaranth and Claret. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Gypsophila, or Babies' Breath—The flowers are small, star-like and borne on feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined with Sweet Peas or Nasturtiums in bouquets. We offer the improved strain of the large flowering kind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Gaillardia.

Gourds.

A tribe of climbers, with curiously-shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Do not plant the Seed till the danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual climbers, 10 to 20 feet.

Fine mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Hollyhock.

One of our grandest summer and autumn flowering plants. For a background to a flower garden perhaps no plant is so useful. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red, purple to pure white. Plant the Seed in June or July in open ground, the following summer they will bloom. If the Seed is sown very early in spring some will bloom the first season. Hardy perennial, 3 to 5 feet. Mixed pkt., 5c.



Mammoth Fringed Hollyhock, Allegheny—The flowers of this grand variety are from 4 to 6 inches across, single, semi-double and double, finely fringed and curled. The colors are shell pink, rose and ruby red, crimson and maroon, a shade or two deeper at the center and exquisitely tinted toward the edge. The blooming season is from June until frost. Choice mixed, pkt., 10c.

Heliotrope—Giant Hybrid—Highly valued for the fragrance of its flowers and duration of bloom. Succeeds in any rich, light soil out of doors, or for pot culture indoors. Easily grown from Seed, blooming first summer if sown early. The flowers of this variety are larger than those of the ordinary heliotrope. Pkt., 10c.

Helianthus, or Double Sunflower—Double Chrysanthemum flowered. This variety grows about six feet high and bears profusely all summer long. The perfectly double flowers are bright yellow and of many different sizes, from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. A row of these across our trial grounds this summer attracted great attention on account of the immense number of flowers always open and their bright yellow color. Pkt., 10c.

Ice Plant—Handsome plant for baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. Leaves and stems appear as though covered with ice crystals; easily grown. Pkt., 5c.



MANY-FLOWERED DOUBLE SUNFLOWER.

We do not compete against our customers for premiums. We pay them.

Godetia—Dwarf Crimson Glow—This splendid new Godetia is the most brilliant, easily grown flower that we are sending out this year. It forms a compact bush about 9 inches high completely covered with flowers of the most dazzling intense crimson. A bed of this variety produces a vivid effect, the intensity of which it is impossible to describe. The picture will convey some idea of its splendid color, but to be fully appreciated it must be seen growing. **Pkt., 10c; 2 pkts., 15c.**

Duchess of Albany—Color, satiny white; grows a trifle taller than Crimson Glow, and these two varieties planted in a bed are a wonderful contrast and very beautiful, and to secure the best effect should be planted that way. **Pkt., 10c; 2 pkts., 15c.**

Gloriosa—Deep blood red, very compact; one of the standard old varieties, and the favorite in every garden. **Pkt., 5c.**

Godetia, best mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Ipomaea Mikado.

A new Japanese climbing vine producing flowers measuring from 4 to 5 inches across, in the greatest variety of colors. The leaves are large, glossy dark green, and will grow to the height of 20 feet in a very short time. This is an especially good plant for trellis or covering porches, out-buildings or fences. **Pkt., 15c.**

Kochia, or Summer Cypress—An easily grown annual about 3 feet high. Throughout the summer it is a beautiful green, but turns to a bright red in autumn. It is of perfectly rounded form, with very fine foliage and stems. Is used for ornamental exhibits or borders. **Pkt., 5c.**



Kochia.



Lobelia—Crystal Palace—A most excellent and useful plant for bedding. Compact, erect growth; flowers deep blue. Seed should be covered lightly. **Pkt., 5c.**

Lupinus Mixed—Deep blue Texas Lupin—Lovliest spikes of deepest sea blue flowers, delicate fragrance, easily grown and very satisfactory. **Pkt., 5c.**

Lychnis, Chalcedonica or Burning Star—One of the greatest hardy biennials, which grow and bloom year after year, requiring no protection and easily started. Color brilliant scarlet. **Pkt., 5c.**

Linum or Scarlet Flax—One of the most showy annuals for flower beds and masses. Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers, 1 inch across, borne in wonderful profusion. **Pkt., 5c.**

Larkspur—Delphinium.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Beautiful plants. They prefer a cool soil and season. Sow Seed in fall, or early in spring. The branching varieties grow two feet high, and should stand eighteen inches apart. The annual varieties are very free bloomers, and produce large spikes of flowers, white, pink, rose, light blue, dark blue and violet. In some varieties the flowers are double, in others single. The beautiful plume-like foliage is very ornamental, and the whole series are excellent for bouquets and table decorations.

Double Rocket—One foot in height, mixed colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

The perennial Larkspurs are valuable plants. Foliage clean and pretty; habit strong and good; flowering branches of some varieties often four feet high; flower spikes 6 inches or more in length. Propagated by division of roots and from seed. Sow Seed in open ground, early in spring, and strong plants will be produced by fall that will flower the next spring, some of them the first season.

New Large-Flowering Hybrids—Three to six feet high; flowers of various shades, very showy; finest varieties mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

We offer large cash premiums at all State Fairs and National Corn Show.

Mignonette.

Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that by having pots prepared at different times a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through the summer. Plant in a cool place and it will continue to bloom all through the fall. For winter blooming keep in a cool room till buds are formed and begin to show, then bring into a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees at night. Very few cultivate the Sweet Mignonette compared with the many that might show their love for this sweet little flower. Annual.

Sweet—A well-known fragrant plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Giant Pyramid—A mammoth variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Marigold.

The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in autumn, and can be grown to advantage in little clumps with other plants in the front of shrubbery or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large, self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. The dwarf-growing kinds adapt themselves to spots where the taller varieties would be unsuitable. Seeds can be sown in a cold-frame or in a seed-bed in the open border, and the young plants transplanted late in the spring to where they are to remain. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.

African Marigolds—Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

French Marigolds—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.



Morning Glory.

Tall Morning Glories.

Fine Mixed—A great variety of colors of the popular old-fashioned Morning Glory. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Nasturtiums.

The Nasturtium is one of the popular flowers of the present time, and is continually growing in favor for the table, also for decorating the lawn and veranda. It is easily cultivated and can be used in a great variety of places. Hardy annuals.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums.

These are all of strong, vigorous growth and can be trained upon strings or wires, or for covering fences or trellis.

Sunlight—Flowers of the largest size are most beautifully colored. Clear rich golden yellow. In this you will find flowers measuring nearly three inches across and are produced most profusely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Midnight—Plants of extremely deep dark green foliage, flowers are a deep brownish red. The soft, velvety texture of petals are crumpled or partly folded. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Moonlight—Foliage light green, very rapid grower, light straw-yellow flowers of unusual size borne in great profusion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Flammeum—Rich salmon scarlet, marbled with velvety brown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Tall Mixed—Including all of the above and hundreds of other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

Tom Thumb Mixed—This mixture is composed of all the best Tom Thumbs and is remarkable both for brilliancy of color and perfection of individual flowers. The low price at which we are offering this Seed brings it within the reach of everyone, and it should be planted liberally. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Ivy-Leafed Nasturtium Golden Butterfly—Is a strikingly beautiful bush type. Dwarf in habit of growth. Leaves of a distinctly ivy-shaped form; blooms very early and becomes quickly covered with bright golden orange flowers. The flowers are beautifully fringed at edges of petals and at the throat, and resemble golden butterflies; hence the name. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Iowa and Illinois Corn planters should plant Dakota Grown Reid's Yellow Dent.



Lady Bird—Plants of dwarf, compact growth, finely rounded form and heavy ribbed foliage. The flowers have a very distinct open form and fringed or toothed petals of the new, heavy-ribbed type. The color is a bright orange yellow, each petal being fully marked with brown blotch at the base, where it joins the throat. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Tom Thumb Nasturtiums.



These are of dwarf, compact, rounded growth, and like all Tom Thumbs succeed best on light, well drained soil, or in slightly raised beds. The Tom Thumb Nasturtium are much freer bloomers than any of the other varieties and are excellent for border plants.

King of Tom Thumbs—Glowing scarlet flowers with very dark green foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

King Theodore—Dark foliage and flowers of a rich, velvety crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Empress of India—Deep purplish green leaves, flowers dark rich salmon-scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Aurora—Bright chrome yellow, veined with purplish carmine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Ruby King—Bright ruby red with a salmon tint. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Golden Queen—Of finely rounded form, only six to eight inches high, with small light

golden green leaves. The flowers are self-colored in a light tint of orange yellow, intensely glowing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Lobb's Nasturtiums.

Giant of Battles—The foliage and flowers are smaller than the common tall Nasturtium. The wonderful profusion of bloom makes it particularly desirable. Sulphur or primrose yellow, with rosy markings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Pansies.

One of the most interesting classes of flowers grown. A bed of Pansies in bloom always has something new for you in variety of color and marking, every time you visit it. Although they are in bloom continuously from spring until late in the fall, the flowers are much larger during the cool weather than through the heat of summer. The Seed may be sown in the hotbed, in boxes in the house or in the open ground. If sown in the spring, get them in as early as possible so they will come into bloom before the hot, dry weather comes on. Seed sown in May or June will produce very fine flowers from August to winter. Sown later and slightly protected during the winter with leaves or other light litter, they will make good, strong blooming plants for early spring. Very best mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Petunia.

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants are equal to this class. They commence flowering early and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season, until late in the fall; easily cultivated, requiring rich soil and a sunny situation.

Single Grandiflora—Choicest mixed Seed, saved from show flowers. Very large. Pkt., 10c.

Hybrida Striped Mixed—Pkt., 5c.



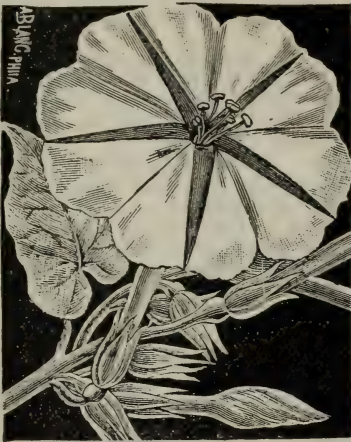
Petunia.

Dakota Grown Reid's Yellow Dent the earliest Reid's, best for Iowa.

Howard's New Star—Each flower shows a large, distinct five-pointed white star on a bright crimson or purplish crimson ground. Late in the fall, when the weather becomes colder, the edges of the white star become feathery, with fine lines of rose and crimson, while on other flowers the entire white portion is suffused with soft rose pink. The plants begin to bloom early and flower profusely. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Pansy.

Giant Flowering—These include the best of the German Giant Pansies, ruffled edges and various colors. **Pkt., 10c.**



Impomea—Moon Flower.

Tender annuals of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; 15 to 20 feet.

Heavenly Blue—Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters, produced in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage; color a beautiful sky blue. **Pkt., 10c.**

Grandiflora—(Moon Flower)—One of the most showy of the annual climbers. A rapid growing vine, easily reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet during the season. At night and during dull days the plants are covered with large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. **Pkt., 10c.**

Moon Flower, Mixed, including blue, red and white. **Pkt., 5c.**



Phlox.

For a splendid mass of colors and a constant display this is not excelled by any other annual, commencing to bloom quite early and continuing until severe freezing. The Phlox colors range from purest white to blood red or crimson. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets or vases are unsurpassed. The Seed may be planted in the open ground May 1st or in hotbed or house earlier, and afterwards transplanted to where wanted. Give good, rich ground and set plants 8 to 10 inches apart each way. Hardy annuals; 1 foot.

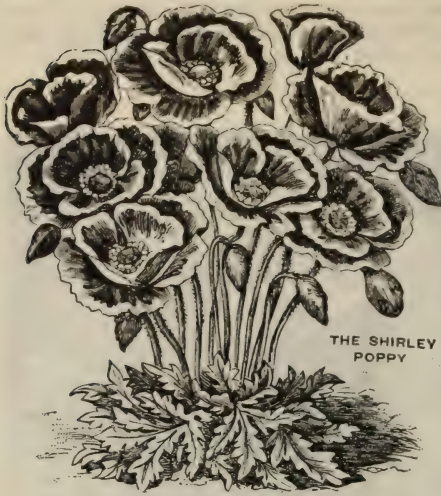
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora—Large flowered section. These are decided improvements over the old class, with much larger flowers, a better range of colors and of more compact growth. Choice mixed, all colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Star-Shaped Phlox—(Star of Quedlinburgh)—The most interesting of the Phlox family, bearing pretty star-shaped and fringed flowers, rich in colors, varying from violet blue to deep rose and blood red, margined with white. Starred and fringed; choice mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Phlox Drummondii Nana—This strain is of dwarf, compact habit, growing about six inches high; splendid for pot culture or for ribbon lines and for massing. Dwarf, in choicest mixtures. **Pkt., 10c.**

Ear Seed Corn from the House of Gurney Grows and Satisfies always.

Poppies—Annual.



This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the Seed where the plants are intended to be grown, as they do not bear transplanting well.

Paeony-Flowered—Splendid large double flowers, all colors, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Shirley—Fine for cutting, cut in the morning while the dew is on. The colors range from bluish white through many tints to bright crimson. Mixed; 2½ feet. Pkt., 5c.

Mikado—Very distinct in character and color from any other class of Poppies. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white, with beautifully curved petals like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 5c.

Tulip—The two outer petals form a cup around the two erect center petals, giving the flower the appearance of a Tulip. The color is intense scarlet, the deep black spots appearing at the base of each petal. Pkt., 5c.

Carnation Flowered—Brilliant, large, showy, double flowers of various colors. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—Annual varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed—Annual varieties. Pkt., 5c.

New Hardy Perennials, Oriental Red—This new race of Oriental Poppies when once planted continue blooming for several years without further trouble. The flowers often measure 6 inches across and are the most intense brilliant red. Pkt., 10c.

Portulaca.

There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued brilliant-colored Portulacas. They thrive best in a rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and an exposed, sunny situation. Half-hardy annual.

Double Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 10c.

Single Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.



Portulaca.

Ricinus or Castor Bean.

The Ricinus has very ornamental foliage and beautiful, showy fruit. Fine for the center of a bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance; or, planted thick, it makes a fine screen or hedge. Plant Seed in open, very rich, deep-spaded ground, in a dry situation, as soon as safe in spring. The common Castor Oil Bean is cultivated for the oil, and grows about 20 bushels per acre. Annual.

Cambodgensis—The finest dark-foliaged Ricinus. Leaves maroon; stem nearly black; fruit bronzy purple. Five feet. Pkt., 5c.

Gibsoni Dwarf—This seldom grows over two or three feet high, making very showy plants with the very finest dark foliage. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet Peas.

Of all the annual flowers there are none that have come into popular favor over the entire world and have been improved so much in the last few years as the Sweet Peas, and it is marvelous the wonderful improvement that has been made in them. From a few ordinary colors of inferior small flowers they have, by careful selection and breeding, covered almost the entire range of colors and have produced flowers measuring over 2½ inches across, and from the old-fashioned straight-edged type they have produced the ruffled and the butterfly Sweet Peas. The most easily grown of any of the annuals, blooming from early summer until killed by the heavy autumn frosts. No other flower equals them for cutting and few last as well. To bloom to

their best the flowers should be cut every day, in the evening. By morning the vines will be entirely covered with the bright, showy flowers. We are offering in the following list the very best selections of the late introductions. Our list is not as long as some are offering, but what we lack in number we make up in quality.

The Countess Spencer Type.

This new race of Sweet Peas is of the ruffled edge or butterfly type. They bear two to four flowers to the stem and often measure two inches across, and resemble in their best the orchid. We offer the latest production of this Countess Spencer type.

Countess Spencer—A great large flower of the finest type and most beautiful coloring. It is immense in size, delicate in color and shades. Stems are unusually long, which makes it especially valuable for cut flowers. This variety varies in color. You will find white with pink edging, orange with pink, and light and dark pink. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.**

George Herbert — (New Countess Spencer)—This variety is offered by us this year for the first time and is one of the new colors of the Countess Spencer type. Almost a self carmine, wavy standard, immense flowers and wonderful bloomer. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c.**

John Ingham—This is the deepest color existing in this great new race. Is a seedling of the Countess Spencer, having a large flower and beautiful form of its parent, with a much deeper color. It is a rich carmine in the standard and deep rosy pink in the wings. The rich, warm shade is both bright and pleasing. The flowers frequently measure two inches across and come generally four to a spray; of vigorous growth. The vines bloom profusely. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c.**



George Herbert.

Cupid Sweet Peas.

Plants are seldom more than 6 inches in height and form a dense mat of rich green foliage 15 inches in diameter. Flowers are equal in size to the tall varieties, but are placed closely together, generally three to four at the top of the tall, stiff stem. These are especially suited to light, dry soils or hot situations, and will grow in such places where the tall varieties would be quickly dried up and killed by blight. Protracted dry weather induces them to grow with vigor and flower most freely. Seed should be sown rather thickly in drill, forming a beautiful border of dark green thickly starred with the brilliant blossoms. For heavier, moist soils the bed should be slightly raised and plants should be about 10 inches apart. The Cupids come in almost every color, and we offer the mixed only, containing all the shades. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

We have doubled our acreage of Nursery Stock. Demand for Gurney's Trees caused it.

Eckford's New Sweet Peas.



Horace Wright.

David R. Williamson—This is a grand flower, with fine, erect standards of bright indigo blue. The wings are of slightly lighter shade of blue, imparting an effective brightness to the whole flower. This is a great advantage in the indigo section and will prove a telling variety on the show bench. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Henry Eckford—This extremely handsome and distinct flower has caused great excitement among lovers of Sweet Peas. Perfect in shape and size and unique in color. It has received recognition wherever shown. The color is described as an intense, bright, shiny orange self, quite unique and absolutely distinct. In shape the flower is perfect. Standard upright and expanded. True giant type, frequently measuring 2 inches across. The plant is wonderfully free flowering, robust, vigorous in growth and spreading. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

The Eckford Strain of Sweet Peas is as well-known in the flower seed world and as well appreciated as Livingston's name among the tomato growers, and is as much appreciated. Mr. Eckford has introduced nearly all of our improved varieties of the standard Sweet Peas.

Earl Cromer—A very delightful well-expanded flower. Crimson in color, the back of the standard being overlaid with a pleasing red chocolate. The inside of the standard and wings is shaded with soft lilac. The plant is a strong grower, producing the flowers on long, strong stems. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Horace Wright—This is a color that stands quite alone, being an entirely new deep self-blue, but of such substance and brightness that for garden effect it is exceedingly telling and for show purposes is indispensable. The flowers are of expanded type and of giant size, borne on long, stout stems from 18 to 20 inches. The plant is a strong grower. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



Standard Tall Sweet Peas.

These are the standard Sweet Peas from which all improvements have come, and in getting these new improved varieties they have improved this type until it would not be recognized by the Sweet Pea growers of ten years ago.

Honorable Mrs. E. Kenyon—Beautiful primrose color, a grand giant flower; really an improved Mrs. Eckford. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Extra Early Blanche Fairy—Pink and white; one week earlier than original Blanche Fairy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

Sunbeam Raspberry produce fruit where fruit never grew before.

White Wonder—Pure white; of largest size and bearing six to eight on extra long, sound stems. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c.

Sensation—Dainty blush color; one of the very best of recent introduction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Black Michael—Bright, shiny, reddish maroon; rapid grower, early bloomer and one of the most showy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

Lord Roseberry—Rose carmine, showing veins of deeper rose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

Maid of Honor—White edged with light blue. One of the most unique and beautiful of the tall standard Sweet Peas. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

Miss Willmott—New, richest orange pink shaded. This is a very good and very large sort, which we especially recommend. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Bolton's Pink—Pink shaded rose. A specially grand new flower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Salopian—A grand scarlet. Does not scald in the hottest sunshine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

Prima Donna—A beautiful shade of blush pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

America—The brightest blood red striped with white. The most showy of all the variegated Sweet Peas. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 70c.

Supurb Mixture Tall Flowering Sweet Peas—We recognize the fact that a great portion of the growers of Sweet Peas are using them to cover unsightly fences, stumps, or for screens, and prefer mixed colors to one straight variety. To meet this demand we are introducing the Gurney's Superb Mixture, which contains Seed from hundreds of the best varieties, including every shade and color that you will get in the named varieties, and, wishing to have every one grow a line of these Peas, we have placed the price very low. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 55c.

Sweet Pea Collections—We have put up from our very best varieties some $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and pound boxes of Sweet Pea Seed. They are of the choicest varieties, including the Spencer and Eckford type. The $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. are put up in eight varieties, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to the package. The $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. are put up in eight varieties, 1 oz. to the package. The pound boxes are put up 1 oz. to the package, 16 packages. The $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. sell for 60c, the $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. for \$1.00 and the pound at \$1.80.

Sylvia—Scarlet Sage.

(Half-Hardy Annual.)

Splendens (Large-Flowered Scarlet Sage)—Under our hot summer sun this "flame-colored" beauty is the most gorgeous of all plants. For months the blaze of flaming scarlet is intensely brilliant with great spikes of bloom, completely concealing the foliage. A single plant will carry as many as 200 spikes of flowers, each 10 inches long. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Salvia Volcano.

Of all varieties of *Salvia* cultivated this is undoubtedly the most satisfactory and finest of them all. It grows about 20 inches high, pyramidal form, and is a mass of extra long racemes of fiery red, trumpet-shaped flowers. It is the earliest *Salvia* of any. Seed planted in the open ground will bloom by July 1st, and continue until frost. The plants may be taken up from the open ground before frost and will bloom continuously in the house through the winter. It is easily grown from seed and comes true to name. For earlier flowers they should be planted in a hotbed and given same care as cabbage or tomatoes. Do not plant outdoors until danger of frost is past. Pkt., 15c; two pkts., 25c.



Gurney's Flower Seed produce flowers for the neighborhood. Be charitable.

Stocks—Gilly Flowers.

The Ten Weeks Stocks are generally cultivated, and bloom from 10 to 12 weeks after being sown; they grow from 6 to 18 inches high, and when grown in light, rich soil they bear an immense quantity of bloom, each plant forming a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Half-hardy annual.

Double Giant Perfection Ten Weeks—Tall, late flowering class. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Salpiglosis.

Grandiflora—This has long been one of our Favorite Flowers, but has never attained the popularity to which it is entitled. Nature can only paint its colors. It is a splendid half-hardy annual, with flowers of a peculiar richness, very delicately and beautifully penciled. Very effective in the sunlight, which brings out the beautiful tints and veinings. Unsurpassed for cutting. Plants about 2 feet in height. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet William.

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and almost perfect in form, with tresses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine and purple, with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower, like Phlox or Verbenas. They make very durable cut flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from Seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the flowers decrease in size.

Perfection—(Auricula-Flowered)—Single varieties, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed—These seldom grow over 6 to 8 inches high. Profuse bloomers; excellent for borders or edging. Pkt., 5c.



Salpiglosis.

Verbenas.

Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbenas, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start Seed in the house or under glass early in the spring and transplant after three or four inches of growth. Good, healthy plants can be produced from Seed as readily as almost any tender annual. They flower in July and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frosts. Our stock to-day stands unrivaled.

Auricula-Flowered, or White-Eyed—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.
Mixed colors, pkt., 5c.



Zinnias.

A showy, free-flowering, easily grown plant for the summer garden. The Seed can be sown early in hotbed and transplanted or sown later in the open ground. Hardy annuals.

Tall Double Large-Flowered—A class too well known to need any description. Double choice mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed—Double Dahlia-like flowers of all the best colors. Pkt., 10c.

Double Lilliput—Compact bushes bearing small, perfectly double pom-pom-shaped flowers of bright colors. Pkt., 10c.

Zeamaze—(Variegated Japanese)—Another oddity from the Flowery Kingdom. They have taken our American corn, made a bush of it and striped the leaves and sent it back to us in this condition. Pkt., 5c.

Investigate our list of Small Trees and Plants to go by Mail. They are fine.

Wild Flower Garden.

This is a combination of all the very best annuals. We recommend this for sowing in beds where you want a quick showing of bright colors that will last until frost comes. Also recommend it highly for mixture with Lawn Grass where making a new lawn. Do not sow in sod, as it would not be satisfactory to you. Sowed on new lawn, it gives you a fine showing of all the best annuals mixed with the green grass, where it pleases the eye and the little ones to see fine, bright flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Japanese Flower Garden.

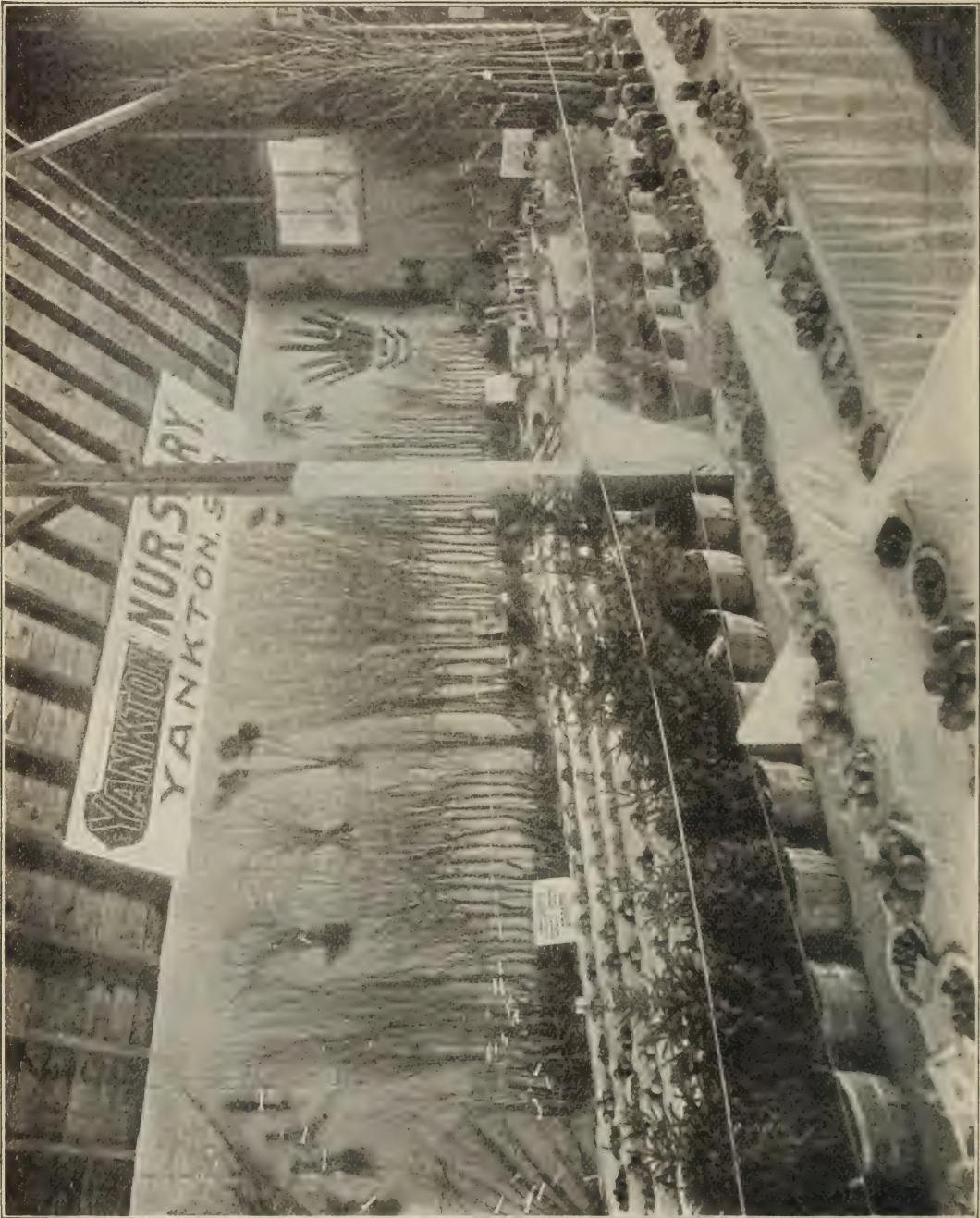
For several years we have been trying to secure from Japan a satisfactory collection of their wonderful flower seeds for planting in lawns and borders. We have secured it this year and believe that everyone ordering flower seed should include at least a package of this. It can be planted with lawn grass or in beds by itself, and will prove one of the most satisfactory flower seed investments of the season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.



Showing Construction of Summer House, Covered With Beta Grapes.

Bushels of Beta Grapes on this Summer House in 1909. Will be more in 1910.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT.



Our Nursery and Fruit Display at the Huron State Fair, 1909, which was awarded TWO diplomas (the highest awards given) for "Best Display of Nursery Stock Grown by Exhibitor" and "Best Display of Small Fruit Plants Grown by Exhibitor." This in the face of the sharpest competition we have ever bumped up against. These awards were made by Prof. N. E. Hansen of national and international fame, the head of the Department of Horticulture in Brookings College.

Packing will be done in the best manner with wet moss and straw, and every order boxed or made into a neat bale, burlapped and encased in straw.

Terms—Orders will be booked as soon as received, but cash must be sent before shipment. Stock will be sent C. O. D. if wished, if one-third cash is advanced. Privilege of examination always allowed.

Address—If a wife orders it will be better if she signs her husband's name, as, for instance, "Mrs. J. D. Smith," instead of "Mrs. Louisa Smith."

Quantities Ordered—One to 9 at single rates; 10 to 49 at 10 rates; 50 to 499 at 100 rates; 500 and up at 1,000 rates.

Where prices are not extended clear through, but only to the single or "10" column, it will mean that stock is limited and no quotations will be made lower.

Instructions—With each order will be sent a pamphlet giving full directions for the proper care and handling of everything sent out.

"Experience" is said to "teach a dear school." We have had a long experience in this school and what we have learned at the greatest cost may be yours for the asking. "Ask and ye shall receive;" write what your conditions are, soil, exposure, surroundings; write and tell us what you want and you will receive a prompt answer with all attainable information. **You do not have to buy anything to get the benefit of this offer.**

What do you want? Do you contemplate planting a park, public or private, ornamenting your private grounds, laying out or ornamenting a cemetery, making an orchard, commercial or home, or grounds of any kind that require plating, write us and plans will be drawn and estimates submitted. We will furnish and plant, too, if desired. To get the benefit of this we must have your application early, before the rush of Spring business begins.

Shipping—We have the Great Northern, North-Western and Milwaukee railroads, and the Great Northern, Wells-Fargo and American Express companies. We will ship by mail, express or freight, as directed, but where no directions are given we will use our best judgment.

If ordered by mail add one cent for every two ounces.

The minimum charge by freight is 25 cents within the State and 40 cents on interstate packages. By express the minimum is 35 cents except such light packages as would be mailable, when the charges will be the same as by mail, that is, 1 cent for every 2 ounces with a minimum charge of 10 cents, but to get these last named rates requires prepayment in full.

If ordered by mail or prepaid express be sure and send cash to cover same.

Prepaid Stations—Some railroads are called "prepaid" as they have no agents. In such cases we should be notified of this fact when order is made.

By Express—Many, if not most, of our customers make a mistake in ordering shipped "by freight." While they may save a few cents over expressage, the uncertainties which frequently require several trips to town only to be told by the agent: "No; no trees for you here, yet," will many times more than balance the little saving. When sent by express you know just when they will be there.

Notice Mailed—A card notice will be mailed to you a few days before shipment, giving the probable date of shipment. This will not vary but a day or two. Another notice will be mailed to you on the day of shipment, and, if sent by freight a bill of lading will also be mailed at that time.

Shipping Strawberries—These must be gotten through fresh, and planted with as little delay as possible. To do this we adopt the following rules:

1. Where a general bill, including strawberries, is ordered from a nearby point where they can go by freight cheaper than by express, and as quickly, they will be sent in the same package, by freight.

2. When shipped by express they will all go in the same package, by express.

3. When ordered in a general bill, to go by freight to a distant point, strawberries will not be included, but will be shipped in all such cases by mail or express on Monday, April 18. Remember this date.

On Receipt of Your Order you will be notified just how these shipments will be made so as to get your stock to you in the best condition and put you to the least inconvenience, and, at the same time a copy of your order will be sent you, which please compare with your copy, and if not correct, notify us of any error.

In case your post office is nearer and more convenient than the express office and you wish the strawberry plants shipped by mail, so advise us and add at the rate of 30 cents per 100 plants for postage.

Shortages sometimes occur unavoidably and sometimes by accident. If you find a label in your bill with "short" written on the back side you may know that we cannot furnish the items designated on the other side of label, and the money will be refunded as soon as the rush of packing is over. But, if there is anything short in your bill not so noted you will know it is an error and we should be immediately notified, when shortage will be sent at our expense or money refunded, as you may direct.

Warrant—We guarantee everything sent out to be true to name and in good growing condition. If otherwise, money will be refunded if requested, but all stock that fails to grow will, on application, after July 15th and before August 1st, be re-furnished at one-half price the following spring or fall, **provided instructions are followed.**

The above contract to replace will not apply to seedling evergreens; small forest trees sold by the 100 or 1,000; nor to black raspberries or strawberries or Ponderosa pine of any size, nor to trees that have been sold again by the purchaser.

Premiums—For each order of \$25 or upwards we will send gratis a copy of "Northwestern Pomology," worth \$1.50. To those who have bought from us before we will allow credit for all bills so bought. Thus, if you have heretofore bought \$20 worth, a further purchase of \$5 from us will entitle you to the book. This offer is only good till stock of books is exhausted.

Ordering—Do not make the mistake of ordering **many varieties or in many lines.** Better invest your money in a few good things, take care of them, and they will do you good.

Notice the bargains in Blue Spruce, 3 to 4, 4 to 6 and 6 to 8 inches; these are 3 and 4-year-old once transplanted. Buy 1,000 at 2 cents and sell to your neighbors in 3 years at 50 cents each. See? If handled as per simple instructions given, every one will grow.

Evergreens in Baskets—We shall later in winter, or early spring, take up **with the earth on the roots** and fit into baskets, a lot of evergreens of different kinds and sizes.

These are to be planted **with basket** just as you receive them.

It is a good deal of work to handle these and prices must necessarily be a little high, but they are sure growers. We warrant them, and if one fails and we are notified any time during the month of July, 1910, we will refund money paid for tree and freights or replace free.

This offer to warrant does not apply to "dealers" (those who buy to sell again).

WHAT YOU CAN GROW WITHOUT PROTECTION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The best American Plums that are driving out the large European sorts from the New England States, where they, the latter, are easily grown and on their merits for **quality.**

These are such varieties as Surprise, DeSota, Wolf, Terry, Forest Garden, Wyant and many others of this class; also the Compass Cherry. No use to fool away your money on European or Japanese varieties.

The Duchess, Patten's Greening, Hibernial and Whitney Apples and most of the crabs where they do not blight; in all parts of the state where local conditions are not too unfavorable. South of the 10th standard parallel, nearly all apples can be grown successfully that are grown in central and northern Iowa and Illinois. North of this much more will depend on local conditions than latitude.

All the red, white and black currants, the Houghton and Carrie Gooseberry, Rhubarb or "Pieplant."

The Sunbeam Raspberry is the only Red Raspberry that will stand a South Dakota winter without protection.

In the wild or natural line, Juneberry, Buffaloberry, Choke Cherry, Sand Cherry, Wild Black Cherry, Wild Red Cherry, Siberian Sand Thorn and common Elder.

In the line of Forest, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, etc., the list is sufficiently long for all purposes. In part: Elm, Ash, Box Elder, Carolina Poplar, Red and Black Cherry, Hackberry, Cottonwood, Black Walnut, Russian Olive, White Thorn (Thorn Apple or "Red Haw"), Basswood, Willow, Ironwood, Cut-Leaved Birch, Snowball, Hydrangia, Lilac (in great variety), Spireas, B. Fl. Crab, Flowering Plum, Crandall's Improved Currant, Mock Orange, Tree Cranberry. Many Roses, including Rugosa; Paeonies, Tiger Lilies, Bleeding Heart, Tulips and many other bulbous plants; Honeysuckle, tree and climbing; Ampelopsis, Sumac, Wahoo, Bittersweet, and many others. In evergreens, Blue and Black Hills Spruce, Bull Pine, Jack and Scotch Pine, and Douglas Spruce.

With protection by winter covering Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries and Peaches where the season is long enough to ripen them. With this incomplete list you may have fresh fruit on your table every day in the year, and handsome and attractive lawns and grounds.

TREE PROTECTORS.

The accompanying cut shows a tree protector in place. These are made of veneering about one-sixteenth of an inch thick and ten by twenty inches square. They must be soaked for a few minutes in water, then bent around the tree and secured by a string or wire. They are extremely valuable and almost a necessity as trees are ordinarily grown.

In placing them they should be nearly closed at the top to prevent mice from crawling over and getting inside. They protect from:

Borers, Mice, Rabbits, Sunscald and Bark Bursting.

Price, \$1.50 per Hundred.



SOMETHING ABOUT VARIETIES.

Apples in CAPITALS are of first degree of hardiness, those in black type of the second; all others of the third.

Summer Apples—YELLOW TRANSPARENT, DUCHESS, DAY, WHITNEY'S NO. 20, Iowa Beauty.

Autumn Apples—Wealthy, Wolf River, MALINDA, Plumb's Cider, HIBERNAL (early Winter,), Lauver, Kaump and Price's Sweet.

Winter Apples—Walbridge, Sheriff, PEERLESS, N. W. GREENING, Scott's Winter, Iowa Blush, PATTEN'S GREENING Longfield, Anisim, Okabena and McIntosh Red.

Crabs and Hybrids—FLORENCE, GEN. GRANT, YELLOW SIBERIAN, BRIARS SWEET, JENKINS, VIRGINIA, SWEET RUSSETT and LYMAN'S PROLIFIC. Above are not bad blighters, though crabs in general should be avoided on this account. See list of varieties on page 119.

(This list is given on the first page of the Price List.)

If an apple tree of any size has a ring of bark taken from it below the branches from about June 20 to July 1, it will so shock the tree as to induce what Prof. Budd used to call "vegetable instinct." That is, the shock seems to suggest death to the tree and its "instinct" is to reproduce before death, and the spur buds are by that manner changed into fruit buds, which, with favorable circumstances, will produce fruit the next season.

This ring of bark should be from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, according to size of tree, the wider ring for the larger tree.



Block of 3-Year-Old Apples, Wealthy on the Left and Northwestern Greening on the Right. (This Photograph Was Taken With the Camera Sitting on the Ground.)

Yellow Siberian Crab—President Pendergast says: "The hardiest tree that grows in Minnesota." A prolific, early bearer, and fruit is "best" for crab, and is in great demand on the market.

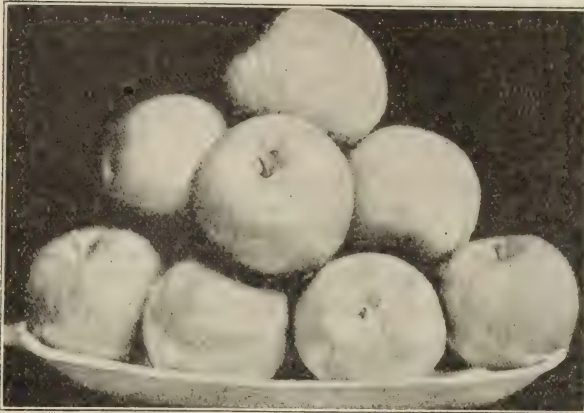
Peerless Apple—From this tree a Minnesota nurseryman has made a great fortune in selling thousand at \$10 per dozen. It is a seedling of DUCHESS, and very nearly as large as its parent. Keeps till mid-winter and later. There is no patent on this tree as pretended, and anyone who buys from me will get the genuine tree and a good title.



Four-Year-Old Duchess Brought Into Early Bearing by the Ringing Process.

Hibernal Apples Should Be Largely Planted.

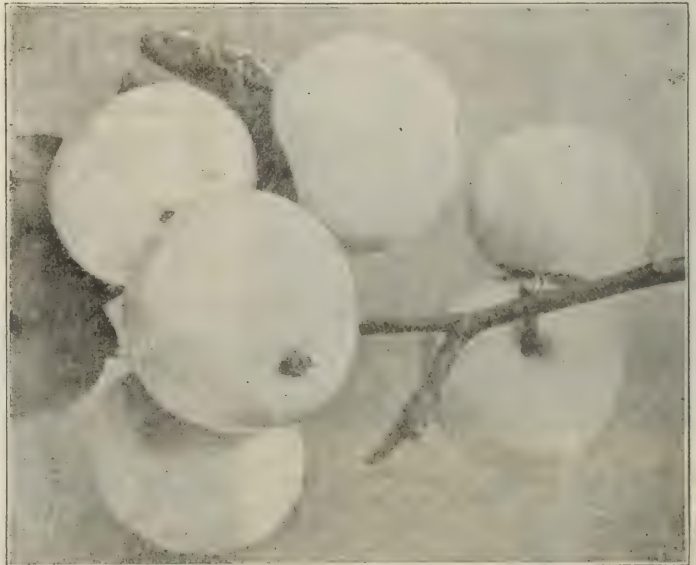
It bears early, a large, handsome apple, of not very good quality, cooks fairly well. It will stand more cold, drouth and general abuse than any other apple grown. Our apples are all grown on roots from northern grown apple seed, grown here. There is nothing in above list that will not do well in some part of the State.



**A Plate of Northwestern Greenings; Good Tree;
Good Fruit; Long Keeper.**

This has been called the best in quality of any of the pure Russian type of apples. Whether or not "best," it is surely among the best and should be in every collection.

N. W. Greening—This tree has gained more friends in the last ten years than any other on the list with the possible exception of Peerless. It is believed now by those best informed to be fully as hardy as Wealthy. It bears earlier, the fruit is fully as large, is very productive and keeps well through the winter. In my opinion it is the best winter apple to be depended upon, known at present.



Yellow Transparent, Very Early Apple.

COMPASS CHERRY.

While we are not the introducer or the originator of the COMPASS CHERRY, we claim to be one of the most, if not the most, active nurserymen to crowd it out among the planters. We were satisfied, after giving it a thorough trial, that it would take its place at the head of the list for home consumption and the home market, perfectly hardy, both in tree and fruit bud, bearing the youngest of any known tree, bearing more fruit to the tree than any other. Fruit selling for the best price, and of good quality, either fresh from the tree or canned. No one should be without the COMPASS, and then no one would be without fruit.

Last year I failed to fill more than half my orders. This year, with about the same amount of stock to offer, and a probable demand more than double that of last year, the advisability of early orders is suggested. We reserve the right to reject large orders for COMPASS alone, and to cut on the number when they are out of proportion to other items of the order. See inside back cover page.

P. B. ENGSTROM, Gregory, S. D.

COMPASS CHERRIES are surely making a fine growth; if the fruit is anything like the tree I will want lots of them, as there is always sale for good fruit.

JOHN BATTEEN, Chelsea, S. D.

The trees are doing fine, especially the COMPASS CHERRIES and the Evergreens.

ERIC JACOBSON, Canton, S. D.

It seems to me that COMPASS CHERRIES will grow and do well anywhere you plant them. The twenty you sent me last spring are doing fine; they were planted in sod and new broke land, have made a growth of from 2 to 3 ft. already. I have 1,100 Evergreens growing on my place.

JOS. OLSON, Nassau, Minn.

COMPASS CHERRY growing fine; had a lot of fruit on this year.

O. J. TOWNSVICK, Madison, S. D. COMPASS CHERRY doing fine; every one grew.



Jenkins' Crab.

This was a seedling tree grown by us, and accidentally sold to a Mr. Jenkins of Dixon, Neb. It proved to be an immense tree; round topped; a constant and enormous bearer of fruit, size and shape of Transcendent, but of infinitely better quality. When ripe it is mellow and a delicious little dessert apple.

This is the tree from which I sent Prof. Hansen, in 1907, flowers, semi-double, 2 inches in diameter, and with a fragrance between that of the apple blossom and a tea rose.

Cherries—Early Richmond—More extensively planted than all others together. Best of all the Morello Cherries.

Wragg—Almost identical with English Morello.

English Morello—Late, large, black, astringent, sour, best for canning; very hardy in fruit bud. Subject to leaf mildew.

Osthheim—Between English Morello and Early Richmond in season; excels them in quality of fruit for dessert.

Unless you are ready to spray for the mildew and shothole fungus enemy you had better drop all the cherries named above except the Compass and Early Richmond, which are practically immune.

Choke Cherry—This is one of the best of our ornamental small trees. Absolutely hardy anywhere. Always symmetrical, and when in full bloom is a great bank of snow like the Snowball, with the added beauty of its nutty woodland fragrance, and later its rich, highly colored purplish black fruit. Our western dwarf varieties exceed all others in quality of fruit.

Plums—Quaker—Very large, glossy, early, cling, productive.

Surprise—This is evidently a cross between the American and Hortulana group. It is a wonderfully strong grower. We expect great results from it and are crowding its propagation.

Fruit is very large, pearly yellow, with bright, light red cheeks. It may easily be mistaken at a few feet distance for a tree loaded with finely colored peaches.

Hawkeye—Very closely resembles the Quaker, a little later. I selected 21 fruits of these two varieties in '97, that filled a two-quart fruit jar. The largest measured 6 inches in circumference, none less than 5%. These are the two best market plums for early.

Forest Garden—Strong grower, early and profuse bearer, perfection in fruit, except it is a poor keeper and shipper.

DeSota—Not handsome in fruit, but best in quality. Tree only moderate grower, inclined to overbear. Fruit should be thinned.

Wyant—Under good cultivation one of the best. Prof. Budd says, 1897: "The best of all for profit." Tree a straggling grower. Has not been troubled with "plum spot."

Stoddard—Claimed by some to be the largest of the American sorts and of best quality.



Perfection.

Purple Raspberries

Columbian—This is a cross between the red and black varieties, is of enormous size both in cane and fruit. Berries one inch in diameter are common.

Is not a sprouter, but propagates from tips like the Blacks. Those we offer are one year old, grown from tips of 1908.

Dwarf Mountain Juneberry—There are several species of this valuable tree. Some grow to the height of 20 feet. They are variously called "Shadberry," "Serviceberry,"

"Juneberry," and some nurserymen are still advertising them as "Huckleberry," an order to which they are not in the slightest degree related. The kind that we offer grows but little over 3 to 4 feet in height, is enormously productive and hardy anywhere in the United States or Canada.

Wolf—This is at least as good as any for all purposes. Large, round, dull red, perfect free-stone and unexcelled for eating from the hand. It is only excelled in quality for culinary purposes by the DeSota and Surprise.

Terry—This was originated by Terry of Crescent, who has originated more good plums than any man in America, and is considered his best. He named it "Free Silver," but sold it to a man who didn't train in that school, who very properly changed the name to its originator, "Terry."

The college authorities at Brookings say it is the largest of any of the plums grown on their grounds. It is of excellent quality.

Our stock of Prof. Hansen's new plum hybrids is too small to offer this year, but we will offer them next year.

Peaches—These are successfully and even profitably grown in central Minnesota by laying down and covering for winter. Prof. Budd says an acre can be so handled as easily as an acre of blackberries. My experience confirms it. We keep Bokara No. 3, Bailey and Crosby, the three hardiest and best. Will endure ordinary winters unprotected. Hardier than any of the seedlings.

Perfection Currant.

Perfection Currant—This is not of my own growing, only in part, but it comes to us from Rochester, N. Y., where it captured the celebrated Barry \$50 Gold Medal at Pan-American Exposition in 1901 and the only Gold Medal awarded a currant at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. We fruited it this year for the first time and it is immensely productive, and the berries are the size as shown in the cut here.



Columbian Raspberry.

Buffaloberry—This is a very useful tree, growing from 5 to 15 feet high and with its silvery foliage resembles the Russian Olive. Fruit is much like that of the Red Currant and it is used for the same purposes.

Gooseberries—For an all around home berry which will bear all kinds of treatment, and which responds liberally to good care, the Houghton leads all others, but the Champion may be a close second. We are trying the "Carrie."

Raspberries—In blacks we find the Gregg and Older good. Kansas is also good for a home berry, but crumbles some in a very dry time. Palmer is early and ripens fruit all at once. Quality, good. Size, small. The Cumberland seems to be winning its way to the front rank. In quality and hardiness it is the best.

Raspberries, Red—See Sunbeam, inside front cover.

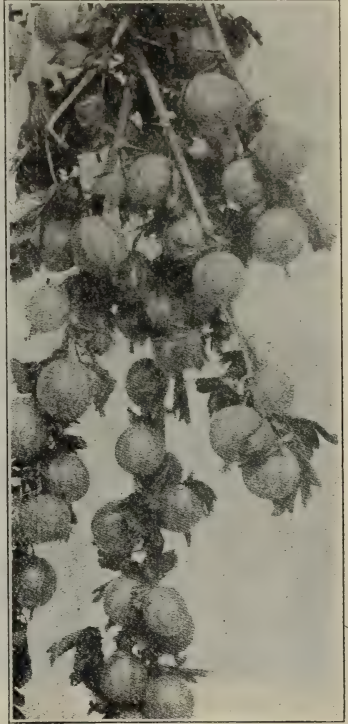
Sand Cherry—It is absolutely hardy and produces immense quantities of slightly astringent berries, about the size and shape of the Early Richmond Cherry. Bears young.

This is an extremely valuable fruit as it is, and should be largely planted. Prof. Hanson has been for some years breeding this fruit, growing and selecting from tens of thousands of seedlings. He has made great progress, and has produced at least one valuable sort: "Sioux." This we offer in "High Buds" only.

Asparagus—Same comments as are applied to the Rhubarb. One of the very best and most easily grown vegetables, still not one farmer in five, possibly ten, has a supply.

Russian Olive—This tree has won its way on its own merits to the very first place on the list for an absolutely hardy, dry-weather tree. In habit, when grown for a wind break, it is much like the White Willow, and grows nearly as fast. As grown isolated it makes a round topped, symmetrical tree. Foliage is silvery white, making a fine contrast and very beautiful tree for the lawn.

Rhubarb (Pieplant)—Too well known to require description. The wonder is that all do not have it, but it is not found in one-half of the farmers' gardens.



Houghton Gooseberry.



Berries of Viburnum Lantana and a Spray of Weeping Lilac.

Viburnum Lantana—I have been sending this out as "Evergreen Snowball." It was a broad-leaved evergreen for some years after I imported it, but of late it has adjusted itself to the rigor of our climate and holds its leaves only till about mid-winter. It is the female of the Snowball, and like its cousin, the V. Prunifolia, or "Black Haw," produces immense quantities of edible fruit, much like the Black Haw, but the latter is not "in it" when it comes to productiveness. I picked a bushel basket twice level full from one bush seven years old.

These berries during the summer are a bright red, but change to black in the fall when ripe.

When in blossom, at a little distance it can hardly be distinguished from its twin brother, the Snowball, but holds its bloom nearly twice as long. The flowers are in cymes or flat, like the elder.

This shrub, when in flower or fruit, or in either, is very striking, and no one comes to the nursery who does not stop short in passing it with a staccato "What's that?"

Strawberries—For the ordinary farmer's home I would use nothing but staminate sorts. These bear without being mated with other kinds. The objection to planting both in the home garden is that the pistillates, being stronger, run the staminates out, then the beds will be white with blossoms, but bring no fruit. The staminates are not quite so productive, but the difference in small plantations will hardly be noticed, and when they blossom the farmer may be reasonably sure that fruit will follow.

Dunlap is best of all the staminates, though Bederwood is good and Ridgeway is among the good ones. Do not try to get too many varieties.

Thumbergia.

Perfectly hardy. Will make a dense hedge from 3 to 4 feet high, which will always remain symmetrical without any pruning. Bears large, nearly round, crimson berries, which remain on plants all winter. Foliage colors beautifully in autumn.

Barberry (Common)—A perfectly hardy shrub. 4 to 6 feet. Bears early and profusely. Fruit shape of a grain of wheat, but two to four times as large. Bright crimson. Equal to the currant for culinary purposes. Does not make the wheat rust. See Ag. Bulletin No. 72.)

"Where the tangled
Barberry bushes
Hang their tufts of
crimson berries
Over stone walls gray
with mosses."



Dwarf Barberry, Thumbergia.

Carolina Poplar—Grows as rapidly as Cottonwood. Makes a close-topped symmetrical tree and a dense shade. Nothing more valuable. If a grove or shade is wanted quick nothing equals it. This was our description in last year's catalogue. Another year's experience confirms it. No tree was injured last winter. Buds are balsamy, like Balm of Gilead, and have the same odor. (List 1903.)

The Carolina Poplar is a variety of cottonwood, a "sport." The same botanically, but practically very different. It is a fine ornamental and shade tree and should be largely planted.

Prof. Samuel B. Green of Minnesota, writes me that it is better than the trees known as Norway or Russian Poplar.

Russian Golden Willow—A very beautiful, rapid grower, and does on high ground as well as any of the other willows. In habit it is much like the White or Fence Willow, but grows faster. A half acre of these trees cut to the ground every few years will keep a large family in fuel.

American Golden Willow—Much the same as the above. I can see but little difference in their relative values.



Carolina Poplar.

Bird Cherry—Sometimes called Pin Cherry, or Wild Red Cherry (*Prunus Pennsylvanica*). Every one should have a few of these hardy and rapid growing trees. Indigenous to the highest altitudes and common in Black Hills. Grows rapidly, about as fast as a Cottonwood; always balanced and symmetrical, and clean foliage, never affected by blight, rust, mildew or insects. A mass of white, fragrant blossoms in spring, followed by masses of crimson fruit, smaller than the Choke Cherry. Trees here six years old have a caliper of more than 3 inches.



Row of Bird Cherry, 5 or 6 Years Old, in Bloom.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow is among the best, and is hardy after 3 or 4 years old.

Pendahta Weeping Willow is much like the preceding. Probably a little hardier.

Teas Weeping Mulberry—Will stand where not fully exposed to heavy winds the same year planted, and is a most graceful and beautiful tree with its long, lithe pendants sweeping the ground.



Block of Seedling Ash.

Silver-Leafed Poplar—Known also as "Silver Maple." This is another of the native poplars that should be more generally planted. It will make cord wood faster than a cottonwood and will do its own propagating, as it is an immense sprouter. Holds leaves until about December 1.

Hackberry—In leaf this tree resembles the Elm, while in contour and general expression it is a twin of the Hard Maple. It is a faster grower than the Elm and at least as hardy. Wood is very strong and hard. It is certainly among our very best native forest trees and should be largely planted.

Nioba Weeping Willow—Introduced by Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings College. Has yellow bark and is the only absolutely hardy weeping willow known.

Bechtel's Fl. Crab—Is a sport of the wild crab of Iowa and is a young and free bloomer of double apple fragrant flowers like small rosés. Too much cannot be said in its praise.

Weeping Trees—The best are the C. L. W. Birch, which is practically hardy anywhere east of the river and in the Black Hills. When quite young, and especially the year planted, it is not able to resist severe cold and hard, drying winds. After this it seems to be perfectly hardy.



Chinese Weeping Lilac, the Hardest and Most Beautiful of All Weeping Trees.

Spirea — Van Houttei, Prunifolia and Anthony Waterer are the best of all the Spireas. Profuse bloomers.

Indispensable in cemetery decorations and school house grounds.

Sumac—If you have a little thicket, you should introduce a few Sumac. When grown in partial shade and protection it is among the most beautiful of our wild native shrubs.



Spirea Van Houttei.



Hybrid Perpetual Rose (Gen Jacquimenot).

Roses—The H. P. are the best, as they make wood and flowers the same year, and are in bloom from about June 1 till November. I consider the P. Wilder and Paul Neyron the best of all the red roses, and the Mad. Plantier the best of all the white. They are better for protection, but live through without it. The Persian Yellow and Harrison are both hardy and need no protection. The Wychuriana and Crimson Ramblers are better than any of the old sorts of running roses.

Weeping Lilac—This is by far the most beautiful of all the weeping trees, and is **HARDY EVERYWHERE**. It grows to the height of 25 to 30 feet and blossoms about three weeks after the common lilacs are done. Flowers are pure white, with some fragrance, and are borne in panicles twice as large as the common lilac. Does not sprout from the root. Is unexcelled for cemetery purposes. Hardy anywhere.

Prunus Trilobata—It is perfectly hardy, hardier than any roots that we can find to work it on, and is a profuse bloomer. Flowers, size and shape of Flowering Almond.

Flowering Raspberry—A native of the Rocky Mountains, with strong branching, thornless canes, which in spring are weighted down with a profusion of fragrant snow white flowers as large as the wild rose, which they much resemble. Very hardy and easily grown. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

Lilacs—In great variety; too well known to need description. It is above all "the flower of our school days."

The Chinese and Japanese varieties are very great additions, as they make immense trees 20 to 30 feet high, and do not sprout from the roots. These tree lilacs blossom very young, when trees are 4 to 5 feet high.

Almonds—(White and Pink)—These will require no protection unless exposed to the full sweep of the prairie winds, and then only the first year after planting.



Villosa Lilac. Largest Trusses of Flowers
Blooms a Month Later than the
Common Lilac.



Baby Rambler.

Baby Rambler—A miniature Crimson Rambler, but a true H. P., and the most constant all-summer bloomer. Is not much of a "Rambler," but exhausts itself with bloom. There is not one day nor hour from its first bloom in June till severe freezing that the bushes are not a mass of crimson flowers. If you don't have it get some quick and have roses "to burn."

June Roses—The common June Roses are very hardy and give good satisfaction. Unlike any of the others named, they will spread from the roots and only blossom once.

Rosa Rugosa—Is a perfectly hardy semi-double, very bright and very fragrant rose, and one which is sure to give perfect satisfaction. Requires no protection anywhere.

Egletine or Sweet Briar—Is valued for the fragrance of its foliage. Does better in sandy land.

Dorothy Perkins—Bright pink and a very profuse bloomer. One of the best and most popular.

Manda's Triumph—Pure white, many double. Will produce in cluster of from ten to twelve on small side-shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage.



Rosa Rugosa.



Silver Trophy Strain No. 3.
Gladiolus.

Tuberose.

Dwarf Excelsior Pearl—Grows about 24 inches high and blooms early, bearing pure white, double, very large, sweet-scented flowers. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.



"Excelsior Pearl" Tuberose.

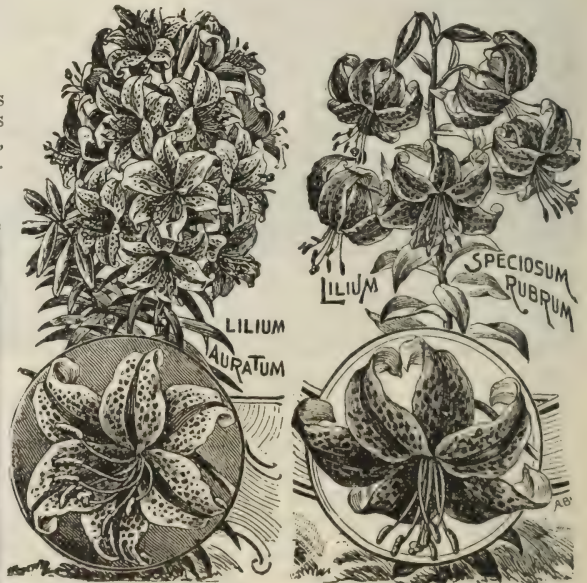
Silver Trophy Strains—Groff's World's Best New Hybrid Seedlings. This section is composed of rare blues, in clematis, lilac and heliotrope shades. This is a new strain, perhaps never offered before. Each, 7c; per dozen, 75c; per 100, \$6.00.

Groff's Hybrid Seedlings—The most popular strain in America. The original introduction of Mr. Groff's were awarded certificate of merit by the Society of American Florists, New York, 1900, where they defeated the whole Childs section, exhibited in competition by the introducer. In this section we have every variety of Mr. Groff's introductions, and contains all colors. Each, 5c; per doz., 40c; per 100, \$2.50.

Augusta—Lovely pure white with blue anthers; strong, straight spike, often having two or three branches. Each, 8c; doz., 65c; 100, \$4.00.

Marie Lemoine—Slender spike, well extended flowers, upper division of a pale creamy color flushed salmon lilac; the lower division spotted violet and yellow. A very dainty variety. Each, 8c; doz., 70c; 100, \$4.00.

Japan Lilies.



In beauty this flower is only rivaled by the Rose. They are hardy and of easy culture, remaining unprotected in the ground over winter.

The Longiflorum especially should be in every flower garden. It is exactly the beautiful, pure white, fragrant Easter Lily, except that it grows about two feet high.

Cactus Dahlia, Baldwin,
Bright Scarlet.

Fern-Leaved Beauty, White
and **Crimson Striped, Fern-**
Leaved.

Clifford W. Bruton—Im-
mense Canary Yellow, fine, 6
inch.

Nymphae—The most delicate
shrimp pink. Called the Water
Lily Dahlia. Should be in every
collection.

Wm. Agnew—The finest red
in cultivation, large, perfect.

Zulu—Called the Black Dah-
lia. Purple center, outer petals
almost black. Later blooming
and desirable.

Oban—A peculiar apricot
and bluish shade, free bloom-
ing.

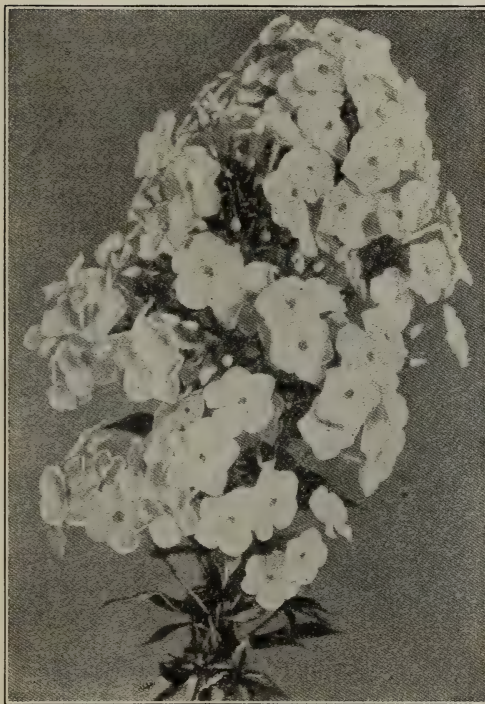
A. D. Livoni—Beautiful pure
quilled pink and free bloomer.

Mae Eustice—Deep scarlet,
with white petals stuck in any-
where. A flower that will please
and attract.

Puritan—Fine ball of white, free blooming, medium.



Perfect Dahlia Zulu.



Perennial Phlox.

Von Lassburg Phlox.

The purest snow white individual
flower, larger than any other white.

Coquelicot.

A fine orange scarlet with crimson
eye; very fine.

Eclairer.

Brilliant rose with large lighter
halo.

Jeanne D'Arc.

Pure white, large, flowering variety,

Lothair.

Salmon red with carmine eye.

Madam Bezanson.

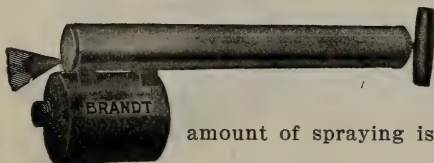
Deep crimson, very fine.

Sir Edwin Landseer.

Large flat flower, rose, with light
red eye.

Daisy Sprayer.

Spray both ways of the stroke, which
gives double capacity for same amount
of labor. It is one of the best and al-
ways gives good results. This pump is
especially valuable for spraying house
plants or any place where only a small
amount of spraying is necessary. Price with brass tank, \$1.25.



Description of Peonies.

Description of Peonies.

Andre Lauris—Violet, red; late.

Duchess de Orleans—Carmine, pink; salmon center.

Festiva Maxima—Pure white, finely spotted carmine; strong grower; large; fine cut flowers.

Floral Treasure—Fine, light pink; very free bloomer.

Golden Harvest—Canary yellow.

Le Esperance—Light and dark rose; mottled; med. late.

Marie Lemoine—Large; sulphur, white.

Rubra, Triumphans—Brilliant crimson; early.

Victor Tricolor—Rose, pink and salmon; extra bloomer.



A Perfect Type of Peony. This Stands at the Head of All Flowering Herbaceous Plants.



German Iris.

of grain or grass seed will more than save the cost of it on a very few acres, besides sowing the seed much more even than they possibly can by hand. Order one to come with your grass seed. Price, each, \$1.50.

Iris Siberica—Hardest of all Iris, very strong, free grower, adapting themselves to any soil; producing large quantities of flowers under the most adverse conditions from June to August.

German Iris.

Honorabilis—Fine, yellow uppers, with lower petals of maroon.

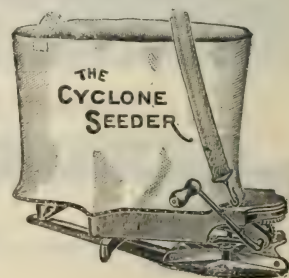
Mad Cherean—Very delicate and distinct; white edged blue.

Queen of Gypsies—Lilac, blended with pink and white.

Parkmani—Upright; pure lemon falls; white veined purple.

Fragrans—Very free flowering; white.

The Cyclone Seed Sower.



This is the best knapsack broadcast grain and seed sower made and any person sowing any kind

Beta Grape —

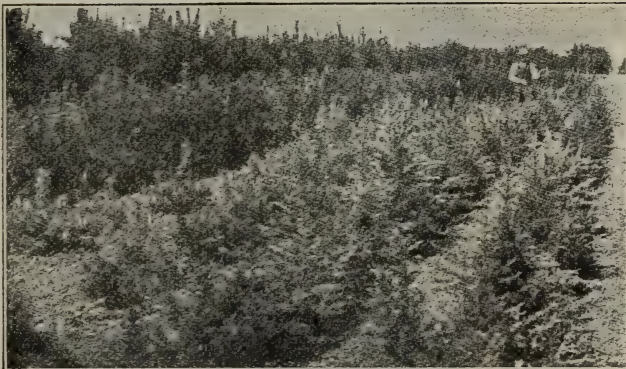
This was sent out years ago by the Minnesota Society as a premium and its real value was not early discovered and but few appreciate it yet. In quality it is equal to the best, and is "hardy anywhere," and will ripen fruit perfectly in Saskatchewan. Winters on the trellis at Brookings without winter protection of any kind. Fruit is very rich. Highly vinous with colored juice and has no equal as a wine grape in the entire list. Don't fail to plant some.



**Beta Grape Vines, Three Years Old, on Summer House.
Fruit Ripe August 20. Have Not Had
Winter Protection.**

Last year we exhausted our stock and packed many orders short. This year, we think, we have some for everybody who orders.

Evergreens for the Dakotas.



In traveling over the Dakotas we occasionally see an Oasis in the shape of Evergreens clustered around a farm house, or a few in the door yards in the cities and villages, in every case doing well, and a "joy forever," and a protection from the winds. In Turner County, South Dakota, are some grand old Pine trees that have stood for the last twenty-five years, growing better each year. On adjoining farms owners tell us evergreens will not grow in Dakota, they will not even believe

what they have seen for twenty-five years. The facts are, an evergreen is at home in the Dakotas, and is as easily transplanted as any forest tree, and is worth much more than any other forest tree when growing on your place.

Here, at Yankton, we realized the great future for evergreens in the northwest, and have planted many thousands of them at our nurseries, and we have them growing and ready for this year's trade. We know the varieties that will do best in all parts of the country and are prepared to give you the information, and furnish you with the trees, fresh dug and properly packed. In buying evergreens do not buy one or half a dozen, unless you have room for no more; buy them by the hundreds and thousands, they are the cheapest and best windbreak, shutting out the winter winds as no other tree will. They are cheap, will cost you but a few dollars for enough to enclose your feeding yards and buildings.

A Few Words From Believers.

Written with their own Evergreens growing around them.



Spray from Cut-leaved Elder. One of the Most Striking and Beautiful of All the Cut-Leaved Trees. Hardy. Thousands of Evergreens.

L. C. CRAMER, Colman, S. D.

Am in receipt of shipment of Blue Spruce. These are certainly fine trees, and well packed.

(Mr. Cramer has large quantities of Gurney Evergreens growing on his place, and is a staunch believer in the Evergreen.)

JOHN STEWART, Kulm, N. D.

I wish to let you know of the nursery stock bought of you last spring. The wonderful Evergreens are all alive and growing fine. The Compass Cherries are doing the best of all. I have eaten fruit from them already, from trees planted last year. I thank you for all the nice trees.

J. C. GEERING, Freeman, S. D.

The Evergreens I got of you last spring are growing fine; 138 trees and nearly every one growing. Shall buy more of you next spring.

HUTTERISCHE SOCIETY, Milltown, S. D.

Of all the Evergreens received from you we have lost only one, that in 1907.

P. B. ENGSTROM, Gregory, S. D.

I am glad to inform you that all the Evergreens that I got from you last spring are growing nicely. All that I regret is that I did not get them larger. I supposed they would not grow, but now I shall get some larger ones next spring.

F. A. MINSKE, Hitchcock, S. D.

The ELEVEN HUNDRED EVERGREENS I got of you last spring. Do they grow? Well, I should say YES, and they are as fine as SILK. Have been putting out EVERGREENS FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS, and most of them are from 8 to 12 FEET HIGH; never lost but one. Have quit planting anything but Evergreens and Fruit Trees. There is a disinclination to plant Evergreens; they grow and are as easily transplanted as Cottonwood.

J. McCLOTCHIEE, Goodrich, N. D.

Believe that I am as enthusiastic about Evergreens in the Dakotas as you are. I have ninety growing on my ranch here. I planted forty-five last spring and all but one grew; thirty of them were from you. I shall plant evergreens every spring while I am here, and your nursery will get at least three-quarters of my order. I have bought trees three years in succession from you and am well pleased with condition of trees.

W. J. KELLY, Claremont, S. D.

I have several varieties of EVERGREENS that are doing well on my place. Colorado Blue Spruce, which I think the prettiest of them all. Also have Black Hills Spruce, Douglas Spruce, Balsam Fir, Jack, Scotch and Austrian Pine. I have a Douglas Spruce that grew 2 feet this season. My Compass Cherries are now loaded with ripe fruit. My BETA GRAPES are beginning to ripen and are just loaded. I did not cover them or mulch them in any way last winter. They are perfectly hardy without covering. Plums, Crabs, Gooseberry, Currants and Juneberry are fruiting fine.



Colorado Blue Spruce. One of Our Best.

LARS CRAMER, Col-
man, S. D.

I bought 750 Blue Spruce Seedlings from you last spring and they have done fine, lost only fifty out of the bunch. In regard to other evergreens bought of you will say that I have never lost a Black Hills Spruce and have bought them by the dozen and by the hundred. I have a row each of Black Hills Spruce and Scotch Pine that for the last four years have made the eyes of visitors bulge out in admiration. Some of the Black Hills Spruce make a fine growth of 2 ft. per year. Some Scotch Pine from you six years ago, 6 to 8 inches high when planted, are now 12 ft. high, and twenty trees to the row, just the number planted, none dead. Now, Mr. Gurney, your evergreens are not better than trees grown by other nurseries, but one fact cannot be denied, they are well dug and BETTER PACKED, and in the BEST CONDITION when the PLANTER GETS THEM.



Load of Evergreens in Baskets Going to Depot. Trees are taken up with earth adhering, fitted into the basket and planted in this way.

O. J. TOWNSVICK, Madison, S. D.

I started planting trees on my farm here five years ago; have spent \$100.00 with South Dakota nurseries and had splendid success. Have a windbreak of Ponderosa Pine enclosing ten acres on north and west. Lost thirteen trees the first year, none since. Have 2,000 evergreens now.

Five Per Cent Off for Early Orders.

Early orders are more valuable to us than late ones, and we will, on all orders received before March 10th, allow you to add in stock 5% of the amount of your order. Thus, for \$20.00 you can buy \$21.00 worth of goods.

Price List Apples and Crabs.

	Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 ft., No. 1.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	.....
4 to 5 ft., No. 1.....	.18	1.50	13.50	.....
5 to 6 ft., No. 1.....	.20	1.80	16.00	.....
6 to 8 ft., No. 1.....	.25	2.20	21.50	.....
1 inch to 1 1/2 inch caliper.....	.30	.....	.....	.....

Can furnish this last grade only in N. W. Greening, Patten Greening, Wealth, Longfield and Iowa Beauty.

List of Apples.

Anism; Ben Davis; Briars sweet; Day; Duchess of Oldenburg; Florence Crab; Gen. Grant Crab; Hibernial; Hislop Crab; Iowa Blush; Iowa Beauty; Jenkins Crab; Kaumps; Lauver; Longfield; Lyman's Prolific Crab; McIntosh Red; Malinda; Northwestern Greening; Okabena; Patten's Greening; Peerless; Price's Sweet; Plumb's Cider; Soulard Crab; Sweet Russet Crab; Salome; Telfer; Tetofski; University; Whitney No. 20; Wealthy; Wolf River; Yellow Transparent, and Yellow Siberian Crab.

If Russian apples are ordered it should be remembered that they are not as straight and smooth as most other kinds.

Pears.

Flemish Beauty, Kieffer and Garber, 4 to 5 ft....	\$0.35	\$2.00	.....	.....
Flemish Beauty, Kieffer and Garber, 5 to 6 ft....	.30	2.50	.....	.....

Cherries.

	Each	10	100	1,000
One and two years, No. 1, 5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$27.50	.....
One and two years, No. 1, 4 to 5 ft.....	.25	2.25	22.00	.....
One and two years, No. 1, 3 to 4 ft.....	.18	1.75	16.00	.....

Varieties—Early Richmond, English Morello, Ostheim, Montmorency and Wragg. The Early Richmond is the best of all the Morellas, as it is immune from shothole fungus. The Montmorency is next best, and is recommended.

Compass Cherry Plum. (All on Native Plum Roots.)

3 to 4 ft., No. 1.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft., No. 1.....	.45	4.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft., No. 1.....	.55	5.00	.....	.....

In ordering Compass we wish you would give us permission to substitute a larger for a smaller, or smaller for larger, if out of the grade you order. Last year many orders were packed short because we did not have this permission.

Choke Cherry.

3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.14	1.25	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....

Sand Cherry. (Sold commonly as "Rocky Mountain Hybrid Cherry.")

Two years, 2 to 3 ft., bearing size.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$8.00
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Sioux Sand Cherry (Highbuds), budded, about 2 feet up on Am. Plums, where it makes a round head and is strikingly handsome when in flower, leaf or loaded with large purple fruit. Stock limited. \$1.00 each.

Plum and Peach.

3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.18	\$1.70	\$15.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	2.25	20.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.75	25.00	.....

Varieties of Plums—Surprise, Hawkeye, Stoddard, DeSoto, Forest Garden, Wolf, Terry, Wyant.

Varieties of Peach—Elberta, Crosby, Bailey and Champion.

Tame Plum Seedings.

These are giving great satisfaction; a large proportion bringing as good fruit as the named varieties.

3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.10	\$0.75	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.12	.90	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.15	1.20	.....	.....

Grapes.

Beta, one year, No. 1.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$18.50	.....
Brighton, one year, No. 1 (pink, exquisite quality). .25	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Clinton, one year, No. 1, hardy (only good for wine) .15	.15	1.25	11.00	.....
Campbell's Early, one year, No. 1 (large black) .25	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Concord, two years, No. 1 (well known variety) .10	.10	.90	7.50	.....
Janesville, one year, No. 1 (much like Clinton) .12	.12	1.00	.....	.....
Worden (like Concord, but some earlier) .12	.12	1.00

Currants.

Two years, No. 1.....	\$0.08	\$0.75	\$6.00
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Varieties—Black Naples; Lee's Prolific Black; Red Dutch; White Grape; Victoria.

Currants. Special List.

Pomona, two years, No. 1.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	.....	.....
Perfection, two years, No. 1.....	.25	2.25	.....	.....

We have fruited the Perfection this year and the lithograph gives correct size of fruit.

Gooseberry.

Houghton, two years, No. 1.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	.....	.....
Carrie (a new one from Minnesota).....	.35	3.90	.....	.....

Raspberries.

Both red and black.....	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$ 2.00	.....
Red Varieties—Turner, Miller, King, Loudon, Minnetonka, Black Varieties—Kansas, Older Palmer, Cumberland.				
Sunbeam, best red.....	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$12.50	.....
See description page 1; also second cover page.				
Purple varieties, Columbian.....	\$0.08	\$0.50	\$ 4.00	.....

(Transplants, grown one year from tips. See description and cut on page 108.)

Blackberry and Dewberry.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Snyder	\$0.05	\$0.30	2.00	.....
Messereau, new (not thoroughly tested) . . . . .	.05	.30	2.00	.....
Lucretia Dewberry (no good except in sandy land) .05		.40	.....	.....

Juneberry.

Dwarf Mountain	\$0.15	\$1.25	.....	.....
This is the Jefferson strain and is best of all.				

Buffalo Berry.

All nursery grown transplanted. Has no superior for hedging.

2 to 3 ft.	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$ 8.00	.....
3 to 4 ft. . . . .	.15	1.25	10.00	.....
Horse Radish . . . . .	.10	1.00	.....	.....
Rhubarb or Pieplant, whole roots . . . . .	.10	.75	.....	.....
Asparagus, one year . . . . .		.10	.75	.....
Asparagus, two years . . . . .		.15	1.00	.....

Strawberries.

All put up in bunches of twenty-five. Bunches will not be broken.

Varieties—Dunlap, Bederwood, Sample, Warfield, "The Big Four." The first two perfect plants; the others pistillates. See rules for shipping strawberries on page 103.

Price—25 for 35c; 100 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$6.00.

Forest and Shade Trees.

Ash, 6 to 12 in.	\$	\$	\$ 0.50	\$ 3.50
Ash, 12 to 18 in. . . . .	.....	.....	.70	5.00
Ash, 18 to 24 in. . . . .	.....	.....	.90	7.00
Ash, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	.....	.....	1.00	8.50
Ash, 3 to 4 ft. . . . .	.....	.35	3.00	.....
Ash, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	.....	.65	5.50	.....
Ash, transplanted, 5 to 6 ft. . . . .	.10	.90	8.00	60.00
Ash, transplanted, 6 to 8 ft. . . . .	.20	1.80	12.00	.....
Ash, transplanted, 8 to 10 ft. . . . .	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Ash, transplanted, 10 to 12 ft. (fancy street trees) .50		4.50	30.00	.....
Alder Eu., 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Alder Eu., 3 to 4 ft. . . . .	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Alder Eu., 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	.25	2.25	.....	.....
Alder Eu., 5 to 6 ft. . . . .	.30	2.75	.....	.....
Buck Thorn, 12 to 18 in. . . . .	.....	.....	2.00	15.00
Buck Thorn, 18 to 24 in. . . . .	.....	.....	3.00	22.00

Perfectly hardy and very ornamental, makes fine ornamental hedges.

Buck Thorn, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	.....	.80	7.50	.....
Buck Thorn, 3 to 4 ft. . . . .	.20	1.50	10.00	.....
Buck Thorn, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	.25	1.75	15.00	.....
Buck Thorn, 5 to 7 ft. . . . .	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Buckeye, two years (Ohio) . . . . .	.10	1.00	.....	.....
Buckeye, 18 to 24 in., trans. . . . .	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Box Elder, 3 in. cal'p.	1.00	8.00	.....	.....
Box Elder, 2 to 3 in. cal'p. . . . .	.80	7.50	.....	.....
Box Elder, 10 to 12 ft. trans. . . . .	.75	6.75	.....	.....

These large size Box Elder are extra fine and straight and pruned high.

Box Elder, 8 to 10 ft., trans. . . . .	.50	4.75	.....	.....
Box Elder, 6 to 8 ft., trans. . . . .	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Box Elder, 5 to 6 ft., trans. . . . .	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Box Elder, 4 to 5 ft., trans. . . . .	.15	1.25	9.00	.....
Box Elder, 3 to 4 ft., trans. . . . .	.....	.60	4.00	.....
Box Elder, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	.....	.....	2.50	.....
Box Elder, 18 to 24 in. . . . .	.....	.....	1.00	8.00
Box Elder, 12 to 18 in. . . . .	.....	.....	.90	7.00
Basswood (Linden) Am., 6 to 8 ft., trans. . . . .	.75	6.50	.....	.....
Basswood (Linden) Am., 5 to 6 ft., trans. . . . .	.50	4.50	.....	.....
Basswood (Linden) Am., 4 to 5 ft., trans. . . . .	.40	3.50	.....	.....
Basswood, European, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	.30	.....	.....	.....
Basswood, European, 3 to 4 ft. . . . .	.25	.....	.....	.....
Basswood, European, 2 to 3 ft. . . . .	.20	.....	.....	.....

Some prefer the European to the Am. variety.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Birch, European or Am. White, 6 to 8 ft.....	.40	3.50	.....	.....
Birch, European or Am. White, 5 to 6 ft.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
Birch, European or Am. White, 4 to 5 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Birch, European or Am. White, 3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Birch, European or Am. White, 2 to 3 ft.....	.15	1.00	7.00	.....
Catalpa Speciso, 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	.60	5.00
Catalpa Speciso, 4 to 5 ft.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Caragana (Siberian Pea tree), 2 to 3 ft.....	.08	.70	6.00	.....
Caragana (Siberian Pea tree), 18 to 24 in.....	.06	.50	4.50	.....
Caragana (Siberian Pea tree), 12 to 18 in.....	.05	.40	3.50	.....
Coffee tree (Kentucky), 2 to 3 ft.....	.10	.90	.....	.....
Cottonwood, 10 to 12 ft.....	.40	3.50	28.00	.....
Cottonwood, 8 to 10 ft.....	.35	3.25	26.00	.....
Cottonwood, 6 to 8 ft.....	.25	2.00	18.00	.....
Cottonwood, 5 to 6 ft.....	.10	.90	7.50	.....
Cottonwood, 4 to 5 ft.....	.07	.60	4.50	.....
Cottonwood, 3 to 4 ft.....	.....	.45	3.50	.....
Cottonwood, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	.65	4.50
Cottonwood, 18 to 24 in.....	.....	.....	.50	3.00
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	.40	2.25
Cherry, wild, black, 2 to 3 ft.....	.06	.50	4.50	.....
Cherry, wild, black, 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....
Cherry, wild, red, 3 to 4 in cal'p.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....
Cherry, wild, red, 2 to 3 in. cal'p.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Cherry, wild, red, 5 to 6 ft., trans.....	.25	2.00	17.00	.....
Cherry, wild, red, 4 to 5 ft., trans.....	.15	1.25	10.00	.....
Cherry, wild, red, 3 to 4 ft. trans.....	.12	1.00	8.00	.....
Eleagnus (See Rus. Olive).				
Elm, white, 3 to 4 in. cal'p. trans.....	1.50	14.00	.....	.....
Elm, white, 2½ to 3 in. cal'p. trans.....	1.25	11.00	.....	.....
Elm, white, 2 to 2½ in. cal'p. trans.....	1.00	9.00	.....	.....
Elm, white, 10 to 12 ft. trans.....	.75	6.50	.....	.....
Elm, white, 8 to 10 ft. trans.....	.50	4.00	32.00	.....
Elm, white, 6 to 8 ft. trans.....	.35	2.75	25.00	.....
Elm, white, 5 to 6 ft. trans.....	.25	2.00	16.00	.....
Elm, white, 4 to 5 ft. trans.....	.20	1.50	12.00	.....
Elm, white, 3 to 4 ft. sd.....	.....	.60	4.00	.....
Elm, white, 2 to 3 ft. sd.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Elm, white, 18 to 24 in. sd.....	.....	.....	.60	5.00
Elm, white, 12 to 18 in. sd.....	.....	.....	.40	3.50
Elm, corky bark, same price as White Elm (no trees under 6 ft.)				
Hackberry, 2½ to 3 in. cal'p. trans.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Hackberry, 8 to 10 ft. trans.....	.75	6.50	.....	.....
Hackberry, 6 to 8 ft. trans.....	.45	4.00	.....	.....
Hackberry, 8 to 12 in. sd.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....
Locust Honey, 5 to 6 ft. trans.....	.25	2.25	.....	.....
Locust Honey, 4 to 5 ft. trans.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Locust Honey, 3 to 4 ft.....	.15	1.50	.....	.....
Locust Honey, 12 to 18 sd.....	.....	.....	.60	4.50
Locust, black, 5 to 6 ft. trans.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Locust, black, 4 to 5 ft. trans.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Locust, black, 3 to 4 ft.....	.08	.75	.....	.....
Locust, black, 12 to 18 in. sd.....	.....	.....	.50	4.00
Hawthorn (see White Thorn).				
Maple, soft, 2½ to 3 in. cal'p. trans.....	1.25	10.00	.....	.....
Maple, soft, 2 to 2½ in. cal'p. trans.....	1.00	8.00	.....	.....
Maple, soft, 10 to 12 ft. trans.....	.75	6.50	50.00	.....
Maple, soft, 8 to 10 ft. trans.....	.60	5.00	40.00	.....
Maple, soft, 6 to 8 ft. trans.....	.40	3.00	22.00	.....
Maple, soft, 5 to 6 ft. trans.....	.30	2.75	20.00	.....
Maple, soft, 4 to 5 ft. trans.....	.18	1.50	12.50	.....
Maple, soft, 3 to 4 ft. trans.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Maple, soft, 2 to 3 ft. sd.....	.....	.45	.....	.....
Maple, soft, 18 to 24 in. sd.....	.....	.....	.75	6.00
Maple, soft, 12 to 18 in. sd.....	.....	.....	.50	4.50
Maple, soft, 8 to 12 in. sd.....	.....	.....	.30	2.75
Maple, Guinela, 18 to 24 in. trans.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Maple, Norway, 2 to 3 ft. trans.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Maple, Wier's Cutleaf, 5 to 6 ft.....	.35	.....	.....	.....

	Each	10	100	1,000
Mountain Ash, 6 to 8 ft. trans.....	.40	.....	.....	.....
Mountain Ash, 5 to 6 ft. trans.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
Mountain Ash, 4 to 5 ft. trans.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft. trans.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Mountain Ash, oak leaf, 6 to 8 ft.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
Mountain Ash, oak leaf, 5 to 6 ft.....	.45	.....	.....	.....
Mulberry, Russian, 5 to 6 ft. trans.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Mulberry, Russian, 4 to 5 ft. trans.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Mulberry, Russian, 12 to 18 in. sd.....	.....	.....	.60	4.50
Oak, Burr, 12 to 18 in. sd.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Oak, red, 2 to 3 ft. sd.....	.10	.....	.....	.....
Olive, Russian, 2 to 3 ft. trans.....	.10	.75	6.00	.....
Olive, Russian, 8 to 12 in. sd.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....
Olive, Russian, 4 to 8 in. sd.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 3 in. cal'p.....	1.00	10.00	.....	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 2 to 3 in. cal'p.....	.75	7.50	.....	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 8 to 10 ft.....	.40	3.75	.....	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 6 to 8 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 5 to 6 ft.....	.12	1.00	8.00	70.00
Poplar, Carolina, 4 to 5 ft.....	.10	.90	6.00	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 3 to 4 ft.....	.06	.50	4.50	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	2.50	18.00
Poplar, silver leaf, 5 to 6 ft. trans.....	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Poplar, silver leaf, 4 to 5 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Ptelia Trifoliata, 5 to 6 ft. trans.....	.40	3.00	.....	.....
Ptelia Trifoliata, 4 to 5 ft. trans.....	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Ptelia Trifoliata, 3 to 4 ft. trans.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....

This is a hardy, low growing tree, about same as Mountain Ash, but is hardier and more ornamental, if we except the red berries in fall and winter. Leaves arranged in triplets, as its name implies, and all admire their beautiful varnished sheen. This we received originally from the Minnesota Agricultural College.

Sycamore, 2 to 3 ft. trans.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Diamond, 18 to 24 in.....	.....	.....	.40	3.50
Willow, Diamond, 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	.30	2.50
Willow, gray (same price as Diamond).				
Willow, white or fence willow, 6 to 8 ft.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Willow, white or fence willow, 5 to 6 ft.....	.10	.75	.....	.....
Willow, white or fence willow, 4 to 5 ft.....	.08	.65	.....	.....
Willow, white or fence willow, 3 to 4 ft.....	.05	.40	.....	.....
Willow, white or fence willow, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....
Willow, Rus. Golden, 6 to 8 ft.....	.30	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Rus. Golden, 5 to 6 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Willow, Rus. Golden, 4 to 5 ft.....	.12	1.00	.....	.....
Willow, Rus. Golden, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	2.00	15.00
Willow, Am. Golden, 8 to 10 ft.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
Willow, Am. Golden, 6 to 8 ft.....	.30	2.75	.....	.....
Willow, Am. Golden, 5 to 6 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Willow, Am. Golden, 4 to 5 ft.....	.12	1.00	.....	.....
Willow, Am. Golden, 3 to 4 ft.....	.....	.75	5.25	.....
Willow, Am. Golden, 2 to 3 ft.....	.05	.30	2.75	.....
Willow, Am. Golden, 18 to 24 ft.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Willow, Regal, satiny white foliage, 8 to 10 ft.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Regal, satiny white foliage, 6 to 8 ft.....	.40	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Regal, satiny white foliage, 5 to 6 ft.....	.30	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Regal, satiny white foliage, 4 to 5 ft.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Regal, satiny white foliage, 3 to 4 ft.....	.15	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Laurel Leaf, 4 to 5 ft.....	.15	.....	.....	.....
White Thorn (Hawthorne) 12 to 18 in.....	.25	1.75	.....	.....

Nut Trees.

Butternut, 4 to 5 ft.....	.35	.....	.....	.....
Butternut, one year, strong.....	.....	1.00	7.50	.....
Black Walnut, 5 to 6 ft.....	.40	3.50	.....	.....
Black Walnut, two years, 4 to 5 ft.....	.25	2.50	.....	.....
Black Walnut, two years, 3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Black Walnut, two years, 2 to 3 ft.....	.15	1.00	.....	.....
Black Walnut, one year, 18 to 24 in.....	.....	.35	2.00	.....
Black Walnut, one year, 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.25	1.50	.....
Hazelnut, two years.....	.15	1.00	.....	.....
Hazelnut, one year.....	.12	.90	.....	.....

Weeping Trees.

	Each	10	100	1000
Birch Cut Leaf Wp., trans., 6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.00	.....	.....	.....
Birch Cut Leaf Wp., trans., 5 to 6 ft.....	.80	\$7.50	.....	.....
Weeping Lilac, grafts, one year.....	.40	.....	.....	.....
Hardest and best of all weeping trees.				
Teas Weeping Mulberry, one year heads.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Teas Weeping Mulberry, two yr. heads.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Weeping Willow, Nioba, Hardy, 6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00	.....	.....
Weeping Willow, Nioba, Hardy, 5 to 6 ft.....	.45	4.00	.....	.....
Introduced by Prof. Hansen.				
Weeping Willow, Wisconsin, 6 to 8 ft.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Weeping Willow, Wisconsin, 5 to 6 ft.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
Weeping Willow, Wisconsin, 4 to 5 ft.....	.15	.....	.....	.....
Weeping Willow, Pendahta, 6 to 8 ft.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Weeping Willow, Pendahta, 5 to 6 ft.....	.20	.....	.....	.....

Flowering Shrubs, Trees and Herbaceous Plants.

Ampelopsis or Woodbine, two years, strong.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	.....	.....
Almond Fl., pink and white, two years.....	.35	.....	.....	.....
Almond Fl., pink and white, one year.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Black Haw—See Viburnum Prunifolia.				
Boltonia Asteroides, white, clumps.....	.12	1.00	.....	.....
Bechtles Flowering Crab, 4 to 5 ft., grafts.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
Bleeding Heart.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Barberry Common, two years.....	.10	.90	\$ 8.00	.....
Barberry Thumbergia, dwarf.....	.20	1.75	12.00	.....
Hardy, 3 ft., best for hedges.				
Barberry Thumbergia, two years.....	.....	1.00	6.00	.....
Barberry Thumbergia, one year.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....
Clematis Flamula, two years, strong.....	.25	2.00	17.00	.....
Pure white, fragrant. Earlier than Paniculata.				
Clematis Jackmani, dark blue.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
Clematis Paniculata, pure white.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Fragrant, two years, strong. Later than Flamula.				
Calicanthus or "Virginia Allspice".....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Also "Sweet Scented Shrub," half hardy, two years.				
Crandall's Improved Currant, two years.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Columbine (Aquilegia) common mixed, strong.....	.10	.75	.....	.....
Columbine Coerulea, from Rocky Mountains.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Quills 3 in. long, beautiful, hardy.				
Dogwood, Siberian, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Dogwood, Siberian, 2 to 3 ft.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Elder, common, 4 to 5 ft.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Elder, cut leaf, beautiful.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Golden Glow, hardy, bright yellow.....	.15	1.00	.....	.....
Honeysuckle, tree, 2 to 3 ft.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Honeysuckle, scarlet, climbing.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Honeysuckle, yellow, climbing.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Hydrangea, G. P., three years.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Hydrangea, G. P., two years.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Hydrangea, Thos Hogg, for house culture.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Japan Quince, two years, strong.....	.10	.75	.....	.....
Lilac, common, purple, 4 to 5 ft.....	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Lilac, common, purple, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Lilac, common, purple, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Lilac, common white, same price as purple.				
Lilac, Persian, 4 to 5 ft.....	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Lilac, Charles X, grafted, three years.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
Lilac, Villosa, three years, strong.....	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Lilac, Josekia, three year grafts.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
Lilac, Japan or Tree Lilac, three year grafts.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
Lilac, Weeping (see eng. page 112), one year grafts.....	.40	.....	.....	.....
Phlox Perennial, named varieties.....	.15	1.35	.....	.....
(See description of varieties, page 115.)				
Poppy, perennial, one year.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Prunus Trilobata, 4 to 5 ft., grafts.....	.40	.....	.....	.....
Raspberry, Rose Flowering.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Sumac, selects.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Snowball, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Snowball, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20	.....	.....	.....

	Each	10	100	1,000
Syringa (Mock Orange), 3 to 4 ft.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
Syringa, Dianthifolia, hardy, 2 to 3 ft.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Speria Arguta .....	.30	.....	.....	.....
Speria Anthoney Watrer, dwarf.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Speria Multifolia, 3 to 4 ft., fine.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Speria Prunifolia .....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Speria Sarbefolia .....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Speria Van Houtten.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
Siberia Dogwood, 2 to 3 ft.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Siberia Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....

Bright red in winter and spring.

Sand Thorn, Siberian, one year .....	.20	.....	.....	.....
Trumpet Vine, two years, strong.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Tree Cranberry, 2 to 3 ft.....	.30	.....	.....	.....
Tree Cranberry, two years, strong .....	.20	.....	.....	.....
Tree Protectors. (See page 104.)				
Viburnum Lantana, 3 to 4 ft.....	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Viburnum Lantana, 2 to 3 ft.....	.25	2.00	16.00	.....
Viburnum Lantana, 18 to 24 in.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....

One of the best and hardiest shrubs, bears edible fruit.

Viburnum Prunifolia (Black Haw) 18 to 24 in.				
Trans. ....	.35	.....	.....	.....
Wahoo or Strawberry tree, 4 to 5 ft. trans.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Hardy, beautiful.				
Wistaria, Fruti, two years.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....

BULBS AND TUBERS.

Cinnamon Vine, best sizes .....	.10	.90	.....	.....
Cannas, Dwarf French.....	.15	1.00	7.00	.....
Orchid flowered and foliage; best of 100 varieties.				
Caladium Esculentum, or Elephant's Ear, easily grown, tropical appearing.				
Caladium Esculentum, best size 7 to 9 in. bulbs..	.15	1.00	.....	.....
Dahlia, best ten varieties.....	.20	1.50	.....	.....

(See description, page 115.)

Gladiola, Silver Trophy Strain.....	.07	.60	5.50	.....
Goff's Hybrid Seedlings .....	.05	.40	2.50	.....
Marie Lemoine .....	.08	.70	5.00	.....
Augusta .....	.08	.65	4.50	.....

(See description and cut, page 114.)

Iris, German and Siberian.....	.15	1.00	9.00	.....
In varieties. (See special description, page 116.)				

Lily Auratum, gold banded, best size .....	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Lily Candidum, best size, white.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Lily Canadensis, pure white .....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Lily Lancifolium Rubrum, red, pink and white..	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Lily Longiflorum (hardy) Easter Lily. Order some.	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Lily, Superbum .....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Lily, Umbelatum Erectum, very upright.....	.15	1.00	.....	.....
Lily, Tiger, common.....	.08	.65	.....	.....

All of the above bulbs except Canna and Caladium will winter where they grew without protection.

Peonies. Best named varieties .....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
(For description, see page 116.)				

Tuberose, Dwarf Excelsior, pearl.....	.05	.40	.....	.....
Tulips, Hyacinths, etc., for fall planting, send for bulb list next summer.				

Roses.

Hybrid Perpetual, best two and three years.....	\$0.30	\$2.50
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Varieties: Coquette de Alps, white; Mad. Planter, white; Magna Charta, glorious rose; Gen. Jacquimenot, deep crimson; Paul Neyron, cherry red; Prest Wilder, deep scarlet.

Roses, Climbing, two years, best.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
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Varieties: Crimson Rambler, Prairie Queen, Greville or Seven Sisters, White Rambler, S. O. Perfection, Mandas Triumph, Dorotha Perkins.

Other Roses.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Persian and Harrison Yellow.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	.....	.....
Summer or June Roses.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
Scotch Yellow.....	.35	.....	.....	.....
Norway White.....	.35	.....	.....	.....
Rosa Rugosa, Hardy, very fragrant.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Sweet Briar, fragrant foliage.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Baby Rambler, freest bloomer of all roses.....	.25	2.00	17.50	.....

(See description and cut, page 113.)

Evergreens, Transplanted.

Black Hills Spruce, 8 to 12 in.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 12 to 18 in.....	.25	2.00	18.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 in.....	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00	.....	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 3 to 4 ft.....	.75	7.00	.....	.....
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 8 to 12 in.....	.10	.75	6.00	.....
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 12 to 18 in.....	.20	1.75	14.00	.....
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 18 to 24 in.....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 2 to 3 ft.....	.40	3.50	.....	.....
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 3 to 4 ft.....	.60	.....	.....	.....

Blue Spruce (P. Pungens) unassorted, colors as they run:

3 to 4 in., once trans.....	.....	.....	\$ 2.00	\$17.00
4 to 6 in., once trans.....	.....	.....	2.50	20.00
6 to 8 in., once trans.....	.....	.....	3.00	25.00
8 to 12 in., twice trans.....	.15	1.25	11.00	.....
12 to 18 in., twice trans.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
18 to 24 in., twice trans.....	.50	4.50	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft., three times trans.....	.75	6.50	.....	.....
3 to 4 ft., three times trans.....	1.00	9.00	.....	.....

The above list is for green specimens or as they run if under 12 inches.

Stock in Blue Spruce is limited in grades over 12 inches high.

Blue Select Specimens—About 2 per cent to 5 per cent of the Pungens will be blue, more or less. Their value depends on their color, and it is practically impossible to list them correctly. A 2 to 3 ft. tree is worth from \$1.00 plain to \$5.00 for a fancy tree. I have seen a fancy 5 ft. tree sell for \$25.00. Send me the amount you want to invest in a blue tree and give size and I will make the selection personally and give you full value for your money.

Balsam Fir, 12 to 18 in. (not hardy in the north).....	\$0.10	\$0.80	.....	.....
Balsam Fir, 18 to 24 in.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Balsam Fir, 2 to 3 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Balsam Fir, 3 to 4 ft.....	.40	3.50	.....	.....
Douglas Spruce, 12 to 18 in., hardy, twice trans....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Douglas Spruce, 18 to 24 in., hardy, twice trans....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Douglas Spruce, 2 to 3 ft., hardy, three times trans.	.35	3.00	.....	.....
Douglas Spruce, 3 to 4 ft., hardy, three times trans.	.50	4.50	.....	.....
Jack Pine, 8 to 12 in., once trans.....	.....	.60	\$ 4.50	.....
Jack Pine, 12 to 18 in., twice trans.....	.....	.75	6.50	.....
Jack Pine, 18 to 24 in., twice trans.....	.....	1.00	9.00	.....
Jack Pine, 2 to 3 ft., twice trans.....	.....	1.50	12.00	.....
Jack Pine, 3 to 4 ft., twice trans.....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....

Red Cedar—This produces a "cedar apple" that develops a rust which divides its life history between this tree and the common apple and is destructive to the latter. It is not hardier than the Jack Pine, Blue or Black Hills Spruce, and not so fast a grower as the Jack Pine. I will get it for those who want it, but don't keep it.

Scotch Pine, three years, 4 to 6 in., trans.....	.....	\$ 2.00	\$16.00	.....
Scotch Pine, three years, 6 to 8 in., trans.....	.....	3.50	22.00	.....
Scotch Pine, three years, 8 to 12 in., trans.....	\$0.10	.80	6.00	.....
Scotch Pine, three years, 12 to 18 in., trans.....	.12	1.00	8.00	.....
Scotch Pine, three years, 18 to 24 in., trans.....	.15	1.30	12.00	.....
Scotch Pine, three years, 2 to 3 ft., trans.....	.19	1.50	13.00	.....
Scotch Pine, three years, 3 to 4 ft., trans.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....

For all practical purposes for 50 years the Scotch Pine is very satisfactory for groves and windbreaks. Above are good sizes to plant in large quantities. Remember, all the foregoing Evergreens are transplanted from one to three times, and the large Blue Spruce are four times.

The Scotch and Austrian Pine are identical for all practical purposes.

Evergreens in Baskets, Transplanted.

Warranted. See engraving and terms, pages 105 and 120; also engraving State Fair exhibit.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Blue Spruce, green, 18 to 24 in.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	.....	.....
Blue Spruce, green, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	15.00	.....	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 in.....	1.00	8.00	.....	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	10.00	.....	.....
Scotch Pine, 18 to 24 in.....	.75	6.00	.....	.....
Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	8.00	.....	.....
Balsam Fir, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Douglas Spruce, 2 to 3 ft., hardy.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....
White Spruce, 18 to 24 in., hardy.....	.75	7.00	.....	.....
White Spruce, 3 to 4 ft., hardy.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....

Seedling Evergreens.

These are trees one and two years old, not transplanted, and will in most cases require shading the first year or two. In the hands of unskilled planters they do not give satisfaction.

Blue Spruce, 3 to 4 in.....	.....	\$1.50	\$12.00
Jack Pine, two to three years, 6 to 8 in.....	.....	2.00	15.00
Ponderosa or Bull Pine, one year.....	.....	1.50	10.00
Ponderosa or Bull Pine, two years.....	.....	2.00	16.00

Root Grafts.

These are scions and roots grafted and tied together with waxed cord ready to plant. Apples should give a 95 per cent stand. Cherries will not grow from root grafts practically. Full instructions will be given for planting.

Apples and Crabs, on apple and crab roots.....\$3.50 \$25.00

Root Grafts put up in bunches of 100. Bunches will not be broken. No order for root grafts will be booked after April 1, and they will be shipped Monday, April 4, without regard to other stock ordered.

Cuttings.

Artemesia, Russian	\$0.40	\$2.50
Cottonwood .....	.25	1.50
Carolina Poplar .....	.40	2.50
Norway Poplar, practically same as Carolina Poplar.....	.60	3.50
Laurel Leaf Willow.....	.40	.....
Golden Willow .....	.30	1.75
Russian Golden Willow, better grower than the Am.....	.40	2.50
White or Fence Willow.....	.30	1.75
Diamond Willow .....	.30	1.75

Read instructions carefully before planting cuttings or you are apt to fail.

If you intend to order, do it right now. You cannot get your order in too early.

Early orders are more valuable here than late ones, and we will on all orders from this list and at these prices received before March 10 allow you to add in stock 5 per cent of the amount of your order. Thus for \$20 you can buy \$21 worth of stock.

DON'TS.

Don't make orders for trees and seeds on the same sheet.

Don't write about trees and seeds on the same sheet. The records for these two departments are all kept separate in the office.

OUR POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We have arranged the following list of such plants as will go nicely by mail, for the benefit of those who want but a single plant or more of but a few varieties, and, too, for those who live a long distance from a railroad but have a postoffice nearby.

We guaranty the safe arrival at your postoffice of any plants selected from this list and they go, of course, postpaid at the prices offered, so you know in ordering exactly what the goods will cost you in good condition at your postoffice.

This list should be of peculiar benefit to our friends in Montana and Wyoming who are apt to have goods spoiled or injured by a silly inspection law which works a great hardship on the people of these states without any benefit. There will be no interfering with the United States Mails.

Evergreens —(All transplanted. No shade required.)	Each	10	100
Blue Spruce, 4 to 6 in., hardy anywhere.....	\$0.10	\$0.65	\$5.00
Scotch Pine, 5 to 7 in., hardy in S. D. and Minnesota.....		.35	3.00
Black Hills Spruce, 3 year, 4 to 6 in., hardy anywhere.....	.10	.65	5.00
Jack Pine Seedlings, 4 to 5 in., rapid grower, hardy anywhere.....		.65	5.00
Bull Pine Sd., 1 yr. (handle carefully), hardy, fast grower.....		.25	2.00
Forest Trees —			
Ash, white or green, 6 to 8 in.....			.65
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 in.....			.75
Elm, white, 12 to 18 in.....			.65
Hackberry, 8 to 12 in., transplanted.....			3.20
Soft Maple, 8 to 12 in. sd.....			.50
Russian Mulberry, 12 to 18 in.....			.80
Russian Olive, 4 to 8 in. sd.....			1.10
Nut Trees —			
Butternut, 1 year sd.....		1.10	
Black Walnut, 1 year sd.....		.40	
Hazlenut, 1 year, strong.....	.15	1.00	
Small Fruits —			
Beta Grape, 1 year, No. 1, requires no winter protection.....	.28	2.10	
Perfection Currant. See engraving and description, page 108.....	.28	2.35	
Houghton Gooseberry, 2 years, No. 1.....	.20	1.35	
Carrie Gooseberry (from Minnesota), 1 year, No. 1.....	.40	4.00	
Sunbeam Raspberry (best red hardy anywhere in State).....	.17	1.60	
Columbian Raspberry, best purple, very large.....	.10	.75	
King Raspberry (red).....	.07	.36	
Any Black Raspberry.....	.07	.36	
Strawberry, any variety offered put up in bunches of 25.			
Price, 25 for 40c; 50 for 80c; 100 for \$1.20.			
Miscellaneous —			
Horse Radish.....	.12	1.10	
Asparagus, 2 year.....		.25	2.00
Rhubarb, whole roots.....	.12	.85	
Flowering Shrubs, Trees and Herbaceous Plants —			
Ampelopsis, 2 years, sometimes called Woodbine.....	.22	1.85	
Bleeding Heart, clumps.....	.22	1.85	
Barberry Thumbigia Dwarf, 1 year, hardy, fine for hedges.....	.05	.40	
Clematis Jack, 2 years.....	.37	3.08	
Clematis Flamula, hardy, pure white, fragrant, early, 2 years.....	.27	2.08	
Clematis Paniculata, same as above but blooms later.....	.27	2.08	
Columbine (Aquilegia) Coerulea, very beautiful, hardy.....	.27	2.08	
Columbine, common, mixed, strong plants.....	.12	.80	
Honeysuckle, Climbing, scarlet and yellow, 2 years.....	.27		
Hydrangea, hardy, 2 years.....	.25	2.25	
Hydrangea, Thos. Hogg, 2 years, for indoor culture.....	.25	2.25	
Japan Quince, 2 years, strong, bright scarlet flowers.....	.12	.80	
Lilac, Weeping, hardy, best weeper, 1 year grafts.....	.44		
Phlox Perennial. See description of varieties, page 115.....	.17	1.45	
Raspberry, rose flowering, 2 years.....	.29		
Rosa Rugosa, perfectly hardy rose, fragrant, semi-double and single.....	.17	1.30	
Snowball, 2 years, strong.....	.18	1.50	
Spirea Anthony Waterer, hardy, dwarf, bright pink, 2 years.....	.17	1.30	
Tree Cranberry, 2 years, strong.....	.18	1.50	
Bulbs and Tubers —			
Cinnamon Vine, hardy climber with fragrant flowers.....	.12	.96	
Gladiolas, best strains known. For price add 1 ct. each to general price list.			
Iris, German and Siberian.....	.17	1.10	

We can send up to 4 pounds by mail in a single package, and can send as many packages as we wish.

THE "CLIPPER GRAIN AND SEED CLEANERS."

The Best Made. Cleans and Grades Anything from Corn to Timothy Seed.

Twelve screens. Screens for all kinds of grain and seed, including special corn grading perforated zinc screens.

Capacity—Forty bushels market wheat per hour. Twelve bushels clover seed per hour. No other mill will handle near this quantity.

"Now, whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."—Galatians, chapter 6, verse 7. If you sow weed seed you are bound to reap weeds. Take them out with a Clipper.

Every "Clipper Mill" is guaranteed, both as to material and workmanship, and is also guaranteed to excel all other seed and grain cleaners on the market.

It is guaranteed by the manufacturers, and that guaranty is reinforced by our guaranty.

This cleaner is unequalled for cleaning all classes of grain or seeds, such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas, buckwheat, kaffir corn, cane seed, millet, rice, coffee, spices, clover, alfalfa, timothy, mustard, flax, etc., etc., and is suitable for farm or general use. Unlike other mills, the "Clipper" cleans all classes of seed and grain thoroughly in one operation, without any waste, and leaves no tailings to be rehandled. Effectual separation of plantain from clover seed is accomplished, removing all imperfect and foreign seed, as well as cleaning the perfect seed. It will also separate cockle from wheat, pepper grass or tongue grass from timothy, kale and mustard from flax, and make any other separation that, from its nature, is **not impossible**.

It is the best hand mill made for grading seed corn. We furnish special screens for grading seed corn for Edge Drop Planter.

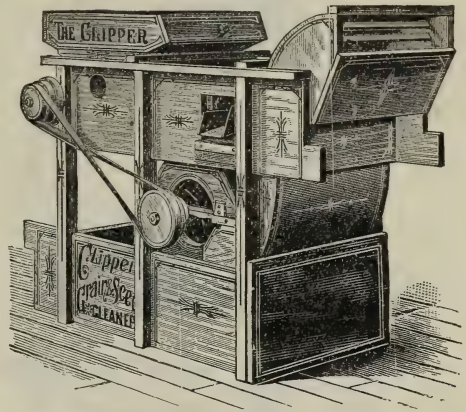
It is a well known fact that there is no work done on the farm that brings such large returns as thoroughly preparing the grain and seed by recleaning and grading for planting. This insures an even stand of strong, healthy plants, insuring a larger yield of a higher grade. This is the method that has been followed for years by the leading growers of fancy seed wheat and other seed stock. The Clipper cleaner is especially adapted to this kind of work on account of its ability to separate the small, also the light, dead seed or grain, from the perfect seed or grain.

Other manufacturers depend entirely upon screens for this work, and with unsatisfactory results. The Clipper screens all straw and foreign matter from the grain before it enters the air shaft, and our "Vertical Blast" does the rest.

Our screens are so arranged as to be in plain view and of easy access to the operator while machine is in operation.

To anyone desirous of obtaining a **first-class, inexpensive and durable mill, for general use**, the above facts should dictate the purchase of the Clipper.

The No. 1 Clipper cleaner is the best all-around farm mill made. Give it a trial and you will use no other. Indorsed and used by State and Governmental Experimental Stations.



Announcement Extraordinary.

This mill sells everywhere without the corn-grading screens for \$25.00. With the corn-graders for \$30.00. We will deliver this mill at your nearest railroad station, freight paid, and including the corn-grading screens, for \$25.00.

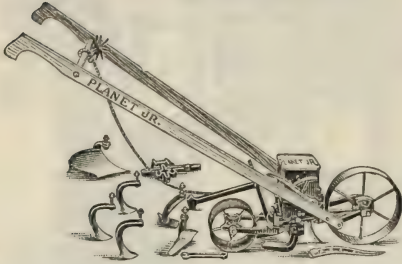
PLANET JR. TOOLS FOR 1910.

Space will not permit us to show a full line of the Planet Jr. goods in this Catalogue, but we will gladly send a complete Catalogue of Planet Jr. Tools on application. Planet Jr. Tools are the best on the market, and in sending your order to us you can rely on getting bottom prices.

"Planet Jr." No. 4—Combined Seed Drill, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, \$10.50.

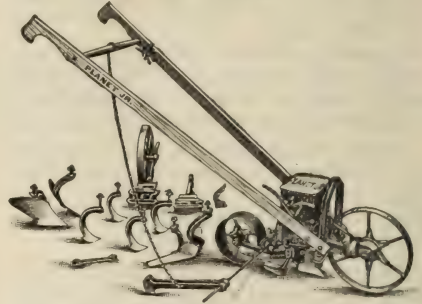
Price, as a seeder, only \$8.50.



This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill-dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts, and as a seeder sows in continuous rows or drops in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple and easily set. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden-plow or cultivator. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops.

"Planet Jr." No. 25—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

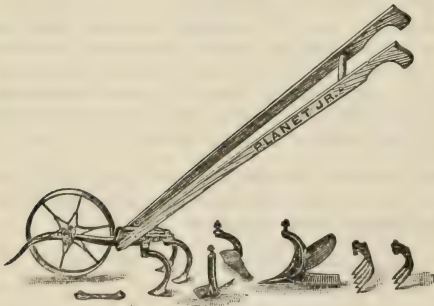
Price, \$13.00.



This combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate wheel hoe. It is large enough for field use, for it holds 2½ quarts. As a Drill it is almost identical with the No. 4 Drill; will sow in drills or hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, and has the same automatic device for throwing out of gear, and the new combined cut-off and seed index with thumb screw adjustment. It is thoroughly substantial and accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seed in either hills or drills. As a Wheel Hoe it is identical with the No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, the best machine on the market. The change from drill to wheel hoe takes but a moment, and the entire combination is one we can recommend and guarantee satisfactory.

"Planet Jr." No. 16—Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

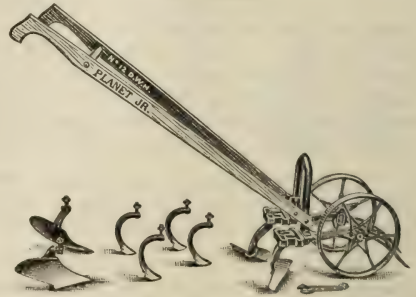
Price, \$5.35.



This single wheel hoe has a very full set of tools, several of them being of new design, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has 11-inch wheel, with broad face; is very light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering, and late cultivation; a pair of 6-inch shield hose and three all steel patent cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. A practical leaf-guard holds up the plants, while thorough work is being done underneath; the frame changes in height, and the wheel may be attached to the other side of the frame, when both sides of the row may be hoed at one passage.

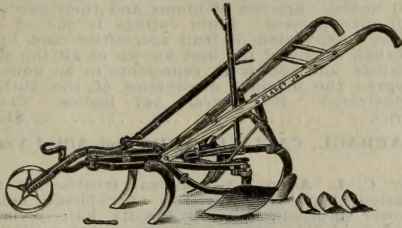
"Planet Jr." No. 12—Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, \$6.50.



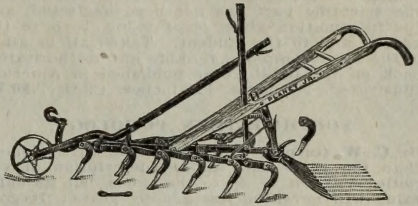
This perfected wheel hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart. The frame is malleable, with ample room for tool adjustment, and can be set three different heights. The handles are adjustable at any height, and, being attached to the arch, are undisturbed in making changes of adjustment in frame, wheels or tools. The arch is of stiff steel, unusually high. The quick-change frame permits the tools to be changed without removing the nuts. All the blades are of tempered and polished steel. The tools shown and sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and others can be added as wanted.

"Planet Jr." No. 8—Horse Hoe and Cultivator.
Price, \$8.50.



Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. The Frame is extra long and extra high, making a tool that will not clog easily. The Stiff-Steel Standards are hollow, with round throats; they polish quickly and free themselves readily from obstructions, and they clasp the frame and strengthen it. The Depth is under perfect control by a new lever wheel and patent depth regulator, moved instantly in unison by a single lever, making exact work, steadying the machine and relieving the operator.

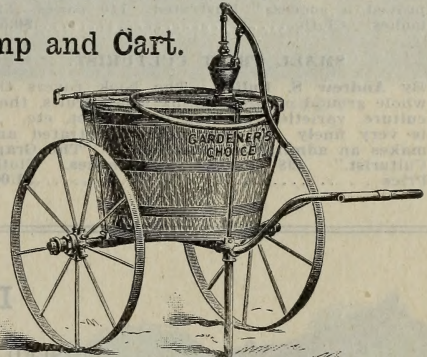
"Planet Jr." Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer.
Price, \$8.50.



This tool has rapidly grown into favor with farmers, market gardeners and strawberry growers. It has a high frame and chisel-shape teeth. The Foot-Lever Pulverizer is a capital addition for preparing ground for the seed drill or for plant setting. Hand levers regulate both width and depth while in motion; it contracts to 12 inches, and expands to 32 inches. It cultivates deep without throwing earth, upon consisting of a 10-inch flat steel disc mounted the plants, and the smooth, round-throated teeth turn strawberry runners without injuring them. Strawberry Runner Cutter Attachment on an outrigger, extra. \$1.85.

"Gardeners' Choice" Spraying Pump and Cart.

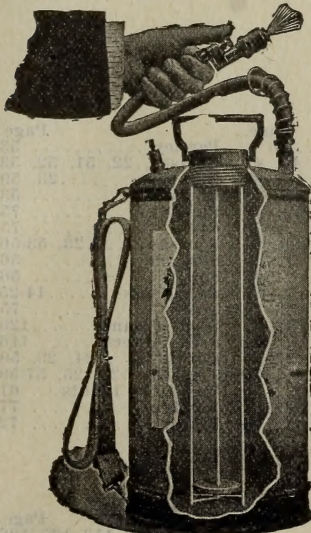
Complete as per cut. Is meeting a long felt want in this line. The top of the tank where the pump sets is firmly fastened to the tank and frame. The frame is largely of wrought iron pipe and the 24-gallon tank is of hard wood, well hooped. With this outfit you can handle any amount of spraying. Price complete, \$13.00.



Spraying Pump and Cart.

Kant Klog Sprayer.

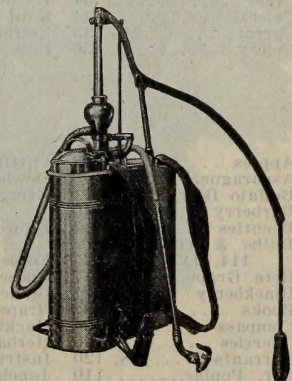
A slight pressure of the thumb starts the spray; remove it and the spray stops instantly. Special attention is called to the new KANT KLOG. The only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray. Gives both round and flat sprays or solid stream. It is suspended from the shoulder and holds five gallons. We can furnish this in either galvanized steel or polished brass as desired. Price with galvanized steel body, \$5.00; with polished brass body, \$6.50.



Kant Klog Sprayer.

This is undoubtedly the best knapsack sprayer on the market and will take care of any quantity of work. It can also be used as a bucket sprayer by removing the handle and lever and use the extra handle which is furnished with the outfit. Straps are made extra wide, which makes it easy to carry. Five-gallon copper tank, brass pump with bronze ball valves, which makes it almost everlasting. Price, \$13.00.

"Success" Knapsack Sprayer.



"Success" Knapsack Sprayer.

THE POTATO.

By **Samuel Fraser.** This book is destined to rank as a standard work upon Potato Culture. While the practical side has been emphasized, the scientific part has not been neglected, and the information given is of value, both to the grower and to the student. Taken all in all it is the most complete, reliable and authoritative book on the potato ever published in America. Illustrated. 200 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth...**\$0.75.**

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By **C. W. Gurney.** This book was written more than ten years ago, and in description of varieties will not be up to the times, but its chief value will never be lessened by years. It goes to the bottom of things, gives the "Whys and Wherefores." The principles underlying all plant and tree philosophy, and these principles do not change. We have now but few volumes left in stock and the edition will not be repeated. Cloth. Best, handsome binding. **\$1.50.**

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By **T. Greiner.** Rewritten, greatly enlarged and brought up to date. A new method of growing onions of largest size and yield, on less land, than can be raised by the old plan. Many farmers, gardeners and experiment stations have given it practical trials, which have proved a success. Illustrated. 140 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth **\$0.50.**

SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST.

By **Andrew S. Fuller.** The book covers the whole ground of propagating small fruits, their culture, varieties, packing for market, etc. It is very finely and thoroughly illustrated and makes an admirable companion to "The Grape Culturist." 298 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth. Price **\$1.00.**

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By **Prof. F. A. Waugh.** A complete manual on all known varieties of plums and their successful management. Plum culture is one of the most complicated of fruit specialties, and Prof. Waugh is one of the best known of all the specialists, and this work represents in an unusual degree the original discoveries of the author. Illustrated. 391 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth. Price **\$1.50.**

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By **C. L. Allen.** A practical treatise on the various types and varieties of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, kale, collards and kohlrabi. The chapter on seed-raising is probably the most authoritative treatise on this subject ever published. Insects and fungi attacking this class of vegetables are given due attention. Illustrated. 126 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth **\$0.50.**

STRAWBERRY CULTURIST.

By **Andrew S. Fuller.** Containing all information necessary to enable everybody to raise their own strawberries. Fully illustrated. 5x7 inches. Flexible cloth..... **\$0.25.**

THE BOOK ON ALFALFA.

Hon. F. D. Coburn's little book on Alfalfa has been a profit revelation to thousands of farmers throughout the country, and the increasing demand for still more information on the subject has induced the author to prepare the present volume, which is by far the most authoritative, complete and valuable work on this forage crop published anywhere. Illustrated with many full-page photographs that were taken with the especial view of their relation to the text. 336 pages. 6 1/2 x 9 inches. Bound in cloth, with gold stamping. Price, post-paid **\$2.00.**

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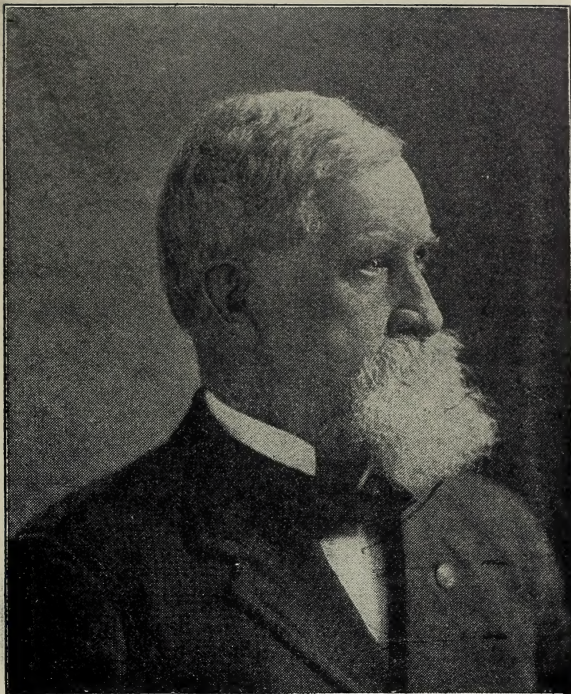
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Bechtles Fl. Crab	111	Flowering Shrubs		Plums	107, 120	Strawberry	120, 121
Bulbs & Tubers			112, 113, 124	Pin Cherry	111	Sil. Leaf Poplar	111
	114, 115, 116, 125	Forest Trees	121-123	Phlox, per	115	Sprayers	115, 131
Beta Grape	117	Gooseberry	109, 120	Price List	119	Seed Sowers	116
Blackberry	121	Golden Willow	110	Pears	119	Shade Trees	121-123
Books	132	Grapes	120	Plants by Mail	128	Seed Cleaner	129
Compass	106, 120	Hackberry	111	Planet Jr. Tools	130-131	Tree Protectors	104
Cherries	107, 120	Herbaceous Plants	124	Raspberry	108, 109	Viburnum Lantana	109
Currants	108, 120	Instructions	103	Rus. Olive	109	Weeping Trees	111, 124
Car. Poplar	110	Juneberry	108, 121	Rhubarb	109	Weeping Liliac	112

COMPASS CHERRY---PLUM



COL. C. W. GURNEY

COMPASS CHERRY—PLUM

As it is commonly called, was originated at Springfield, Minn., by Mr. Knudson and is a cross between the Native Sand Cherry and some of the Americana plums, and is the first of these crosses to attract any considerable attention. Like all those crosses it bears the hardiness of the Sand Cherry, and its early bearing quality.

Its great value is in its taking the place of the cherry in the high northern latitudes where the cherry cannot be grown, but it sold here on our Yankton Market last summer briskly and we could not supply the demand, though we had an extra large crop.

BETA GRAPE

Was introduced by the Minnesota Horticultural Society which sent it out as a premium.

Its origin is unknown. Prof. Green received it from T. V. Munson of Texas, who, doubtless in turn, got it from the North.

Considering its four strong points as one, we may safely say it has no equal—that is hardiness, quality, early bearing and productiveness. It has no rival in any of these points.

It is also extremely rich in glucose, which makes it unrivalled by any northern grape for wine.

C. W. GURNEY.



BETA GRAPE

It is a safe estimate, that land values in South Dakota alone, have enhanced fifty million dollars in the year 1909. It is to CORN, principally, that the credit for this tremendous increase is due.

And the Gurney Seed Company through the development and distribution of the splendid varieties shown hereon, have done their full share and more in extending the Corn belt over the Dakotas and the entire Northwest.

The CORNGROWER should realize that corn prices have reached a permanently higher level.

In 1905 we had a bumper crop, 2,708,000,000 bus.
In 1906 we had a bumper crop, 2,927,000,000 bus.
In 1907 we had a bumper crop, 2,582,000,000 bus.
In 1908 we had a bumper crop, 2,668,000,000 bus.

Yet behold! in the summer of 1909, there is not a surplus bushel, the exchanges are clamoring for corn—the world is hungry for corn—the prices keep soaring! And they will remain high.

With such prices a certainty, you can no longer afford to plant any inferior varieties nor a single kernel of seed that may not grow.

GURNEY seeds are tested seeds they GROW and satisfy.

MINNESOTA
No 13

SILVER
KING

REID'S
YELLOW
DENT

GURNEY'S
MODEL
DENT

GURNEY'S
AUG. 15TH