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INDEX
SPRING 1912

CHERESOTO

SAPA

GURNEY SEED AND NURSERY CO.



YANKTON

SOUTH DAKOTA

HANSKA

Seeds and Trees that Grow and Satisfy.

SOUTHPORT
WHITE GLOBE

SOUTHPORT
YELLOW
GLOBE

SOUTHPORT
RED
GLOBE

WHITE SEEDED
MUSKMELON



ONIONS FOR 1912

Realizing that our customers will want to produce the largest number of dollars per acre in 1912 possible, we are presenting on the opposite page colored plates of what we consider the best market onions. Considering the returns from onions they can be grown at as low price per acre as any crop you can plant. Most people have the idea that onions are a difficult crop to produce and can only be grown by a favored few. By following the directions which we are giving you herewith you can produce onions equal to the best market gardener in the country and just as many dollars per acre from them as he can. Onions approve of very good land put in the best possible shape before planting, and good care after planting. To insure the best success any crop requires the same conditions. We advise that you select a piece of ground that has been kept free from weeds, cornstalks or other heavy rooted or trashy crops the year previous. Plow this ground in good shape, drag after the plow, use the disc and level the ground off perfectly. In fact, put it in the best possible condition so that the future work will not be made any more difficult than possible. When you have your ground in good condition and the weather conditions are right which will be almost any time in the month of April, take your drill (if you have not one already in your possession purchase a Planet, Jr., they are the very best garden tools and will save you lots of dollars and hard work.) Set your drill for sowing four pounds of seed per acre, and plant the seed one inch deep and the rows twelve inches apart. If you should have a heavy rain after planting the seed and previous to its coming up, you should then go over the ground with your Planet Jr. double wheel hoe, using the rake attachments, and cultivate the ground; this breaks the crust which so often ruins an onion crop, that is, prevents the seed from coming through the crust. As soon after this as you can see the rows, use the Planet Jr. double wheel hoe with the knife attachments. A person can cultivate easily with the Planet Jr. tool about two acres of onions per day, so you can see that it is not a difficult job to handle quite an acreage of onions. The main thing in growing onions is to keep them free from weeds and to remove the weeds when they are at the smallest possible stage; do not allow them to get ahead of the onions at any time. One of our best market gardeners informs us that he can grow and place on the market one acre of onions, including the seed and allowing \$6.00 per acre rent for the land for \$30.00, and that he has never grown less than 300 bushels to the acre and has often produced 500 and 600. We are showing you on this page a photograph of a field of about one and three-fifths acres of Southport Red Globe onions grown by one of our market gardeners here at Yankton, H. W. Shipton, that produced 800 bushel of onions and sold for \$1.00 per bushel.

We will also state, this particular field has been planted to onions each season for the last five years and has never produced a poor crop of onions in that time, so you can see onions are not hard on the land. New land is better than real old land, and should be well prepared by supplying with plenty of well rotted manure to furnish the best results.

We are giving you below a few of the best varieties for home and market purposes:

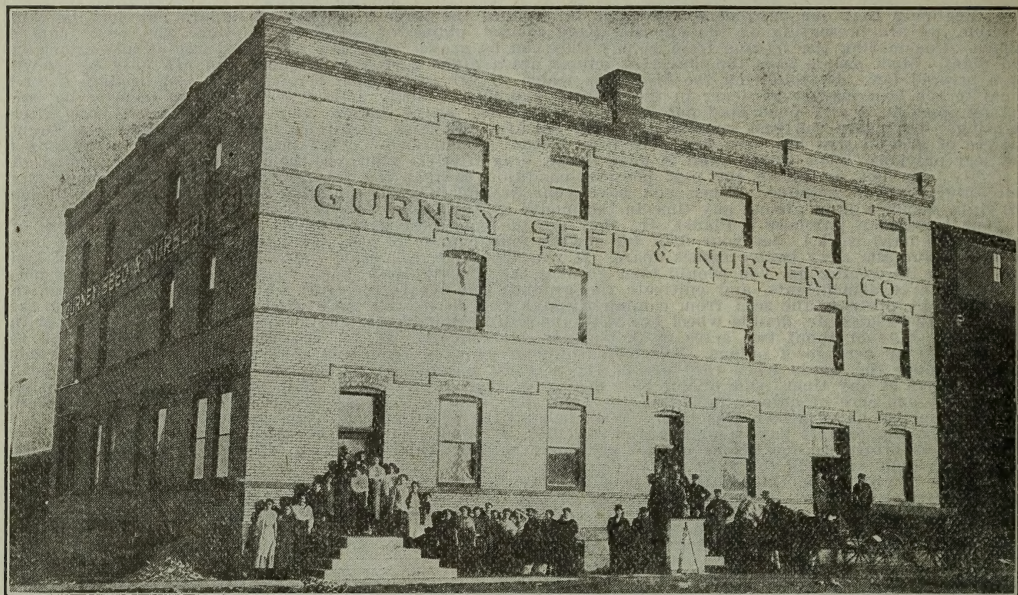


THE SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. The Southport Globe onion has always brought the best price on the market of any of the onions, generally produce the largest crop and are excellent keepers. For this reason we advise that you plant heavily of this kind, though the **Red Wethersfield** in some places is a close second to the Southport Red Globe. You can not go amiss in planting either of these two varieties for your main crop. The red onion sells better than either the white or the yellow. Our **Southport Red Globe** onion seed will produce onions of large size and nearly a perfect globe; will mature early and bring the highest price on the market. They are the leading market variety of onions. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.55; 4 lbs. \$5.60; postage or express paid.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. The true Southport Yellow Globe is particularly valuable for winter market. This is more perfect globe shape than the Dauvers and a better keeper. The onions are similar in size and form to the Southport Red Globe, but have a pale, straw yellow skin, mild flavor, and heavy cropper. Owing to its handsome appearance and delightful flavor it sells readily on all markets. We do not advise, however, that you put in as large an acreage of the Yellow as of the Red onions, as the market does not take as many of them, but we advise growing some as some people prefer the yellow to the red. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 4 lbs. \$5.25, postage paid.

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, yellow or red onion grown. Its skin is pure white and its keeping qualities particularly good. Any person growing onions should put in a small field of the **Large White Globe** as there is always a demand for a reasonable amount of them. On account of their mild flavor they are particularly valuable for green onions for bunching, or when matured for slicing with vinegar. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.10; 4 lbs. \$8.00; postage or express charges paid.

DAVIS WHITE SEEDED MUSKMELON. We are showing on the opposite page a colored plate of the Davis White Seeded Muskmelon. This is the only white seeded muskmelon in existence and you will always know whether you are getting the genuine seed or not on account of its color. All other muskmelons produce a yellow seed. The Davis White Seeded Muskmelon is an improvement over all other muskmelons grown and was originated by Mr. Davis, the originator of the Gardener's Perfection Cucumber, and the Grand Muskmelon, which was the best muskmelon previous to the introduction of this White Seeded Muskmelon. It is about the size of the Osage, of a dark green color, heavily netted, very thick, yellow meat and of the very best quality. It is a good shipping melon and good for home use. We consider it the best of all the muskmelons and believe that you will agree with us after planting and growing them one season. We have produced this past season as high as 20 perfectly matured melons from a single vine; those ripening last were equal in size and flavor to the early ones, something that seldom happens on any melon vine. We can only offer a limited amount of these seeds this season in packages. Pkg. 15c; 2 pkgs. 25c.



Yankton Premises of the Gurney Seed and Nursery Co.

SEEDS AND TREES THAT GROW AND SATISFY, FOR 1912.



IN handing you this catalogue, we feel that we cannot do better than repeat part of our introduction of 1911, as it so aptly applies to the past season. "Since issuing our 1911 catalogue conditions have been unusual; some parts of the country have had abundant moisture and produced wonderful crops; other parts have suffered from prolonged drouth and produced little. We hardly expect another season so unfavorable." The sections of the country that produced the poorest crops in 1910 were favored in 1911 with conditions that gave them reasonably good to excellent crops. We will repeat that this particular section of South Dakota has again been favored and we have produced equally as good crops as 1910. Our corn has matured perfectly and produced wonderful crops. Frost held off until all crops were matured and we had harvested and under cover previous to the first heavy freeze over 42,000 bushels of seed, field and sweet corn. We wish to say to our old customers that our business for 1911 showed a very satisfactory increase over that of 1910; over 85% of our old customers were customers again and we trust that the percentage the coming season will be much greater. We know that we are satisfying our customers and using every effort at all times to do so.

In our 1911 catalogue we told you that a business can not be made successful, no matter how carefully handled or how well advertised, unless the customers are satisfied. We are convinced more fully than ever that the above statement is correct. The increase in our business fully demonstrates this.

We are showing you this year a picture of our Yankton headquarters, also some of the employees of the company. You will notice that we have more than doubled the amount of help over that of one year ago. That will demonstrate to you the wonderful increase in our business.

Thanking all our old customers for their continued orders, and asking those who have never ordered to give us a trial, we are,

Very truly yours,

GURNEY SEED AND NURSERY COMPANY.

Premiums and Gifts

Something Good—Free With Every Order

Before reading this page read the page "PREMIUM WINNERS, 1911," and you will see it's worth your while to compete for our premiums at your fairs. 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 below premiums are: The articles competing must be grown from Gurney Seed & Nursery Company's Seed purchased direct from us or from dealers handling our Seed in the year of 1912 and exhibited by the grower. We authorize the Secretaries of all State Fairs in the United States and District Fairs in Canada to offer the following cash premiums:

10 Ears Uncle Sam No. 4 Corn.....	\$3.00	Best Peck Kherson Oats.....	\$3.00
10 Ears Minnesota No. 13 Corn.....	3.00	Best Peck Odebrucker Barley.....	3.00
10 Ears Wisconsin No. 7 Corn.....	3.00	Largest Pumpkin	3.00
10 Ears Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent.....	3.00	Largest Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00
10 Ears Reid's Yellow Dent.....	3.00	Largest Patagonia Squash.....	3.00
10 Ears Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn.....	3.00	Largest Sweetheart Watermelon.....	3.00
10 Best Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot.....	3.00	Best collection of fruit grown and exhibited by one party.	10.00
5 Best Earlibell Tomato	3.00	See list of states at foot of this page.	
5 Best Gurney's White Harvest Potatoes.....	3.00	To compete for this special fruit premium it is not necessary that the trees should be purchased from us.	
3 Best San Jose Largest Carrot.....	3.00	For the best collection of Vegetables.....	\$20.00
1 Best Improved Cole's Early Watermelon.....	3.00	Conditions of this \$20 premium are: All items exhibited must be grown exclusively from Gurney seed and must win the societies regular premium for best display of vegetables. THERE WILL BE NO EXCEPTIONS TO THESE RULES.	
1 Best Gurney's Early Ballhead Cabbage.....	3.00		
3 Best White Seeded Muskmelon.....	3.00		
3 Best Davis Perfect Cucumber.....	3.00		
3 Best Enid Muskmelon	3.00		
Best quart pickled Gurney's Everbearing Rust-proof Wax Beans.....	3.00		
10 Ostrich Plume Asters.....	3.00		
10 Single Dahlias	3.00		

Conditions of all above premiums are, they must be grown from Seed purchased from Gurney Seed & Nursery Company or from dealers handling our Seed in year of 1912, 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: Colorado, Wisconsin, Nebraska, 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.

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.

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 the following low rates, this saves you money.

Low Express Rates in South Dakota on Seeds and Nursery Stock.

The South Dakota Railroad Commissioners recently changed the express rate in South Dakota to a very reasonable basis. We are giving you herewith the express rates on seed and nursery stock to various points in South Dakota; you will see they are very low, much lower than from other states, and we advise the shipment of seeds and nursery stock by express in almost every case.

Express rates from Yankton to Aberdeen, S. D., 85 cents per 100 lbs; Alcester, S. D., 35 cents per 100 lbs; Chamberlain, S. D., 65 cents per 100 lbs; Elk Point, S. D., 30 cents per 100 lbs; Faulkton, S. D., 75 cents per 100 lbs; Gettysburg, S. D., \$1.00 per 100 lbs; Groton, S. D., 90 cents per 100 lbs; Huron, S. D., 50 cents per 100 lbs; Milbank, S. D., \$1.20 per 100 lbs; Mitchell, S. D., 35 cents per 100 lbs; Platte, S. D., 35 cents per 100 lbs; Pierre, S. D., \$1.00 per 100 lbs; Rapid City, S. D., \$1.70 per 100 lbs; Watertown, S. D., 85 cents per 100 lbs.

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 promptly.

No. 11—We 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 Catalogue will prove of satisfactory purity and germinating test to you, Seed to be tested by you on its arrival, if not satisfactory they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded.

WE LIVE UP TO ALL OF THE ABOVE

Quantity

Name of Goods Ordered

Dollars

Cts.

Carried Forward,

Gurney's Seeds Are Premium Winners Everywhere

PREMIUM WINNERS FOR 1911.

This is not a complete list of Premium Winners, as others came in too late for publication.

At Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Iowa.

Miller S. Nelson.

Minnesota No. 13 Corn.....	\$ 5.00
Reid's Yellow Dent Corn.....	5.00
Davis Perfect Cucumbers.....	3.00
Total.....	\$13.00

Sestier Bros.

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent Corn.....	\$ 5.00
Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn.....	3.00
Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot.....	3.00
Gurney's White Harvest Potatoes.....	3.00
San Jose largest Carrot.....	3.00
Improved Cole's Early Watermelon.....	3.00
Gurney's Early Ballhead Cabbage.....	3.00
Grand Muskmelon.....	3.00
Enid Muskmelon.....	3.00
Best Quart Pickled Gurney's Everbearing Rust-proof Wax Beans.....	3.00
Largest Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00
Largest Pumpkin.....	3.00
Best Collection of Vegetables.....	20.00
Total.....	\$58.00

W. F. Otecheck.

Earlibell Tomatoes.....	\$ 3.00
Kherson Oats.....	3.00
Odebrucker Barley.....	3.00
Total.....	\$ 9.00

At Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Michigan.

Wm. R. Hayward, Bay City, Mich.

10 Ears Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent.....	\$ 5.00
10 Ears Best Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot.....	3.00
10 Best Gurneys White Harvest Potatoes.....	3.00
3 Best San Jose Largest Carrot.....	3.00
3 Best Gurney's Ballhead Cabbage.....	3.00
3 Best Grand Muskmelon.....	3.00
3 Best Enid Muskmelons.....	3.00
Best Peck Odebrucker Barley.....	3.00
Total.....	\$26.00

H. G. Hendrickson, Royal Oak, Mich.

3 Best Davis Perfect Cucumber.....	\$ 3.00
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A. W. Jewett, Mason, Mich.

10 Ears Minn. No. 13 Corn.....	\$ 5.00
10 Best Earlibell Tomatoes.....	3.00
3 Best Improved Cole's Early Watermelon.....	3.00
Largest Sweetheart Watermelon.....	3.00
Total.....	\$14.00

Alex Wallace, 365 Willow Ave., Pontiac, Mich.

10 Ears Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn.....	\$ 3.00
Best Quart Pickled Gurney's Everbearing Rust-proof Wax Beans.....	3.00
Largest Pumpkin.....	3.00
Largest Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00
Total.....	\$12.00

At Canada Fair, N. Kamloops, B. C.

A. B. Reamsbottom

Best Box of Earlibell Tomatoes.....	\$ 3.00
Best Sakurajima Winter Radish.....	3.00
Davis Perfection Cucumber.....	3.00
Total.....	\$ 9.00

At Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, Nebr.

Will Lonergan, Florence, Nebr.

White Harvest Potatoe.....	\$ 3.00
Mammoth French Pumpkin.....	3.00
Sakurajima Radish, Largest.....	3.00
Total.....	\$ 9.00

At Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wm. McMorran.

Minnesota No. 13 Corn.....	\$ 5.00
Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent.....	5.00
Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn.....	3.00
Gurney's Gold Lump Carrots.....	3.00
Gurney's Early Ballhead Cabbage.....	3.00
Improved Cole's Early Watermelon.....	3.00
Enid Muskmelon.....	3.00
Best Quart Pickled Gurney's Everbearing Rust-proof Beans.....	3.00
Largest Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00
Total.....	\$31.00

H. P. West.

Reid's Yellow Dent Corn.....	\$ 5.00
Odebrucker Barley.....	3.00
Total.....	\$ 8.00

Henry J. Schulte.

Kherson Oats.....	\$ 3.00
Gurney's White Harvest Potatoes.....	3.00
Grand Muskmelon.....	3.00
Davis Perfect Cucumbers.....	3.00
Largest Pumpkin.....	3.00
Total.....	\$15.00

L. R. Bamford.

San Jose Largest Carrots.....	\$ 3.00
Earlibell Tomato.....	3.00
Total.....	\$ 6.00

A. D. Brown.

At Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, Colo.

S. Douglas.

Minnesota No. 13 Corn.....	\$ 5.00
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At South Dakota State Fair, Huron, S. D.

Archie Branaugh

Reid's Yellow Dent.....	\$ 5.00
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W. S. Gray

Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn.....	\$ 3.00
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E. T. Burger.

Gurney's Early Ballhead Cabbage.....	\$ 3.00
Grand Muskmelon.....	3.00
Largest Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00
Total.....	\$ 9.00

Mrs. S. E. Elder.

Largest Pumpkin.....	\$ 3.00
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Dick Daeres.

Minnesota No. 13.....	\$ 5.00
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At Montana State Fair, Helena, Montana.

H. A. Briggs, Victor, Montana.

Best Display of Fruit Grown by One Person.....	\$10.00
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W. L. Hawley, Cartersville, Montana.

10 Ears Early Minnesota No. 13 Corn.....	\$ 5.00
10 Ears Gurney Hybrid Model Dent.....	5.00
10 Ears Gurneys Early Golden Sweet Corn.....	3.00
Total.....	\$13.00

Gust Siegling, Armington, Montana.

10 Best Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot.....	\$ 3.00
3 Best San Jose Largest Carrot.....	3.00
3 Best Improved Cole's Early Watermelon.....	3.00
3 Best Gurney's Early Ballhead Cabbage.....	3.00
3 Best Davis Perfect Cucumber.....	3.00
Largest Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00
Total.....	\$18.00

W. L. Hawley, Cartersville, Mont.

10 Best Earlibell Tomatoes.....	\$ 3.00
3 Best Grand Muskmelon.....	3.00
3 Best Enid Muskmelon.....	3.00
Largest Pumpkin.....	3.00
Total.....	\$12.00

Mary E. Miller, Helena, Mont.

10 Best Gurney's White Harvest Potatoes.....	\$ 3.00
Best Quart Pickled Gurney's Everbearing Rust-proof Wax Beans.....	3.00
Total.....	\$ 6.00

At North Dakota State Fair, Grand Forks, N. D.

Helmer Bakke.

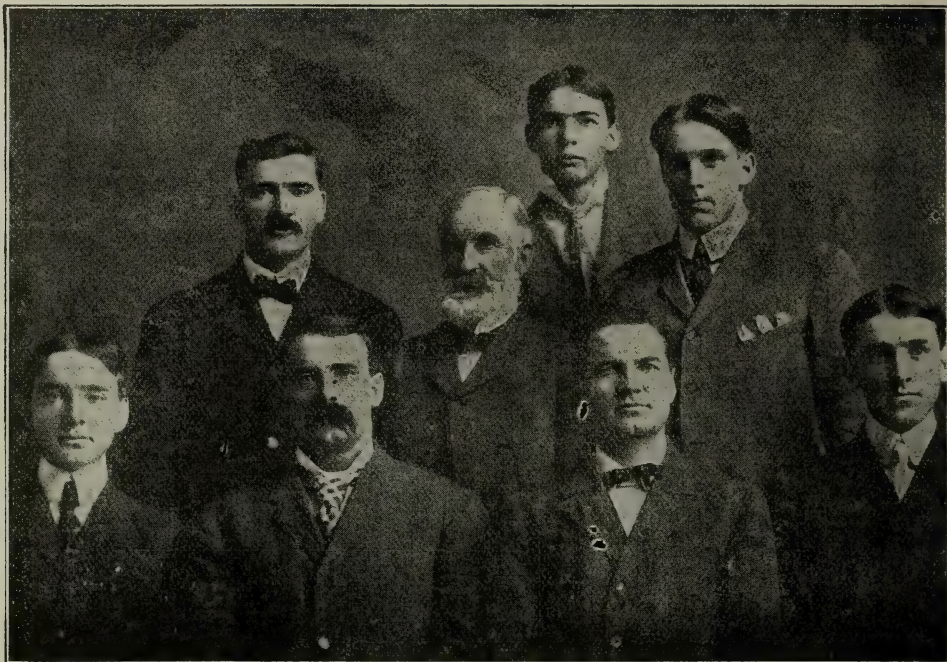
Gurney's Gold Lump Carrott.....	\$ 3.00
San Jose Largest Carrot.....	3.00
Total.....	\$ 6.00

William Stewart.

Gurney's White Harvest Potatoes.....	\$ 3.00
Gurney's Early Ballhead Cabbage.....	3.00
Davis-Perfect Cucumbers.....	3.00
Largest Sakurajima Radish.....	3.00
Best Collection Fruit.....	10.00
Total.....	\$22.00

Mrs. A. D. Baughman.

Best Quart Pickled Gurney's Everbearing Rust-proof Wax Beans.....	\$ 3.00
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Col. C. W. Gurney and His Seven Sons.

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 \$3.00 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 \$3.00 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.

Argusville, N. D., Oct. 8, 1911.

I must write to inform you of the enormous pumpkin that I have raised this year from the premium pumpkin seed that you sent to me; the largest one is the largest pumpkin that I have ever seen, it weighs 103½ lbs. and it is 6 feet 7 inches in circumference. You say this pumpkin is good feed for stock; we also find it most excellent for pies.

S. M. EDWARDS.

SOME NEW GOOD THINGS FOR 1912 AND SOME OF THE GOOD THINGS CARRIED OVER FROM PREVIOUS YEARS.

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; ½ lb., 75c.



Gurney's Trees and Seeds win cash premiums.

SOUTH AMERICAN MAMMOTH CORN.

In 1909 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.



J. A. Skarvold and his South Am. Mammoth Corn,
Richland Co., N. Dak.

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, 1909, we had this Corn on the stalk and ear, and it attracted as much attention as anything else in our exhibit. Pkt., 10c.



San Jose Champion Carrot.

This is absolutely the largest carrot grown. It would not look well on your table and would be unhandy in the kitchen as they often grow 3 feet long and very large through. They do look well when you come to feeding stock. They look well in an exhibit and they produce tons to the acre. We are offering \$3.00 at your State Fair for the largest carrot grown by you and exhibited there. They are not only a novelty, but valuable, producing immense quantities of stock feed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



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 earlier 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 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., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Gurney's Early Golden.

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. Ship-ton, 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. $\frac{1}{3}$ 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



Malakhof.

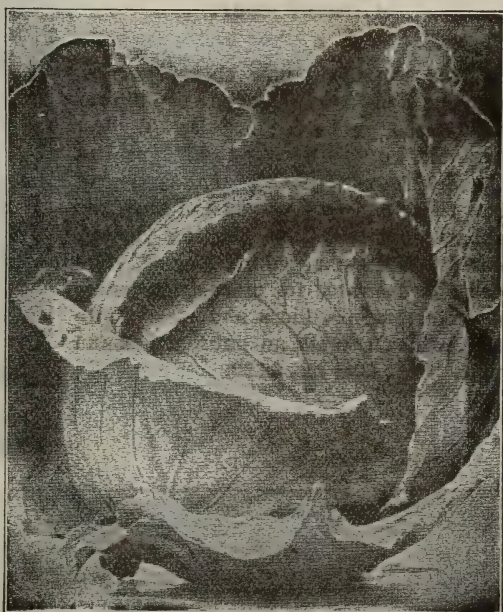
pear more valuable to us each season. We sent out thousands of trial packages of this in 1907 and received hundreds of flattering testimonials from the growers. One Nebraska woman reports a wagon load from a teaspoonful of seed. A Dakota grower says 98% solid heads. It is larger than Wakefield. Enkhuizen Glory made, where reported, fully 90% solid heads. It is surely the most valuable early to mid season cabbage grown. Pkt., 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

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. Hansen 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 ap-



Oberon, N. D., February 21, 1911.

Herewith I hand you my check and order for seed. Am well pleased with the seed of last year. Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage did wonders; first plants, snow blew under sash of cold frames, froze most all; planted what was left of seed, had about 300 plants; sold over \$25.00 worth of cabbage. Practically every plant headed.

JUDSON TAYLOR.

Belle Fourche, S. D., Oct. 12, 1911.

I wish to know whether you have the Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage seed again this year; I think it is the best cabbage ever grown in this or any other country. Please let me hear from you.

J. SHROYER.

Volga Cabbage.

This cabbage has taken the place of all other varieties of late, hard-heading, round-headed cabbage.

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 solidier 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. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

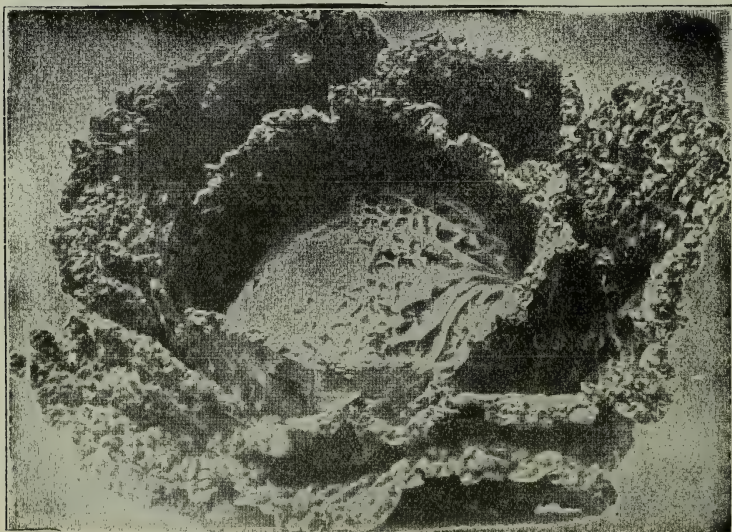
Gurney's Earliest Market Cauliflower.

This wonderful new short-stemmed, large-headed heavy-leaved cauliflower was offered by us in 1910 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., \$2.50.



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., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

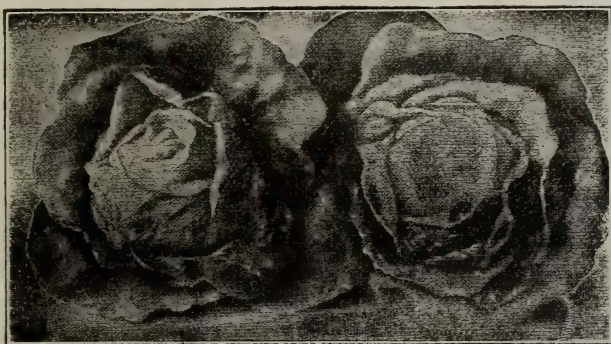


Gurney's Crisp as Ice Lettuce.

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 it 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., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**



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

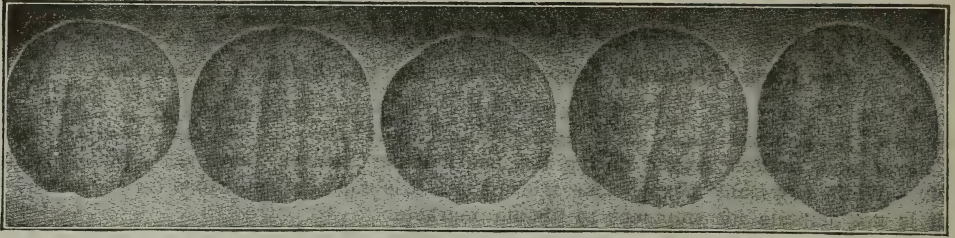
to distant markets and arrive in good condition. We recommend repeated plantings of this new early variety in the spring and again during August and September for fall use. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., 1.30.**

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.**



After the First Snow Fall at Our Evergreen Nursery.



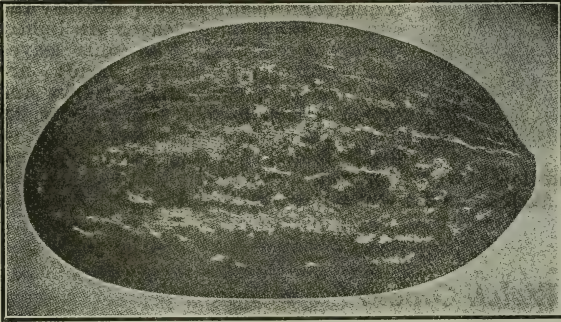
Hoodoo.

Another of Paul Rose's wonderful melons, introduced three years ago, has grown into popular favor more rapidly than any other melon. The Hoodoo melon is equal in quality to any melon planted today, 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., \$1.75.

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.

Santa Claus Melon

(As Described By Introducer.)



"Just think of having a melon to eat with your Christmas dinner! But this is what is claimed by the originator of this wonderful novelty, and that there is nothing more delicious to send to our eastern friends for a Christmas present."

It was originated in California. The rind has the appearance of the mottled Pomegranate Muskmelon. The shell is hard and about one-eighth of an inch thick. There is no seed cavity. The seeds are embedded in a jelly-like pulp. The light green flesh is absolutely stringless; its flavor excels anything in the melon line; it is in a class by itself, and is beyond description. One melon laid

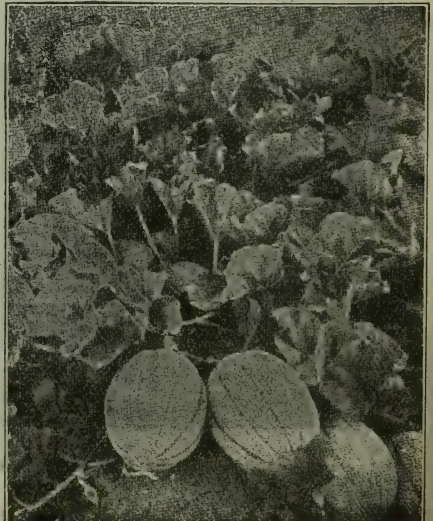
on the desk of the introducer's office from October to February 14 and when cut was pronounced the best of the entire season.

Plant the same time you would any muskmelon. When the under side of the melon becomes a golden yellow it is ready to take off, but do not pull it off, cut the stem about three inches from the melon, as this avoids the tendency it has to rot at the stem end. They can be laid in sand and covered with weeds or straw or laid away in a shed, but never on top of another.

When first taken from the vine the rind is crisp and very hard; after four or five weeks there is less crispness to the touch and a slight giving way to pressure, but anything like softness indicates over-ripeness. This melon should become more popular than the Rocky Ford, because it is more delicious and it is a Christmas melon. Our customers should give this a trial and report to us their success. Price per pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.

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., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



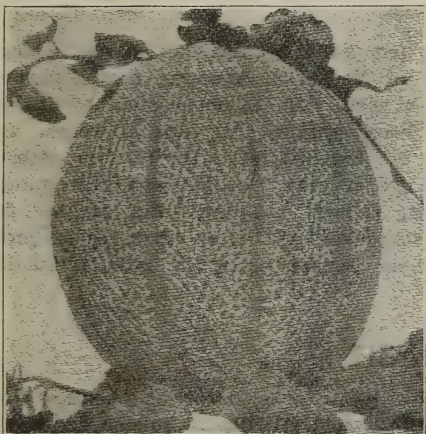
Grand Muskmelon.

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-meated melon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$2.25.

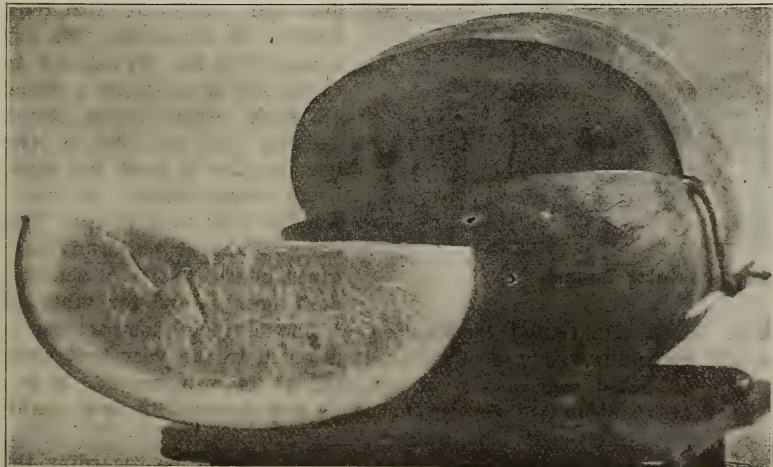


Admiral Toga.

Admiral Toga—This new Orange Fleshed Netted or Rocky Ford muskmelon is a wonderful improvement over most Orange fleshed melons, size and shape same as Rocky Ford, flesh bright orange and quality strictly the best, very thin rind but exceptionally hard and tough, making it one of the very best shipping melons, seed cavity some smaller than Rocky Ford. The Admiral Toga muskmelon is bound to win its way as one of the leading table and shipping melons. Market gardeners report "best sales of any small melon, customers that buy today want more tomorrow." Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

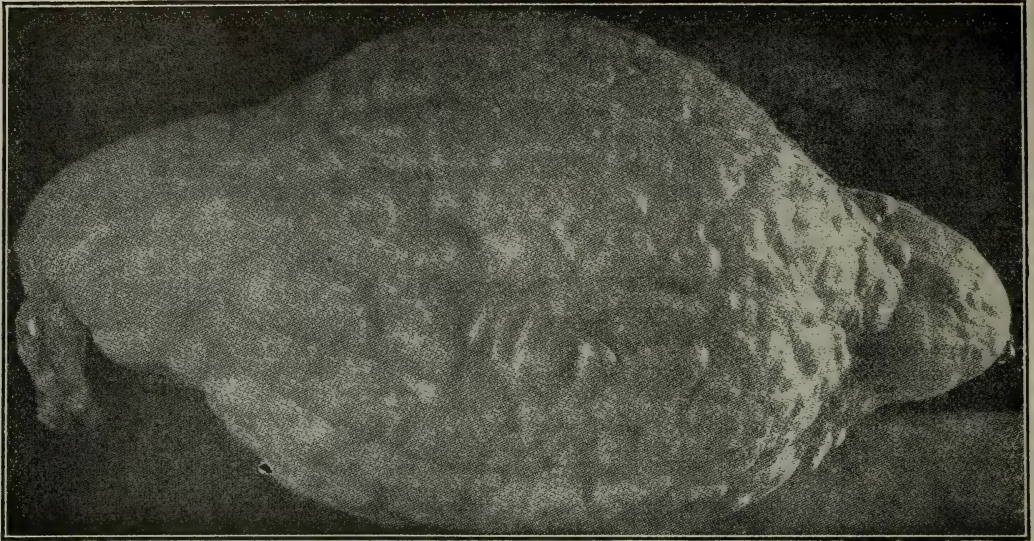


Winter Watermelon.



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., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Watermelon for Christmas Dinner, how does it sound?

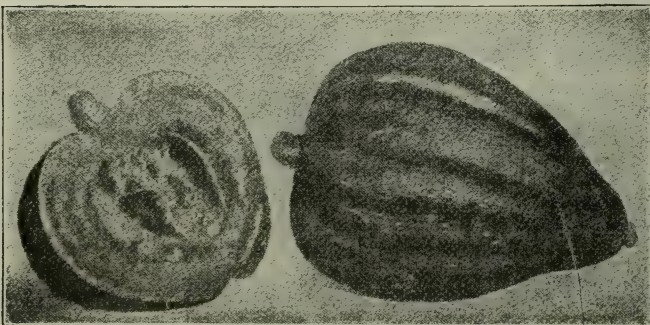


Symmes Blue Hubbard Squash.

(Introducer's description.)

The above engraving is our new squash, sent out for the first time this season, which we have named the Symmes Blue Hubbard, in honor of Mr. S. S. Symmes, a well-known market gardener, from whom we purchased our stock seed. Mr. Symmes obtained it by careful selection from the Hubbard, on which he has been working for several years. In 1873 we sent out the Marblehead, a blue squash, but the Symmes Blue Hubbard is entirely distinct from that well-known variety, it being of a lighter blue in color, and resembling the Warty Hubbard in shape and other characteristics, though excelling that variety in flavor and dryness, and from our crop this season it surpassed all other varieties in productiveness, having produced over two tons of excellent squash from 75 hills, which is over 12 tons per acre. Price, per package, 15 cents.

DELICIOUS SQUASH.



New Delicious Winter Squash.

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 in all seasons, but does not acquire its best quality until winter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.20.

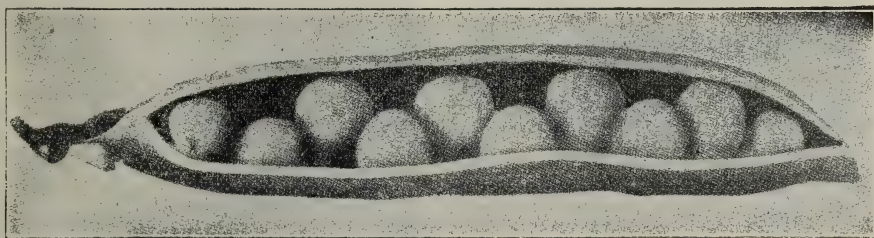
Delicious Squash—One of our customers in Rock County, Nebr., writes us regarding this squash: "I put 50 Delicious in the cellar for winter; had one for dinner, and immediately went out and put in 50 more. They beat the Hubbard, and that is saying a good deal.

For a quarter of a century the old HUBBARD squash has been considered the best. When introducing a new variety, it was generally compared with HUBBARD. In comparing this new squash with the HUBBARD we can safely promise you a squash of much better flavor, better keeping qualities, but a very poor yielder of seed, the cavity being very small. In size it weighs from 8 to 10 lbs. The color is almost uniformly of a green shade. Color of the flesh dark orange, and for table use



Yankton Maincrop.

We sent this pea out the last two seasons 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." 1/3 pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; peck, \$3.25.



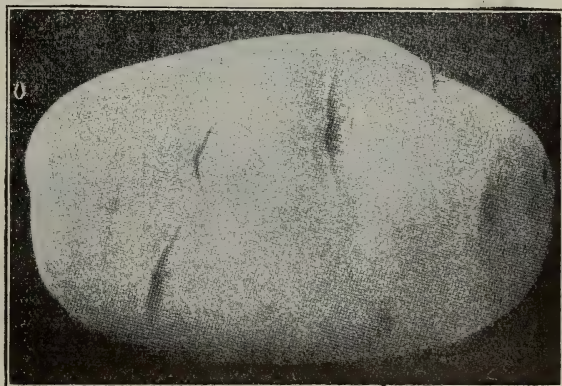
Alderman Pea.

This new pea was imported by us from England two years ago and we 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. 1/3 pt., 15c; lb., 40c; pk., \$3.25.

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.



Yankton Main Crop Peas for the big crop.

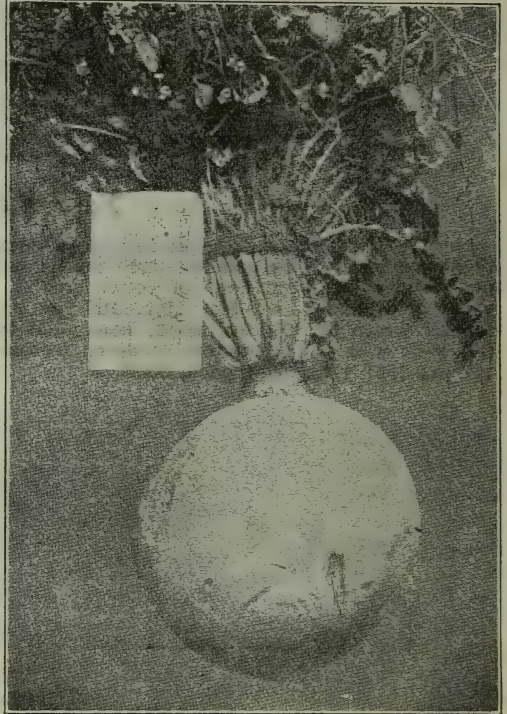


Gurney's Extra Early Scarlet Globe Radish.

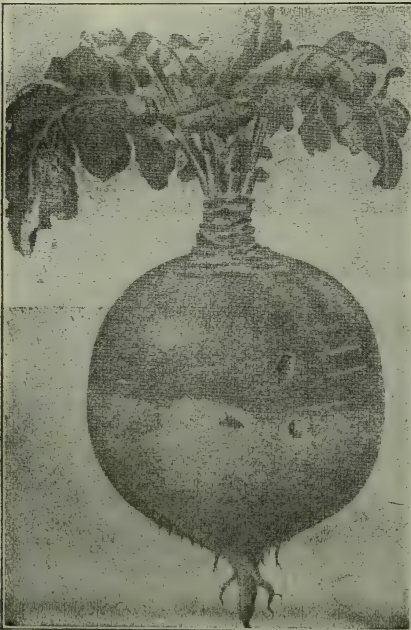
In offering this Scarlet Globe Radish to the public, we know we are offering the very best radish on the market. It is earlier than any other market variety, and the quality is so crisp and sweet that it always creates a demand for more. It is especially valuable for early planting in hot-bed or first 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 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 win-



ter. 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.



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.

Gurney's New Leafless Radish.

This new valuable early radish was sent out by us three years ago 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 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 closer 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; ¼ lb., \$1.20.

Luther Burbank's New Squash "Patagonia."

We quote from Mr. Burbank's description: "From my Chilian 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.

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 three 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; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Paulson, Mont., Nov. 16, 1911.

Under separate cover I am sending you our local paper and you can see for yourself what kind of turnips I have grown from your seed. JOSEPH SCHLITZ.

(From Flat Head Courier, Nov. 10, 1911.)

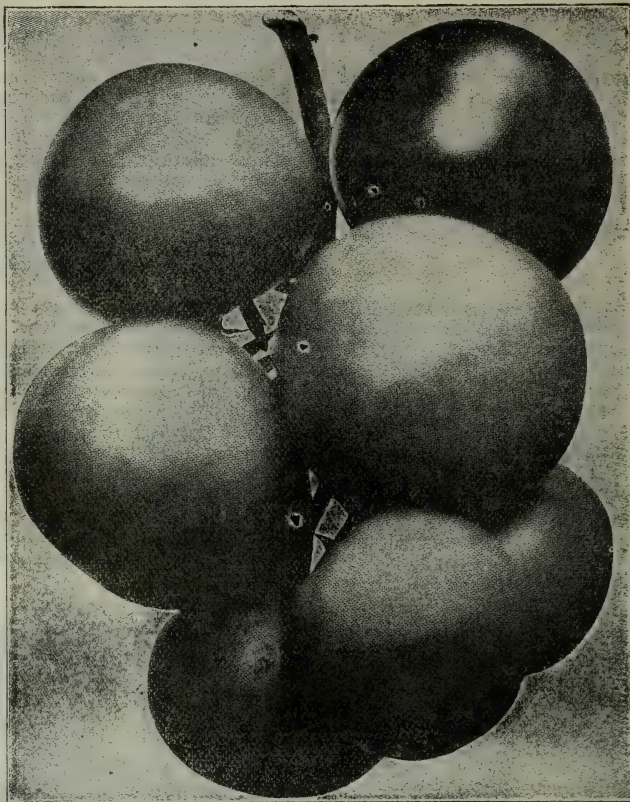
Joseph Schlitz Turnips Go To St. Paul To The Land Show. On Exhibition Last Week.

Joseph Schlitz who resides on a homestead near Paulson had three turnips whose combined weight was 76 lbs. One weighed 21 lbs., one 22½ lbs. and the third 32½ lbs. Grown from seed furnished by the Gurney Seed & Nursery Co. of Yankton, S. Dak.



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 **Beauty** and **Stone**, size from three to four inches in diameter and very uniform in size and shape. Borne in custers 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.



Earlibell Tomato at an Altitude of 5,500 Feet. 4,200 Feet Higher Than at Yankton.

Arcola, Wyoming, Nov. 27, 1910.

My package of Earlibell Tomato Seed purchased of you last spring were fine. I sold 216 plants, planted 178, sold Tomatoes in Cheyenne to amount of \$7.55, had all I wanted for my own use, and by wrapping in papers had Tomatoes to slice up to Thanksgiving.

Mrs. F. C. Stevens.



Livingston's New Coreless Tomato.

Livingston is the introducer and originator of more of the standard good tomatoes of today 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, 1912.

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Conover's Colossal—A standard sort of large size, tender and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

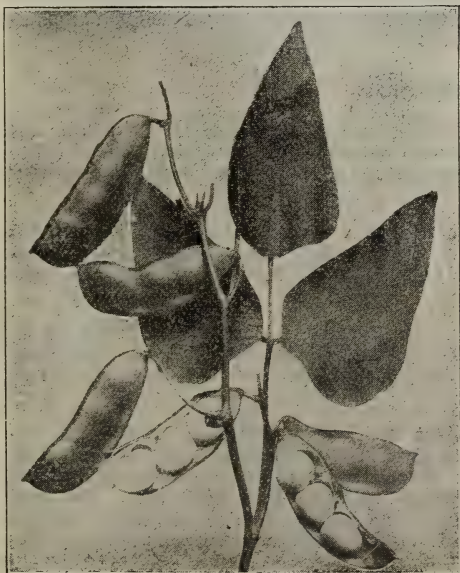


BEANS.

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 quart 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. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.85; bu., \$7.50.



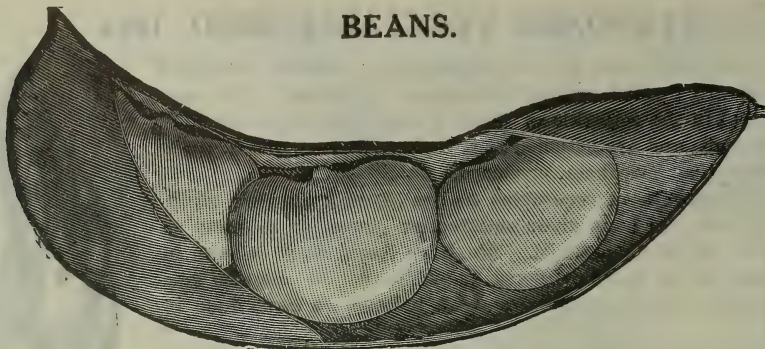
Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 4, 1911.

Yours enclosing check for premiums won by us at the Iowa State Fair received and we thank you for it. The potatoes you sent were the finest we ever planted. As for the other seed, we had the best results from yours.

SESTIER BROS.

We invite you to visit our nurseries next summer, it's worth while.

BEANS.



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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.75.

Green Podded Varieties.

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. 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.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Pods are flat, six inches long, light green, are excellent for cooking green or dry. 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, 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

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.

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.

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., \$1.60; bu., \$5.50.

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., \$1.60; bu., \$5.50.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

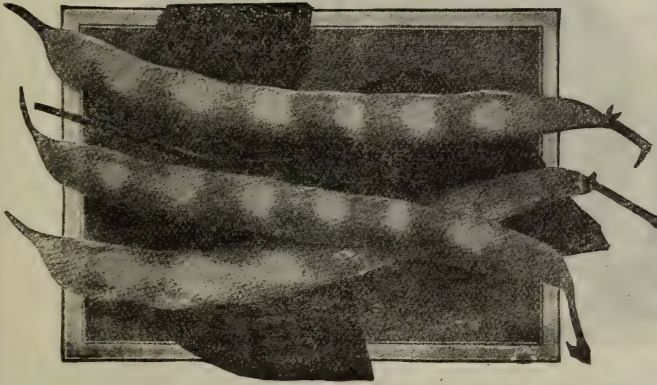
Plant "Wealthy" and you will have big Red Apples of quality.

BEANS.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$5.50.



Hodson Wax.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

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

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 extremes of dry and wet weather in the summer of 1911, 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., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Improved Early Egyptian—We consider this the best first early beet of all the standard varieties. Best for forcing, best for first outdoor planting, roots very dark red, rounded on top, flat underneath. Small tops which allows close planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35.

Bassano—Extra early pink, globular root, flesh white circled with brightest pink. The very best extra early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35.

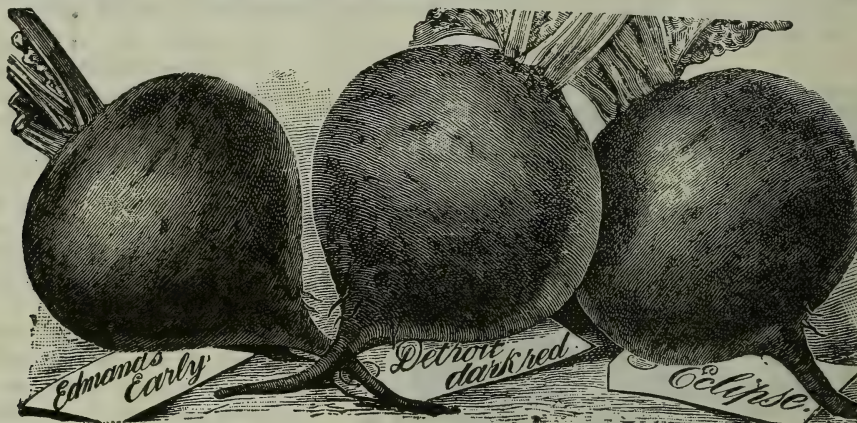
Bastian Half Long—An early half long beet, quality excellent and will produce nearly twice the weight in the same length of time as the early round beets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

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 are none earlier. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.



Sutton'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., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.

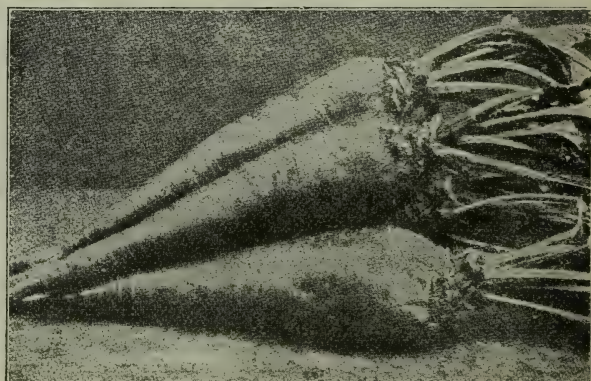


Extra Early Eclipse—An excellent sort; about as early as the Egyptian, but we consider it better because it is larger and of much finer quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35.

Edmand'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., 35c; lb., \$1.35.

Long Smooth Blood—The standard long sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

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 has been overcome 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., 35c; lb., \$1.35.



Long Smooth.

Plant an acre of Mangels and Sugar Beets for the stock.



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

Find enclosed a short article which I wrote for the Forum. Most of my Mangels weighed more than the one mentioned; one of them 16¼ lbs. Of course all of us know that pumpkins and mangels will not yield like this on an average, but the article contains nothing but facts. The seed were all from you folks.

Argusville, N. D.

S. M. EDWARDS.

Pollis, Minn., Oct. 1st, 1911.

I have threshed some 800 bushel of Flax from the seed I bought of you last spring. The seed was very clean and as it was the Premost Flax it did not show one particle of wilt. It yielded 17 bushels per acre.

C. B. LARNER.

Clark, S. D., June 3, 1911.

I want to thank you for the prompt shipment of seed corn that you made me; I think it is the finest I ever had. I finished planting May 29th and have had two nice rains.

H. E. HARLEY.

Kennebec, S. D., February 13, 1911.

Enclosed you will find my order for seed and nursery stock. The seed I got last year did fine; everyone of the flower seed grew; they were certainly beautiful, did as well for me as back in Iowa. The cucumbers were O. K.

MRS. R. A. MAXWELL.

Grundy Center, Ia., Oct. 19, 1911.

I sent to you last spring for a barrel of early potatoes. I would like to get three or four more barrels of the same kind this fall; they are the best we have ever grown.

J. M. SMITH.

Questions for the One-Hundred-Dollar-an-Acre Club.

Argusville, N. D., Oct. 7.—To the Forum: We farmers are advised to "diversify," by the One-Hundred-Dollar-an-Acre club. Dairying seems to come under that category. Cows need something besides hay and corn for their winter sustenance. I am raising pumpkins and mangel wurzels. I have just gathered my crop of pumpkins. The largest that I weighed turned the balance at 103½ pounds, 6 feet and 7 inches in circumference. I did not weigh all as I got tired doing it, but I just stowed them away for future use. I plant my pumpkins 6 x 6 feet. This makes 1210 hills to the acre. One hundred pounds per hill (it is a poor hill that won't produce a pumpkin) makes 121,000 pounds or sixty and one-half tons per acre.

I have not gathered the mangels yet, but I pulled one as I passed along and it weighed twelve pounds. I plant my mangels three feet apart for the convenience of cultivating. One mangel to the foot (and it is a poor foot that won't produce a mangel if the seed is planted), multiplied by twelve equal 174,240 pounds or eighty-sevn tons per acre. Throw off the 240 pounds for small ones.

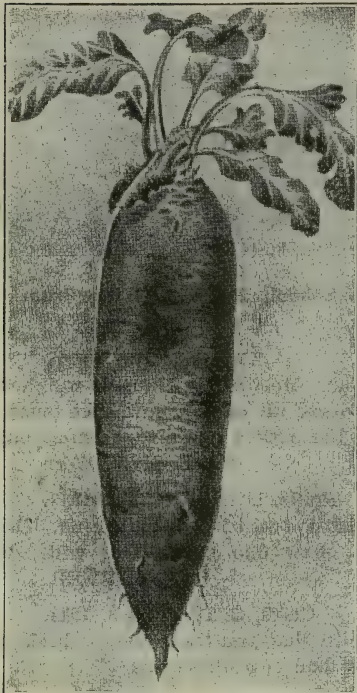
Now, I want to propose a question for some of the arithmeticians to answer, a question in "double rule of three," or compound proportion, if you please.

If an acre that produces forty bushels of corn is worth \$100 an acre how much is an acre worth that will produce sixty tons of pumpkins or eighty-seven tons of mangels (throwing off the 240 pounds for small ones)?

Another question: If one pie contains a pound of pumpkin how many pies to the acre? How many to a section of land?

If there are any doubting Thomases about my veracity and the weight of the pumpkin, it is on exhibition at the front window of the vestibule of my dwelling.

S. M. EDWARDS.



Long Red.

Vilmorene 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., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

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., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

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., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Golden Tankard—A very valuable variety of fine form and bright yellow in color. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Red Globe—The root is of large and globular in form; very productive. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Athol, S. D., Feb. 19, 1911.

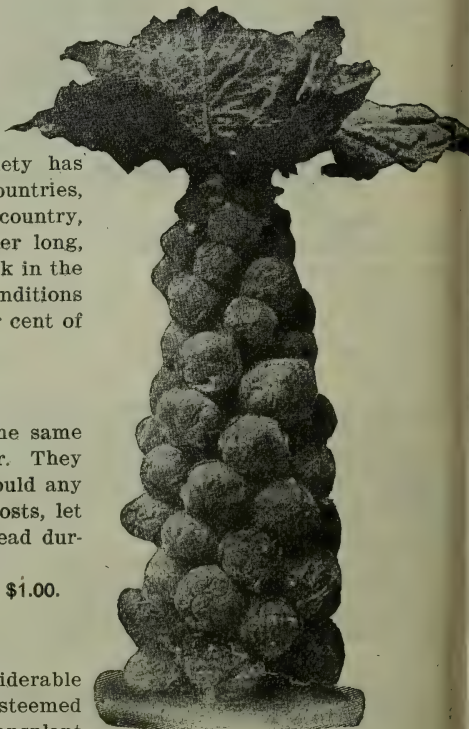
The seed corn you sent is fine. I shelled from one bushel of ears 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of corn. ALBERT POWLIZEK.

Argyle, Minn., March 30, 1911.

The seed corn I received from you about the 1st of February tested 98 per cent; am well pleased with it for I gave it a thorough test. GEORGE SWANSON.

Sugar Beets.

Mangles 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.



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.

1,000-Headed Kale—Sow broadcast like Dwarf Essex Rape for stock. Will produce an immense quantity of green feed and is relished by all kinds of stock. Lb., 40c, post-paid; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

CABBAGE.

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.

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

One of the best large early varieties. Is only five or six days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield. The heads are fully half larger and very solid. It is compact in growth and can be easily planted in rows 2 feet apart and 20 inches in a row. One great advantage it does not burst open when ripe like many other early varieties. Our seed is the choicest Long Island grown and we might say here that the best Cabbage seed produced in the world is Long Island seed. It gives the largest per cent. of solid heads, but is higher priced seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Orange, S. Dak., March 19, 1910.

We have had grand success with your seed, even to last summer, although it was dry we had the best garden in the country.

JOHN J. BRODIGAN.

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.

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. A most excellent variety, either for extreme early, or for fall or spring market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.75.



Premium Late Flat Dutch.



True Jersey Wakefield.

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.



American Drumhead Savoy.

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., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

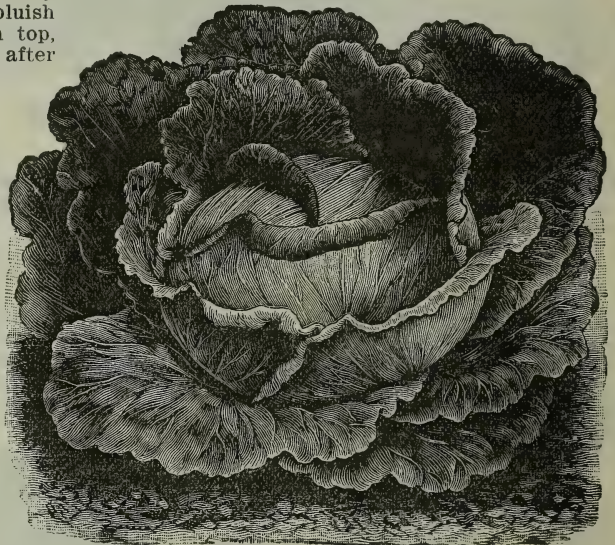
Mammoth Rock Red—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and deep red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

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

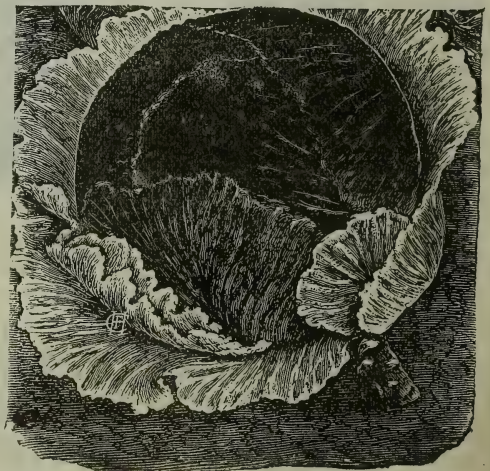
True Jersey Wakefield—This is an admirable sort, and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July; and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our Seed is true Long 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 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.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—As a variety for winter market



Late Flat Dutch.



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 adulterated coffee. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ 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 garden 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; ¼ oz., 70c; oz., \$2.00; ¼ 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; ¼ lb., \$6.00.

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



CRESS.

Sow pepperglass 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 Pepperglass—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.



Celeriac Giant Prague.

CUCUMBERS.

The season of 1911 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 1910, 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, thinning out later; 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., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Early Cluster—Early, short and prickly, bears in clusters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

New Everbearing—Very early, enormously productive, literally covering the ground with its fruit the entire season 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., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Arlington White Spine—This is the favorite sort for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

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., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling—Medium length, pointed, with large prominent spines; color deep green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

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., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

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.

Potter, Nebr., Oct. 13, 1911.

Last spring I sent an order for nursery stock. Everything lived and is doing well. You also sent me some Black Walnuts as premiums; they are alive. I ordered garden seed from you and had good success with them. Had a better garden than anyone around here. I had a man tell me yesterday that he had lived here for 26 years and he wouldn't have believed it possible if he had not seen it, to raise all kinds of stuff here like I raise. He was surprised at the varieties.

C. E. JACOBY.

CARROTS.

The world's crop of carrot seed for 1911 was less than one-fourth of a normal crop, consequently some varieties will be a very short supply and undoubtedly will not last through the season. The price has advanced beyond that of previous years, but the quality of the seed is excellent. Do not discontinue the planting of carrots this season on account of the high price; when you figure the amount of seed required to sow one acre, and the immense yield from that acre, the price of the seed will make but little difference to you. We are quoting at the lowest possible price.



Danvers.

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., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

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, producing 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., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Rubicon Half Long.

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.



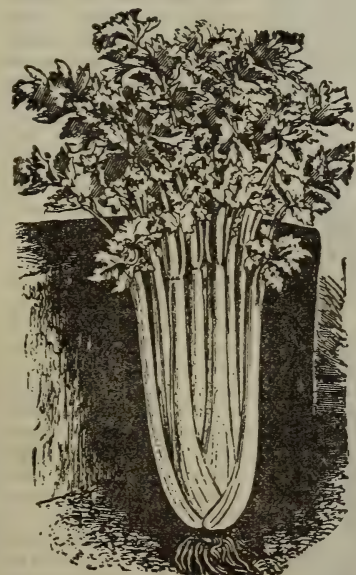
CELERY.

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., \$3.50.

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.



Winter Queen—Highly regarded by growers for late keeping, preserving its solidity and tenderness very late in the spring. Vigorous in growth and of attractive appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Timothy prices are high this year, but it pays to plant anyway.

Gordon, Nebr., April 29, 1911.

I received the trees that I ordered from you; they are in fine shape and nice trees.

JOHN H. RIEF.

Steele, N. D., May 8, 1911.

The roses and hydrangeas received from you this spring were the finest I ever had for the price. Enclosed order for more of the hydrangeas.

G. A. DIERUM.

Custer City, S. D., May 12, 1911.

The 25 bushel of Early Rose seed potatoes came in good shape last week and are O. K. I thank you for your promptness in filling this order.

ALBERT MICHAMB.

Humboldt, Ia., May 20, 1911.

I got some Alfalfa seed from you folks three years ago and it is doing fine; it is the finest field of Alfalfa around here. My neighbor sowed a piece two weeks earlier and it never amounted to anything; I think he got the seed from Wisconsin. Have had but little experience with Alfalfa but our Agricultural Professor, Mr. Cromwell at the College, says that it is the finest piece of Alfalfa he ever saw.

J. M. OLSEN.

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 2,000 acres of the best varieties and offer only the best of this to our retail trade.

Gurney's Early Golden.

See good things for 1912. Do not fail to add this and Malikhof to your order.

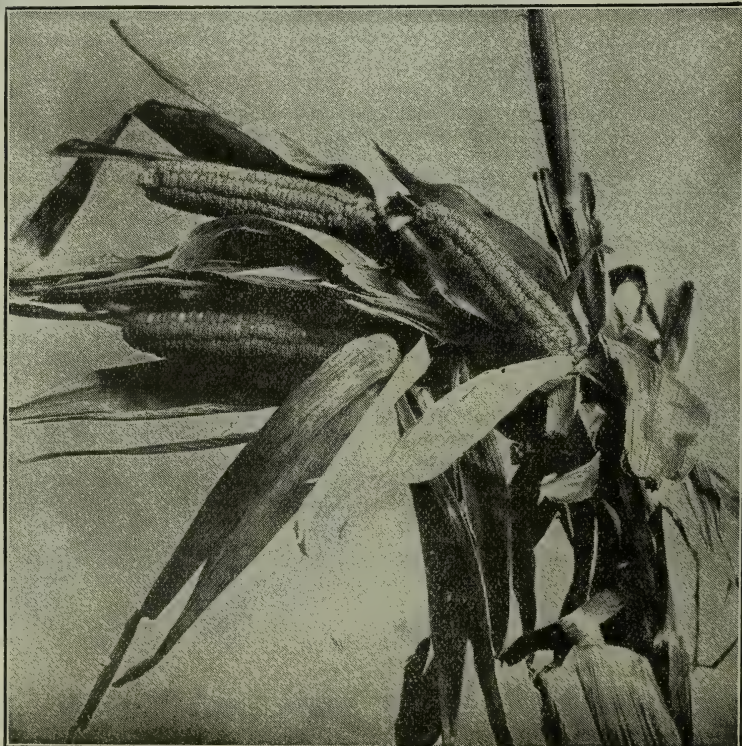
Early Minnesota—A very popular early Corn, ears fair size, uniform and of excellent quality. 1/3 pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.

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. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; 1/4 bu., \$1.20; bu., \$4.00.

SWEET CORN.

Extra Early Cory

This cut shows a single stock with three ears. Produces wonderful yields. 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. 1/3 pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.10; bu., \$3.75.



Extra Early Cory.

Early Mammoth—This sweet corn is certainly a mammoth variety and reasonably early, comes in just after Early Minnesota and produced ears with us last year, some of them measuring 12 inches long after they were matured. It is of reasonably good quality, excellent for fodder purposes and also for the table it yields well, every stalk producing at least one good ear. 1/3 pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.

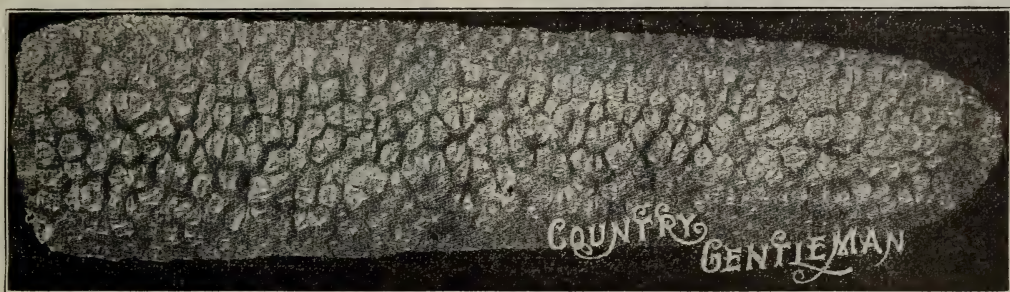
Extra Early Crosby—This is one of the very best of the extra early varieties, producing ears about 6 inches long, each ear almost perfect, and producing from one to three ears on each stalk. We consider this one of the very best varieties and it should be used by those who are looking for quality and quantity. 1/3 pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.10; bu., \$3.75.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.15; bu., \$4.00.

Early Evergreen—This is the most popular of all the second early varieties; in quality it is equal to the Stowell's Evergreen but comes in about two weeks earlier, and lasts a long time after it is ready for eating. 1/3 pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.15; bu., \$4.00.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.



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. 1/3 pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 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 1/2 bushel per acre in drills, 1 to 1 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—1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 20c; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.25.

Red Rice—Fancy seed, bright red. 1/3 pt., 15c; lb., 25c.

East Jordan, Mich., June 19, 1911.

The seeds and plants ordered from you last spring came in fine shape and are doing well. The Blue Spruce all grew but one, and the grape vines are just humming.

M. C. PORTER.

Strawberries are as easily grown as weeds and taste better, try the "big 4."

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.

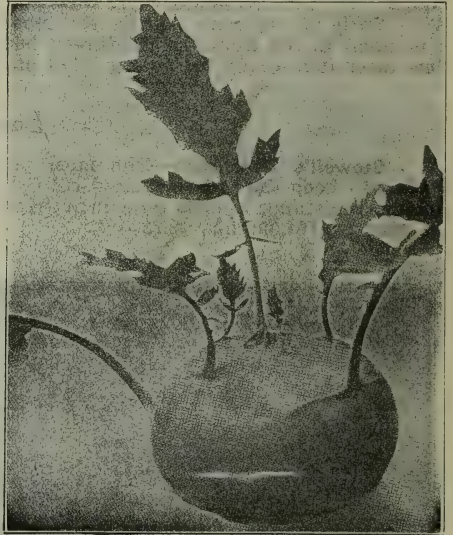
New Improved New York Purple—The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. The fruit is large, oval, very deep purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.



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.

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., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.



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., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.

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., 30c; lb., 80c.

Our Lettuce goes to seed very late, gives you Crisp heads and leaves for a long season.

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; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.

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; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.

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; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.

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., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.

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., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.

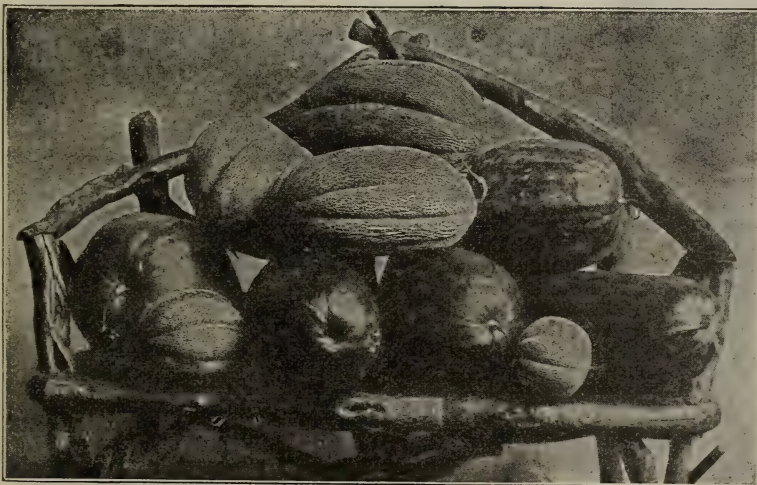
Black Seeded Tennis Ball—Splendid for forcing in hot-beds, cold frames or greenhouses. It is preferred by most growers over White Seeded Tennis Ball on account of producing larger heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 80c.

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; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.



Hanson.

MELONS.



PRIZE WINNERS.

All From One Garden, All From Gurney Seed.

The season of 1911 was a reasonably good one for Melons with the exception of the early part of the season, which delayed their germinating and made the crop late. However, our crops were exceptionally good and the seed strictly first-class. We are getting to be the largest growers of vine seeds in the West and are growing 300 acres of them. We wish to call your special attention this year to the Grand Muskmelon. It is the best and should be planted in all gardens. Do not neglect the Enid, Hoodoo and Admiral Togo. In watermelons, use Cole's Early First. They come first and are first in quality.

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.

Muskmelons.

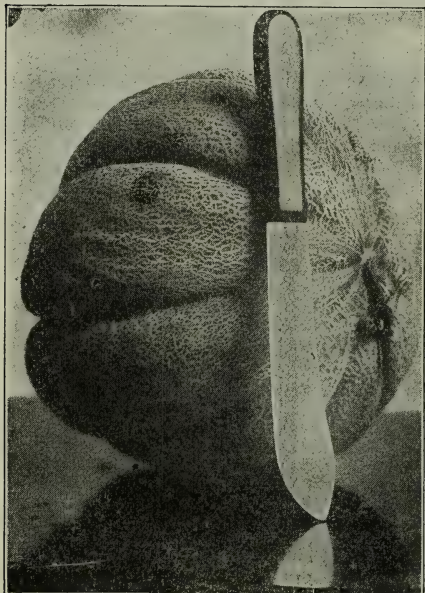
Defender—One of the best yellow-fleshed sorts. Medium-sized fruit, oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the Osage, and of higher flavor. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and quality quite to the outer shell, leaving a rind no thicker than that of an orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

Home Sweet Home—This is a very fine market, or family melon. As shown in the illustration, it is oblong in shape, very beautifully netted, thick green flesh, and of delicious flavor. The melons run medium to large in size and exceedingly uniform, and a basket of them makes a very handsome appearance in market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Home Sweet Home Muskmelon.
(Green-fleshed.)



Hackensack.

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

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

Extra Early Hackensack—This valuable variety is ready for the market fully ten days ahead of the well-known Hackensack, which it much resembles in size, shape and quality; weigh 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

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



Newport.

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., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Rocky Ford
and
Hoodoo
for the
Private
and
Market
Garden.



Green
and
Salmon
Flesh
Twin
Money
Makers.

Rocky Ford.

Hoodoo.

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 the hotel and table use. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

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



Paul Rose.



Rocky Ford.

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.

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.

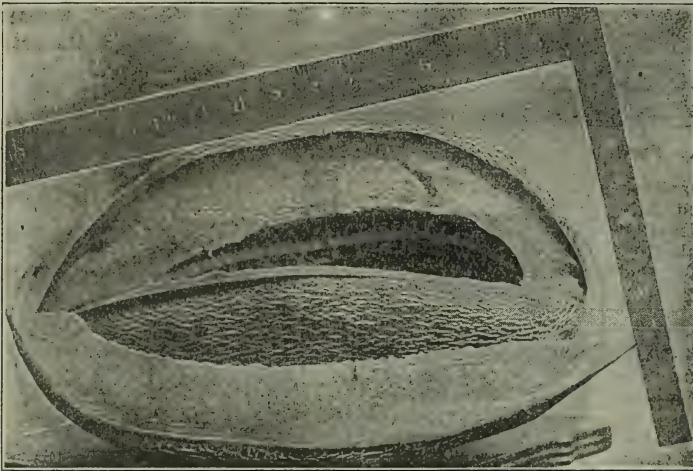
Dakota Grown Alfalfa, for planting anywhere, is better than southern seed. Our Alfalfa is all Dakota grown, and prices are right. A field of Alfalfa is a money maker and soil improver. Try our northern grown seed.

Dakota grown Alfalfa 99 per cent. purity guaranteed. Free from fowl seed.

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 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20.



Osage.



Giant of Colorado.

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.

This is a very satisfactory melon for the home garden and home market. The melon is very large and attractive and brings a good price always, but not a good shipping melon. We have picked as high as six ripe melons at one time from a single vine, none of them weighing less than 7 lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.10.



Before.

Kieckleff's Sweet.



After.

Watermelons.

One ounce to 25 hills. See Culture under Muskmelons.

A few ounces of Gurney's Melon Seed will keep the boys home during Melon season.

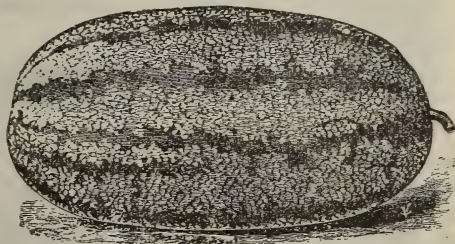
Kleckley's Sweet—Vines are strong-growing, producing uniformly large-sized Melons. The fruits are oblong. The skin is dark green. Flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within one-half inch of the rind. The quality is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is decidedly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

Sweetheart—Our field of Watermelons this past season was certainly a pleasant sight. A field of 30 acres of these planted right and growing right was so well covered with melons that a person could have started in any part of the field and walked around all over it and stepped on a large melon each time. Every melon seemed to be perfect in color and shape. This is certainly a fine strain of this very popular shipping melon. Rind is thin, but firm. Flesh bright red, very sweet and tender, size large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$2.00.

New Eden—This very popular shipping melon is offered by us this year for the first time. For market gardener purposes and growing in large fields it is one of the best yielding, rich quality and largest of all melons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Mclver'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.

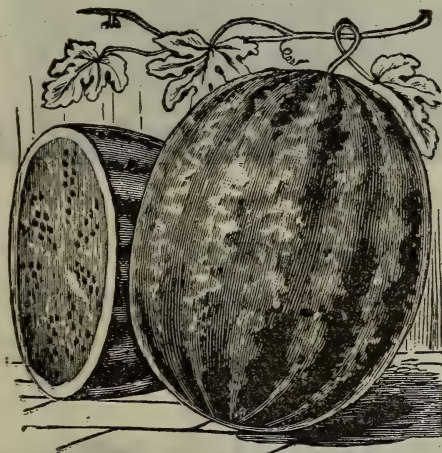


Mclver's Sugar.

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—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.

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.

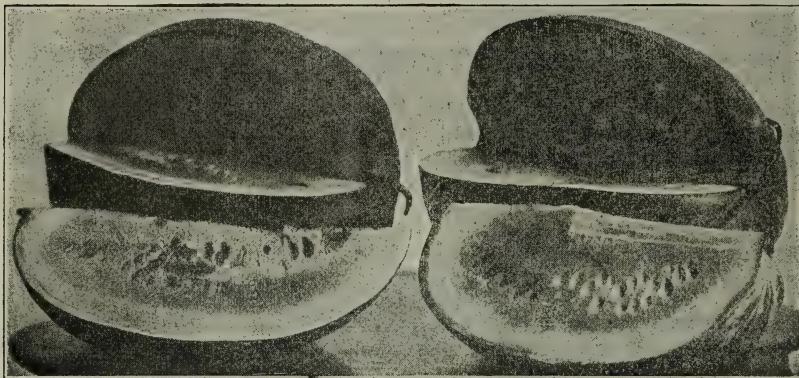


Fordhook Early.

GURNEY'S IMPROVED COLE'S EARLY WATERMELON.

This is an improvement over the old COLE'S EARLY. By selection it has been made more uniform in size, better quality and earlier; in fact it is the earliest and sweetest watermelon grown. Sure to ripen. Just the melon for home market. Ripens during August and by far the best watermelon for the northern states where the seasons are usually too short for any other. Since its introduction melons have ripened farther north than it was supposed possible to mature them. COLE'S EARLY is no less valuable for the middle states from the fact that it ripens melons ahead of any other and continues to bear abundantly throughout the entire season. Weight about 8 to 12 lbs., nearly round, dark green with lighter stripes, flesh brightest red, crisp and free from stringiness. Very solid, small seed cavity. Is deliciously sweet and refreshing all the way through to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

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.



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.

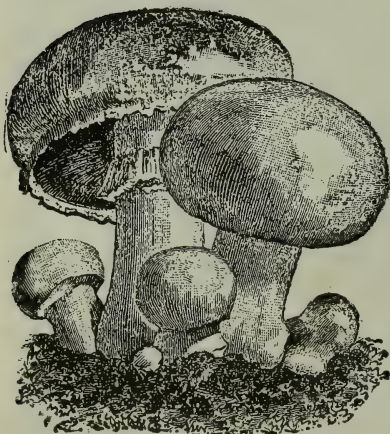
Kolb's Gem.

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.



Georgia Rattlesnake.



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.



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.



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 sibe; ripened thoroughly and are in fine shape. Prices subject to market fluctuations.

White Bottom Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.20; bu., \$3.25.

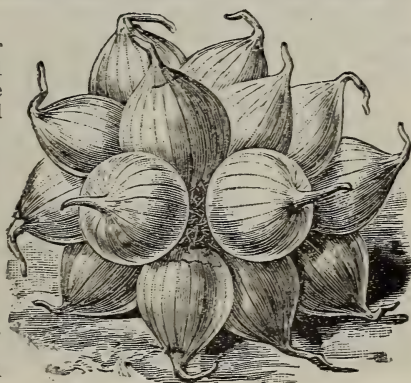
Red Bottom Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

Yellow Bottom Sets—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

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., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.

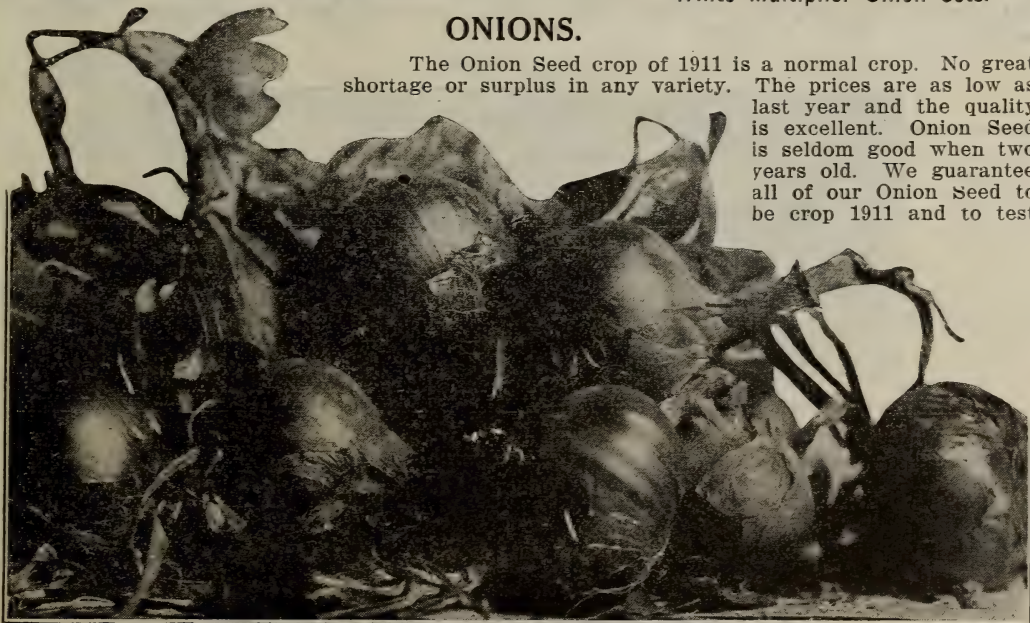
Evergreen Top, or Winter Onion—They are planted in September. Prices upon application.



White Multiplier Onion Sets.

ONIONS.

The Onion Seed crop of 1911 is a normal crop. No great shortage or surplus in any variety. The prices are as low as last year and the quality is excellent. Onion Seed is seldom good when two years old. We guarantee all of our Onion Seed to be crop 1911 and to test



90% or better. Purchaser to test the seed on its arrival and return it at our expense if not satisfactory. Your money will always be refunded. We make a specialty of Onion Seed and sell immense quantities of it. We offer our customers nothing but fresh seed each year. All Onion Seed being Northern grown. This is worth several times the value of the seed to you, as the crops depend entirely on the seed and a crop of onions means lots of money or none. Our market gardeners this year are reporting better success than ever with Gurney's Onion Seed. The yields have been running from 400 to 800 bu. per acre, and the price has been from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bu. One of our best onion growers here tells us that he can grow and put on the market an acre of onions for \$25.00. This figures hiring all the work done, so you will see what an immense profit there is in it, and we wish to urge on all of our customers a good-sized field of onions. Notice our very low prices.

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 3 inches apart.

Southport Yellow Globe—See first page.

Southport Red Globe—See first page.

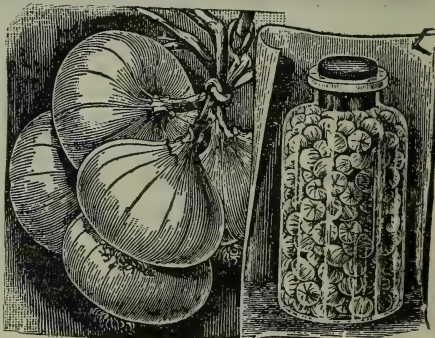
Southport Large White Globe—See first page.

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 3¾ 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 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; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs. by express, \$6.00.

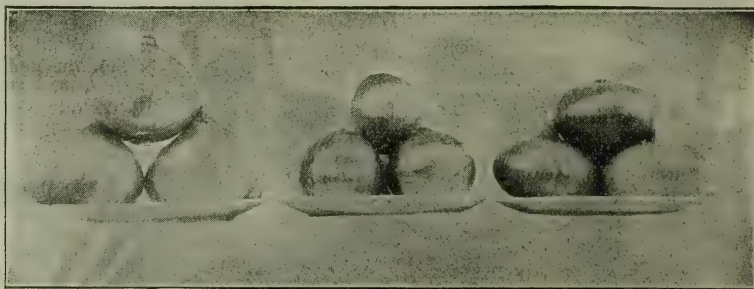
Paris White Pickling, or Small Silverskin—For pickling. This is of small size, silvery white, and used almost entirely for pickling on account of its small size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00.

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 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; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

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; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.30.



White Pickling.



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; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



Danver's Yellow Globe.

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., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

One Acre of Onions will pay a year's grocery bill.

Let the young folks have an acre of ground for Onions. Divide it between the girls and boys. Start a money-making Onion Contest at home. New clean land is best.



A Field of Our Northern Grown Onion in Bloom.



PEANUTS, South Dakota Grown.

This is the first time we have been able to offer this delicious nut grown in South Dakota. The variety which we are offering is early enough to grow in any of the northern states, produces an immense yield of excellent nuts. We have enough of the South Dakota grown nuts to supply our customers this season and believe it to be a profitable crop to grow wherever the land is suitable for them. They will grow on most any land but a warm, sandy loam is best. 1 lb., postpaid, 35c; 10 lbs., by express, \$1.75.

PEAS.

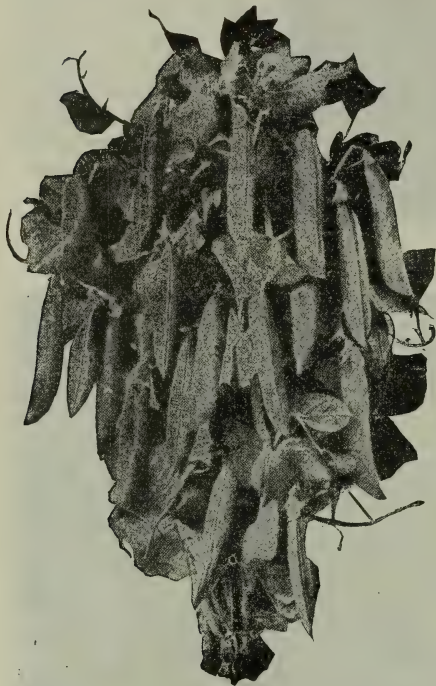
For several years there has been a short crop of all varieties of Peas and the crop of 1911 has been the greatest failure of any of the preceding crops. The large pea growers of the United States increased their acreage last spring, knowing that all varieties were well cleaned up over the country and there would be no old stock to carry over; consequently, the demand would be greater. Though the acreage was increased the deliveries on contract have been

Try an acre of Onions this year, it will pay your grocery bill.

as low as 10% on some varieties. That means that on some varieties seedsmen will get along with one-tenth the amount of seed that they had expected to use. We do not know of one variety that has produced as much as 50% of a crop this year. There was no old stock carried over and all peas offered by seedsmen this season will be absolutely crop 1911. Ours are fine quality, but short; just like everybody else. This will make the prices higher than in other years and late orders may not be filled in full, so place your order for this item early.

Peas, First Earlyies.

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 are 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 earlyies, 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' as well as private gardeners' pea, and will undoubtedly take the same place among earlyies as Telephone among late sorts. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 35c; pk., \$3.50.

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., 35c; pk., \$3.50.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 30c; pk., \$2.75.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.75.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.50.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00.

Alaska—This pea has become a standard variety. The vines are very dwarf. Peas green and smooth. Height, 2 feet. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$9.00.

EDIBLE PODDED PEAS.

Dwarf Gray Sugar—Vines 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., 35c; pk., \$3.00.

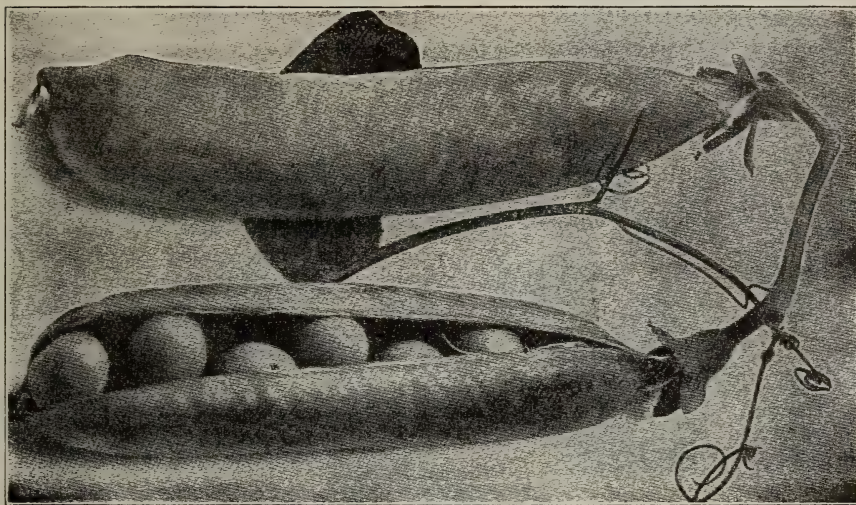
Shortest crop of Peas in the history of Pea growing. Buy yours early.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 30c; pk., \$3.00.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.50.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.50.



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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.75.

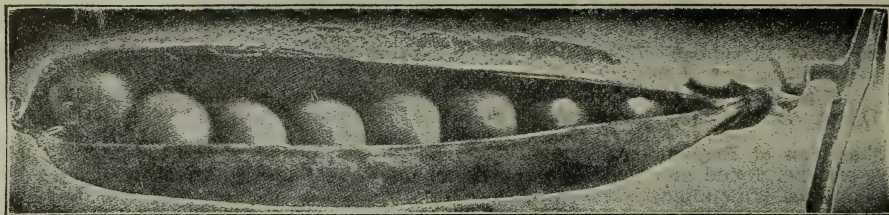
Heroine—In every way worthy the great popularity it has already attained. Elegant habit of growth, luxuriant foliage, pods remarkably long and handsome, slightly curved, well filled with large, luscious peas of fine flavor. This fine variety, apparently as good as Stratagem for all purposes, is far superior to that in habit, growing remarkably even and true. Height, 2 feet. Seed green and very much wrinkled. About a week later than Advance. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.75.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.50.

Bliss' Abundance—Remarkably productive. Plant 1½ to 2 feet in height; pods 3 inches long; peas large, wrinkled, of superior quality. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.50.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.75.

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. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.00.



Yankton Main Crop.

Yankton Main Crop—See Good Things for 1912. The best general crop pea. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; pk., \$3.00.

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. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; pk., \$2.75.



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.

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.

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.

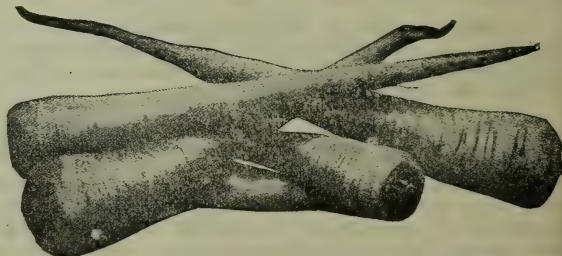
Long Red Cayenne—The true Cayenne; hot and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c;

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

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

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.

PUMPKINS.

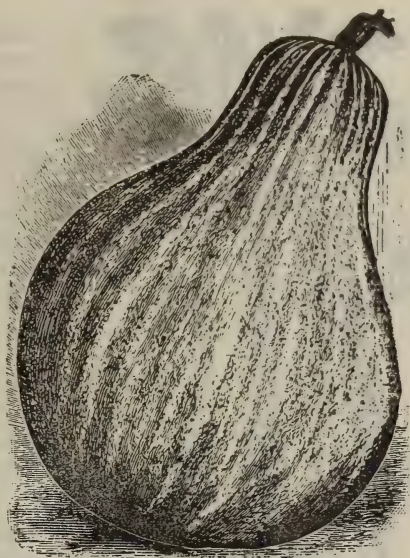
These are easily grown and profitable for stock feeding. At time of corn planting scatter seeds in every fourth or fifth hill, or for a large crop sow in May, in good warm soil, in hills eight to ten feet each way, four plants to a hill.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field—Cheese-shaped; in flavor like Crook-neck Squash; yellow-fleshed, fine-grained and very productive; superior to most field varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

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.

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.



Field of Connecticut Field Pumpkin.

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.

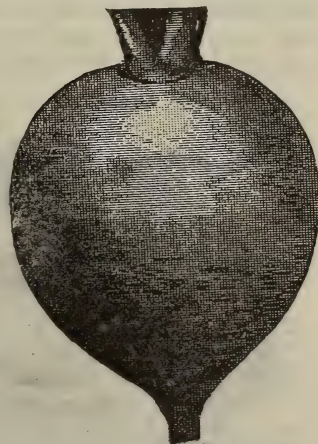
Mammoth King—The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yielder, having produced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals squash. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

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



Icicle.

delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

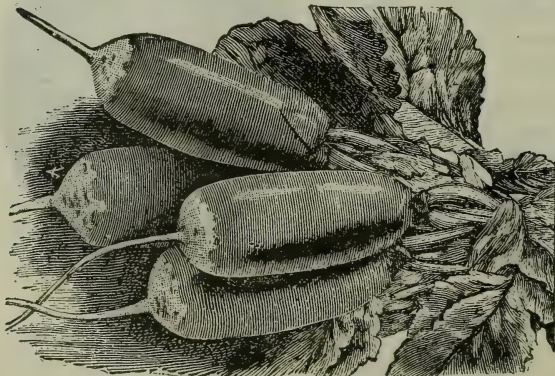
Chartier, or Long Rose, White Tipped—A very distinct variety, being dark red at the top, and merging into pure white at the base. It stands well and will grow to a large size before it is unfit for the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

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.

All Summer's Radish—This new radish is a great acquisition to the list of radishes. It can be planted very early and can be used as soon as it is large enough, but will continue to grow if left in the ground until it is as large as an ordinary turnip and does not become pethy or strong if left in the ground for as long as two months. It is one of the best money makers for the market gardeners on account of its long season and its immense size. At maturity it is nearly as large as an ordinary globe turnip and can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and is at least the equal of any other radish grown. Color is bright scarlet, globe in shape, and exceptionally fine radish in bunches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

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.



Radish Seed from Gurney produce crisp roots. All alike; look fine in bunches.

Rosy Gem—One of the quickest growing and hand-somest 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., 70.

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. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 80c.

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



Early Scarlet Turnip.

delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

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.

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

California Mammoth White Winter—Of immense size; long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Round Black Spanish—The favorite winter radish of Germany. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

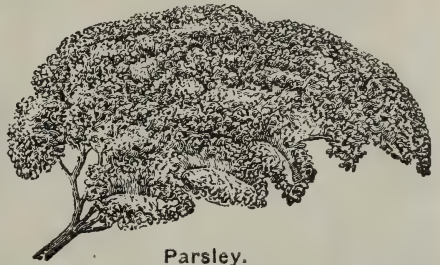
Long Black Spanish Winter—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c.

PARSLEY.

Parsely 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 beautiful crimped and curled variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Victoria—Very large, later than Linnaeus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 or 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.



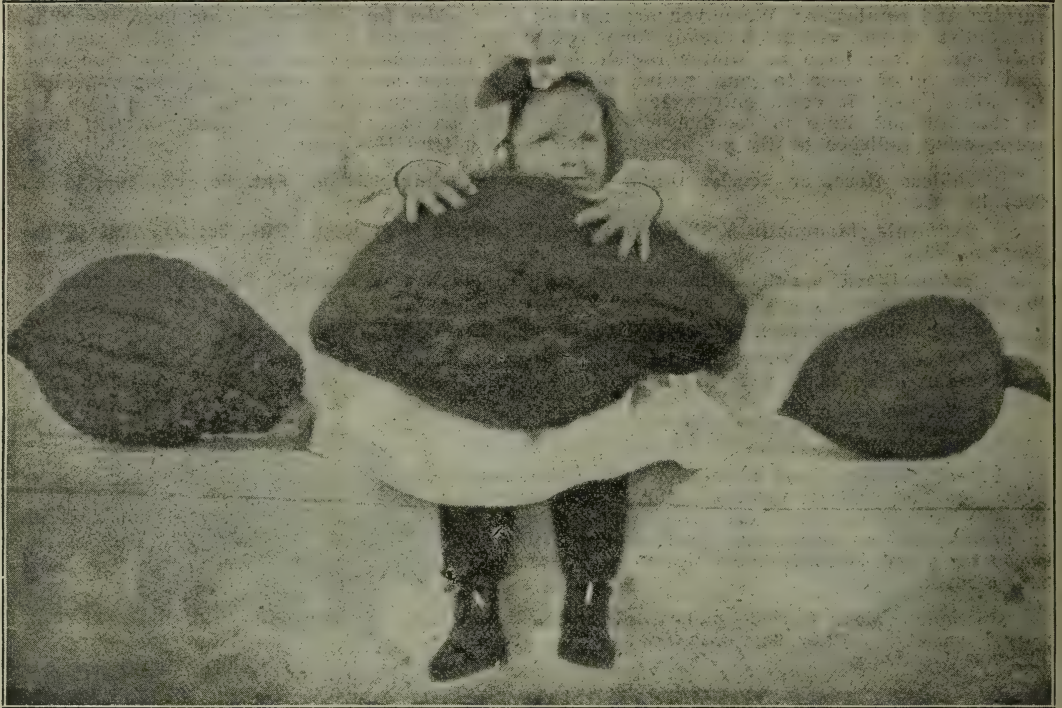
Summer Squash.

Giant Bush Summer Crookneck—Matures very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—Large size; flesh clear, waxy white, tender and delicate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Golden Custard Bush—A very productive early scalloped sort; color rich golden yellow; quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Autumn and Winter Squash.



Warted Hubbard.

Hubbard.

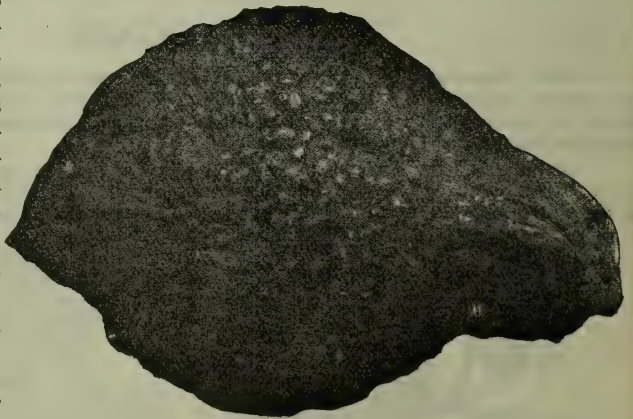
Delicious.

Chicago Warted 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., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

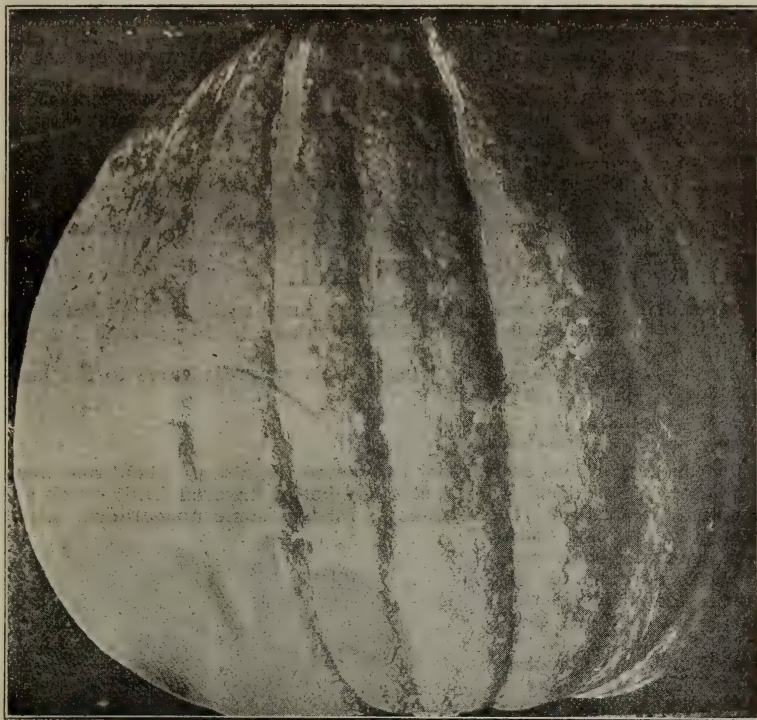
Red, or Golden Hubbard—A perfect type of the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard, fine-grained, cooks very dry, and is of excellent flavor. Its keeping qualities are fully equal to, while in productiveness it far excels, the green variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

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., 90c.

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., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



SQUASH.



Mammoth Whale.

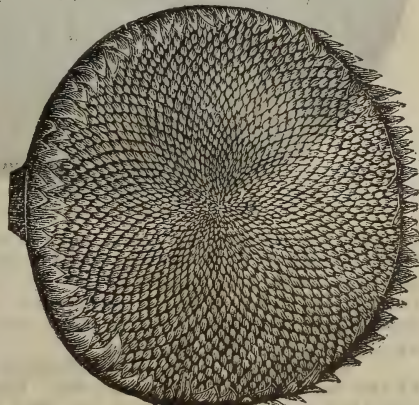
Mammoth Whale—This is the "Jumbo" of the Squash family, and creates great attention wherever grown or placed on exhibition. It is an extra large-fruited sort, quite distinct in form and appearance.



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., 5c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., 80c.



How many ton can you grow to the acre? Twenty ton is not an unusual crop. If used only for stock food it's the best acre on the farm.

Aberdeen, S. D.,

March 29, 1911.

Last year I was so situated that I could make a garden and was so exceedingly well pleased with your seed that although I cannot do any planting this year I am anxious that my brother shall become a customer of yours and to make sure of it I have made up and enclose you an order to be sent to him.

E. J. FISHER.

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.

TOMATOES.

Chalk's Early Jewel—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; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 40c; ¼ 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; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.



Spark's Earliana.



Early Dwarf Champion.

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; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

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

king 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; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ 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; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

For profit plant Sapa and Opata Plums. Plant lots of them.

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.

New "Globe" Tomato.



Every Tomato of this variety just alike. Size, color, solid meat and quality. Every vine full and ripens early. Get next to it, Market and Home Gardener.

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 early growing on stakes or trellises, which is now so much in vogue, it is second to none of the purple sorts. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15.

Golden Queen—This is the only first-class, large, purple-yellow Tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 weight 5 lbs. and 3 ozs.; five fruits selected for average specimens weighed 2 lbs. 9 ozs., a safe average of say $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Specimen fruits of 1 lb. each are very common. They will without question become a standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

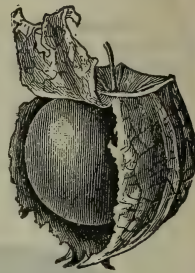
Perfection—(Livingston's)—Larger in size than the Acme; color blood-red; it is one of the first to ripen; almost round in shape; perfectly smooth and very solid; of the best quality; enormously productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Yellow Pear.

Pear Yellow—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

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



Husk Tomato.

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS OR SWEEDES.

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 beautiful color and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

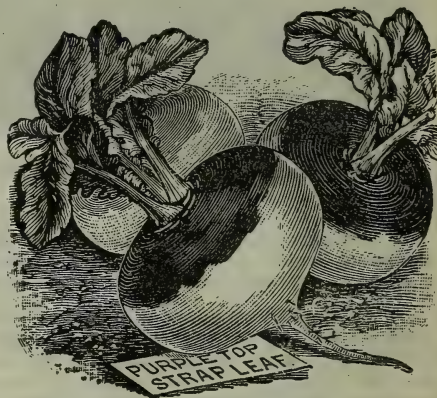
Purple, or Red Top Strap Leaf—Flat; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, and when sown late it is one of our best varieties, being an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



RUTABAGAS OR SWEEDES.

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.

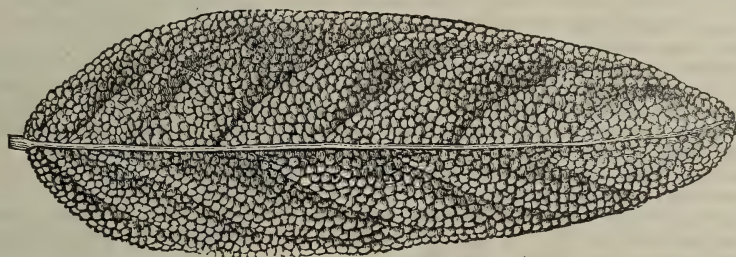
Sweet German—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a Rutabaga; must be sown much earlier than the flat Turnip; in the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellow like an apple by keeping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

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 Herbs.

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—Cultivated principally for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.
 Balm—Principally used for making Balm Tea or Balm Wine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.
 Basil Sweet—The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.
 Borage—Excellent for bees. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.
 Caraway—Cultivated for the Seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
 Catnip—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.
 Coriander—(Coriandrum sativum)—Seeds are used by confectioners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
 Dill—The leaves are used in soups, and put along with pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.
 Fennel—The leaves boiled, used in many fish sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
 Hyssop—The leafy tops and flowers dried for making Hyssop Tea. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
 Horehound—Principally used for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
 Lavender—A popular aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.
 Marjoram, Sweet—For seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
 Pennyroyal—A well-known aromatic herb, also useful as a foliage plant. Pkt., 5c.
 Rosemary—An aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
 Rue—Used for medicinal purposes, also given to fowls for the roup. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.
 Saffron—(Carthamus tinctorius)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

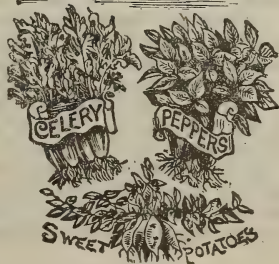


- Sage—The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.
 Savory, Summer—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
 Tansy—(Tanacetum vulgare)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.
 Thyme, Broad-Leaved—For seasoning, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.
 Wormwood—It is beneficial to poultry and should be planted in poultry grounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.
 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 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. Curled. Per 100, \$3.00; doz., 40c.
 Pepper—Ready by May 1st. 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	Salvia	per doz., 60c
Pansy	per doz., 50c	Verbena	per doz., 60c

Evergreen and Tree Seeds.

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.

Red Oak—This is the large growing hardy timber oak. Grows readily from the acorns and should be planted on every farm. The acorns which we are sending you have been stratified, which makes them ready for planting and growing. Nearly every seed will grow. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c.

Black Locust—A native American tree of large size and rapid growth. Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant, valuable for timber and is being largely planted for timber posts, etc. Along the railroad lines east of Chicago there are hundreds of miles planted to Black Locust. This tree is easily grown and perfectly hardy. Seed very small. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., 95c.

Siberian Pea Tree—(Caragana)—Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Buckthorn—Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Russian Olive—The seed crop of this valuable tree has been a total failure for three years. This past season we have a crop of seed but no small trees to offer. They grow readily from seed. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 45c.

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., \$2.50.

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, 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.

Engelmanni 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.

Catalpa Speciosa—Or hardy Northern Catalpa—This is the only Catalpa that is of any value in the North, and all the seed offered by us is Dakota grown; consequently, it is the hardiest of this variety. These do well in any part of Iowa, South Dakota, or any place south of this latitude. Seed are very light and consequently there are a great number to the ounce. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., \$3.00.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

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 and the variety grown. The late varieties in most sections this past season done remarkably well on account of the rains coming in time to save the crop. Early varieties such as Early Ohio, Early Six Weeks, and that class, are very scarce. Our seed stock is all northern grown and guaranteed to be strictly first-class and free from disease. You cannot 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.

Prices of All Field Seeds Are Subject to Change Without Notice.

Uncle Sam Potato.

THE PEOPLE'S POTATO.

Truly a Remarkable Main Crop Variety.

Aside from its productiveness, attributable to the uniform size of Potatoes, nearly all sizing up alike, none too large and few too small, its crowning merit is its superb cooking quality, which will ultimately place Uncle Sam on every table where quality of Potatoes is appreciated. Regarding the excellence of its cooking quality, we speak from our own personal experience, for never did we have so fine-flavored a Potato on our table. Handsome, pure white, floury appearance; luxuriant foliage completely shading the ground. The tubers are oval, with pure white russet skin, very shallow

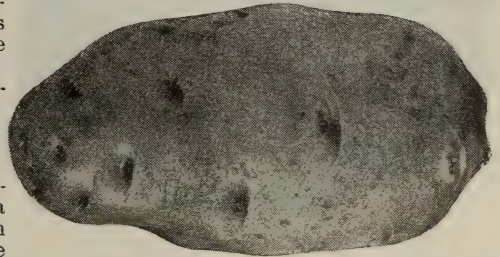


eyes near the surface, and are so handsome in appearance and perfect in form that they will always bring an enhanced price upon the market. A late Potato.

Prices, by mail, postpaid: Lb., 25c. Not prepaid: 1/2 pk., 20c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

President Roosevelt.

This grand new main crop sort will give unbounded satisfaction wherever planted. It is a pure white Potato, oval to round in shape. An excellent keeper and the best cooking sort we



know of. It has been on the market 4 years and last season we could not begin to supply the demand. The skin is slightly russety, showing its table quality. Our customers say it is very free from disease and stands drouth remarkably well, as it is a most vigorous grower. The flesh is very white and always floury, whether baked or boiled. This Potato will give all who grow it a "square deal."

Prices, by mail, postpaid: Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 90c. Not prepaid: 1/2 pk., 35c; pk., 55c; bu., \$1.85.

Bliss Triumph Potato.

This is positively one of the earliest seed Potatoes grown. Produces from 150 to 300 bus. of handsome Potatoes per acre any and everywhere. Splendid for all states, especially South. Stock unusually fine this year, though scarce. It's an extremely popular early variety.

Price: Lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid. By freight: 1/2 pk., 50c; pk., 75c; bu., \$1.80.



First cost of choice Seed Potatoes is always saved by increased yield.

Irish Cobbler.

It is a most excellent extra early variety, maturing good size tubers 7 weeks from the time of planting. It has also the remarkable characteristics of producing very few, if any, small Potatoes, all the tubers being of marketable size. The vines make short, upright growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. Skin is clean and smooth, flesh is pure white and of excellent quality, always cooking dry and mealy.

The Irish Cobbler enjoys the distinction of being the early variety that is planted more extensively on Long Island (New York) than any other Potato.

Prices, by mail, postpaid: Lb., 30c. Not prepaid: $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 30c; pk., 55c; bu., \$1.75.



Irish Cobbler.

Pure Early Rose.

PURE EARLY ROSE—The Good Old Favorite, Pure and True—Every farmer and gardener knows the good Early Rose Potato, and nothing need be said in its favor. It has no faults, except that ill treatment and neglect sometimes cause a poor or weak strain to be put on the market under the name of Early Rose Seed Potatoes. We have been at great pains, therefore, to get a true and strong strain of Early Rose, and we can offer it as the purest and best that can be had. Indeed, it is the old Early Rose itself, as vigorous and productive as ever. Early Rose will never go out of fashion as long as the original stock can be obtained.

Prices, by mail, postpaid: lb., 25c. Not prepaid: $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 30c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

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.**

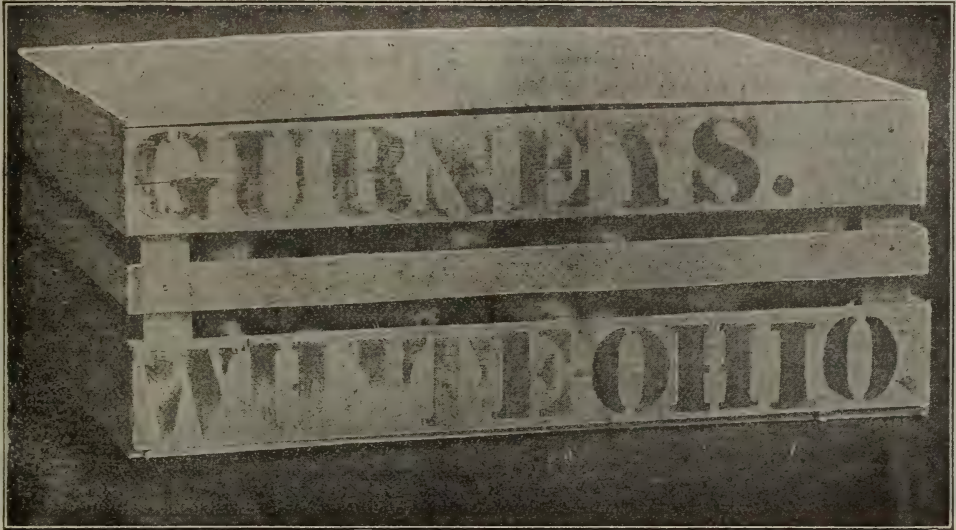
Livingston's Banner—This probably is the most beautiful, smoothest and clearest skin white Potato of any grown; runs very even in size; quality extra good; season same as Rural New York. When this Potato was introduced, and ever since then, it has brought the highest price on the market of any late white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

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 Bur-



Six Weeks.

banks. 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, \$1.50; 5 boxes, \$6.50.



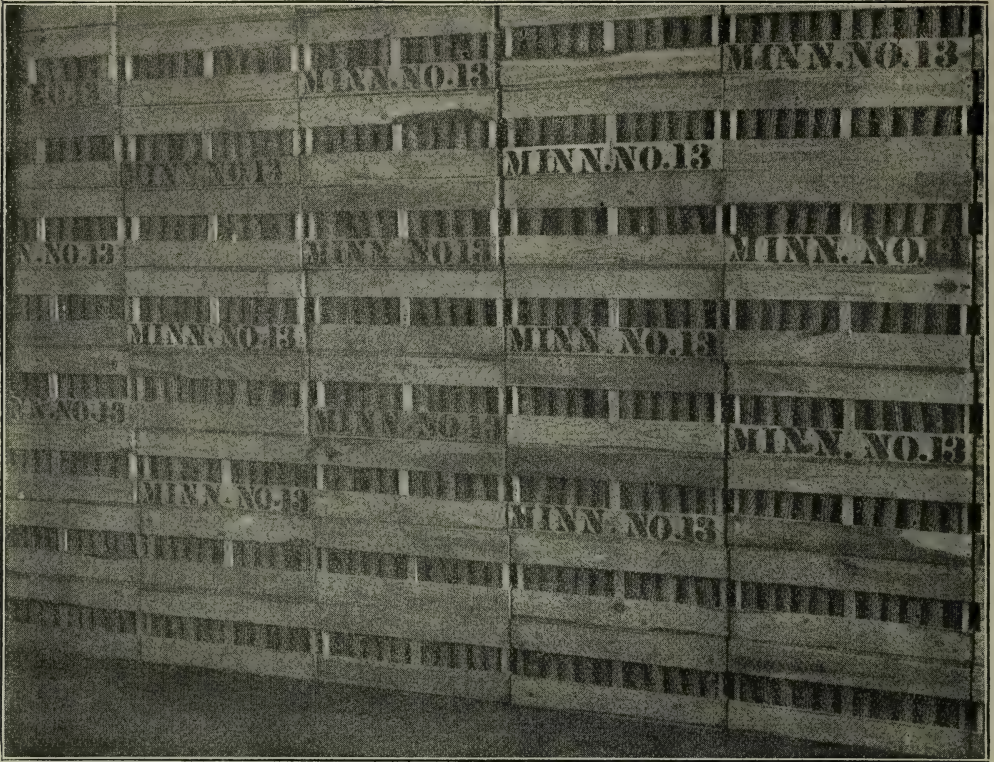
White Ohio Potato.

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.



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 always 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. Lb., 18c; 4 lbs., 40c; 8 lbs., 75c.



Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent, Ready for Shipment.

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 most 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, or 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.

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 if 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, 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

Ear Seed Corn costs you about 35 cents per acre for seed.

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.

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 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 lie of your land by just that much.

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.

Fruit from Gurney's Trees in Alaska.

Mr. C. W. Gurney,
Yankton, S. D.

My dear Mr. Gurney:

In reply to your letter of Sept. 30th, I would say that the fruit trees referred to in our conversation were seen in the garden of a Mr. Adams living just outside the village of Haines, Alaska. Mr. Adams was a former residence of Kingsbury County, South Dakota, but has been living for quite a few years in Alaska. The trees referred to were about eight to ten feet high and had well formed green apples. Mr. Adams did not know the name of the variety but merely said that they had come from Mr. Gurney's nursery at Yankton, South Dakota. Whether or not the apples matured, I do not know.

Regretting that I cannot give more information and with kindest personal regards, I am,
Very truly yours,

ROBERT L. SLAGLE.

Briarbank,
Birmingham,
Mich.

Mch. 29, 1911.

Please send me your 1911 catalogue and put me on your permanent mailing list as the seed we ordered from you gave very good satisfaction. From Minn. No. 13 seed corn raised over 175 ear bushels per acre.

W. W. STORY.

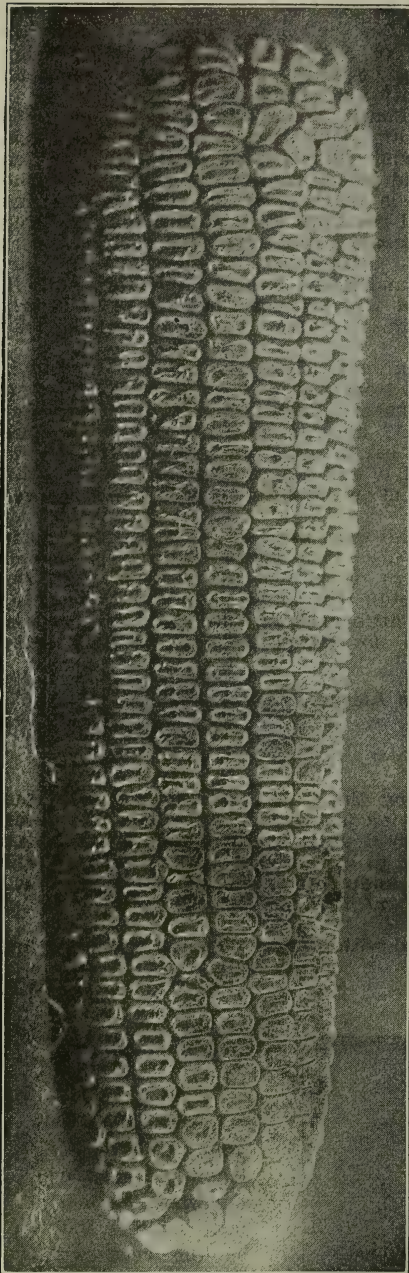


On the Bates Ranch, Bennett Co.,
Seeds from the Gurney Seed Co.

The sample of Hanska Plum you sent me came in fine condition. I have seen nothing that equals it for our section of the country. The flavor is of the best.

G. D. MCKISSON.

Poor Seed Corn costs you sometimes several dollars per acre in decreased yield.



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

Buffalo, N. D., Sept. 20, 1911.

I purchased a bushel of Minn. No. 13 and August 15th corn; I planted the Minn. No. 13 on eight acres on May 20th, considered the stand 90 per cent. I think it good for forty, and in places fifty-five bushels per acre. A week of real curing weather would put it in good shape. The August 15th was planted May 22nd. My experience with Northwestern Dent last year, and this variety this year makes me believe that it will prove superior to Northwestern Dent in earliness a week to ten days, and it yields 25 to 40 per cent. You should see the sturdy ears.

N. A. LACKAR.

In this section of South Dakota the bulk of our farmers have decided from 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 10th 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.

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 two thousand acres was made from May 5th to June 10th, and on September 1st was thoroughly matured and a frost would not have damaged it. Our husking, grading and storing of this variety was completed November 7th.

We have fields that gave us 64 bushels per acre this season. Other large and later varieties planted in the same neighborhood, given apparently the same care, yielded only about 24 to 40 bushels.

We can give you Seed of this variety grown here at Yankton, or as far north as Brookings County, South Dakota.

We offer a cash premium of \$3.00 at each of the State Fairs for 1912, 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.



Examining Corn grown from Gurney
Seed at Wewela, S. D.



GURNEY'S WHITE HARVEST POTATO.

A grand early white Potato for the millions, for the large grower, the market gardener and the home gardener; satisfaction to all. Still more satisfaction when it reaches the table. Quality the best, season the earliest. We believe it to be the earliest Potato in existence New Potatoes with your Fourth of July celebration. It has outyielded the late varieties and is certainly just what you are looking for. Have you ever tried to have the first new Potatoes in your neighborhood? Has the neighboring housewife ever informed you with a bright smile about the first day of July that she has new creamed Potatoes for dinner, and did you go out into your own garden to see if you could do equally well, but found nothing larger than marbles? Get the new White Harvest Potatoes and get the best of her by several days this season. You can do it; we will help you. We have helped you by offering you this wonderful early Potato. We offer a cash premium of \$3.00 at your State Fair for the best 10 Potatoes of this variety exhibited there. Per lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.25; Barrel, \$5.50.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS AT YOUR STATE FAIR.

In order that you may grow the right kind of goods to compete for our special premiums at your State Fair and that you may win the largest number of premiums possible, we are offering the following special collections at extremely low prices. We want the greatest possible competition for our special premiums and we want you to order one of these collections and be at the State Fair with the results, or at least send them for competition. You can win the money.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ½ Peck Uncle Sam No. 4. | 1 Pkt. Gurney's Single Dahlia. |
| ½ Peck Wisconsin No. 7. | 3 Lbs. Gurney's White Harvest Potato. |
| ½ Peck Trudos Gingham. | 1 Pkt. San Jose Carrot. |
| 1 Peck Oderbrucker Barley. | 1 Oz. Improved Cole's Early Watermelon. |
| 1 Peck Kherson Oats. | 1 Pkt. Gurney's Early Ball-Head Cabbage. |
| ½ Peck Minnesota No. 13. | 1 Pkt. White Seeded Muskmelon. |
| ½ Peck Gurney's Model Dent. | 1 Pkt. Davis Perfect Cucumber. |
| ½ Peck Reid's Yellow Dent. | 1 Pkt. Enid Muskmelon. |
| 1 Lb. Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn. | 1 Pkt. Sakurajima Radish. |
| 1 Pkt. Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot. | 1 Pkt. Mammoth Pumpkin. |
| 1 Pkt. Earlibell Tomato. | 1 Pkt. Patagonia Squash. |
| 1 Pkt. Gurney's Ostrich Plume Aster. | 1 Pkt. Sweet Heart Watermelon. |

The above complete list of Premium Winners for \$5.00.

We should have called the White Harvest July 4th, that's when you get the new ones.

SAXONIA, GRAND NEW EARLY GERMAN PEA.

A great acquisition to the extra early Peas. It is early maturing, especially large pods and wonderful producers. Height about 18 inches. Does not need staking on account of its remarkable stout vines. In introducing this new Pea we do it with a feeling of pleasure, as it is always a pleasure to introduce something that we know absolutely is better than the old standard variety. You will notice from the picture that the vines are full. This is from an actual photograph and not taken in any favored spot. They are all alike. They have exceptionally large pods for an early Pea, producing from 7 to 10 Peas in each pod. We want to impress on you just as strong as possible three of the distinctive merits of this Pea. Its extreme earliness combined with its exceptional quality and immense productiveness. For a great many years the great German gardeners have made a specialty of improvement in the Pea line. Just as we in this country have been improving Corn. They have succeeded beyond us; we suppose on account of more painstaking methods used in the older countries,

and are offering this Pea with their and our assurance that it heads the list. Pkt., 10c; 1/3 pt., 20c; 1/2 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c.

MORSE'S GOLDEN CREAM SWEET CORN.

The demand for a genuine novelty could hardly be more completely satisfied this year than by the introduction of our "Morse's Golden Cream Sweet Corn."

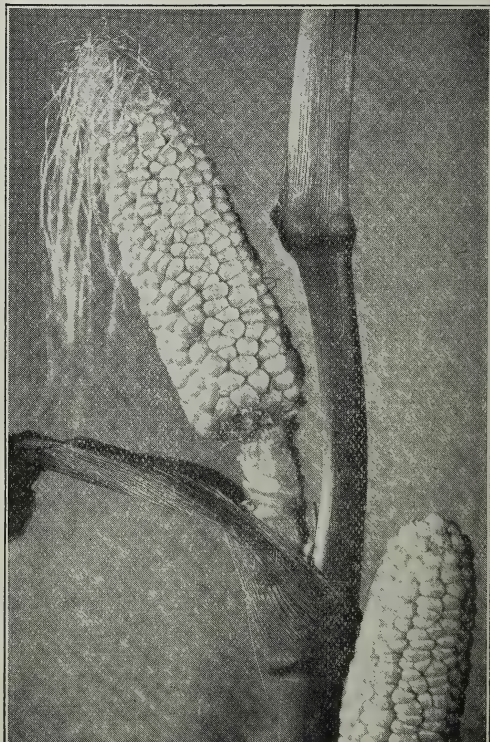
It is of California origin, resulting from a cross made by Thos. Gould, at Ventura, some five years ago—a cross of Country Gentleman on Golden Bantam.

Morse's Golden Cream, is a very early, yellow Country Gentleman Sweet Corn. The kernels are long and pointed, the cob is very slender and the whole ear about as long as Golden Bantam. The flavor is remarkable—in fact very much the same as Golden Bantam. The habit of growth is rather dwarf and the stalks bear two to four ears. The stalks are brownish red and the silk is also brown at the tips.

The cuts herewith indicate that the corn is quite identical in appearance with Country Gentleman. It is, however, among our earliest varieties and the color at eating stage, is a rich cream, cooking to a light golden yellow.

Morse's Golden Cream is one of the most distinct Sweet Corns sent out. It might almost be regarded as a freak on account of its novel features, but it possesses genuine merit in every essential.

Pkt., 10c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid, or by express or freight, 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.



"Better be right than to be President of the United States." Be right by buying Gurney's Seeds.

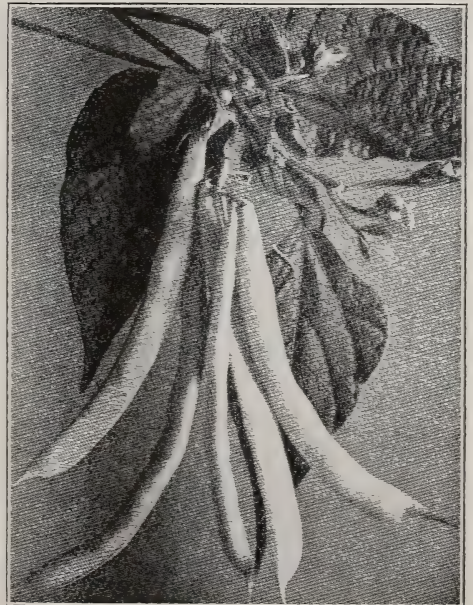
GURNEY'S EVER-BEARING RUST-PROOF BUSH BEAN.

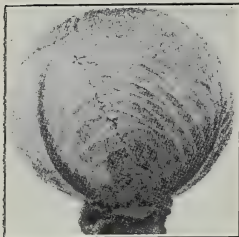


We offered this new Bean four years ago, and the way it has taken with the planters has been very gratifying to us. Two of the last four seasons have almost ruined other varieties of Beans with the rust. There has never been one case of rust on these reported to us and in our fields no rust has shown 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, as 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. 1/3 pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 1 pk., \$1.90.

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

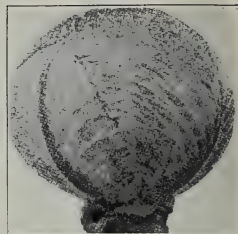
HAS BEEN PLANTED IN OUR TRIAL GROUNDS INTERSPERSED WITH AT LEAST TWENTY OTHER VARIETIES FOR THE FOUR PAST SEASONS. IN THAT TIME IT HAS NEVER SHOWN A RUST SPOT IN THE POD OR LEAF. IN SOME CASES THE NEXT VINE TO IT OF ANOTHER VARIETY WOULD BE ENTIRELY RUINED BY THE RUST. ONE SEASON A FULL ROW ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RUST-PROOF BEAN WAS SO BADLY DAMAGED FROM RUST THAT THEY DID NOT MATURE A SINGLE POD. THIS IS SURELY A RUST-PROOF BEAN.





GURNEY'S EARLY BALLHEAD CABBAGE.

In offering this new early summer Ballhead Cabbage, we know that we are presenting the Cabbage growing public with a winner and a money-maker and a great deal of satisfaction. This Cabbage closely resembles the Danish Ballhead. The heads are perfectly round, good size, and matures just as early as Wakefield. They

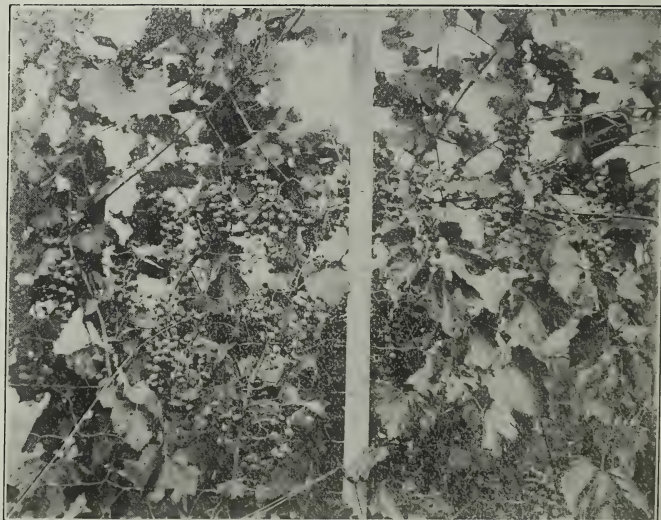


are exceptionally good keepers and late plantings will keep equal to most of the winter varieties. We recommend this sort especially to market gardeners and for the home garden for both early and late and should be given a thorough try-out by all. We feel sure it will take the place of nearly all of the summer varieties, producing a greater per cent. of solid heads than any of them, and on account of the small amount of foliage and the compact form in which it grows, can be planted much closer than other varieties. We are offering this to the public feeling sure that it is one of the very best articles in the vegetable line we have ever offered. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Beta Grape.

Beta Grape—The people moving North regret the loss of

their Grapes which are wonderfully attractive and refreshing in the late summer. Many the heartache and sigh of disappointment when the housewife feels she cannot grow Grapes on her new homestead or northern home. The **Beta** changes all this as they will grow readily in North Dakota without covering; not only grow, but produce as much fruit per vine as the large varieties in the East. Rapid growers often making a growth of 15 to 20 feet in a single season. Extremely valuable for covering summer houses, outbuildings or fences. We recognized the value of this new Grape when it was first introduced. Prof. Green, the greatest horticulturists and fruit growers friend of Minnesota, introduced this Grape in the North, and we have seconded his effort to the best of our ability and are certainly proud of our success in getting it out among the growers and more proud of the success attained by the growers. It has made their home beautiful and produced immense quantities of fruit. One year old, each, 20c; per ten, \$1.75; per 100, \$16.00; two year old, each, 25c; per ten, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.50.



**Beta Grape Vines, Three Years Old, on Summer House.
Fruit Ripe August 20. Have Not Had Winter Protection.**

It has made their home beautiful and produced immense quantities of fruit. One year old, each, 20c; per ten, \$1.75; per 100, \$16.00; two year old, each, 25c; per ten, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.50.



Budding 250,000 Professor Hansen's New Plums at Our Walnut Grove Nursery, Yankton.

Hanska—Sioux Indian word for tall. The name is given in illusion to the extraordinary rapid growth in nursery. Three year old trees often obtaining the height of 12 ft. the female parent is a seedling of our wild northwestern plum, the male parent is the very large fleshed fragrant apricot plum, **Prunus Simoni**, and popular in the orchards of California. The **Hanska** fruited first in 1906 and 1907 on two and three year old trees in nursery row. In fruit the **Hanska** closely resembles its chinese parent in form, fragrance, quality and firmness of flesh. Fruit in 1909 was 1½ to 1 9/16 inches in diameter. The flat shape of this plum and its peculiar bright red color with its heavy blue bloom distinguishes it from all of the other hardy plums grown in the northwest. **Hanska** the very best for shipping as well as for home use.

Cheresoto—This very large cherry secured by crossing the wild sand cherry with the **DeSota** plum has been classed as a cherry by the originator and would be of the same class as the **Compass** cherry though much larger. The fruit of the **Cheresoto** is longish with a minute bristle or prickle which it no doubt inherits from the sand cherry. The size is about 1½ in. in diameter, color black when fully ripe, with blue bloom, flesh yellowish green, spritly, pleasant, skin thin and free from acerbety. The fruit is a perfect mingling of the sand cherry and **DeSota** in looks and flavor, having the size of the **DeSota** and color of the **Sand Cherry**. This Hybrid blooms later than the plum which is a characteristic of the sand cherry. This would protect the fruit buds from late frosts and would insure a crop when other plums or cherries are a failure. In 1909 this **Cheresoto** fruited heavily when many plums were a failure. The **Cheresoto** could not compete with the **Opata** and **Sapa** in quality, were they of the same season, but they come in after the **Sapa** and **Opata** are ripe and gone.

Skuya—Sioux Indian word for "Sweet." The female parent for this very large exceptionally fine plum is the **Red June**, a large early Japanese plum, the male parent is the **DeSota**, a well known native plum, **Prunus Americana**. The **Skuya** first fruited in 1907 upon a tree very severely cut for bud sticks. The color of this fresh fruit is a dull dark red or yellow, the pits are very small, quality excellent and delicious, the fruit is about the same size as **Hanska**. We have used a large quantity of this fruit this past season, and we consider it the most delicious of any American Plum grown and we think that our customers will find it so.

Inkpa—Sioux Indian word for Acme, of same pedigree as the **Hanska** and resembles it in many ways. We have found it an excellent bearer, good quality, large size, a wonderful keeper and we believe that it should be planted in connection with the other Hansen plums, as we think that it will insure better pollination.

Free Information.

In order to give all persons interested in the new Prof. Hansen's plums and cherries all the information possible, we have had a large number of copies of bulletins No. 130 printed and will be pleased to send these to anyone desiring them free of charge. They give you full information and description of the Hansen plums and cherries and are up to date. These are free for the asking.

Price List of Hansen Plums and Cherries.

	Each	10	100
3-4 ft.....	45c	\$4.00	\$35.00
4-5 ft.....	50c	4.50	40.00
5-6 ft.....	60c	5.50	50.00

Cistena—The Sioux Indian name for "Baby." First introduced in the spring of 1909 as purple A, the cross of the Dakota sand cherry and the purple leafed plum of Persia. **Prunus Pissardi** a beautiful shrub following the sand cherry in statue of plant and glossiness of leaf, but the foliage has the rich purple red color which gives its Persian sires such wide popularity. In my opinion the **Cistena**, will win great favor. This is certainly a beautiful ornamental shrub, and one that should be planted in every garden or lawn. Price each 50c.

SAPA, RIPENS AUG. 12th.

Sioux Indian Word for "Black."



How many of you have heard of the wonderful new fruits and flowers originated by Prof. Burbank of California. He is considered a wonderful man, and he is. On the other hand, he is located in a climate that is perfect for the production of these new fruits and flowers. He has never had the blizzards and 40 degrees below zero temperature to contend with. Did you know that we have here in South Dakota a greater Burbank. Having overcome all of the Burbank difficulties, together with the blizzards and low temperature. This is Prof. Hansen of Brookings College, the originator of this new class of Plums. This **Sapa Plum** is a cross between the Western Sand Cherry and a large purple-fleshed Japanese Plum called **Sultan**. The fruit has the glossy dark purple skin and rich dark purple red flesh of its Japanese sire. One-year old trees sent out in the spring of 1908 fruited freely in 1909 and attracted great attention as a new departure in stone fruits for the prairie Northwest. **Sapa** took first prize as a seedling Plum at the Minnesota State Fair, 1909. Think of a Plum nearly as large as the California variety, quality as good or better, hardy as the oak, invariably bearing fruit at two years old, not a few scattered Plums, but loaded to the breaking point. One of the best for shipping purposes and will compete with the California Plums as soon as introduced. We purchased last year from the Brookings College nearly \$500 worth of Prof. Hansen's new Plums at \$1.00 per tree; all of these to be used for propagation. We are so thoroughly convinced that these are the coming Plums for the entire country that we budded last fall over 250,000 of them.

Sapa.

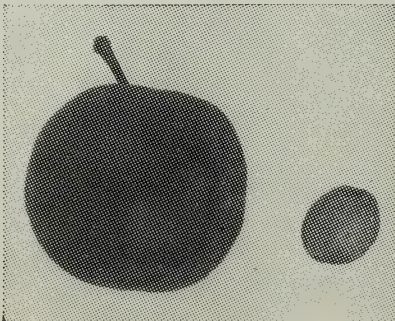
OPATA.

Sioux Indian Name for "Boquet."

Another of Prof. Hansen's wonderful Plums and is also a cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry and a very large Hybrid Japanese Plum called the **Gold Plum**. **Opata** is a vigorous Plum tree in habit with large glossy foliage, resembling the European Plum leaves and like its friend **Sapa** is hardy as the oak. Bears almost invariably at two years old and the fruit is very large, measuring about 1 3/16 inch in diameter. Take a ruler and mark off 1 3/16 inches and you have the size of the **Opata**. You see it is almost equal to the largest of the California Plums, in quality it is delicious, having the spritliness of the Sand Cherry with the rich sweetness of the **Gold Plum**. Skin thin and free from acerbitity. Pit very small; season extremely early, just when you want Plums. Color dark purplish red with blue bloom, flesh green. At the banquet of the South Dakota State Horticultural Society held in Yankton in the winter of 1909-10, Prof. Hansen kindly furnished a few quarts of his new plums preserved just as the housewife preserves the California Plums. It was the unanimous opinion of the hundreds present at this banquet that the quality was far superior to any California or American Plum preserved.



Opata.



SKUYA

SKUYA.

We are showing here a reduced in size photograph or reproduction of a photograph of the **Skuya plum**, showing the plum and the seed. Compare this seed with the size of the plum and see the great proportion of meat to the fruit. If you have some canned plums of the American or California varieties get one of the seed and compare it with this seed and see the advantage of planting the Hansen plum. This is a photograph furnished us also by the Agricultural College and is an exact reproduction from the photograph. The **Skuya** is the sweetest of all of the Hansen plums. It is a cross of the **DeSota plum** and the large Japanese plum **Red June**. The size of the fruit is about the same as that of the **Hanska** and will keep equally as well.

Price List of Hansen Plums and Cherries.

	Each	10	100
3-4 ft.....	45c	\$4.00	\$35.00
4-5 ft.....	50c	4.50	40.00
5-6 ft.....	60c	5.50	50.00

PROF. N. E. HANSEN HYBRID PLUMS.

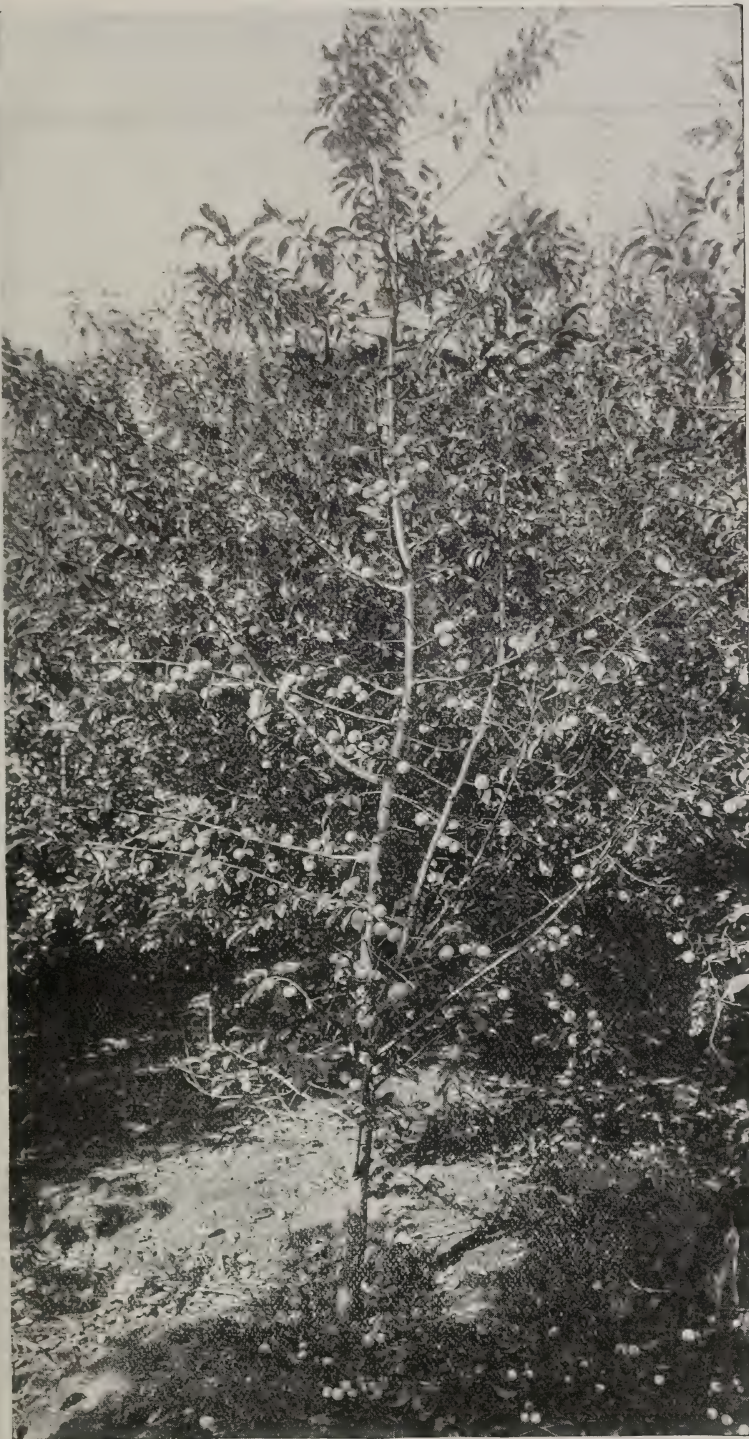
HANSKA.

After a thorough investigation the Minnesota and Iowa State Horticultural Societies placed the Hanska, Opata, and Sapa on the recommended fruit list for those states. We believe this will result in the planting of a very large acreage of these trees in permanent orchards and will increase the fruit output of the state wonderfully. Any person planting Hansen plums will find the flesh perfectly solid, and unlike the American varieties will be good shippers; in fact we have kept Hansen plums here in our office where the temperature was from 80 to 90 degrees in mid-summer for one week and at the end of that time they had not commenced to rot. They are at least equal to the Californias for keeping; for quality they are better and will bear always at two years old. We are showing on this and next page pictures of the Hanska plum. You will notice in the centre of one picture, two of the seeds. We show this to give you an idea of the size of the pit compared to the size of the plum. In crossing these plums Prof. Hansen has secured the very small seed of a small wild plum and the maximum amount of firm, good quality flesh around it. The fruit is borne evenly over the tree, hangs on until thoroughly matured and if packed with as much care as the Californians give their plums it would sell on the market for a better price. The quality is better, the appearance is better and the keeping qualities are at least equal to the California plums. We have these trees in 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., and 5-6 ft. high. We also have a few of the original trees that we purchased from the Brookings college which are now three years old. We shall sell these large trees at \$1.00 each; the others as per price given at the foot of next page.

Troy, Ohio, August 20, 1911.

We are in receipt of your sample of the Hanska plum. It came in good condition. While our knowledge of this type of plum is somewhat limited we pronounce it the best American plum we have ever tasted, being entirely free from the puckery taste of the usual plum of this type.

FARMERS NURSERY CO.



A young Hanska tree bearing in nursery row.

By the courtesy of Prof. N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture, we have been furnished with the photographs of some of the Hansen plums both in tree and fruit, and are using them in this catalog. These are reproduced from actual photographs taken at the college grounds by Prof. N. E. Hansen, and show just what the trees will do. In a lecture given by Prof. N. E. Hansen in the Yankton Opera House, Dec. 19th, he states these new plums are absolutely hardy and will bear fruit in any of the northwestern states including North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, etc. From the best information obtainable and our own experience, we know this to be absolutely correct, and they are bound to be the great market plum of the northwest.

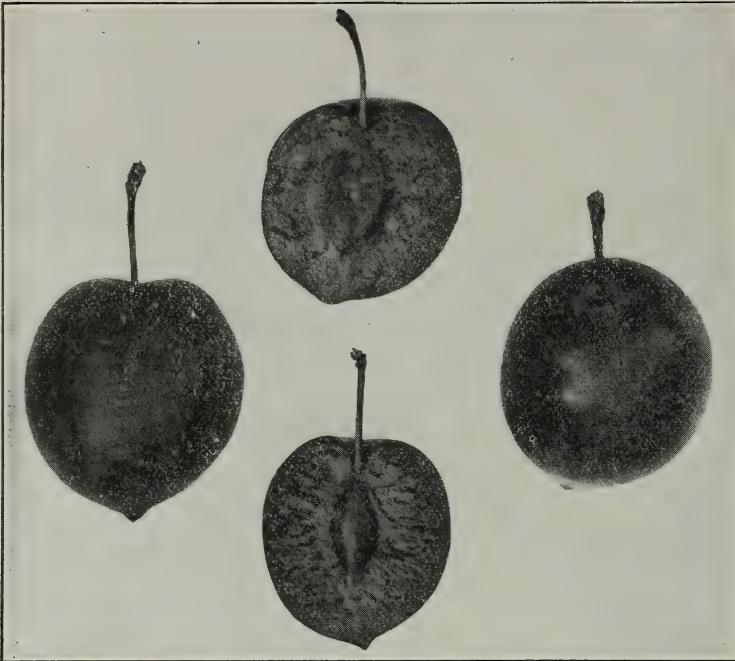
CHEROSOTO.

This should be classed rather as a cherry than as a plum. The photograph shown here is one furnished us by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and is an exact reproduction as to size of this new cherry. This cherry was secured by crossing the South Dakota Sand Cherry with the DeSota plum and is bound to take the place of the Compass cherry on account of its better quality, size of fruit and early bearing.

Paper Read at Iowa State Horticultural Society, Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 14, 1911.

HANSEN'S HYBRID PLUMS.

We had ten varieties of Hansen's Hybrid plums to fruit the past season; Opatá, a cross between Sand Cherry and Burbank's Golden Plum, is perhaps the most valuable of that combination. The tree is quite erect and spreading, a very good tree; it is perfectly hardy in wood and bud. Trees fruit the second year from the graft. Trees four years old last spring produced one bushel of fruit each. One of its strong points is late blooming; it blooms with the Sand Cherry, or two weeks after early blooming plums. Then it is the first plum to get ripe. First picking July 10th, last picking July 31st. Fruits did not rot, crack or drop from the trees when fully ripe.



Fruits were two-thirds the size of Miner and very uniform. Pits very small. Color, dark red, nearly purple, with bluish bloom. Flesh light green, firm and not stringy, semi-free, fruits can be halved and pits removed with little difficulty. Quality, sweet and good. A good fruit to eat out of hand and fine for making butter, canned fruit not so rich as some native plums but free from that sharp acid so objectionable in the natives. What fruit we had to spare sold readily at a dollar and a half per bushel.

Sapa, Sand Cherry by Sultan Plum, is a smaller tree and more bushy than Opatá. It is perfectly hardy, a heavy bearer, fruits a little larger than Opatá, quality is very good, color, dark purple, flesh and juice as dark as the Blackberry. Season of ripening July 24th to August 2nd.

Kaga, a cross between wild plum and Prunus Simoni, the Chinese Apricot-plum. Trees are hardy in wood and bud, strong, upright growers, bloom early with Burbank, gave a good crop of fruit, one to one and one-half inches in diameter. Fruits are bright red, fragrant, clingstone, flesh as firm as an apple, skin thick and tough. Flavor strong apricot mingled with mild plum. I am quite certain that the size, color and quality of these fruits would make them popular for canning. When the weather changed from dry to showery some of the fruits cracked. But fruit of Hanska which is another variety of same parentage, passed through these changes without any of its fruits cracked. Kaga ripened August 5th to 14th. Hanska about August 20th to September 1st.

Prof. Hansen is deserving of great credit for giving these fruits to the cold northwest and I think they will be appreciated in some other parts of the country.

HARLOW ROCKHILL.



HANSKA

Recommended by the Minnesota and Iowa Mid-Winter State Horticultural Meeting.

Price List for Hansen Plums and Cherries.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
4-5 ft. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
5-6 ft. ....	.60	5.50	50.00

Original trees purchased from the Brookings College now three and four years old \$1.00 each.

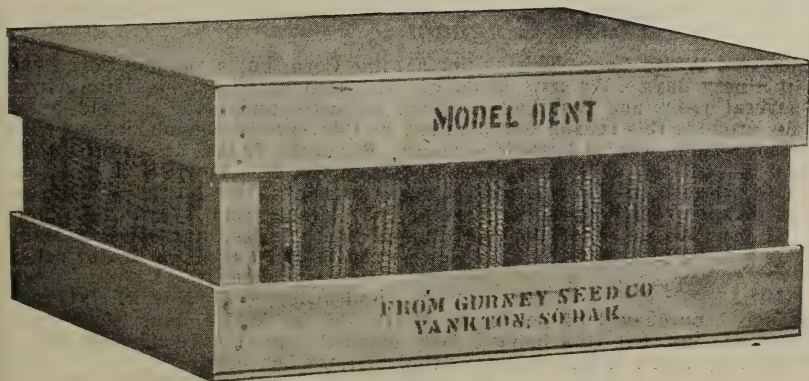
(Continued from page 64.)



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

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent.

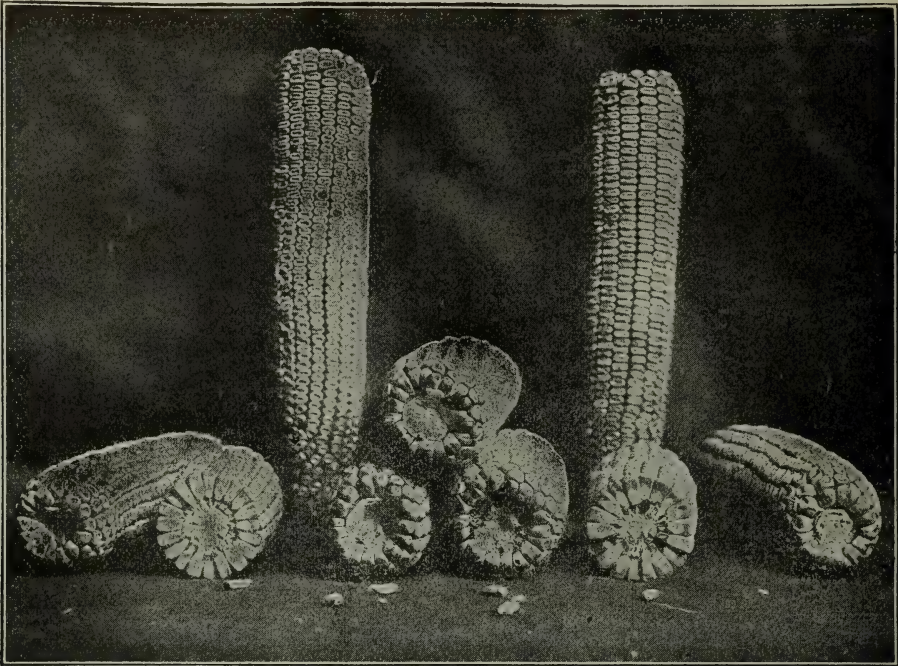
This variety of Red Corn originated and introduced by us has become one of the best known in the State of South Dakota and is producing wonderful crops each season. This Corn has never failed to mature perfectly as far north as Huron, S. D., and is safe to plant anywhere as far north as Aberdeen. There is no other variety of Corn that will yield with this and mature so 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. The past season we sold large quantities of this to Nebraska and Iowa farmers and we have received wonderful reports from them. It matures perfectly and is producing 10% to 25% over later and larger varieties, and none of the planters had to worry about the early frosts. Do not forget that we pay a \$3.00 cash premium at your State Fair for the best 10 ears of this Corn exhibited in 1912. Price per crate of 70 lbs. or over of selected ears, \$2.50 per bu.; shelled, graded and kiln dried per bu., \$2.50.



George, Ia.,
April 5, 1911.
We purchased
our seed corn
from you last
year and it gave
good satisfaction.
Send us your cat-
alogue again this
year.

E. U. KRUSE.

Gurney's Model Dent has added millions of bushels to the Corn Crop.



Wimple's Yellow Dent—The Seed from which this Corn was grown was purchased by us direct from the originator and is absolutely pure Wimple's Yellow Dent. Some seedsmen are claiming that they have the entire stock, but this is not correct. Mr. Wimple has sold this Corn for a number of years until it is generally planted over the southern part of South Dakota. In purchasing your Wimple's Yellow Dent direct from us, you have the advantage of three additional years of very close breeding. This Corn should be planted largely in southern South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. There are no other yellow dent corns that can produce with it that can be grown in these localities. The kernels are exceptionally large and deep.

Per crate of 70 lbs. or more, select ears, \$2.35. Shelled and graded, per bu., \$2.35.

U. S. No. 4—This new corn originated in southern Minnesota, and the originator claims this name was given it by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We do not vouch for this but whoever named it named a mighty good corn. The size of the ear is nearly equal to that of **Minn. No. 13**, the corn is about one week to ten days earlier, very deep grained and a beautiful yellow color. The ears are generally well filled both butt and tip and shell out a very large percentage of corn to the measured bushel. We find that 70 lbs. of ears of this corn will often shell from 58 to 59 lbs. of shelled corn. We purchased from the originator, his entire stock of this seed one year ago and planted something over 200 acres this past season. It has out-yielded all other early varieties of its class and matured just as we had expected, in fact knew it would, as we had visited the fields of the originator in other years and were much pleased with the corn in his field. We believe this corn to be a cross between the **Minn. No. 13** and **Pride of the North**. It has the characteristics of both and on account of its extreme earliness, depth of kernel, and general all around good character it is bound to take the place of most varieties of early corn in the extreme north. We can furnish this either shelled and graded or in the ear as you prefer. Price \$3.25 per bu.

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.

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, \$2.50.

Smithwick, S. D., Nov. 21, 1911

About four years ago I purchased of you some North Dakota White Dent Seed Corn, which has done very well for me, but this being a very unusual year, I have no seed that I consider fit and would like very much to have a few bushel of the same corn.

Yours truly,

W. H. O'GARA.

Your farm land is worth about \$90 to \$250 per acre, good seed will make it pay dividends.

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, \$2.50.



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.

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 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., \$3.00. Ear Corn per bu., \$3.00.

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, \$2.75.

Gurney's August 15th.

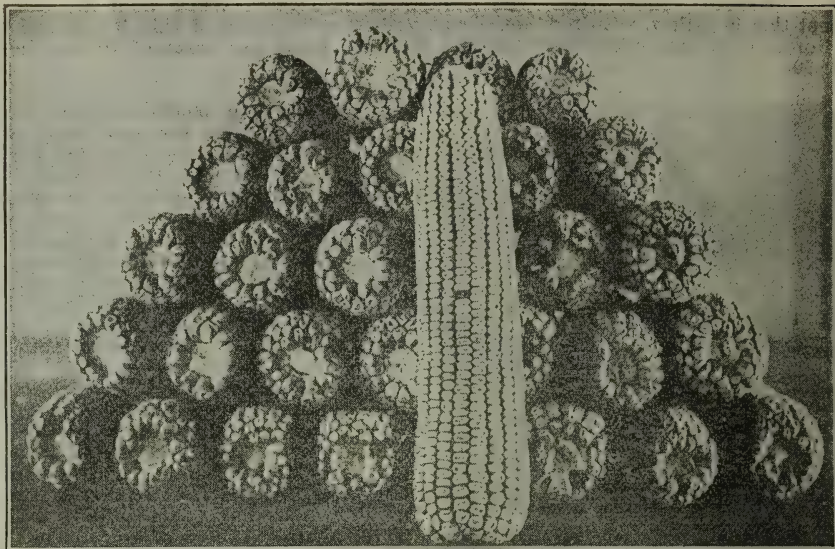
This new variety originated and offered by us is the earliest Dent Corn grown. In color it is a creamy white. The ear medium size, and produced for us this year, with good cultivation on good land, 50 bushels per acre. This was planted on May 21st, and on August 15th could have been cribbed safely. For 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, 40c; peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Dakota Grown Reid's Yellow Dent.

For the last five years we have grown and selected a **Reid's Yellow Dent** that would be satisfactory to the planter in the southern tier of counties in South Dakota, northern Nebraska and northern Iowa as well as those farther south. **Reid's Yellow Dent** is the ideal Corn where it can be safely grown. It is too late for any place north of the north line of Iowa and our strain of Reid's is the earliest grown so do not buy this variety and expect a crop to mature north of the north line of Iowa. Our crop of this variety this season shows an improvement over other year's both in yield, size and earliness and well shaped ears. The corn we are furnishing for seed purposes runs from 10 to 12 inches in length and

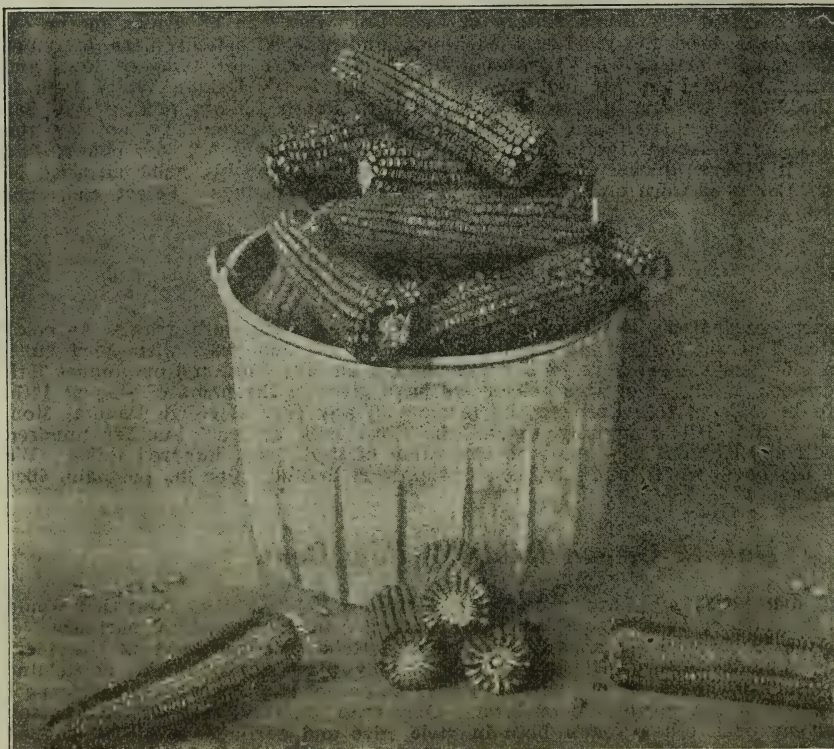
Reid's Yellow Dent. Shown at Boys Corn Contest, Yankton Co., S. D. Fall 1910. Seed furnished by us.

188 entries in boys corn contest in Yankton Co., 1910. There will be twice as many this year. We furnish seed free for county contests.



is certainly beautiful 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 season of 1910 we commenced planting Reid's on May 17th and we have a most perfect crop of well matured corn. The ears are very large, bright yellow in color, deep kerneled and well kerneled over butt and tip. You corn planters in 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 limit of its production. Remember we handle this only in the 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 freight paid refunded. Price per crate of 70 lbs. net select ears, \$3.25.

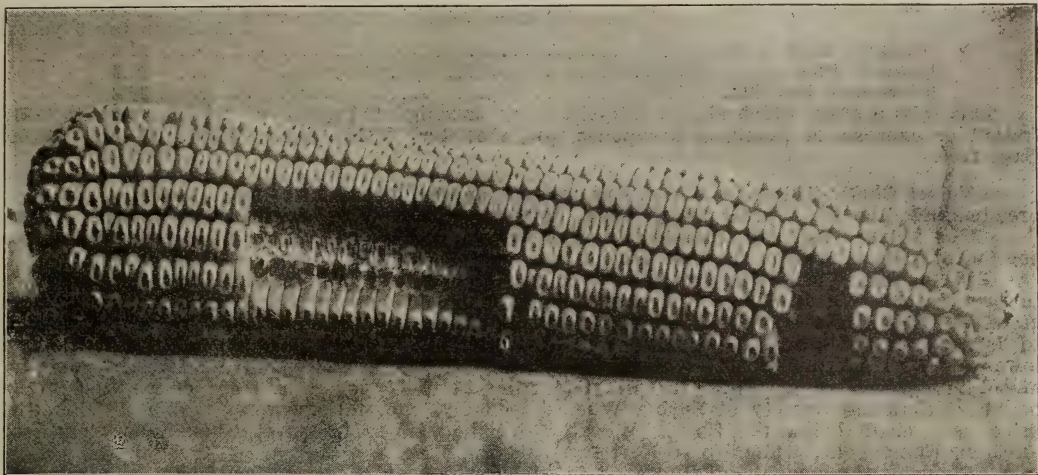
EAR TESTED EAR SEED CORN.



We are devoting a little more space to Ear Tested Ear Seed Corn this season than we had expected to. We find from past experience that the careful farmer, the one who wants to reap the greatest profit possible from an acre of ground is ready and anxious to pay a little additional price for ear seed corn that has been thoroughly tested than to plant the ordinary kind at any price. We have the facilities for testing a very large quantity of ear seed corn and shall run our testers to their capacity. We do not expect to be able to supply the de-

mand. We never have been. In testing this ear seed corn we take three kernels from each ear. If all three kernels show strong germination it goes into the ear tested ear seed corn

which will make you 100% stand. If any one of the kernels fail to show strong germination it is thrown out. There is lots of labor connected with testing corn, as all of you know who have attempted it; in fact, the labor is fully worth \$2.50 per bu. even with the best and most modern facilities for handling it. This makes ear tested ear seed corn cost you about 60c per acre. If you can increase your yield 1½ bu. per acre by using this corn you have more than paid for the seed. If you can increase your yield more than 1½ bu. per acre you have made a profit over the use of any other seed. The increased yields per acre from using ear tested ear seed corn is more often from 5 to 20 bu. per acre. Price of this ear seed corn, crated, \$5.00 per bu.



Wisconsin No. 7 or Iowa Silver King.

Wisconsin No. 7, or Iowa Silver King—(See colored plate back cover)—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 kerneled, 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, \$2.75.

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, \$2.50.

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, \$2.50.

Longfellow Flint.

A beautiful eight-rowed Yellow Flint; ears from ten to fifteen inches long. Very prolific and early. Shelled, \$2.50 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 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., \$1.00.

IMPROVED SPRING WHEAT.

New Spring Wheat, Minnesota No. 163 Fife—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., \$1.80; 2 bu., \$3.35; 10 bu., \$16.00. 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.

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 11, 1911, Velvet Chaff Wheat sold for \$1.03 in Minneapolis, while No. 1 Northern sold for \$1.06.

Figuring the undoubted difference in yield, which at a low estimate can be placed at 30 per cent. you will see 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., \$1.55; 10 bu., \$14.50; bags free.

Macaroni or Durum Wheat.

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 hailproof, 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. Sold in Minneapolis Nov. 11, 1911 @ 9c under No. 1 Northern. Price per bu., \$1.50.

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., 45c; bu., \$1.25; 5 bu., \$6.00.

KHERSON OATS.

The 1911 crop of Oats in the Northwest of nearly all varieties made only a medium yield. 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 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.

This new, valuable early Oat was secured by Prof. Taylor, Superintendent of the farm-



ers' Institute of Nebraska, while making a journey through Russia for the United States to secure seed of certain grains.

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.

Regenerated Swedish Select Oats.

The past season the new Regenerated Swedish Select Oats have made some wonderful yields in the Northwest. They are certainly taking the lead at the present time and it is probable they will continue to do so. It is not unusual to see fields growing 100 bu. per acre and weighing as high as 45 lbs. per measured bushel. Our stock of this Oat is strictly pure and at the low price which we are offering them you should sow a good field. Per bu., \$1.60; 10 bu., \$1.50 per bu.



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.

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 9¾ 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 Rape Seed. 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., \$2.25; 500 lbs., \$10.00.

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., 50c; bu., \$1.65.

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

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. Bu. of 48 lbs., \$1.65; 10 bu., at \$1.50. Bags free.

Beardless Barley.

This Barley will mature in 60 days from date of sowing under ordinary conditions. A Barley without beards. This must be admitted by all as a very desirable thing. Most of you have threshed barley and some of you may have been in the stack and you know what bearded barley is. The greatest advantage lies in the extreme earliness which makes it absolutely desirable if not indispensable for early feeding when old grain is scarce. Being a sport from the old bearded barley, there may appear a few heads in the field showing beards. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.60; 5 bu., \$7.00.

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., \$1.65.

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., \$1.55.

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.)

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.

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 freely.

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.

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., \$3.25.



Canada Field Peas.

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.

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., \$1.00; bu., \$3.55.



Winter Vetch.

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., 95c; 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. 10 lbs., 80c; bu., \$2.00.

Missouri Evergreen—Is a favorite of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. 10 lbs., 80c; bu., \$2.00.

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.

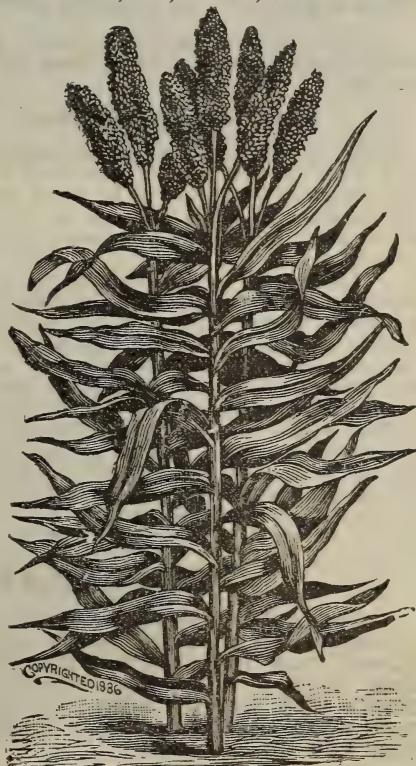
Early Amber Cane—This popular and well known variety is the earliest. Pound, 20c; pk., 50c; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.35.

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.

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.

Canary Seed—For birds. Pound, 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.



Kaffir Corn.

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., 85c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.



Milo Maize.

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 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., \$3.25; 5 bu. or more, \$3.15 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.

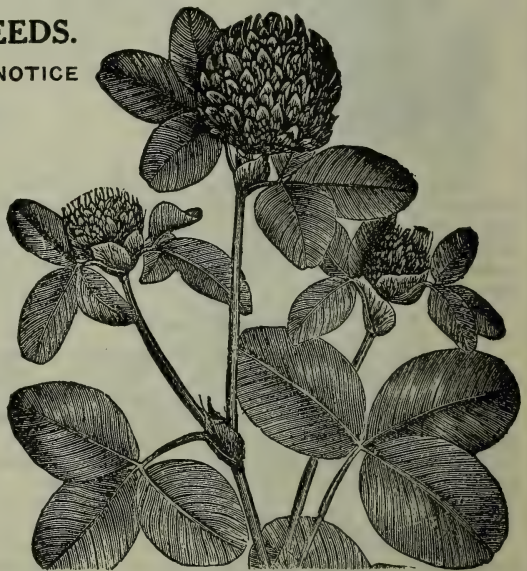
PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

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 1911. 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, 40c; bu., \$16.00.



GURNEY'S EAR TESTED EAR SEED CORN.

TO AVOID THE DISAPPOINTING POOR STAND THAT IS OFTEN SECURED BY PLANTING SEED CORN THAT HAS NOT BEEN PROPERLY TESTED, YOU SHOULD PLANT OUR EAR TESTED EAR SEED CORN. WE TEST EACH EAR SEPARATELY AND RETAIN THE EARS THAT SHOW 100% GERMINATION. SEED OF THIS KIND COSTS YOU 60c PER ACRE. IT OFTEN INCREASES THE YIELD FROM 5 TO 20 BU. PER ACRE. IS THERE ANY REASON WHY YOU SHOULD NOT PLANT IT? PRICE, \$5.00 PER BU.

Moral. Plant Gurney's Ear Test Ear Seed Corn, 60c per acre.



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., \$10.20.**

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, 25c; 100 lbs., \$18.50.**

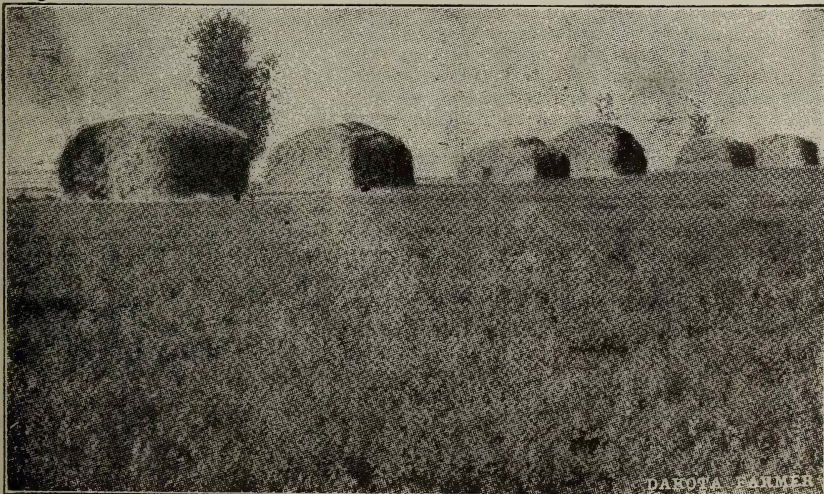
Bokarah or Sweet Clover.

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.**

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, 40c; per bu., \$16.00.**

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 to 10 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound, 35c; bu., \$13.50.**

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, 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.**



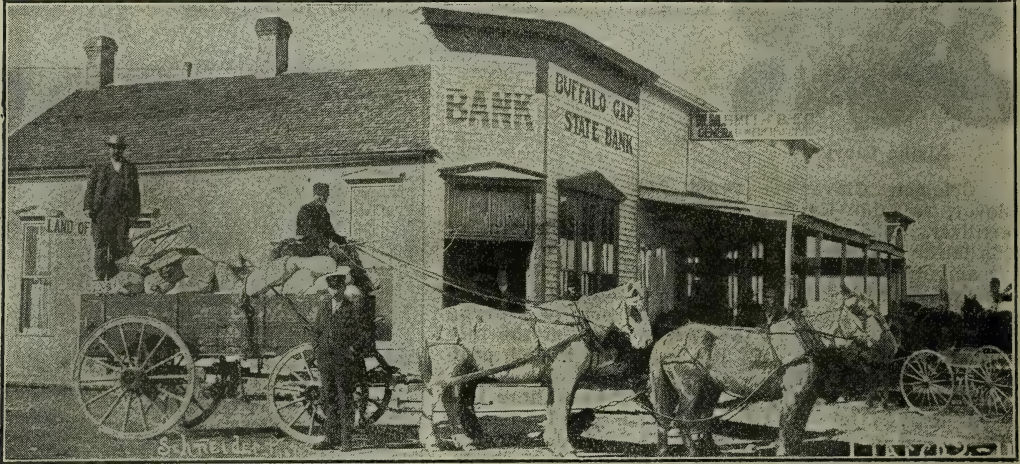
Dakota grown
Alfalfa equal to
Grimms in hardi-
ness.

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

Clover and Grass Seed, Gurney kind, complies with all States Pure Seed Laws.

Alfalfa Seed, Dakota Grown—99% Pure Guaranteed.

We are pleased to announce that we have once more secured our entire supply of Alfalfa Seed for this season from South Dakota growers. With each succeeding year we find the growers are more careful in keeping weeds of all kinds from going to seed in their fields; consequently, the quality of seed gets better. Owing to our personal acquaintance and personal inspection of the fields of Alfalfa Seed grown in South Dakota, this enables us to purchase the cream of the crop, and we have done it this season. We have purchased in some towns in South Dakota several cars, taking only the most fancy lots offered and at prices that have netted the growers of Alfalfa Seed from \$40 to \$100 per acre. In comparing our Dakota grown Alfalfa Seed with some other high-priced varieties like the Grimms, for instance, we wish to say, there is absolutely nothing in favor of the Grimms Alfalfa except the price. Most of the fields of Alfalfa from which our seed is secured have been planted in the highest and driest places of South Dakota, for a great many years; consequently any plants that were not perfectly hardy have been killed out and nothing left but the hardiest. The Grimms



A \$900.00 load of South Dakota grown Alfalfa Seed just from the Huller.
Purchased and recleaned by us.

Alfalfa which sells at from 50 cents to \$1.00 per lb. had the same test but not so severe as it is grown in a country where the rain fall is at least 25 per cent. greater than the rain fall where Gurney's Dakota grown Alfalfa seed is produced. We have paid some of the growers this year on homestead land where they homesteaded from 10 to 20 years ago over \$3,000 for their Alfalfa seed crop. They had already taken off a crop of hay and the acreage in their territory is increasing each season as it should in all parts of the country where Alfalfa can be grown and by securing this Dakota grown seed you can grow Alfalfa most anywhere. 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. 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.

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 fowl 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, recleaned 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



Alfalfa Plant.

Dakota Grown Alfalfa, the Gurney kind, Better than "Grimms."

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., \$13.75; 3 bu., \$40.00.

Turkestan Alfalfa—This new Clover has all the merits of the standard Alfalfa. (Bushel, 60 lbs.) Pound, 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$23.00.

Bromus Inermis.



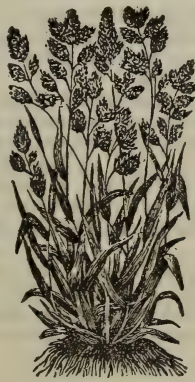
5,500 Pounds Dakota Grown Bromus For One Planter.

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

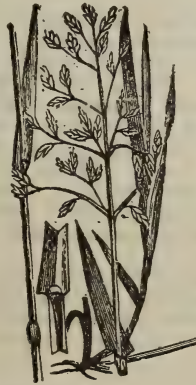
Dakota grown Seed only. New settlers west of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota and Western Nebraska should use this Grass almost exclusively on their land. An exceedingly valuable Grass; succeeds and produces immense crops of high nutritive value on the sterile and arid plains of our Western 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



Kentucky Blue.



Orchard.



Red Top.



Timothy.

of which we give below. Prof. Shaw, of Iowa, says: "This Grass 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 farmers' 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., \$11.00.

Bromus Inermis, for light soils. Produces 200% more pasture than wild grass.

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., 35c; per 100 lbs., \$25.00.

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., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—(*Avona 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., \$22.50.

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., 45c; 20 lbs., \$7.25.

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., 30c; bu., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

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., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$9.50.

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., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

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. Our Seed is all South Dakota grown, and of the very best grade. (45 lbs. per bu.) Pound, 30c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

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, 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

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, 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

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., \$16.50.

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., \$16.50.

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., \$3.00.



German, or Golden Millet, grown for Seed purposes for us by
Wm. Semple, Yankton Co., S. D.

The above photograph is from our own field of German Millet, grown for Seed.

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., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

Hungarian Grass—(*Panicum Germanicum*)—A valuable forage plant; withstands drouth; 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., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$3.10.

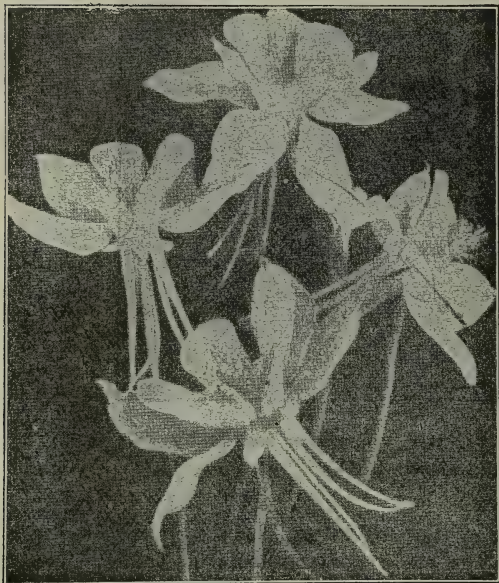
The New Siberian—The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts, besides many other points of excellence that distinguishes it and renders it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and which destines it to take front rank 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., \$1.70; 100 lbs., \$3.20.

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 the 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.

FLOWER SEEDS.

New and Standard Varieties.



Aquilegia.

Flowers from seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Annuals bloom and ripen Seed the first year and then perish.

Biennials do not generally flower the first season, and are in perfection only one year.

Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. Many of them bloom the first year if sown early.

Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials can be sown in the open ground early in the spring, if desired, and Biennials and Perennials will not require any protection in winter. The blooming period of all classes may be greatly extended by picking off the flowers as soon as they begin to fade.

Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials should not be sown in open ground until settled warm weather, though they can be sown in the house, if desired, early, and afterwards transplanted. The two latter need to be protected in the winter, or if carried over until spring, in cold-frames or greenhouses.

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

Sweet—Fragrant, white, hardy annual; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c.

Asters.

The Rochester, or Vicks Mikado—Pink petals narrow long and reflected, bending and curling across each other in such magnificent disorder as to make it the fluffiest aster grown, color most exquisite shade of lavender pink, plants are very vigorous and produce immense quantities of very large flowers, ranging from four to six inches in diameter. Pkt., 25c.

Hohenzollern—This new race of Asters closely resembles the Giant Flowering Japanese Chrysanthemum. 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 Paony-Flowered Perfection—A magnificent globe-shaped. Seed saved from the most perfect of this grand strain; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Mixed, many choice colors, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ 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; $\frac{1}{8}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.15.





Centaurea.



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.



Calliopsis.

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

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 2½ 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.

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.



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.

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.



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.

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.



Carnation.

Carnation.

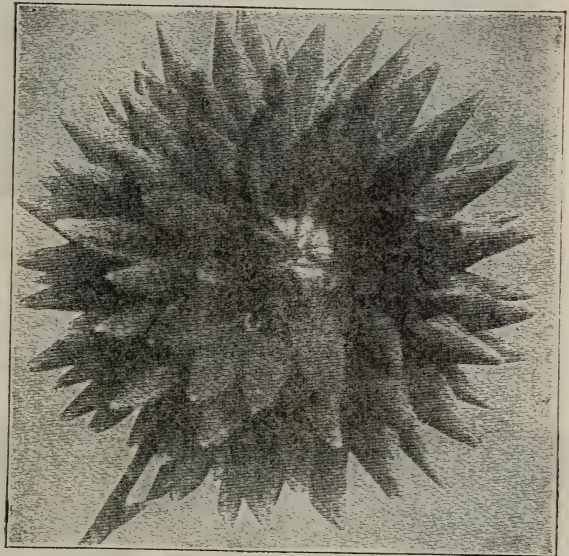
The Carnation has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. Sow under glass in greenhouse or hot-bed, and when of sufficient size transplant one foot apart each way. Half-hardy perennial, 1½ feet.

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; ⅛ oz., 20c.

Dahlia.

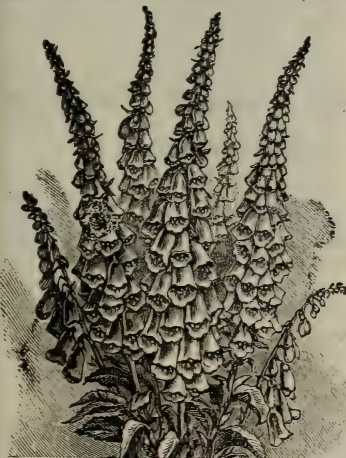
The New Cactus—One of the finest flowers of late introduction, and where known is rapidly taking the place of the old standard Dahlias. Flowers are quilled and curved, resembling Chrysanthemums; grown on long stems, which make them especially valuable for cut flowers. Our Seed is all saved from the newest and most perfect varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.



Dahlia.

Digitalis, or Foxglove.

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.



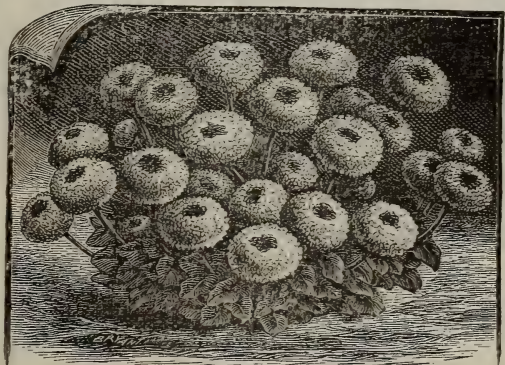
Digitalis, or Foxglove.

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.



Plant Cottonwood for quick timber on the claim, Elm for 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.

The Shasta Daisy—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. The numerous long, slender-stemmed white flowers rise most gracefully amid the bed of green, blooming all through the spring and summer months. The flowers keep in water for two weeks. Pkt., 10c.



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.

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.

Gaillardia.

Gaillardia, or Blanket Flower—Finest single mixed. The flowers are greatly admired for their rich blending of colors.



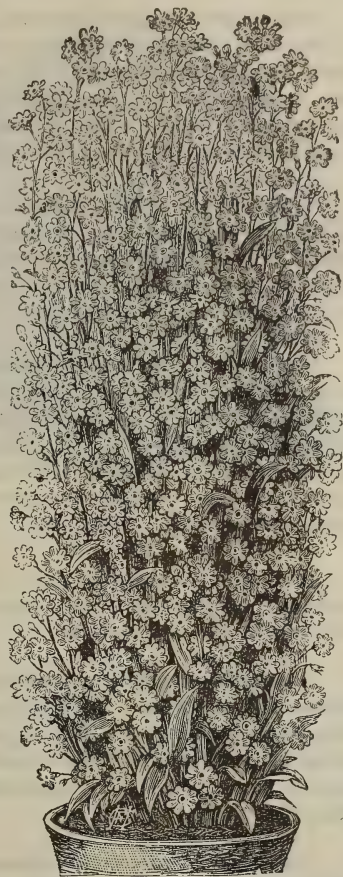
Gaillardia.

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.



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.



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

Heliianthus, 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.

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.

Godetia—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.

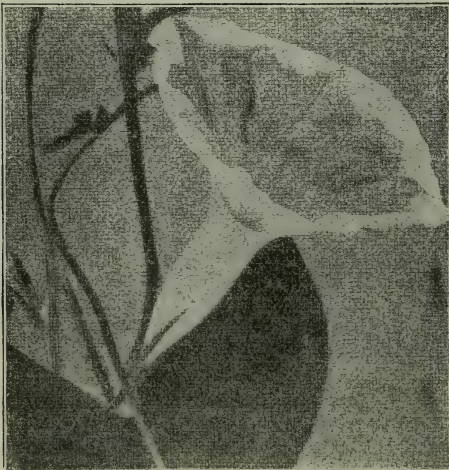
Godetia—Best mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



MANY-FLOWERED DOUBLE
SUNFLOWER.

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, outbuildings or fences. Pkt., 15c.



Japanese Kudzn Vine.

The most remarkable climbing vine of the age and should be planted by everyone for dense shade of porches, arbors or places where you wish to screen outbuildings. It comes from Japan, the land of the flowers and of the most curious vegetable production. The blossoms are large and borne in pinnacles like Wistaria, much larger in size and better clusters. Color purple, blossoms very freely and early. It requires but little care and its hardy nature commends it to all. Large pkt., 10c; 3 ozs., 25c.

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.

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.



Kochia.

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

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.



Morning Glory.

Fine Mixed—A great variety of colors of the popular old-fashioned Morning Glory. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

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.

Tall Morning Glories.

Imperial Morning Glory.

This is the new Japanese Morning Glory which grows so rapidly and produces such wonderful flowers. We regret that we are unable to show a photograph of it this year, but will next. Do not miss this wonderful new flower. Grows readily from seed. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.



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 great variety of places. Hardy annuals.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums.

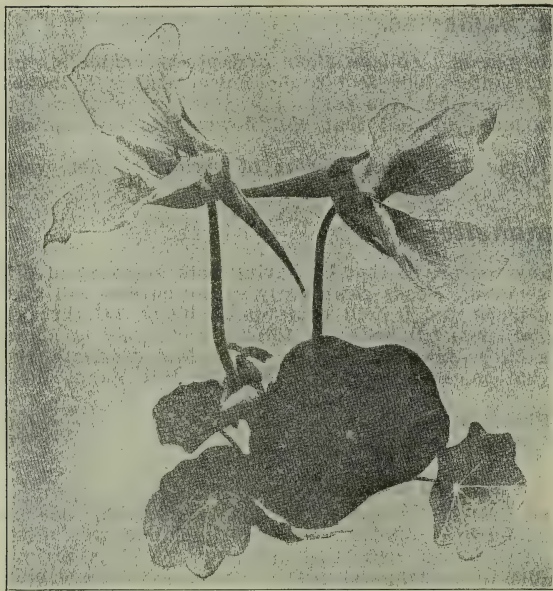
These are all of strong, vigorous growth and can be trained upon strings or wires, or for covering fences or trellis.

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.

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.

Tall Mixed—Including all of the above and hundreds of other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums.



These are 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 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.

Chameleon—It is unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant. It is one of the most brilliant and showy of all the dwarf nasturtiums. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Dwarf Pearl—This is a very pleasing, creamy white, free bloomer and a good plant. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

Golden Cloth—Tall or climbing, scarlet flower with yellow foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

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.

Hansen Plums and Cherries.

For the professional as well as the amateur fruit grower. These Hansen Hybrids are the best all purpose fruits where you are looking for value received.

Earliest bearing, heaviest bearers, largest fruit, best keepers, best lookers and cookers, and better quality than any other plum or cherry grown.

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 hot-bed, 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.

Trimardean Giant Pansy.

Giant Flowering—These include the best of the German Giant Pansies, ruffled edges and various colors. Pkt., 10c

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.

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.



Petunia.

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 the 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 hot-bed 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.

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.

Peony-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 bushel 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ 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; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

Othello Spencer—Of immense size, of large drooping wings and large wavy standard, color deep rich maroon, very dark and adapted for many very attractive combinations. One of the best dark sweet peas. This variety is far superior to the English **Black Knight Spencer**. The long stems are thick and carry well either three or four fine blooms. It is a strong grower and flowers most profusely. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



George Herbert.



Horace Wright.

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.

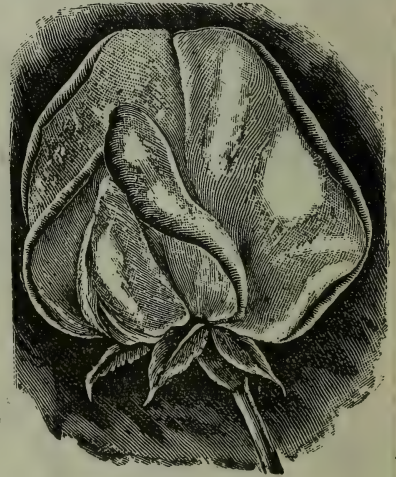
Eckford's New Sweet Peas.

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.

David R. Williamson—This is a grand flower, with fine, erect standards of bright indigo blue. The wings are of slightly



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.

Dorothy Eckford—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.

America—The brightest blood red striped with white. The most showy of all the variegated Sweet Peas. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 70c.

Superb 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; ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; lb., 55c.

Sweet Pea Collections—We have put up from our very best varieties some ¼-lb., ½-lb. and pound boxes of Sweet Pea Seed. They are of the choicest varieties, including the Spencer and Eckford type. The ¼-lb. are put up in eight varieties, ½ oz. to the package. The ½-lb. are put up in eight varieties, 1 oz. to the package. The pound boxes are put up 1 oz. to the package, 16 package. The ¼-lb. sell for 60c, the ½-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; ¼ 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 hot-bed and given same care as cabbage or tomatoes. Do not plant outdoors until danger of frost is past. Pkt., 15c; two pkts., 25c.

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 today 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 hot-bed 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.

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.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT.



OUR NURSERY AND SEED EXHIBIT AT THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR FALL OF 1911.

THIS EXHIBIT PROBABLY ATTRACTED MORE ATTENTION AT THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR THAN ANY OTHER EXHIBIT SHOWN. WE HAD IN OUR EXHIBIT OVER 60 BOXES OF LARGE RED DAKOTA GROWN APPLES THAT WERE EQUAL TO ANY GROWN IN ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES. IN QUALITY THEY ARE SUPERIOR TO MOST AND ALL GROWN ON TREES SOLD BY THE GURNEY'S.

Free from Dangerous Insects and Disease.

Our nurseries are inspected by the state inspector each year and we have his certificate showing freedom from insects and disease.

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. Privileges of examination always allowed.



Evergreens will grow in Cemeteries in South Dakota. This Photograph taken in Cemetery Yankton, S. D. 1911.

If anything appears wrong with trees or package, notice should be mailed or wired to us immediately.

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.

Instructions—With each order will be sent a pamphlet giving full directions for the proper care and handling of everthing 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. 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.

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 1 cent for 2 ounces but to get these last named rates requires prepayment in full.

In all other cases the transportation charges are the same whether prepaid or not.

If ordered by mail or prepaid express be sure and send cash to cover same.

Prepay Stations: Some stations are called "prepaid," as the company has no agent there. In such cases cash must be sent to prepay freight or express, and if too much is sent it will be returned when we know the amount.

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.

By Mail—We had fine success last year sending small packages by mail, and shall increase our Postoffice Department this year. This is especially good for long distances, and where the railroad station is at a distance greater than the postoffice. We can ship a single package weighing 4 pounds by mail, but can ship as many packages as we like.

Last Spring we sent to Washington, Idaho and Montana many packages by mail and in some instances saved the purchaser several dollars. For instance, 1,000 small ash or elm can be shipped to any point in the United States for about 30 to 40 cents by mail.

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 refurbished at one-half price the following spring or fall, provided instructions are followed. We make no other warrant.

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 "North-western 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.



Medal received by G. M. Finotti of Mission Hill, S. D., for next to largest apple exhibited at St. Louis Exposition. The variety, Wolf River; weight, 31 ounces; South Dakota grown. Trees planted by us 1893.

What You Can Grow Without Protection in The Northwest.

The best American and Hansen 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. No use to fool away your money on European or Japanese varieties.

The Hansen Hybrid-Plums—These are hybrids or crosses between the large European and Japan plums with our Sand Cherry and Native plums.

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 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, Ja k and Scotch Pine, and Douglas Spruce.

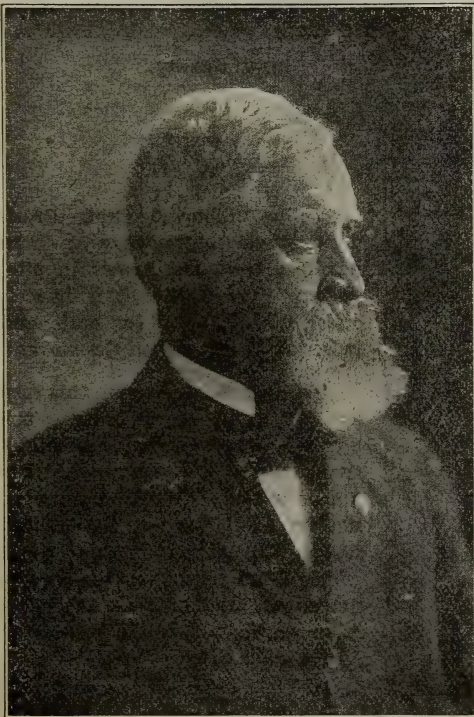
With protection by winter covering Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries and Peaches where the season is long enough to ripen them. With this incomplete list you may have fresh fruit on your table every day in the year, and handsome and attractive lawns and grounds.

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.



Forty-seven years an active nurseryman. Not a dealer, but a grower.

Forty-seven years growing nursery stock in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota.

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, WHITNEY'S NO. 20, Iowa Beauty.

Autumn Apples—Wealthy, Wolf River, MA-LINDA, Plumb's Cider, HIBERNAL (early Winter), Lauver, Kaump and Price's Sweet.

Winter Apples—Walbridge, Sheriff, PEER-LESS, 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.

(This list is given on the first page of the Price List.)

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

100 Strawberries by Mail cost you \$1.20. Good investment.

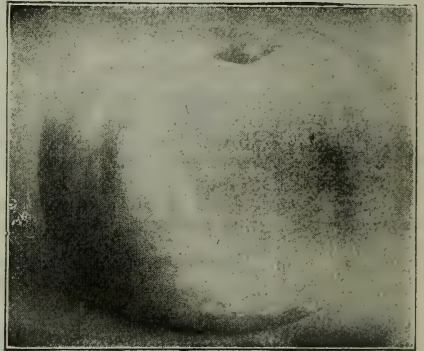


Pattens Greening.

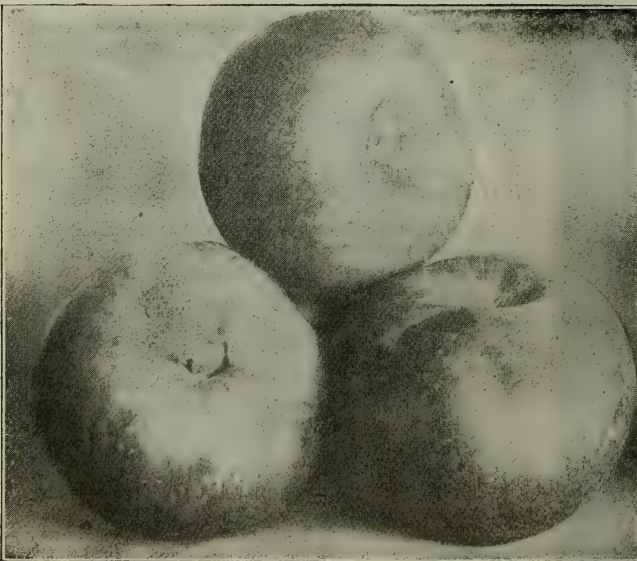
To Make Trees Bear.

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.



Iowa Beauty.



Duchess.

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 thousands 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 us will get the genuine tree and a good title.



A Plate of Northwestern Greenings; Good Tree; Good Fruit; Long Keeper.

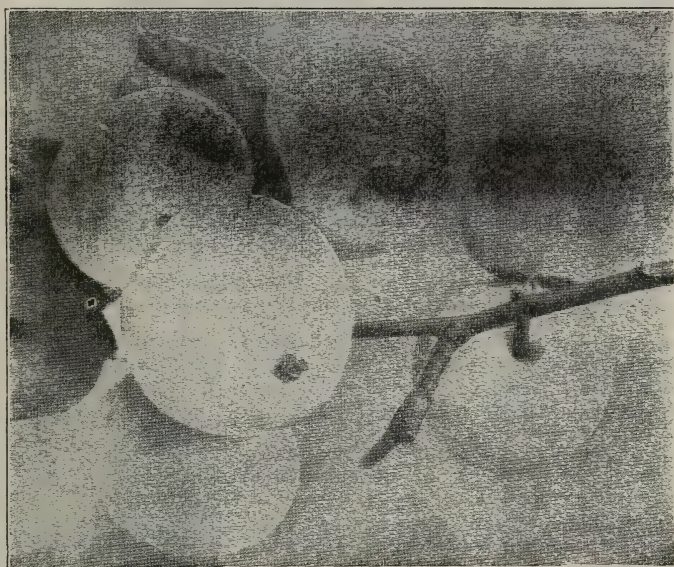
Hibernal Apples Should Be Largely Planted.

It bears early, a large, handsome apple, of not very good quality, cooks fairly well. It will stand more cold, drought and general abuse than any other apple grown. Our apples are all grown on roots from northern grown apple seed, grown here.

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 — We have one large tree of this yellow transparent apple near the tree packing house at our **Evergreen Nursery**. It has borne immense crops of this most delicious apple for the last several years, and from the time the apple commences to get ripe until they are gone the boys who are interested in keeping weeds out of our nursery had their dinners under this tree. Yellow transparent apples are evidently good enough dessert for them.

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.



Yellow Transparent, Very Early Apple.



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.



Orchard planted by us on Farm of L. Withee, Yankton Co., in 1892. This photograph taken by Mr. Withee in May, 1911

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—The largest of the American sorts and of best quality.

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."

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.

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 nur-

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.

Ostheim—Between English Morello and Early Richmond in season; excels them in quality of fruit for dessert.

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—Fruit is very large, pearl 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 $\frac{1}{8}$. 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



An Iowa Blush apple tree in bloom in the Withee orchard. Tree planted by us in 1892. Hundreds of bushels of fine apples from this orchard every year.

serymen 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.

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.

The **Carrie** is extremely vigorous and healthy in foliage, and promises good.

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 hardness it is the best.

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. Hansen 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.

Viburnum Lantana—We have been sending this out as "Evergreen Snowball." It was a broad-leaved evergreen for some years after we 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 Snow-ball, 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 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. Each 25c.

Hydrangea—Grandiflora—This is one of the hardiest, most easily grown and satisfactory of all flowering shrubs for the garden. It bears immense clusters of flowers. When the blossoms first open they are almost green in color, then turn to the purest white and later to a light shade of pink and remain on the bushes for a long time. 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

Armington, Mont., Dec. 11th, 1911.

Gurney Nursery & Seed Co.

Dear Sirs:—Received your check a few days ago, for \$18.00 and thank you very much for same.

I had a great crop this season, had one of the largest displays at the Montana State Fair, and won one of L. W. Hill's Silver Cups for largest display vegetables, root crops, grains and grasses, of which I bought seed of you. I raised some of the finest vegetables and root crops this year that I ever raised, of which I captured money prizes at the State Fair. Hoping to receive a spring catalogue of you again this season, that I can select my seed for the coming year.

Yours very truly,
GUST. SIEGLING.

Veilchenbleau and Baby Rambler Roses—We wish to say to our customers for these particular roses that the plants will be exceptionally strong. Both varieties are big, strong, healthy two year plants and will please everyone. Both of these should bloom the first year and the Baby Rambler should bloom continuously during the summer. We do not believe you can invest a few cents or dollars and receive a greater pleasure for it than you can by purchasing some of these roses.



Houghton Gooseberry.

Barberry 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.

Russian Golden Willow—A very beautiful, rapid grower, and does as well on high ground 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. The twigs of the Russian variety turn red in winter, while the American remains yellow. The former grows more upright.

Carolina Poplar.

Spirea—Van Houttei, Prunifolia and Antony 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.

Carolina Poplar Cuttings often grow 10 feet first year.



Row of Bird Cherry, 5 or 6 Years Old, in Bloom.

Silver-Leaved 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 Dec. 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. Very best.

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.

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.

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.

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 roses. Too much cannot be said in its praise.



A Driveway at our Evergreen Nursery, Yankton, S. D. Come and see us.

Homesteaders! Plant 1,000 small Ponderosa Pine for Profit.

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.

Jap. Tree Lilac—(*Syringa Japonica*)—Aside from its beautiful flowers it makes ultimately a large, dark green, shiny leaved

shade tree, and unlike most other lilacs does not sprout from the roots. We guarantee satisfaction. We think it the best of all the late flowering kinds. Each, 40c.



Block of Seedling Ash.



Peony at Our Evergreen Nursery.

Villosa Lilac. Largest Trusses of Flowers
Blooms a Month Later than the
Common Lilac.

Hybrid Perpetual Rose

(Gen. Jacquiminot.)

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, Crimson Rambler and Dorothea Perkins are better than any of the old sorts of running roses.



Gen. Jacquiminot.



Veilchenblau (Blue Rose).

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.

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.

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 in June. Till severe freezing the bushes are a mass of crimson flowers. If you don't have it get some quick and have roses "to burn."



Baby Rambler.

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.



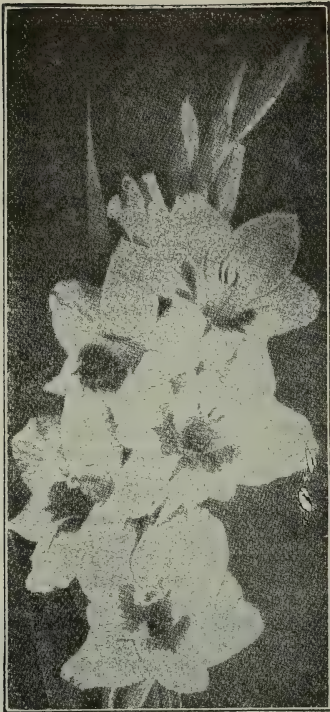
Rosa Rugosa.

The long looked for **Blue Rose** is an accomplished fact. For many years the rose specialists have dreamed of eventually producing a **Blue Rose**, but with little hopes that it would end in getting anything more substantial than the original dream. Before the successful production of this blue rose, Rudyard Kipling, the great poet, voiced the quest for the supposed unattainable in the following lines:

Roses red and roses white
Plucked I for my love's delight;
She would none of all my posies,
Bade me gather her blue roses.

Half the world I wandered through,
Seeking where such flowers grew,
Half the world unto my quest
Answered but with laugh and jest.

Generally the introduction of a novelty of this class lacks hardiness or some other essential point. This new **blue rose** is of the Rambler class and is a seedling of the crimson Rambler. The blossoms come in large umbles. The color on first unfolding is purplish pink; then turning amethyst and finally steel blue. The yellow stamens appear in sharp contrast to the blue petals. The plant is vigorous in growth with shining green foliage. Is one of the hardiest rambles. A **blue rose** in your garden. Think what a sensation it would create among your neighbors. Undoubtedly none of them have ever heard of, much less seen a blue rose. This does much better outdoors than in the greenhouse and is especially valuable for covering porches or unsightly outbuildings or fences. **Extra large two-year-old plants, 75c each.**



Silver Trophy Strain No. 3.
Gladiola.

per 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.

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.

Crimson Rambler—The hardiest and best climbing rose. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Gladiolus.

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 Childsi 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.



Crimson Rambler.

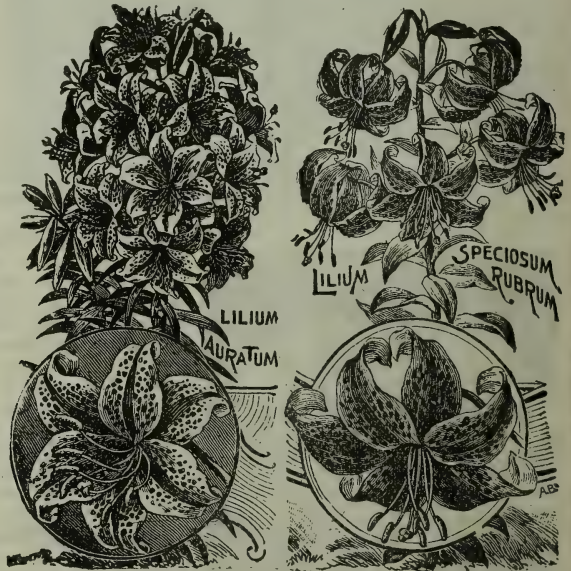
Japan Lilies.

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.



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.

Dahlias.

Cactus Dahlia, Baldwin, Bright Scarlet. Each, 20c.

Fern-Leaved Beauty, White and Crimson Striped, Fern-Leaved. Each, 20c.

Clifford W. Bruton—Immense Canary Yellow, fine, 6 inch. Each, 20c.

Nymphae—The most delicate shrimp pink. Called the Water Lily Dahlia. Should be in every collection. Each, 20c.

Wm. Agnew—The finest red in cultivation, large, perfect. Each, 20c.

Zulu—Called the Black Dahlia. Purple center, outer petals almost black. Later blooming and desirable. Each 20c.

Oban—A peculiar apricot and bluish shade, free blooming. Each, 20c.

A. D. Livoni—Beautiful pure quilled pink and free bloomer. Each, 20c.

Mae Eustice—Deep scarlet, with white petals stuck in anywhere. A flower that will please and attract. Each, 20c.

Puritan—Fine ball of white, free blooming, medium. Each, 20c.

All above 10 for \$1.50.



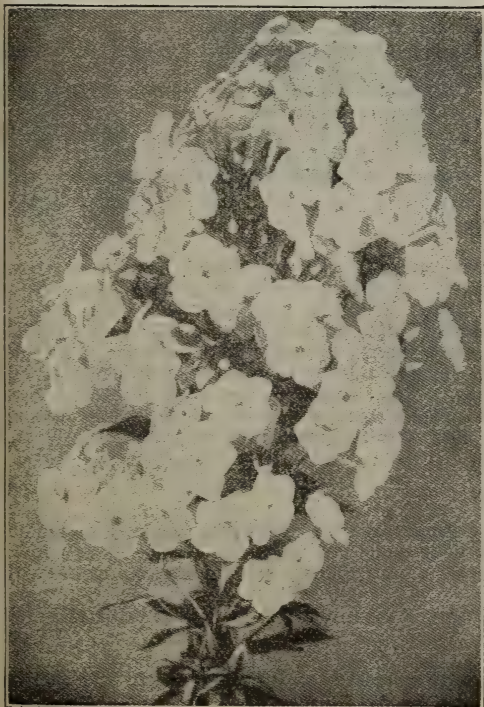
Perfect Dahlia Zulu.

PHLOX.**Von Lassburg.**

The purest snow white individual flower larger than any other white. Each, 15c.

Coquelicot.

A fine orange scarlet with crimson eye; very fine. Each, 15c.



Perennial Phlox.

Eclairer.

Brilliant rose with large lighter halo. Each, 15c.

Jeanne D'Arc.

Pure white, large, flowering variety. Each, 15c.

Lothair.

Salmon red with carmine eye. Each, 15c.

Madam Bezanson.

Deep crimson, very fine. Each, 15c.

Sir Edwin Landseer.

Large flat flower, rose, with light red eye. Each, 15c.

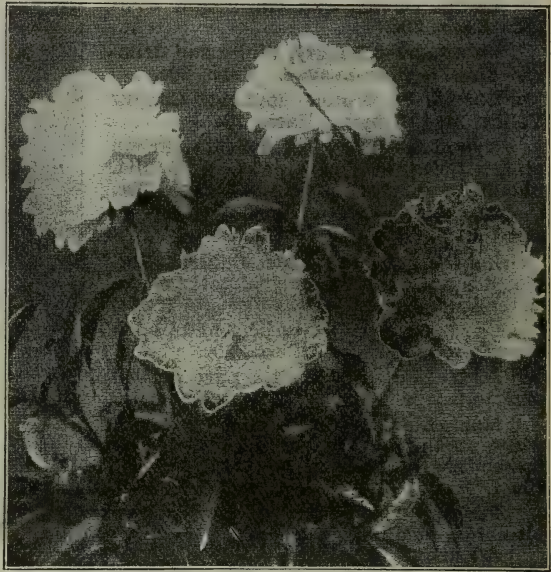


Clematis Jackmanii.

Description of Peonies.

Description of Peonies.

- Andre Lauris**—Violet, red; late. Each, 25c.
Duchess de Orleans—Carmine, pink; salmon center. Each, 25c.
Festiva Maxima—Pure white, finely spotted carmine; strong grower; large; fine cut flowers. Each, 25c.
Floral Treasure—Fine, light pink; very free bloomer. Each, 25c.
Golden Harvest—Canary yellow. Each, 25c.
Le Esperance—Light and dark rose; mottled; med. late. Each, 25c.
Marie Lemoine—Large; sulphur, white. Each, 25c.
Rubra, Triumphans—Brilliant crimson; early. Each, 25c.
Victor Tricolor—Rose, pink and salmon; extra bloomer. Each, 25c.
 Above 9 for \$1.80.



A Perfect Type of Peony. This Stands at the Head of All Flowering Herbaceous Plants.



German Iris.

be entirely hidden by a rich mass of beautiful flowers. The smaller varieties like *Coccinea* (Coral red), *Flamula* and *Paniculata* (white), are extremely rapid climbers and profuse bloomers. Price of the large flowering kinds, 50c each. The smaller flowering varieties, 25c each; all extra strong plants.

Iris.

- Iris Siberiaca**—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. Each, 15c.
German Iris. Each, 15c.
Honorabilis—Fine, yellow uppers, with lower petals of maroon. Each, 15c.
Mad Cherean—Very delicate and distinct; white edged blue. Each, 15c.
Queen of Gypsies—Lilac, blended with pink and white. Each, 15c.
Parkmani—Upright; pure lemon falls; white veined purple. Each, 15c.
Fragrans—Very free flowering; white. Each, 15c.
 Assorted 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00.

Clematis.

Very few people are aware of the wonderful beauty of these wonderful climbing plants and the exquisite fragrance of some of them. Some of the large flowering varieties like the *Henryi* (Creamy white), *Jackmanii* (Violet purple), *Madam Ed Andre* (Crimson red), often measures 4 inches across, and plants three or four years old will cover the entire side of a house and the foliage will

Cannas.

We are offering this year an assortment of Cannas arranged properly for time of blooming, size, etc., for one of the most beautiful *Canna* beds you can imagine. *Italia*—For center of bed. Orchid flowering type, great crinkly petals of clear yellow, irregularly overlaid with various shades of orange scarlet. Height 5 ft.

Burbank—Giant orchid flowers of rich sulphur yellow inner petals dotted with rich red an excellent variety, blooms early and continuously. Foliage green and very compact. Height 4½ feet.

Florida—Flowers large, orange scarlet in color streaked and flamed with crimson, a good grower and profuse bloomer. Height 4 ft.

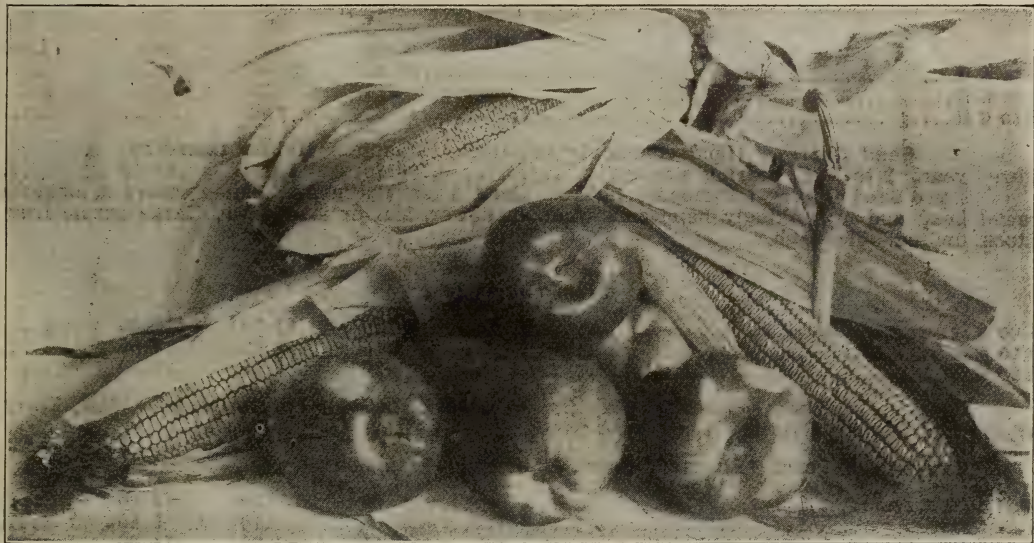
Charles Henderson—Flowers brilliant crimson scarlet, with yellow flame and throat, one of the best for bedding. A profuse bloomer and the great tresses of blooms always command admiration. Foliage green, dwarf and compact. Height 3½ ft.

Mount Aetna—Leaves of rich bronze, dwarf and compact, large crimson flowers. Height 3 ft.

Madam Crozy—Flower scarlet with narrow gilt edge; very popular variety. Foliage bright green. Height 2½ ft.

Price of any of the above cannas 15c. each, or we will send the following assortment:

One **Italia**, two **Burbank**, four **Florida**, six **Charles Henderson**, ten **Mount Aetna**, fourteen **Madam Crozy**, or a total of thirty-seven plants, express paid for \$4.25. This will plant a bed ten feet in diameter. We will send one **Italia**, four **Florida**, six **Mount Aetna**, eight **Madam Crozy**, or a total of 19 plants, express paid for \$2.25. This would plant a bed 7 feet in diameter.



A Good Combination for the Farm for Profit and Pleasure.
Five Per Cent. Off for Early Orders.

Early orders for nursery stock 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
One year, No. 1.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$80.00
3 to 4 ft., No. 1.....	.15	1.20	10.00	90.00
4 to 5 ft., No. 1.....	.20	1.75	15.50	140.00
5 to 6 ft., No. 1.....	.22	2.00	18.00	.....
6 to 8 ft., No. 1.....	.25	2.35	22.50	.....
1 inch to 1½ inch caliper.....	.35	.....	.....	.....

Can furnish this last grade only in N. W. Greening, Duchess, Wealthy, Iowa Beauty, Peerless, Price's Sweet, Sweet Russett Crab.

List of Apples.

Anisim, Ben Davis, Briars Sweet, Duchess of Oldenburg, Florence Crab, Gen. Grant Crab, Hibernial, Hislop Crab, Iowa Blush, Iowa Beauty, Jenkins Crab, Kaumps, Longfield, Lyman's Prolific Crab, McIntosh Red, Malinda, Northwestern Greening, Patten's Greening, Peerless, Price's Sweet, Plumb's Cider, Sweet Russett Crab, University, Whitney No. 20, Wealthy, Wolf River, Yellow Transparent, Yellow Siberian Crab, and Charlemoff.

Pears.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Flemish Beauty, Kieffer and Garber, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	.....	.....
Flemish Beauty, Kieffer and Garber, 5 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	.....	.....

Cherries.

One and two years, No. 1, 5 to 6 ft.....	.25	2.10	20.00	.....
One and two years, No. 1, 4 to 5 ft.....	.20	1.75	16.00	.....
One and two years, No. 1, 3 to 4 ft.....	.16	1.50	14.00	.....

Varieties—Early Richmond, English Morello, Ostheim and Wragg. The Early Richmond is the best of all the Morellos.

Compass Cherry Plum. (All on Native Plum Roots.) See page 136.

Choke Cherry.

	Each	10	100	1,000
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.")

Three years, 2 to 3 ft., bearing size.....	\$0.10	\$0.90	\$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. 35c each.

Plum and Peach.

3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.18	\$1.70	\$14.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	2.15	18.50	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	22.00	.....

Varieties of Plums—Surprise, Hawkeye, Stoddard, DeSoto, Forest Garden, Wolf, Terry, Wyant and Hansen Hybrids. See center pages.

Varieties of Peach—Elberta, Crosby, Bailey and Champion.

3 to 4 ft.....	.06	.50	4.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.08	.70	5.50	.....
5 to 6 ft., extra heavy, 2 years old.....	.15	1.20	11.00	.....



Tame Plum Seedlings at Our Walnut Grove Nursery.

Grapes.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Beta, see page 136.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$16.00	.....
Brighton, one year, No. 1 (pink, exquisite quality).....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Clinton, one year, No. 1, hardy (only good for wine).....	.15	1.25	11.00	.....
Campbell's Early, one year, No. 1 (large black).....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Concord, two years, No. 1 (well known variety).....	.10	.90	6.00	.....
Janesville, one year, No. 1 (much like Clinton).....	.12	1.00	.....	.....
Worden (like Concord, but some earlier).....	.12	1.00	.....	.....

Currants.

Two years, No. 1.....	.08	.75	6.00	.....
Varieties—Black Naples; Lee's Prolific Black; Red Dutch; White Grape; Victoria.				

Currants, Special List.

Pomona, two years, No. 1.....	.18	1.50	11.00	.....
Perfection, two years, No. 1.....	.18	1.50	12.00	.....

We have fruited the Perfection this year and the lithograph gives correct size of fruit.

Gooseberry.

Houghton, two years, No. 1.....	.12	1.00	.....	.....
Carrie (a new one from Minnesota).....	.25	2.25	.....	.....

Raspberries.

Both red and black.....	.05	.40	2.00	.....
Red Varieties—Turner, King, Minnetonka.				
Black Varieties—Kansas, Cumberland.				
Sunbeam, best red.....	.10	.90	6.75	.....
See description inside back cover.				

Blackberry and Dewberry.

Snyder.....	.05	.40	2.50	.....
Lucretia Dewberry (no good except in sandy land).....	.05	.40	.....	.....

Juneberry.

Dwarf Mountain.....	.12	1.00	.....	.....
This is the Jefferson strain and is best of all.				

Horse Radish, Rhubarb, Buffalo Berry and Asparagus.

All nursery grown transplanted. Buffalo Berry has no superior for hedging.

Buffalo Berry, 2 to 3 ft.....	.12	1.00	8.00	.....
Buffalo Berry, 3 to 4 ft.....	.15	1.25	10.00	.....
Horse Radish—Malner Kren.....	.08	.75	.....	.....
Rhubarb or Pieplant, whole roots.....	.10	.75	.....	.....
Asparagus, two years.....	.....	.15	1.00	8.00



Picking Strawberries.

Start Right! Plant Dakota Grown Nursery Stock from Gurney's.

Strawberries, The Great Big Kind.

Do you know that strawberries can be produced on every farm or little town garden with as perfect success as we produce them here in our nursery. One hundred plants planted in a little town garden will produce all the fruit that a large family can use for fresh fruit and canning. This is not an extravagant statement as it is done everywhere in every town in the country. On the farm we would plant more because we have more room. There is always a good market for them, and they are easily taken care of, and nothing so satisfactory as plenty of fresh strawberries in their season. The plants which we send you will be the large healthy kind that will produce fruit.

For the ordinary farmer's home I would use nothing but staminate sorts. These bear without being mated with other kinds.

Dunlap is best of all the staminates, though Bederwood is good. Do not try to get too many varieties.

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 ordered 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.

If you wish the strawberry plants shipped by mail, so advise us and add at the rate of 20 cents per 100 plants for postage.

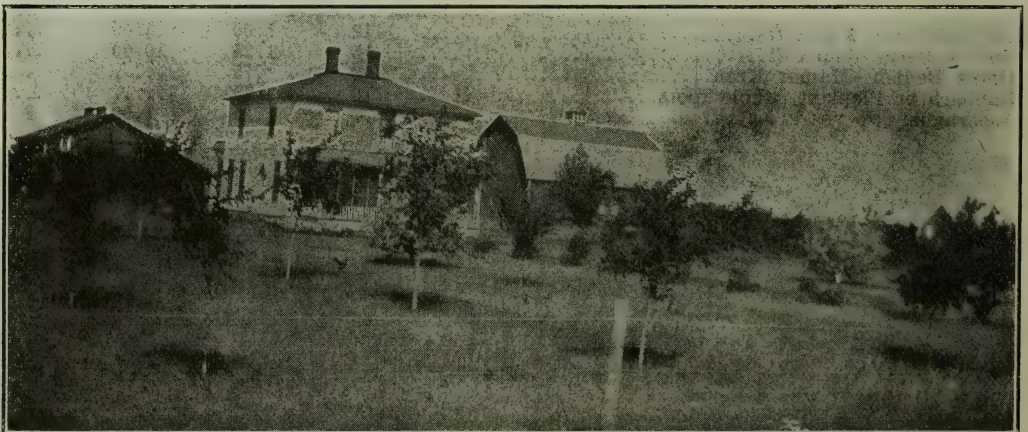
All put up in bunches of twenty-five. Bunches will not be broken.

Varieties—Dunlap, Bederwood, Sample, Warfield, "The Big Four." The first two perfect plants; the others pistilates.

Price—25 for 35c; 100 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$6.00.

Forest and Shade Trees.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Ash, 6 to 12 in.....	\$....	\$....	\$0.50	\$3.00
Ash, 12 to 18 in.....75	5.00
Ash, 18 to 24 in.....	1.00	.....
Ash, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	.....



Home of Chas. J. Deiter, Sprink Co., S. Dak.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed find two post cards, views taken on Elmhurst Farm. The one of the buildings shows what I have done with Gurney's trees. Plenty plums, cherries, etc., and no snow around buildings in the winter.
Yours truly,
CHAS. J. DEITER.

Forest and Shade Trees.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Ash, 3 to 4 ft.....		\$0.35	\$3.00	....
Ash, 4 to 5 ft.....		.65	5.50	....
Ash, transplanted, 5 to 6 ft.....	.15	1.00	9.00	....
Ash, transplanted, 6 to 8 ft.....	.20	1.80	15.00	....
Ash, transplanted, 8 to 10 ft.....	.30	2.70	22.00	....
Ash, transplanted, 10 to 12 ft. (fancy street trees).....	.50	4.50	35.00	....
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.....	....	....	3.00	20.00
Buck Thorn, 18 to 24 in.....	....	....	4.00	25.00
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	....	....
Box Elder, 3 in. cal'p.....	1.00	8.00	....	....
Box Elder, 2 to 3 in. cal'p.....	.70	6.50	....	....
Box Elder, 10 to 12 ft. trans.....	.60	5.75	....	....
These large size Box Elder are extra fine and straight and pruned high.				
Box Elder, 8 to 10 ft., trans.....	.45	4.00	30.00	....
Box Elder, 5 to 6 ft., trans.....	.20	1.75	16.00	....
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, 12 to 18 in.....	....	....	.90	7.00
Box Elder, 6 to 12 in.....	....	....	.75	6.00
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 American variety.				
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 Speciosa, 12 to 18 in. Genuine.....	....	....	.60	5.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 4 to 5 ft. Genuine.....	.15	1.25	....	....
Caragana (Siberian Pea tree), 2 to 3 ft.....	.08	.70	6.00	....
Cottonwood, 10 to 12 ft.....	.40	3.50	28.00	....
Cottonwood, 8 to 10 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	....
Cottonwood, 6 to 8 ft.....	.20	1.75	15.00	....
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	3.50
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 in.....	....	....	.35	2.00

	Each	10	100	1,000
Cherry, wild, black, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.06	\$0.50	\$4.50	.....
Cherry, wild, black, 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....
Cherry, wild, red, 3 to 4 in. cal'p..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry, wild, red, 2 to 3 in. cal'p..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry, wild, red, 8 to 10 ft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry wild, red, 6 to 8 ft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry, wild, red, 5 to 6 ft., trans..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry, wild, red, 4 to 5 ft., trans..	.....	.....	.....	.....
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. Have car lots.....	.75	6.50	55.00	.....
Elm, white, 8 to 10 ft. trans. Have car lots.....	.50	4.00	32.00	.....
Elm, white, 6 to 8 ft. trans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elm, white, 5 to 6 ft. trans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elm, white, 4 to 5 ft. trans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elm, white, 3 to 4 ft. sd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elm, white, 2 to 3 ft. sd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elm, white, 18 to 24 in. sd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elm, white, 12 to 18 in. sd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elm, corky bark, same price as White Elm (no trees under 6 ft.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hackberry, 2½ to 3 in. cal'p. trans.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Hackberry, 18 to 24 in.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.35	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, 2 to 3 ft. sd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple, soft, 12 to 18 in. sd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple, soft, 8 to 12 in. sd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple, Guinela, 18 to 24 in. trans.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Maple, Norway, 2 to 3 ft. trans.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Mountain Ash, 5 to 6 ft. trans.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak, Burr, 2 year seedlings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak, Red, 6 to 12 in.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 3 in. cal'p.....	1.00	10.00	.....	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 6 to 8 ft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 5 to 6 ft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 4 to 5 ft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 3 to 4 ft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.30	2.75	.....	.....
Ptelia Trifoliata, 4 to 5 ft. trans.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Diamond, 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willow gray (same price as Diamond).	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willow, white or fence willow, 5 to 6 ft.....	.10	.75	.....	.....

	Each	10	100	1,000
Willow, white, or fence willow, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.08	\$0.65	.....	.....
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, 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, 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 in.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Willow, Regal, satiny white foliage, 6 to 8 ft.....	.40	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Regal, satiny white foliage, 5 to 6 ft.....	.30	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Laurel Leaf, 4 to 5 ft.....	.15	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Laurel Leaf, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.40	3.00	.....
Willow, Laurel Leaf, 18 to 24 in.....	.....	.30	2.00	.....
White Thorn (Hawthorne) 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.25	1.75	.....

Nut Trees.

Butternut, 4 to 5 ft.....	.35	.....	.....	.....
Butternut, one year, strong.....	.10	.85	6.00	.....



Black Walnuts at Our Walnut Grove Nursery.

Black Walnuts and Hazelnuts.

There is hardly a farm in the Northwest that will not grow BLACK WALNUTS successfully. It is the most valuable timber tree that can be grown in this latitude and produces large quantities of the most excellent nuts at an early age. A few of our enterprising first settlers in southern South Dakota planted small groves and they are now reaping their reward. The trees are now large enough for lumber in many cases, and have produced hundreds of bushels of nuts for a great many years.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Black Walnut, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	.....
Black Walnut, one year, 18 to 24 in.....	.....	.35	2.00	12.00
Black Walnut, one year, 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.25	1.50	10.00
Hazlenut, two years.....	.15	1.00	.....	.....
Hazlenut, one year.....	.12	.90	.....	.....

Weeping Trees.

Birch Cut Leaf Wp., trans., 6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Birch Cut Leaf Wp., trans., 5 to 6 ft.....	.80	7.50	.....	.....
Teas Weeping Mulberry, one year heads.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Teas Weeping Mulberry, two year heads.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Weeping Willow, Nioba, Hardy, 6 to 8 ft.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
Weeping Willow, Nioba, Hardy, 5 to 6 ft.....	.35	.....	.....	.....

Introduced by Prof. Hansen.

Flowering Shrubs, Trees and Herbaceous Plants.

Althea, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	.....	.....
Althea, 18 to 24 in.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....

The Althea is one of the very best flowering shrubs, blooms the first year and continuously till frost. Large double and single flowers of wonderful colors and markings. Hardy with slight protection.

Notice the Photograph of the Black Walnuts grown from Dakota Grown Walnuts.

	Each	10	100	1,000
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	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.15	1.00	8.00	.....
Hardy, 3 years, 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.....	.50	4.00	.....	.....
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.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
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	.....	.....
Japan Quince, two years, strong.....	.10	.75	.....	.....
Lilac, common, purple, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
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, Japan or Tree Lilac, three year grafts.....	.40	3.50	.....	.....
Phlox Perennial, named varieties.....	.15	1.35	.....	.....
(See description of varieties page 115.)				
Poppy, perenial, one year.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Prunus Trilobata, 4 to 5 ft., grafts.....	.40	.....	.....	.....
Sumac, selects.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Snowball, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Snowball, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
Syringa (Mock Orange), 3 to 4 ft.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
Syringa, Dianthifolia, hardy, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Speria Anthoney Waterer, dwarf.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Speria Multifolia, 3 to 4 ft., fine.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Speria Prunifolia.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Speria Van Houtten, Bridal Wreath, strong plants.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Siberia Dogwood, 4 to 5 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Siberia Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Bright red in winter and spring.				
Trumpet Vine, two years, strong.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Tree Cranberry, 3 to 4 ft.....	.30	.....	.....	.....
Tree Cranberry, strong, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
Tree protectors (see page 105).....	.....	.....	1.50	12.00
Viburnum Lantana, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Viburnum Lantana, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
One of the best and hardiest shrubs, bears edible fruit.				
Viburnum Punifolia (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	1.20	10.00	.....
Orchid flowered and foliage; best of 100 varieties.				
Caladium Esculentum, or Elephant's Ear, easily grown, tropical appearing. Best size 9 to 11 in. bulbs.....	.15	1.00	.....	.....
Dahlia, best ten varieties.....	.20	1.50	.....	.....
Gladiola, Silver Trophy Strain.....	.07	.60	5.50	.....
Gladiola, Goff's Hybrid Seedlings.....	.05	.40	2.50	.....
Gladiola, Marie Lemoine.....	.08	.70	5.00	.....
Gladiola, Augusta.....	.08	.65	4.50	.....

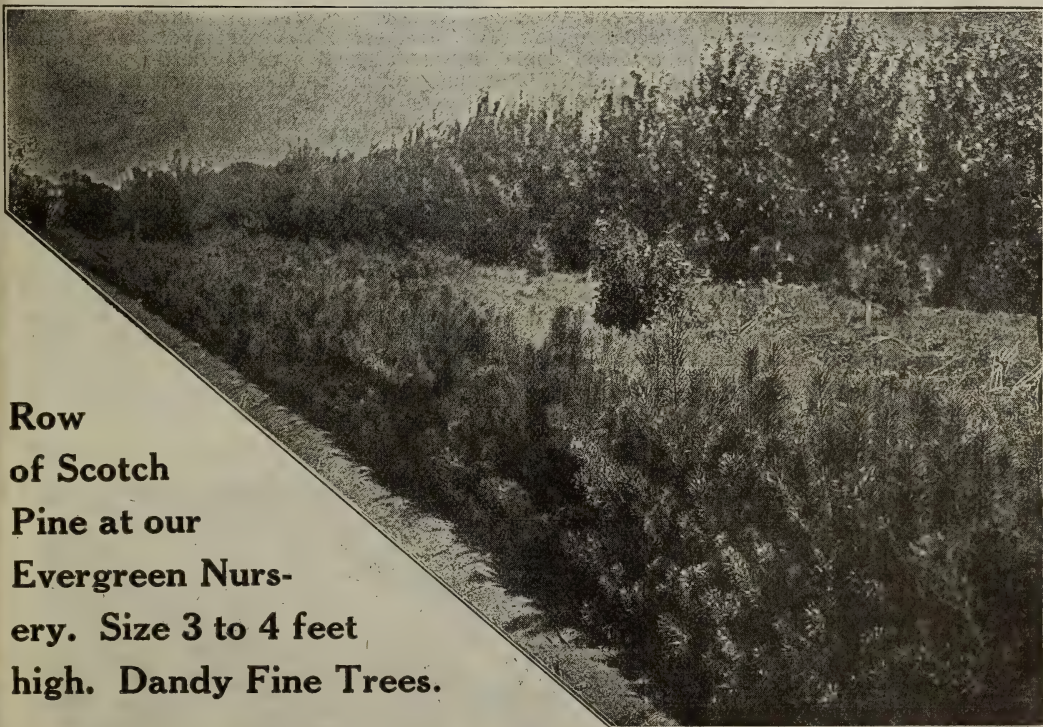
	Each	10	100	1,000
Gladiola, America.....	\$0.10	\$0.90	\$7.50	....
(See description and cut, page 114.)				
Iris, German and Siberian.....	.15	1.00	9.00	....
In varieties. (See special description, page 116.)				
Lily Auratum, gold banded, best size.....	.30	2.50	....	....
Lily Candidum, best size, white.....	.25	2.00	....	....
Lily Canadensis, pure white.....	.25	2.00	....	....
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.....	.25	2.00	....	....
Lily, Tiger, common.....	.10	.85	....	....
Lilium Erythronium (adder tongue).....	.20	....	....	....
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 (see page 114).....	.05	.40	....	....
Tulips, Hyacinths, etc., for fall planting, send for bulb list next summer.				

Roses.

Hybrid Perpetual, best two and three years.....	.30	2.50	....	....
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.....	.25	2.00	....	....
Varieties: Crimson Rambler, Prairie Queen, Greville or Seven Sisters, White Rambler, S. O. Perfection, Mandas Triumph, Dorotha Perkins.				

Other Roses.

Persian and Harrison Yellow.....	.35	3.00	....	....
Summer or June Roses.....	.20	....	....	....
Scotch Yellow.....	.35	....	....	....
Norway White.....	.35	....	....	....
Rosa Rugosa, Hardy, very fragrant.....	.25	2.00	....	....
Sweet Briar, fragrant foliage, single.....	.25	....	....	....
Baby Rambler, freest bloomer of all roses.....	.25	2.00	....	....
(See description and cut, page 113.)				



**Row
of Scotch
Pine at our
Evergreen Nurs-
ery. Size 3 to 4 feet
high. Dandy Fine Trees.**

Evergreens, Transplanted.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Black Hills Spruce, 6 to 8 in.....	\$0.10	\$0.90	\$ 6.50	\$50.00
Black Hills Spruce, 8 to 10 in.....	.12	1.00	7.00	60.00
Black Hills Spruce, 10 to 12 in.....	.16	1.50	10.00	70.00
Black Hills Spruce, 12 to 14 in.....	.20	1.60	14.00	....

Plant Corn that fits your season then sleep nights, frost don't catch that kind.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Black Hills Spruce, 14 to 18 in.....	\$0.25	\$1.80	\$16.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 in.....	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 24 to 30 in.....	.45	3.75	30.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 30 to 36 in.....	.60	5.00	.....	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 3 to 4 ft.....	.75	7.00	.....	.....
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 6 to 8 in.....	.08	.75	5.00	45.00
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 8 to 10 in.....	.10	.85	7.00	.....
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 10 to 12 in.....	.12	1.00	9.00	.....
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 12 to 14 in.....	.15	1.20	10.00	.....
Blue Spruce (P. Pungens) unsorted, colors as they run.				
4 to 6 in., once trans.....		.40	2.50	20.00
6 to 8 in., twice trans.....		.50	3.00	25.00
8 to 12 in., twice trans.....	.15	1.25	11.00	.....
12 to 16 in., twice trans.....	.25	2.00	18.00	.....
16 to 20 in., twice trans.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
20 to 24 in., twice trans.....	.50	5.00	.....	.....
24 to 30 in., twice trans.....	.75	6.50	.....	.....
30 to 36 in., twice trans.....	.85	.....	.....	.....

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.

	Each	10	100	1,000
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, 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	8.00	.....	.....
Jack Pine, 2 to 3 ft., twice trans.....	1.50	10.00	.....	.....
Jack Pine, 3 to 4 ft., twice trans.....	.20	1.75	12.00	.....

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 harder than the Jack Pine, Blue or Black Hills Spruce, and not so fast a grower as the Jack Pine. We will get it for those who want it, but don't keep it.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Scotch Pine, 4 to 6 in., trans.....	.....	.....	\$2.00	\$16.00
Scotch Pine, 6 to 8 in., trans.....	.....	.....	3.50	22.00
Scotch Pine, three years, 12 to 18 in., trans.....	.12	1.00	8.00	.....
Scotch Pine, three years, 18 to 24 in., trans.....	.15	1.20	9.00	.....
Scotch Pine, three years, 2 to 3 ft., trans.....	.18	1.50	11.00	.....
Scotch Pine, three years, 3 to 4 ft., trans.....	.25	2.00	13.00	.....
Scotch Pine, three years, 4 to 5 ft., trans.....	.35	3.00	15.00	.....

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 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.

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. McCLOTCHIE, 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.

Random Lake, Wis., July 12, 1911.

The Catalpa Speciosa I got from you last year were a fine lot of trees. Would like to get a couple thousand more for next spring.

Yours truly,

JAS. P. KING.

Whiting, Ia., Feb. 24, 1911.

Last year I bought 1,000 Blue Spruce Seedlings 4-6 inches, once transplanted, of you, and they proved so satisfactory that I would like 1,000 more this year.

C. E. WHITING.

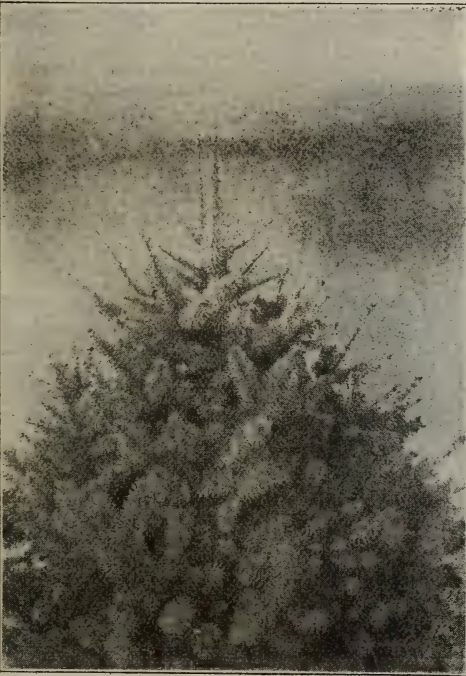
Kampeska, S. D., February 18, 1911.

The crab, plum and cherry tress I got of you three years ago are doing fine. I am going to get more just as soon as we are fixed for them.

CLIFFORD JENKINS.

LARS CRAMER, Colman, 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 feet per year. Some Scotch Pine from you six years ago, 6 to 8 inches high when planted, are now 12 feet 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



Colorado Blue Spruce. One of Our Best.

fact cannot be denied, they are well dug and BETTER PACKED, and in the BEST CONDITION when the PLANTER GETS THEM.

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.

Warranted Evergreens in Baskets. Transplanted.

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, 1912, 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).

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

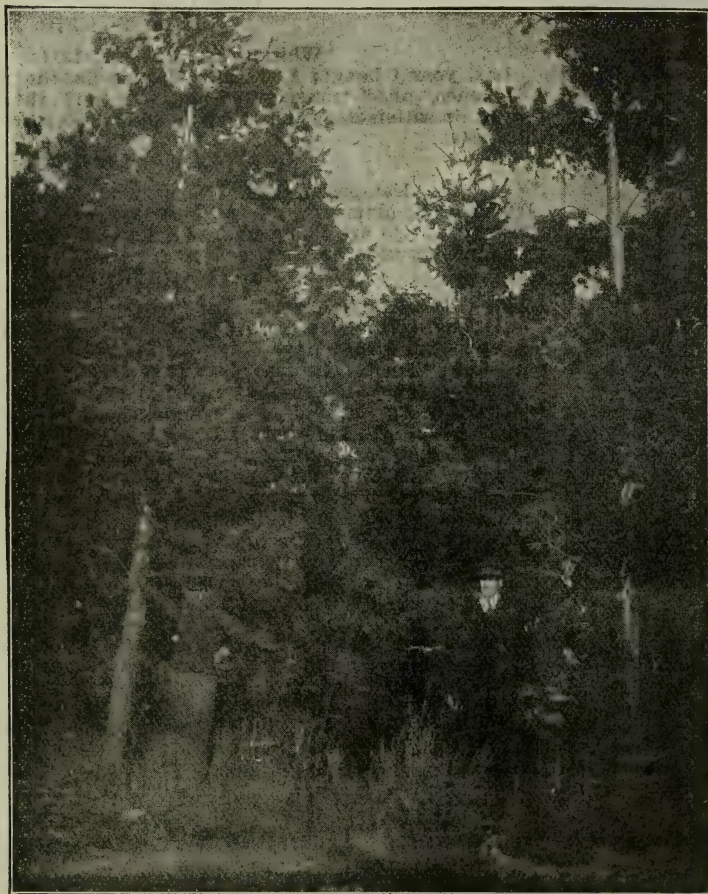
Warranted Evergreens in Baskets.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 16 to 20 in.....	\$2.00	\$18.00	.....	.....
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 20 to 24 in.....	3.00	27.00	.....	.....
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, 24 to 30 in.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 30 to 36 in.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....
Scotch Pine, 18 to 24 in.....	.75	6.00	.....	.....
Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 ft.....	.85	7.00	.....	.....
Balsam Fir, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Douglas Spruce, 2 to 3 ft., hardy.....	1.00	7.50	.....	.....
Douglas Spruce, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	10.00	.....	.....

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.

	Each	10	100	1,000
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, 2 years.....	1.50	10.00
Ponderosa or Bull Pine, 3 years.....	2.00	16.00



Scotch and White Pine Planted by C. W. Gurney at His Northern Nebraska Nursery in 1892. Size When Planted, 4 to 6 Inches High (the Size We Sell for \$2.00 Per 100). These Trees Are Now Over 40 Feet High and 18 to 20 Inches Through. Good Saw Logs.

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	\$2.50	\$18.00
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Apple 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.

Plum Root Grafts.

We have a process by which we have good success with these grafts, about as good as apples.

Put up in bunches of 50, bunches will not be broken....	\$3.00	\$25.00
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Cuttings.

Artemesia, Russian.....	\$0.40	\$2.50
Cottonwood25	1.50
Carolina Poplar.....	.40	2.50
Norway Poplar.....	.50	3.00
Laurel Leaf Willow..	.40	3.00
Golden Willow.....	.30	1.75
Russian Golden Willow, better grower than the Am.....	.40	2.50
White 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.

OUR POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We have arranged the following list of such plants as will go nicely by mail, for the benefit of those who live a long distance from a railroad but have a postoffice nearby.

We guarantee 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 an 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.)

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 should grow.

	Each	10	100
Blue Spruce, 3 to 4 in., hardy anywhere.....	\$0.05	\$0.35	\$2.00
Blue Spruce, 4 to 6 in.....	.10	.65	5.00
Blue Spruce, 6 to 8 in.....	.10	.75	7.00
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., 2 year (handle carefully), hardy, fast grower.....		.25	2.00

Forest Trees—

Ash, white or green, 6 to 8 in.....			.75
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 in.....			.75
Elm, white, 12 to 18 in.....			.75
Hackberry, 8 to 12 in., transplanted.....			3.20
Soft Maple, 8 to 12 in. sd.....			.60
Russian Mulberry, 12 to 18 in.....			.80

Cuttings—

Poplar, Carolina.....			.60
Poplar, Norway.....			.65
Cottonwood.....			.50
Willow, all varieties.....			.55

Nut Trees—

Butternut, 1 year sd.....		1.10	....
Black Walnut, 1 year sd.....		.50	....
Hazlenut, 1 year, strong.....	.15	1.00	....

Small Fruits—

Beta Grape, 1 year, No. 1, requires no winter protection.....	.25	2.10	....
Perfection Currant. See engraving and description.....	.22	2.00	....
Houghton Gooseberry.....	.20	1.35	....
Carrie Gooseberry (from Minnesota), 1 year, No. 1.....	.30	3.10	....
Sunbeam Raspberry (best red hardy anywhere in State).....	.16	1.40	....
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.....	.10	.70	....
Asparagus.....		.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.....	.22	1.85	....
Barberry Thumbigia Dwarf, 1 year hardy, fine for hedges.....		.50	....
Clematis Jack, 2 years.....	.50	4.00	....
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	....
Japan Quince, 2 years, strong, bright scarlet flowers.....	.22	2.00	....
Phlox Perennial.....	.17	1.45	....
Rosa Rugosa, perfectly hardy rose, fragrant, semi-double and single.....	.17	1.30	....
Snowball, 2 years.....	.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. See page 114. Add 1 cent each for postage on Gladiolas.			
Iris, German and Siberian.....	.17	1.10	....
Tuberose.....	.05	.40	....

We can send up to 4 pounds by mail in a single package, and can send as many packages as we wish.

Our Postoffice Department is bound to grow; it's what you want.

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.

New Flax screens, the kind that cleans quantity.

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."—Galations, 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, clover, alfalfa, timothy, mustard, flax, 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.

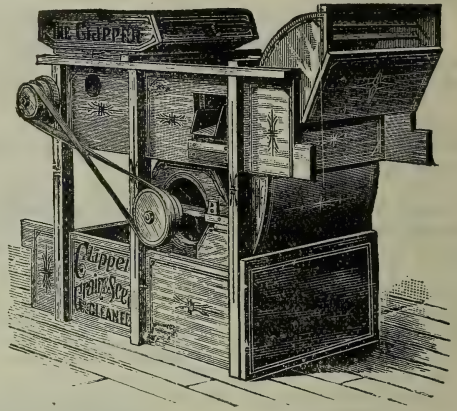
Our screens are so arranged as to be in plain view and of easy access to the operator while machine is in operation.

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 Government Experimental Stations and 90% of the seed houses of the world.

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.



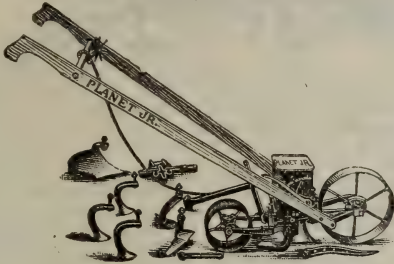
PLANET JR. TOOLS FOR 1912.

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 seeder, only, \$8.50.

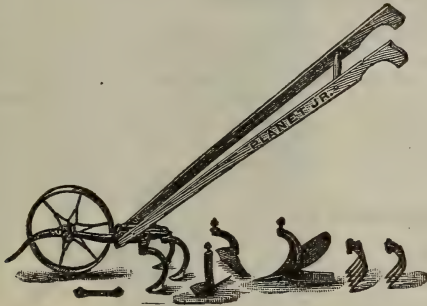


This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill-dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts, and as a seeder sows in continuous rows or drops in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply 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. 16—Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

Price, \$5.35.

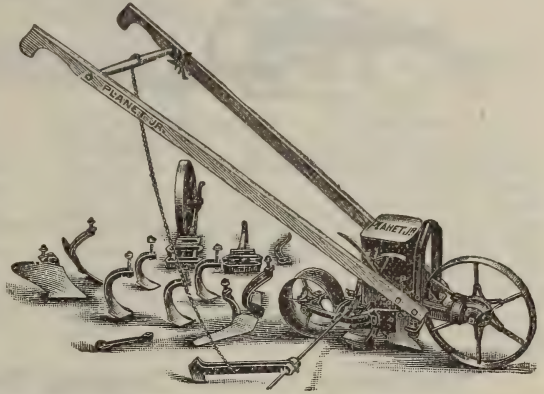
No. 18—Single Wheel Hoe Only, Price \$3.25.



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 steel 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. 25—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, \$13.00.

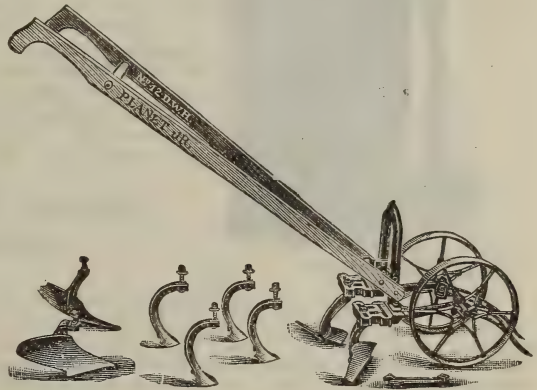


This combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage and yet prefer not to buy a separate wheel hoe. It is large enough for field use, for it holds 2½ quarts. As a Drill it is almost identical with the 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. 12—Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, \$6.50.

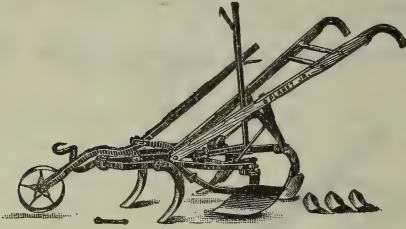
No. 13—Double Wheel Hoe Only, Price \$4.25.



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 steel, 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. Tools for your Gardens and Onion Fields, best always.

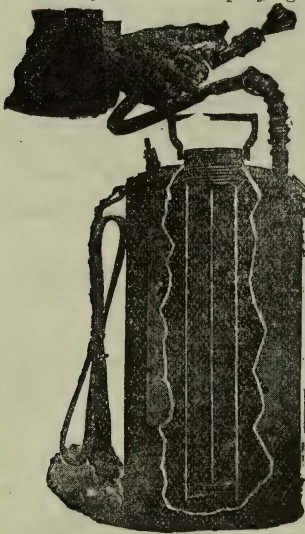
"Planet Jr." No. 8—Horse Hoe and Cultivator.
Price, \$8.50.



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 regular, moved instantly in unison by a single lever, making exact work, steadying the machine and relieving the operator.

"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.



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.



The Cyclone Seed Sower.

This is the best knapsack broadcast grain and seed sower made and any person sowing any kind 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.

"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 the plants, and the smooth, round-throated teeth turn strawberry runners without injuring them. Strawberry Runner Cutter Attachment consisting of a 10-inch flat steel disc mounted on an outrigger, extra, \$1.85.

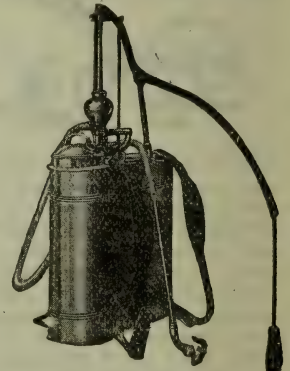


Spraying Pump and Cart.

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.

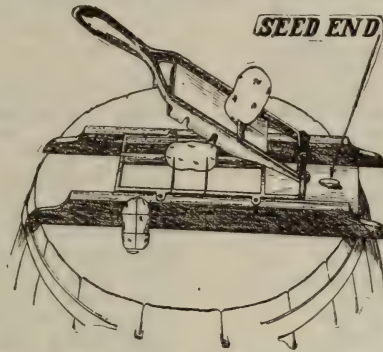
"Success" Knapsack Sprayer.



"Success" Knapsack Sprayer.

The Gem Seed Potato Cutter.

**24 Inches Long
8 Inches Wide
Weight 8 lbs.**



**Cutter will last a
Lifetime**

**CAN YOU AFFORD
TO BE
WITHOUT ONE?**

Made Stronger Than Ever Before, No Weak Parts.

The GEM SEED POTATO CUTTER shown herewith has all the essential features necessary to a first-class tool. It will cut any size potato in pieces uniform in size, thereby insuring more accurate planting when power planter is used. The operator, to get the best results, will pick up the tuber, look for the seed or blossom end, passing it over the knife on upper side of pressure lever, thus removing the cause of so many empty potato hills in your potato patch. Then, according to size of potato, place it on knives so that when lever is pushed down it will be cut into either two, four or six; or if a very large one, split it and cut each half into as many pieces as its size will require. From six to eight bushels can be cut with it in an hour. The saving in time alone will more than pay for this cutter the first season it is used.

PRICE \$2.50

**YOU CAN MAKE EVERY ACRE PRODUCE
100 TO 125 BU. OF CORN.**

This Has Been Proved in Actual Test.

But to do this you must be careful of your seed. One ear of seed corn contains 1,000 kernels. This represents 1,000 stalks or 12 bushels.

If you sow but one ear of poor corn per acre your crop is diminished by 12 bushels—Your profit by \$6.00 per acre. Two poor ears of seed corn mean 24 bushels or \$12.00 per acre right out of your pocket.

Think of this and what it means on your whole crop—what it has meant all the past years.

And what is true of corn is true also of every other seed you plant.

Every farmer has lost thousands of dollars that he has worked for simply because he has planted untested seed.

Prove your seed before you plant it. It will mean hundreds of dollars extra every year on every principal crop.

Standard Seed Tester.

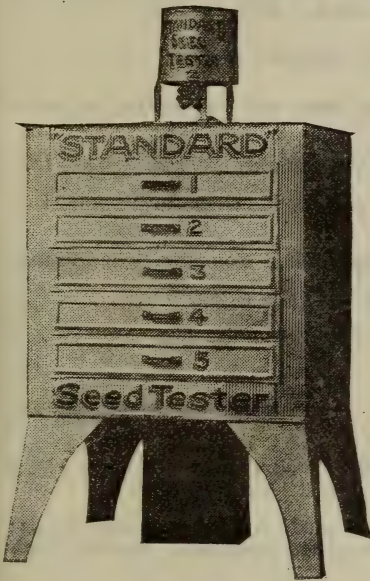
Make seed testing simple and easy. The "standard" way is Nature's own way.

It requires no soaking or other artificial process.

It is quick and accurate.

Send for full information about this wonderful new invention that means more money to you.

Price No. 2.....\$25.00
Price No. 1.....15.00

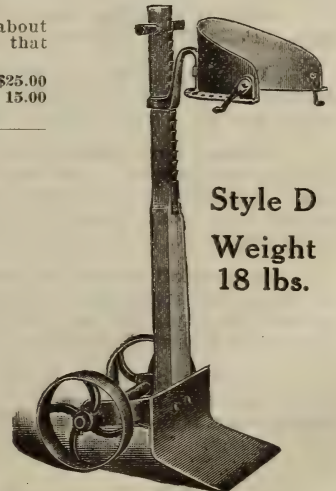


**The Only Bag Holder Made That
Has a Practical Truck Combined**

A Combination Truck and Bag Holder.
Something new and useful.
Built strong enough to carry 500 lbs.
Has broad 8 inch wheels.
Stands firm and runs easy.
Hopper rim size half bushel measure rim.
Fits any bag, short or long.
Place the hopper at desired height with one movement of the hands.
Bag put on or taken off instantly.
Remove the hopper and you have a handy truck for other purposes. Don't drag your bags.
Not a spring or thumb screw used in the construction. Will last a lifetime. Try one.

Price, \$2.75.

The Gem Seed Potato Cutter makes Cutting Seed Potatoes a pleasure.



Weights and Measures and Amount of Seed Sown to the Acre.

	Weight per bush.	Quantity to acre.		Weight per bush.	Quantity to acre.
Barley, broadcast.....	48 lbs.	2 to 2½ bush.	Oats	32 lbs.	2 to 3 bush.
Beans	60 lbs.	1 to 1½ bush.	Rye	56 lbs.	1½ to 2 bush.
Bromus Inermis.....			Clover, } together		4 lbs. Clover
Buckwheat	48 lbs.	½ bush.	Timothy, } for		¼ bu. Timothy
Clover, red, alone.....	60 lbs.	10 to 20 lbs.	Red Top, } one acre. }		4 lbs. Red Top
Clover, white, alone.....	60 lbs.	8 to 12 lbs.	Beets, in drills.....		5 to 6 lbs.
Clover, Alsike, alone.....	60 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.	Carrot, in drills.....		2 to 3 lbs.
Clover, Alfalfa, alone.....	60 lbs.	20 to 25 lbs.	Corn, in hills.....		6 to 8 qts.
Flax	56 lbs.	½ to ¾ bush.	Corn, for soiling.....		2 to 3 bush.
Grass, Lawn, weight depends on mixture.			Corn, sweet.....		6 to 8 qts.
Grass, Kentucky Blue... 14 lbs.		75 to 125 lbs.	Onion Seed.....		4 to 5 lbs.
Grass, Orchard..... 14 lbs.		3 bush.	Onion Sets, in drills.....		6 to 8 bush.
Grass, English Rye..... 14 lbs.		2½ bush.	Peas, Garden.....		2 bush.
Grass, Red Top, in chaff 14 lbs.		3 bush.	Peas, Field.....		2½ bush.
Grass, Red Top, solid seed		10 to 14 lbs.	Potatoes (cut tubers).....		8 to 10 bush.
Grass, Timothy..... 45 lbs.		¼ to ½ bush.	Pumpkin, in hills.....		4 to 6 lbs.
Grass, Hungarian..... 48 lbs.		¾ to 1 bush.	Rape, Dwarf Essex.....		5 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Millet..... 50 lbs.		¾ to 1 bush.	Squash		3 to 4 lbs.
			Turnip, in drills.....		1 to 1½ lbs.
			Turnip, broadcast.....		1 lb.
			Rutabaga, broadcast.....		½ to 1 lb.

Conkey's Poultry Book Free!

A valuable 80 page book on housing, feeding, management, disease, etc. Just the practical working ideas you need in order to be successful with poultry. Free for stamps, 4c, to cover mailing.

We sell and guarantee all Conkey Remedies. Money back if in any treatment you are not absolutely satisfied with results.

Here's what you need for hatching season:

Conkey's Lice Powder for sitting hens, and for dusting in nests, 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Express extra.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment for little chicks, 10c, 25c, postage free.

Conkey's Lice Liquid for mites in poultry house or for dipping, 1 qt. 35c, 2 qts. 60c, gallon \$1.00.

Remember there are 3 different kinds of lice. You must fight all three.

Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy for little chicks 50c.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy for all bowel troubles 50c.

Conkey's Gape Remedy 50c.

Always keep on hand Conkey's Roup Remedy 50c and \$1.00. Prevents colds and roup and cures even worse cases. Positive guarantee.

Conkey's Laying Tonic, all pure tonic, no bulky filler. Very economical. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 pkgs. Pails \$3.00. Brings eggs. Excellent for chicks not doing well. Doesn't injure.

We cannot list the complete line but there is a Conkey Remedy for every known poultry disease. Send for the Conkey Poultry Book and find out about these diseases. Healthy birds make healthy profits. Book tells how to prevent disease.

If your farm stock are ailing, give them Conkey's Stock Tonic. It is a perfect conditioner. Fine for dairy cows, also for feeding cattle, sheep or hogs. Excellent worm remedy and keeps digestion perfectly thereby insuring proper gains from expensive feed. Prices: 1 lb. 25c, 2¼ lb. 50c, 5 lb. pkg. \$1.00, 12 lb. pail \$2.00, 25 lb. pail, \$3.50.

A good all around dip and disinfectant is an absolute necessity. Here is one at the right price. Every gallon of Conkey's Disinfectant makes 100 gallons of ready to use disinfecting fluid. Simply mix with water. Not dangerous and can't explode. Prices: Qt. 35c, 2 qts. 60c, 1 gal. \$1.00.

No flies on stock if you spray with Conkey's Fly-Knocker. Doesn't injure animal, or taint milk. No shrink in milk flow or loss of butter-fat. Money back if not satisfied. Prices: Qt. 35c, 2 qts. 60c, 1 gal. \$1.00.



All Conkey Remedies sold on money-back guarantee

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. It is the most complete and authoritative book on the potato. Illustrated. 200 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$0.75

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Sapa, Opata, Sunbeam. The people of the Northwest should be congratulated on having Prof. Hansen.

BETA GRAPE.

(See Colored Plate Opposite Page. Description and Price, Page 70.)

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM.

(See Colored Print, Opposite Page.)

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(See Colored Print, Opposite Page.)

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