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Catalog

1914



NORTHERN SEED CO.
VALLEY CITY, N. D.



President—A. P. Peake.
Secretary—Geo. D. Kelsey.

V. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.—A. B. Cox.
Treasurer—Chas. W. Nelson.

PRICES: The prices in this catalog are those prevailing at the time it is printed and are subject to market fluctuations in value.

HOW TO SEND MONEY: Money should be sent by Postoffice Money Order, Bank Draft, Express Money Order or Registered Letter. In case it is necessary to send personal checks add exchange. Make all remittances payable to The Northern Seed Company.

SEEDS POSTPAID BY MAIL: The prices in this catalog all include postage on vegetable and garden seeds. Therefore the postage or express, on all except field seed, is prepaid, by mail or express at our option.

SEEDS BY FREIGHT: The price on Field Seeds do not include transportation charges. We deliver goods to railroad company, charges payable by purchaser upon receipt of shipment.

ORDER SHEETS—(This is Important.) For convenience and to save delay we are enclosing two Order Sheets, one for Vegetable Seeds and one for Field Seeds. It will help us greatly if the order sheets are used separately. It also is more convenient where Order Blanks are used in place of other paper.

CAUTION: In making out your order, write plainly, sign your full name and Postoffice Address, also name of town to which goods are to be sent and if by express or freight. Where the above is not done, it causes delay. It is almost impossible to tell where an order comes from unless properly filled out. All orders are acknowledged at once by post card. If acknowledgement is not received in a reasonable time, send duplicate of order, date and amount of same, and form of remittance, your name and address.

ERRORS: Mistakes will sometimes occur in spite of all precaution. In case of error send us copy of original order and number, and notation of error and same will be promptly rectified. Please do not return goods until you hear from us.

OUR GUARANTEE

We exercise the greatest care in selecting, sorting and testing all our seeds and fully guarantee them of the highest germination. They are sold to you under this guarantee, with the understanding that if they are not as represented and not fully satisfactory when you receive them, we will take them back and cheerfully refund your money.

We guarantee that all our seeds will conform to the provisions of the pure seed law of North Dakota. In all cases, where possible, before sending out they are analyzed by the State Seed Commissioner, Prof. H. L. Bolley of the Agricultural College of North Dakota. If upon receipt of goods, and upon sending a sample to the State Seed Commissioner, you find that they do not conform, they may be returned to use prepaid, and money will be immediately refunded. We wish it understood that under no condition do we guarantee the crop.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: If you buy your seed of dealers outside the state you are not protected by the above law. The North Dakota Seed Commission cannot prosecute outside the state, but can prosecute the home firms if they evade the law, consequently you deal with foreign seedsmen at your peril but are protected if you deal with your home firms.

NORTHERN SEED CO.

/	SPECIAL COLLECTIONS	/
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SPECIAL DOLLAR GARDEN SEED COLLECTION FOR ONLY 60 CENTS.

One full size package of each of the following will be sent upon receipt of 60 cents. Beet, Egyptian; Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield; Carrot, Oxheart; Cucumber, White Spine; Citron, Red Seeded; Kohl Rabi, White Vienna; Lettuce, Prize Head; Muskmelon, Green Nntmeg; Onions, Red Globe; Parsnips, Hollow Crown; Peas, Dwarf Champion; Radish, Scarlet Turnip; Rutabaga, American Purple Top; Spinich, Bloomsdale; Squash, Bush Scallop; Sage; Turnips, Strap Leaf; Tomato, Acme; Watermelon, Pinney's Early. This collection can not be broken and is sent postpaid for only 60 cents.

SUCCESSION COLLECTION OF PEAS.

This collection of Peas consists of some of our best sorts of Wrinkled Peas, and will, if planted at the same time mature successively, and supply the table all season.

Nott's Excelsior, Extra Early	}	1 package of each 35c, postpaid.
Little Gem, Early		1 pint of each \$1.00 postpaid.
Bliss Everbearing, Medium		1 quart of each \$1.80 postpaid.
Champion of England, Late		1 pint of each by express 70c. 1 quart of each by express \$1.30.

SUCCESSION COLLECTION OF SWEET CORN.

Three varieties of Sweet Corn, if planted at the same time, will supply the table with early corn and continue until late autumn

Peep o' Day, Early	}	1 package of each 25c postpaid.
Early Minnesota, Medium		1 pint of each 60c postpaid.
Black Mexican, Late		1 quart of each \$1.00 postpaid.

10 PACKAGES OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FOR 30 CENTS POSTPAID.

Sweet Peas; Pansies; Anemone; For-Get-Me-Not; Canterbury Bells; Convolvulus; Poppy; Morning Glory; Hollyhock and Phlox.

These packages are our regular 5c size and the assortment can not be broken under any circumstances.

EXTRAORDINARY UNRIVALLED OFFER.

Seven ounces of "The Seed You Need" for 50c postpaid. Regular Catalog price 75c. We are the first seed house to make an offer of this nature to their customers. We have selected seven vegetables that should be grown in every garden and can assure you that they are the very best varieties that we list. One ounce of each of the following will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of 50 cents. Onion, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cucumber, Carrots and Turnip.

The equal of the above offer cannot be found. Order at once.

SPECIAL GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED OFFER

With any order for Garden or Flower Seeds amounting to \$1.00 or more, exclusive of the following Special Collections, we will send free FIVE FULL SIZE packages of Flower Seeds of our own selection.

EXTRA GRAND SPECIAL COMPLETE GARDEN

\$2.00 worth is selected seeds for \$1.10 postpaid. All varieties in this collection are time tried and known to be "The Seed You Need" for the best kind of a garden.

1 pkt. Asparagus	5c	1 pkt. Pepper	5c
1 pkt. Beans	10c	1 pkt. Parsley	5c
1 pkt. Beets	5c	1 pkt. Pumpkin	5c
1 pkt. Brussels Sprouts	5c	3 pkt. Radish	15c
2 pkt. Cabbage	10c	1 pkt. Ruta Baga	5c
1 pkt. Carrots	5c	1 pkt. Spinich	5c
1 pkt. Celery	5c	2 pkt. Squash	10c
1 pkt. Corn	10c	1 pkt. Sunflower	5c
2 pkt. Cucumber	10c	1 pkt. Swiss Chard	5c
1 pkt. Kale	5c	1 pkt. Tomatoes	15c
1 pkt. Leek	5c	1 pkt. Turnips	5c
2 pkt. Lettuce	10c	1 pkt. Watermelon	5c
3 pkt. Onions	15c	2 pkt. Herbs	10c
1 pkt. Parsnips	5c		
1 pkt. Peas	10c	Total	\$2.00

Helpful Hints for a Successful Garden

A good rich soil is the first requirement, plowed or spaded as deeply as is possible the lumps well broken up and the dirt well pulverized, and manured. Select well rotted but unburned and spread evenly before plowing. It is better done in the fall where possible. In raising vine crops or tomatoes a shovel of manure well mixed with the earth at the bottom of each hill will give results well worth the extra labor.

The second consideration is the seed. The best possible results will be obtained by using "The Seed You Need," as listed in this catalog, which have been carefully tested and known to be of strong germinating qualities and true to type and name.

Where the depth of the seeds are to be planted is not given in the Culture Directions of Prof. Thos. Shaw, as good a rule as may be found, is to bury the seeds to a depth of about four times their diameter. Plenty of space should be left between the rows so that the plants may attain heir full size and mature. Proper thinning of the plants is essential for the full growth.

After each rain, as soon as the ground is dry enough, the top soil should be stirred with hoe, rake or gone over with a cultivator. If it is necessary to water the garden DON'T sprinkle it but SOAK it thoroughly, and it is better done in the evening about sun-down, giving the water a chance to soak into the ground during the night. Water sprinkled on while the hot sun shines often causes the vegetables to "cook," and die.

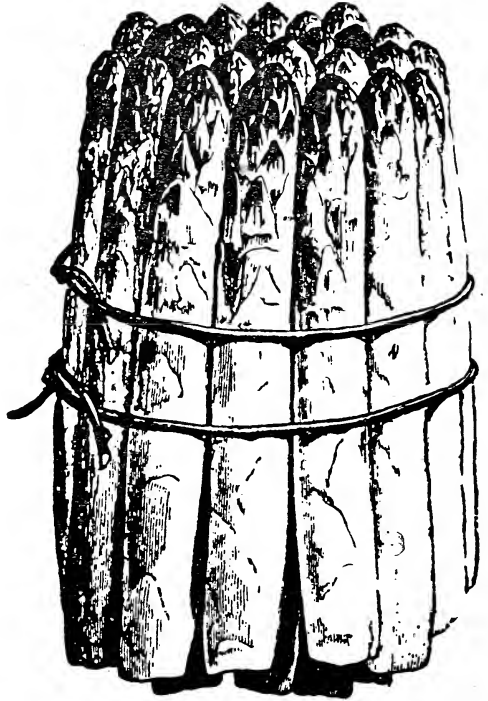
All weeds should be kept out of the garden to get the best results, stirring the soil after each rain will be found to be a great help in keeping the weeds down.

We are publishing in this Catalog the Culture Directions by Prof. Thos. Shaw, (One of the highest authorities on plant life in the United States.) These directions are very complete and, if followed, an excellent garden will result.

Vegetable Seeds

ASPARAGUS SEED

Culture. (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Asparagus grows readily from seed but may be more quickly established from the plants. The seed should be sown early in the spring in soil rich and mellow and in drills. These may be as close as 16 inches, but also may be wider to admit the growing of some other crop as radishes, between the rows, as the asparagus plants start slowly. The seed should usually be buried about an inch in the soil. One ounce of seed should sow about fifty feet of row and produce from 300 to 400 plants. They are best transplanted to the permanent bed when one year old, and the transplanting should be done in the early spring. The soil should have good drainage and should be deeply plowed and heavily manured. The plants are usually set at a depth of six inches and in gardens 3x3 feet apart. Only one part of the covering should be put on at once. In the autumn the dead tops should be cut off with a hoe and the whole surface stirred to a depth of three inches and again in the spring. A good dressing of well decomposed manure should be given annually after a thorough cultivation in June. A crop will be produced the third year from sowing.



CONOVERS COLOSAL

CONOVER COLOSAL—One of the popular green sorts which is very extensively grown. The shoots are a bright green with a purple tip, very tender and delicious. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; pound, 65c; postpaid.

BEANS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Beans may be grown on a great variety of soils, but by no means equally well. The best soils for growing beans are rich loams with a good sprinkling of sand in them and well drained. Essentially they comprise the two classes, bush and pole bean, the former being used most frequently shelled and the latter in the pod. Field crops of beans are usually sown with a horse drill and the garden crops of all kinds with a garden drill or by hand. The seed is buried two or three feet distant and with three to six inches between the beans. Clean cultivation should be given until the plants begin to bloom, when it should cease. The pole varieties are grown in hills four feet apart each way and a pole six feet long in each hill and six beans are planted to each hill. No variety should be sown until the ground gets warm. Dwarf beans for using green, may be sown until near the first of August in many climates.

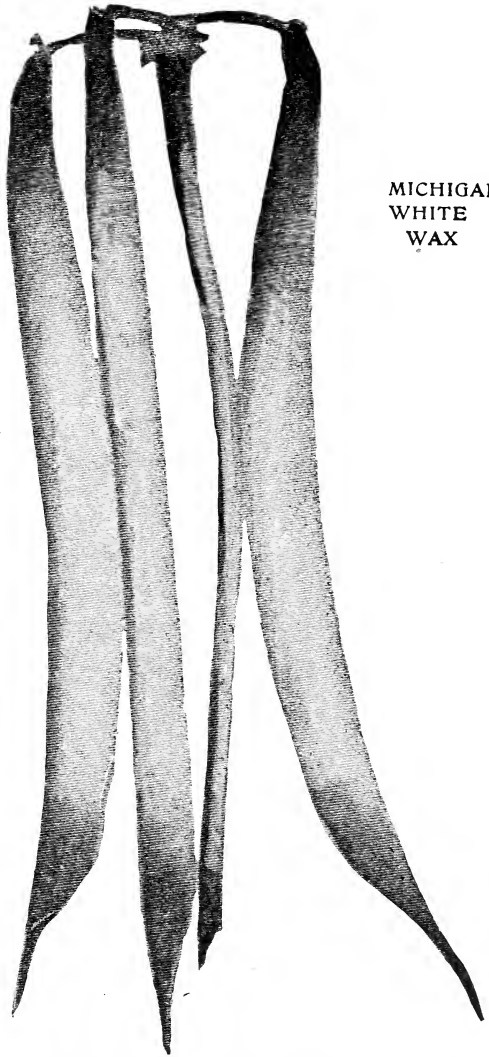
GOLDEN WAX—A very prolific bean producing extra large pods of a rich golden wax color. Our stock is practically rust proof, and matures very early. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c. Postpaid.

NEW WONDER BUSH LIMA—This bean is deserving of special attention by all growers of lima beans. It is rather of a new sort, a very heavy yielder, exceptionally fine quality, and is far more bushy than others of the bush varieties. The pods grow in very close to the stalks. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c. Postpaid

MICHIGAN WHITE WAX—One of the earliest varieties of dwarf, snap beans, it is a white seeded bean, an abundant producer, uniform sized golden yellow pods of from five to five and one-half inches in length, and filled with handsome clear white beans when ripe.

For a snap bean there is none that will compare with it for flavor and appearance on the table, owing to the fact that the seed of this bean is white they do not discolor in cooking, also as dry beans they are quite as useful as any of the staple white beans.

While this is a new bean with us it has found great favor with the canners and packers, on account of its flavor, color, earliness and excellent quality. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c. Postpaid.



MICHIGAN
WHITE
WAX

GERMAN BLACK WAX—Pods are of medium length, of a clear yellowish color and remain in condition for use for some time This is a very popular variety of dwarf bush wax bean. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE—(Green Podded)—The plants are healthy and vigorous with a uniform height of about fifteen inches. The yield of these beans is enormous, producing long, round, fleshy and practically stringless pods. Pods are usually ready to pick six or seven weeks from the time of planting. One of the very best green-podded sorts. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c. Postpaid.



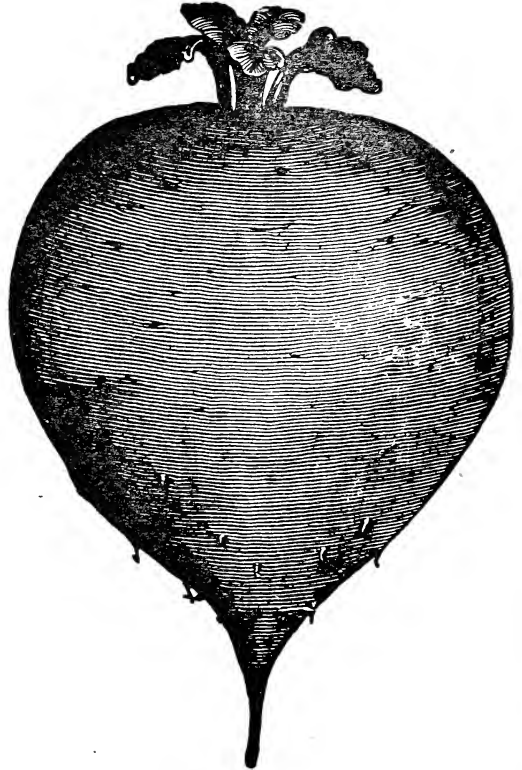
BLACK WAX

In ordering Beans please remember that the above prices are the post paid prices, there is no additional charge for postage.

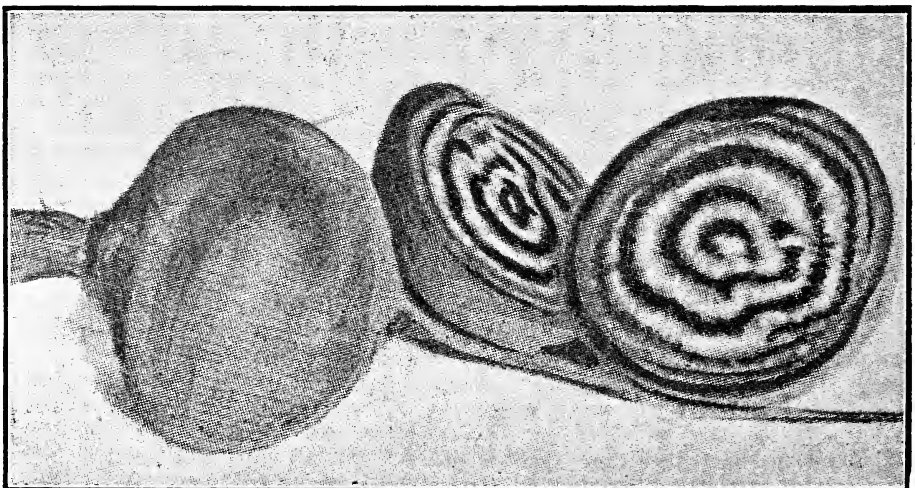
BEET

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). The best garden beet prefers a loom soil with enough sand to make it friable, but will grow in any ordinary soil that is rich and easy to till. The seed should be sown in rows 16 inches distant and when a few inches high should be thinned to six inches apart. For summer use the seed should be sown quite early but for winter use not until late, May or June. For stock some varieties of sugar beets are grown not less than 24 inches apart and using not less than five or six pounds of seed per acre. The seed is best sown with a garden drill and for field culture by machines made for that purpose. A little turnip seed sown will mark the rows so that cultivation may begin sooner. The seed is buried from one to two inches.

DETROIT DARK RED—An especially desirable beet for the home garden on account of the uniform size, color and quality and the smoothness, there being scarcely any side roots. Tops are small with leaves of a dark green, shaded with red roots are a dark red, nearly round and of medium size. The flesh is a beautiful vermillion red zoned with a lighter shade of the same color. After a careful study and many experiments with a number of beets we have added this beet to our list and feel sure it will please the most critical. While it is slightly higher in price than the other sorts we offer, it will be found well worth the extra amount. Price: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.10. Postpaid.



DETROIT DARK RED



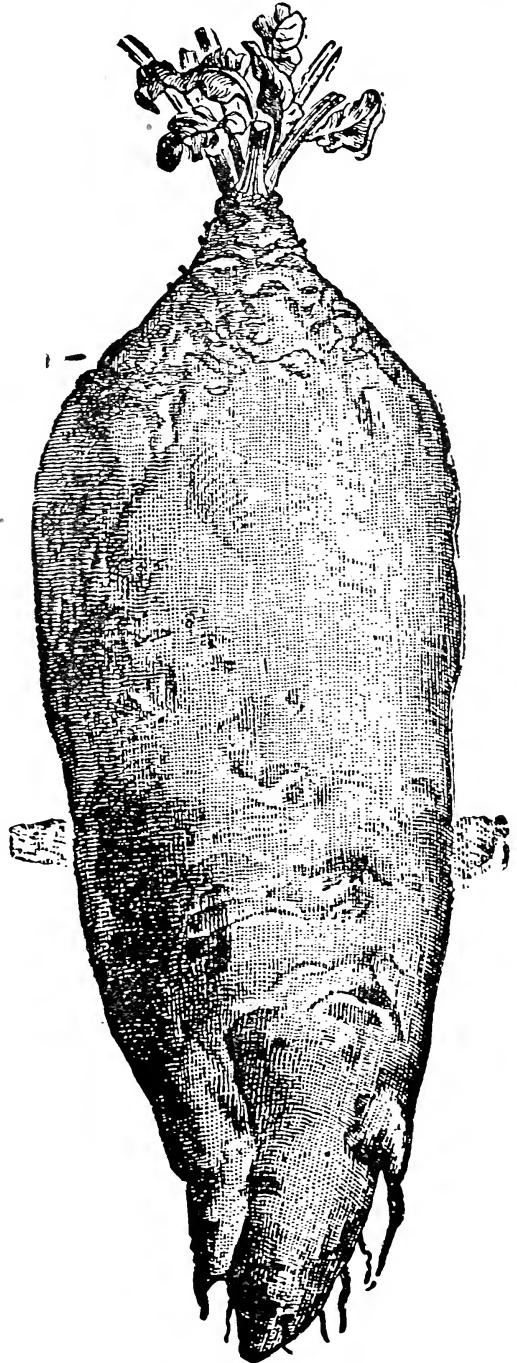
EARLY BLOOD TURNIP

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—A well known standard variety not quite as early as the Detroit Dark Red and has a larger top. The flesh is a dark red zoned with a lighter shade. A splendid beet for summer and fall, is crisp, sweet and very tender. A favorite with the market gardener. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—An improved strain of the Extra Early Egyptian. An exceptionally early beet of a sort that can be planted out of doors or started under glass. The roots are slightly flattened and very smooth, flesh is a zoned bright red, very tender and delicious. The leaves and young beets cooked together make fine greens. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—A standard late variety, which grows partly above ground and the roots when mature are about ten inches long, with very few if any side roots. This beet is a very dark purple in color while the flesh is a dark red. An excellent variety for pickles, being exceedingly tender and sweet. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

SWISS CHARD—This vegetable is not as well known or as extensively grown as its excellent quality warrants. It differs from all other members of the beet family in as much that it does not produce an edible root, but the tops make the very best kind of greens and later the leaf stems may be cooked like Asparagus or put up for pickles. Swiss Chard is well deserving of a place in every garden. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; lb. 90c. Postpaid.



IMPROVED LONG RED

MANGEL WURTZEL

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Mangels call for a rich and deep soil, preferably a loam inclined to be friable. They may be sown any time after the ground ceases to crust in the spring, until June 1st or even somewhat later. The seed is sown in drills from 30 to 36 inches apart and is buried one to two inches.

It is sown with a garden drill or a drill of special make, and usually on level ground but sometimes on raised drills. Not less than five or six pounds are used to the acre, as much seed though of good quality, may not germinate. Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants can be traced in the row, and should be frequent until the leaves almost meet between the rows. They should be thinned when about four inches high to a distance of eight to twelve inches and harvested before any considerable degree of frost comes. They furnish excellent food for stock, especially for cows in milk and swine.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED—Mangles are of high feeding value to raisers of all kinds of stock. Not only are they very nutritious but have a tendency to keep the stock in condition through the winter months when grain and roughage comprise the bulk of the ration. The roots of the Improved Long Red Mangle are straight, solid, very large and of a deep red color. The yield is heavy and cost of production low. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c. Postpaid.

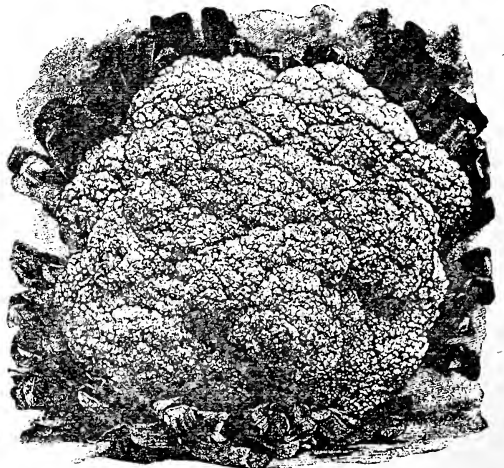
IMPROVED GOLDEN TANKARD—This variety should be raised on every dairy farm. They increase the milk flow and do not taint the milk. While the roots are not quite as long as the Improved Long Red they yield an enormous crop. The roots are a deep rich orange yellow with a light yellow flesh. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c. Postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Cauliflower is simply one form of cabbage and may be grown by much the same methods, the plants however are not so hardy, and call for a good soil and good cultivation, where they are to do well. Soils rich in humus are especially good. The plants are best started under glass in the northern climates and after being gradually hardened by exposure are transplanted into rows 24 to 30 inches distant and about the same in the line of the row. They are even more susceptible to frost in the spring than cabbage. Frequent cultivation is necessary. When the head commences to form the outside leaves should be drawn together over it to preserve the white color.

SNOWBALL—Is excellent for both early and late planting, and unsurpassed by any strain of Snowball on the market. The heads here are from 8 to 10 inches in diameter and snowy white. Price: Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.50. Postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT
—We have imported this seed direct from Denmark where the best Cauliflower seed is grown. The seed is grown from extra select stock and is the very best obtainable anywhere. Plants grow close to the ground and very compact, forming large heads of unsurpassed quality. Price. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$2.00. Postpaid.



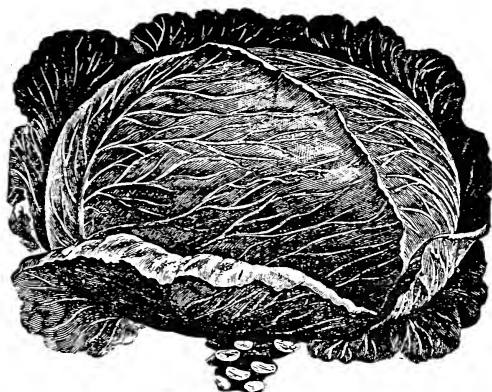
SNOWBALL

CABBAGE

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Cabbage call for a deep rich soil well stored with plant food, and moist. Early cabbage especially, call for a rich soil. It is not easy to over-fertilize land for cabbage. The seed of early cabbage is best started under glass and buried one inch deep. The plants are set out as soon as frost disappears in rows with 30 to 36 inches between them and 24 inches between the plants in the row when horse cultivation is to be given but under other conditions they may be placed closer. The seed of late cabbage is frequently sown in the ground, putting a few seed where a plant is to grow. More commonly the seed is sown in beds with 12 inches between the rows and later the plants transplanted into rows 3 feet apart with the plants equally distant in the row. Too much cultivation cannot be given cabbage.

EXTRA EARLY WINNIGSTAD—This cabbage is the hardiest of any of the early sorts, and seem to be freer from cabbage worms than other varieties. The heads are conical in shape and hard, making it a good keeper. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.45. Postpaid.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The best variety of red cabbage. It grows to a good size and is early. It is a good keeper and is used extensively in making salads, the color of the leaves make it very attractive. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25. Postpaid.



COPENHAGEN MARKET

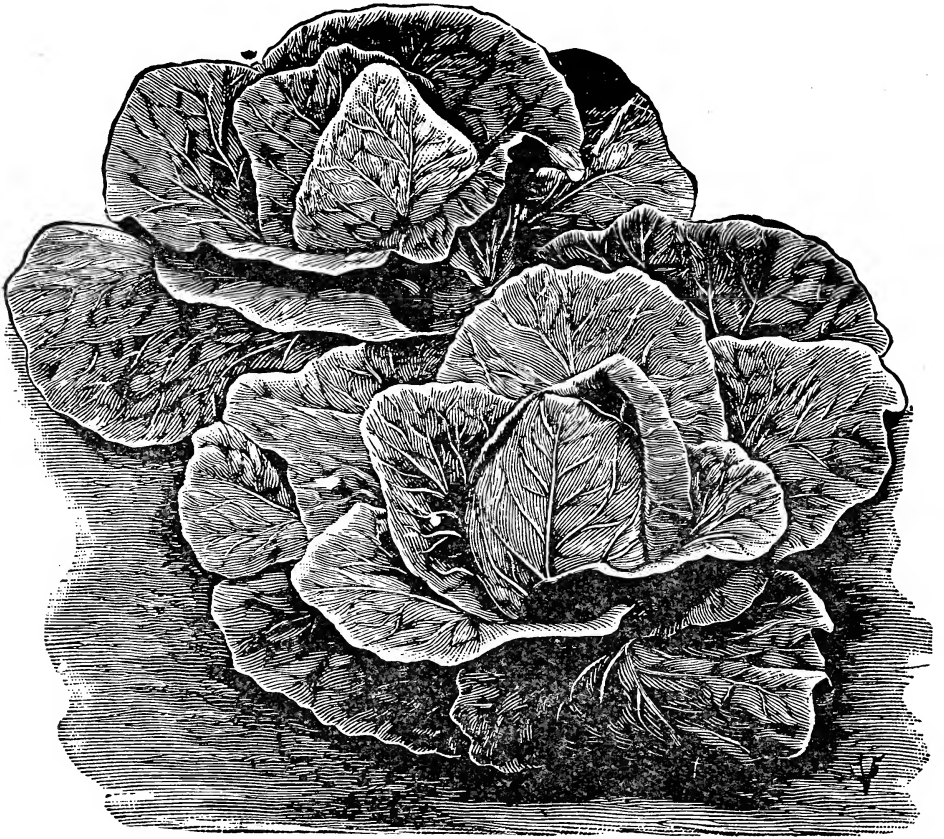
COPENHAGEN MARKET—The best early Cabbage in existence, producing heads that average ten pounds each. The features that make this one of the most popular cabbages, is its compactness, the closeness to the ground, small outer leaves (allowing the plants to be grown much closer together), extreme earliness, quality and the ripening of the entire crop at one time, thereby lessening the cost of harvest and clearing the ground that it may be put to other uses. It is a money maker for the market gardener and a long sought addition to

the home garden. In a few words it is an early, short stemmed, large heading, uniform ripening cabbage of excellent quality. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The best first early oblong-headed cabbage. The plants have a short stem, are very compact and hard. A very popular early variety, too well known to need an extensive description. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH—The plant has a short stem, rather large outside leaves and is very sure heading, uniform in size and type. Heads are large, slightly flattened on top, solid and of splendid quality. A standard main crop variety. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

LARGE DRUMHEAD—For a large deep head this cabbage should be grown on a very rich soil but will form a medium sized head on almost any soil. Heads are flattened on top and solid making a good cabbage for winter use. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

CARROTS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) The carrot will grow successfully on any good soil, does best on mellow soils, as rich sandy loams underlaid with a subsoil more or less porous. As the plant grows very slowly for a time the seed should be sown only on clean land. They may be sown from the opening of spring until June 1st, but the best crops are sown early. In the garden the rows may be as close as 14 inches for the small varieties and as distant as 24 inches for varieties grown for stock under field cultivation. The seed is sown by hand or with drills and is best buried about one inch deep. Two pounds will sow an acre for live stock feeding, for which carrots have a high adaption. A small amount of turnips sown with the carrot seed will make it possible to attack weeds at an earlier period which is very important. When two or three inches high they should be thinned to one to every three inches.



DANVERS HALF LONG

DANVERS HALF LONG—This is a first class carrot for all kinds of soil. Roots grow to a good size, flesh is a dark orange yellow. This variety is a good keeper excellent for table use and is grown extensively for stock in some localities. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

OXHEART—Roots grow to a length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches and are especially adapted to a hard stiff soil, where a longer root would be unable to penetrate. The roots are a bright orange in color and are unsurpassed for table use, fine grained and very tender. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c. lb. 85c. Postpaid.

MASTODON—This is a carrot especially adapted for stock feeding and is raised extensively by the best horse breeders all over the country, being fed the young colts as well as the horses that are being shown either for prizes or for sale. A pail of these carrots fed once a day will bring the horses out in the spring in good condition and ready to do a day's work from the start. Our strain is grown only from large, long, straight roots and will produce an enormous crop. These carrots do not break readily in pulling. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 65c. Postpaid.

CELERY

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Celery grows best on a rich and deep sufficiently drained humus soil, as black loam such as is found in drained sloughs or bogs, but it can be grown successfully in any good garden soil. More commonly the seed is sown under glass in February or March and while the plants are quite small they are transplanted into rows in hot beds until large enough to plant in trenches, which is from May onward. The plants should have the leaves clipped back before transplanting. Later seed may be sown outside on very rich soil one inch deep and in rows nine inches apart. The soil should be firmed over the seed. The plants are finally set in furrows or trenches. These are made six inches deep. Two or three inches of well rotted manure is then usually thrown in the trench and mixed with the soil, the trench being practically filled at the same time. The rows are three feet apart for the dwarf sorts and four feet apart for the larger sorts and the plants set six inches apart. The roots should not be exposed and the ground well firmed around them when planting. Earth is drawn against the plants with the hoe as the plants grow to aid in bleaching.



GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING—This grand variety of French origin is becoming one of the most popular sorts, and is being raised more extensively every year, both for private use and the market. While not as early as the White Plume it is of a heavier more compact growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle, while the hearts are large and solid, all blanching a rich waxen yellow. Tender free from stringiness, rich and delightful flavor. Price: Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.00. Postpaid.

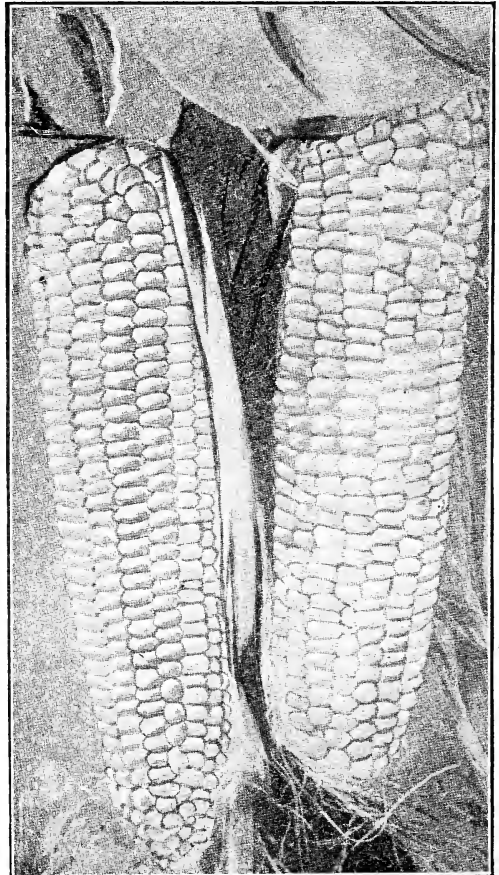
GIANT PASCAL—A popular sort for winter use. Large in growth, of a rich creamy yellow when blanched. Stalks bright and crisp. It blanches, with but slight "earthing-up" in from five to six days. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35. Postpaid.

WHITE PLUME—The earliest celery. This is a well known variety. Popular on account of its earliness and ease of culture. It is really no more trouble to grow this celery than any vegetable, for it needs no "banking up", though it helps to firm the earth against the plant and tie the stalks together to protect the heart. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.40. Postpaid.

SWEET CORN AND POP CORN

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Sweet corn like field corn grows best in a mellow loam soil. It will mature more early in a sandy than a clay loam. The bulk of the crop should be planted during the last half of May, but for early use some of the seed may be planted fully two weeks earlier. Although it may be grown in hills 36 to 42 inches apart each way and with four or five stalks in a hill, it is now more frequently grown in gardens in rows with 7 to 9 inches between the plants. The seed is buried about two inches in the soil. It is planted by hand, with a planter or drill. The ground should be raked over or harrowed before the seed is up and also later and should be kept clean subsequently and mellow by cultivating shallow as often as necessary. Pop corn is grown in the same manner as sweet corn.

GOLDEN BANTAM — The sweet corn which has made more friends than any other corn ever did since it came on the market a few years ago. It has grown so in favor that the big hotels charge more for it than any other kind of corn and even at that are unable to get enough to supply the demand. As the name signifies, a dwarf corn producing an ear of golden color. The ears are from 6 to 7 inches in length, having eight rows of broad well filled kernels, which are very



GOLDEN BANTAM

sweet and tender. One gardener writes us he picked corn for six weeks off one planting. We have this year a limited number of ears of this corn grown at Valley City which we will not shell but sell on the ear so that our customers may see just what the corn is they are planting. Each ear has 200 or more kernels and will plant sufficient hills for the ordinary garden. Price per ear, 15c. Postpaid.

We also have this grand variety of sweet corn all ready shelled (and reserve the right to send it when ear corn is ordered to the amount of the remittance should our supply become exhausted.) Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c; pt. 30c; qt. 45c. Postpaid.

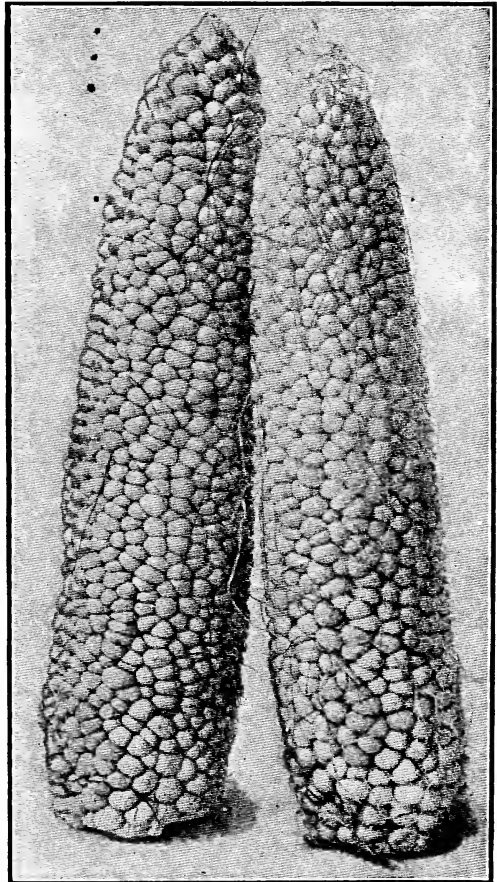
PEEP O' DAY—Ears are of medium length, very early and sweet, the stalks grow to from three to four feet high and often produce as high as five ears on a stalk. One of the first-early of all corn. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

WHITE COB CORY—Produces one of the largest and best ears of any of the early sorts. The kernels are close set and grow well down on the tip. The grain is broad, very sweet and cook very white. All points considered it is a very desirable corn for northern conditions. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c. Postpaid.

EARLY MINNESOTA — This well known corn is one of the best second-early sorts for either the market or home garden. The stalks are about six feet high with one or two ears. The ears are about eight inches long with eight rows of sweet, tender grain, which shrink very little in drying. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—One of the most delicious of the late sweet corns. The kernels have no regular arrangement on the cob. This corn is sometimes sold under the name of Zig-Zag which is a very good way of describing the appearance of Country Gentleman corn. The stalks grow from six to seven feet in height and produce from two to five ears to a stalk. More of this corn is being raised each year. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

BLACK MEXICAN—A very sweet variety of late sweet corn. The ripe corn is a bluish black but when it is in the roasting ear period it is as white as any corn can be. It is sometimes spoken of as the corn that is "Black when it is ripe and white when it is green." The ears are of good size and of elegant flavor. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.



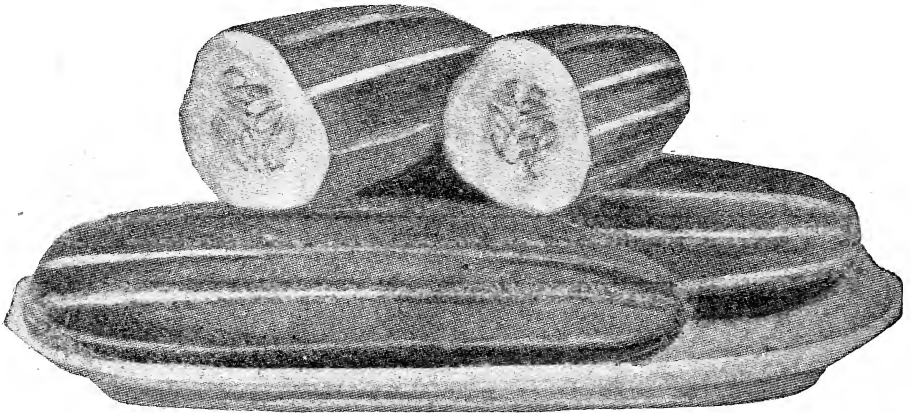
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

POP CORN

TOM THUMB—We have bought a limited quantity of this well known, sure to get ripe Pop Corn from Prof. James of the Agricultural Department of the State Normal School at Valley City, N. D. Prof. James picked and popped some of this corn on the 15th of August. The ears are small, hardly ever exceeding four inches in length, but are filled from butt to tip with golden yellow kernels of the very best popping qualities. This corn only grows to a height of about 30 to 36 inches bearing one or two ears to the stalk. We have decided to offer this corn either on the ear or shelled. Single ear 15c. Postpaid. Package shell corn 10c. Postpaid.

CUCUMBERS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Cucumbers grow best in a deep loam soil well stored with vegetable matter. The seed is planted in hills about six feet apart each way. The low flat hills are made by removing some of the soil, throwing into the cavity a good shovel of well reduced manure, and replacing the earth over the mixed soil. About a dozen seeds are planted in each hill one inch deep and the soil is firmed over them. The soil should be stirred frequently around the plants and should be kept clean and loose between them. Not more than three to five of the strongest plants should be left in the hill.



EARLY FORTUNE

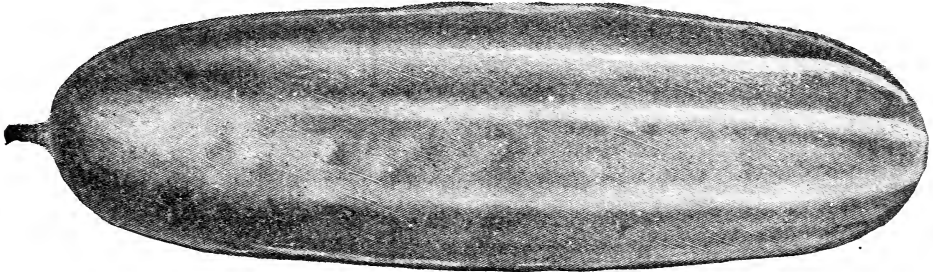
EARLY FORTUNE—This cucumber is little known in the Northwest, but throughout the south it is raised almost entirely by the truckers and shipped to large eastern markets, bringing the top price. While it is not as early as some of the sorts we list, our season is long enough for it to mature. The fruits are large and beautiful, dark green, lightly striped with white about half the length. The flesh is white and very crisp and delicious. After a careful trial we have procured some of the seed and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers for a second early cucumber. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

EARLY WHITE SPINE—In other words Cucumber Perfection. It is early, prolific and a continuous producer of large uniform fruits of a rich deep green color, faintly marked with light yellowish shading toward the tip. The vines are vigorous and bear until frost. The fruit is ideal for slicing, being fine grained, sparkling white and of delightful flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

IMPROVED EARLY FAME—A very hardy variety, has an excellent flavor and is a good variety for pickling. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Flesh solid and crisp, fine quality, very vigorous and productive. Produces a dark green fruit about twelve inches long. Exceptionally fine for slicing. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Postpaid.

EARLY CLUSTER—As the name implies the fruit is set in clusters of two or three. The fruit is slim and especially good for pickles. The vines are very prolific. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.



IMPROVED LONG GREEN

BOSTON PICKLING—A very productive variety. Fruits bright green, smooth, crisp and tender. Used almost entirely by the pickle factories. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Postpaid.

KOHL RABI AND KALE

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) This plant is grown much for table use and for greens. It does best on loam soils, rich naturally or made so. For table use the small varieties are sown early and in rows about 18 inches apart. The plants are thinned to about 6 inches. For live stock the seed is sown in rows in late May or early June, using about two pounds of seed to the acre. The rows are made 24 inches distant and the plants thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. Bulbs which form above the ground are much prized by live stock. Kale which is used for greens is grown in much the same way as Kohl Rabi.

KHOL RABI

EARLY WHITE VIENNA — The bulbs are prepared the same as turnips and should be used before full maturity, the skin should be soft enough to be readily dented with the thumb nail. Kohl Rabi takes the place of the turnip through the summer as it is not strong. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. Postpaid.

KALE

TALL SCOTCH CURLED—Makes fine greens for winter use. Leaves have a beautiful curled edge which may be used for garnishing. Plants grow about two feet tall, tender and of delightful flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60. Postpaid.



EARLY WHITE VIENNA

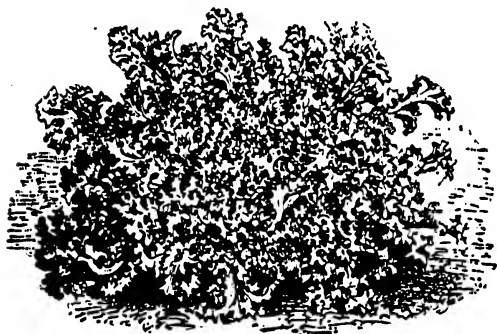
EGG PLANT

Culture: Start in a hot-bed or under glass. When the plants have two leaves transplant, four or five inches apart and after all danger of frost is past, transplant again to the open ground, providing shade for a few days and keep the potato bugs away.

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE— (Spineless.) a favorite with the market gardeners, plants vigorous and prolific. The large size and fine quality of the fruit make it profitable to grow. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1.25. Postpaid.

ENDIVE

Culture: Sow in drills 14 to 20 inches apart and thin to 10 or 12 inches in the row.



MOSS CURLED

MOSS CURLED—The plants are dense and compact, with bright green leaves which when properly blanched are crisp, tender and white. Endive is one of the few salads that can be used at almost any season of the year. when nearly full grown tie the outer leaves together at the top to blanch the center. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

GOURDS

Ornamental and much grown where a quick growth is desired. The foliage and peculiar shape and markings of the fruit also the many uses the Gourds may be put to make it both attractive and useful as a covering for fences, trellises and unsightly places.

DISH CLOTH—Cut out the center and remove the seed using the fibrous mass for a dish-cloth. Price Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c. Postpaid.

DIPPER—Very handy and lasting. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

JAPANESE NEST-EGG — Used for nest eggs or stocking darners. Fruit white. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c. Postpaid.

APPLE SHARED—Round, yellow, sometimes striped. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

MIXED—Many sorts. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c. Postpaid.

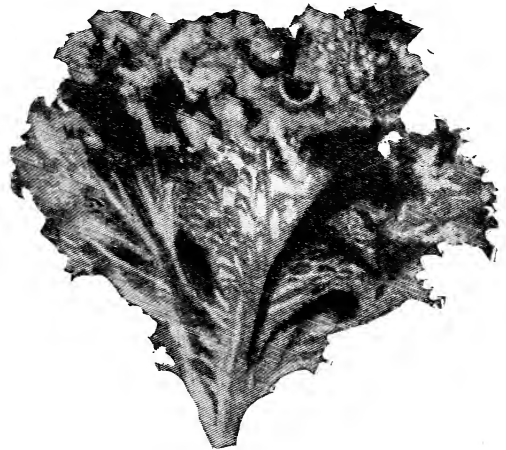


MIXED GOURDS

LETTUCE

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Lettuce is frequently started in hot beds or cold frames, the plants being taken from there and set out in the open. They are sometimes planted in squares about 12 inches each way. In other instances they are planted in the line of the row between early cabbage, cauliflower or other plants. In the garden the seed is frequently sown in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and the heads are cut off when ready for use without having been previously thinned out, but such lettuce is not so crisp and good as head lettuce. In growing the latter in the open the seed is sown in rows about 12 inches apart and thinned to about the same distance. The seed should be buried from 1 to 1½ inches and will grow in any good soil. By sowing at intervals of about three weeks the season for lettuce may be prolonged. The crop when sown early may be followed by other crops.

PRIZE HEAD—Bright green tinged with brownish-red, tender, crisp, large loose head. A popular variety for the market or home garden. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c. Postpaid.

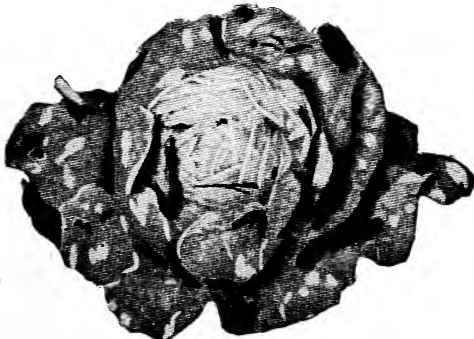


PRIZE HEAD

HANSON HEAD—A very popular and favored variety, very hardy and will stand the extremes of weather better than any other crisp heading variety. It is of good table quality, free from bitterness and remains in condition for use long after it has reached maturity. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA—An early clustering variety. May be sown thick and cut while the plants are very young. Very tender, sweet and well flavored. Color light green. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf. One of the best varieties for forcing or sowing out of doors. It is a product of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.



EARLY WHITE CABBAGE

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—One of the best leaf lettuces, its growth is very similar to the Early Curled Silisia. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c. Postpaid.

EARLY WHITE CABBAGE—(Heading variety.) It forms very large firm heads, beautifully curled and crinkled and is tender and exceedingly sweet. In the Northwest where there is a great deal of hot sun it is at its best, being famous for its heat and drought resisting qualities.

Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Postpaid.

HUBBARD MARKET—A thick leaved heading variety, forming a very large compact head. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

LEEK

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Sow very early in the spring. When 6 or 7 inches high transplant in rows 6 or 8 inches apart, quite deep but do not cover the center leaves. Keep well watered. Gather before winter weather and store in the cellar. Seeds may be sown in September and transplanted in the spring.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—Our stock is extra fine, of quick strong growth, producing long stems of large size and mild flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

MELONS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Melons are best grown on a sandy loam soil, warm, friable and moist. When the land has been plowed and smoothed it is marked off in rows both ways 6 feet apart. At the intersection of the track some earth is removed, a shovelful of manure is mixed in the cavity and the removed earth is put back. From 10 to 12 seeds are buried in each hill one inch deep or a little more. The seed should be planted about corn planting season. The ground should be kept clean and stirred frequently about the plants, not more than three strong ones being left in the hill. After the main vines have extended several feet, pinching off the ends will encourage the setting of fruit on the laterals. A piece of board put under the melons will result in better fruit. Citrons are grown in the same manner.

MUSKMELONS

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—This is a selection of the old Hackensack, which it resembles but is fully ten days earlier. The melons weigh from 4 to 10 pounds and are of excellent flavor. It is one of the earliest, hardiest and most productive of the netted sorts. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY GREEN NUTMEG—Vines vigorous, hardy and prolific; fruit large, round and slightly flattened at both ends; ribbed and covered with course netting; flesh thick and of finest flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid

FISH'S NORTH DAKOTA—We have the seed from melons grown by one of the best gardeners in this section. He has succeeded in producing exceptionally early melons of rich orange flesh and delicious flavor. Price: Pkt. 10c. Postpaid.

WATERMELONS

COLE'S EXTRA EARLY—The watermelon for the Northwest, for in Northern climates it is particularly at home. A heavy yielder of melons of medium size, the flesh is a fine red color. This melon can not be shipped long distances, which is its only drawback as a market product. For the home garden there is no better melon. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.

PINNY'S EXTRA EARLY—Oblong in shape, medium size, flesh a fine red color. Seeds white, skin a mottled green and white. Vines very productive. An excellent variety for the Northern gardener. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid

CITRONS

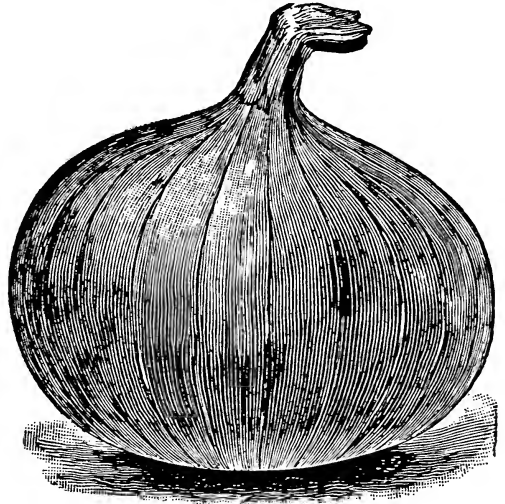
RED SEEDED FOR PRESERVING—Not good to be eaten raw, but makes a fine transparent preserves of fine flavor, matures early and will keep in storage for several months. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c. Postpaid.

ORKA OR GUMBO

PERKINS MAMMOTH LONG POD—Cultivated for its young seed pods which are used in soups, stews, catsups, etc. This variety is about three feet high, very early and productive, pods a deep green, very long tender and of good quality. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

ONIONS

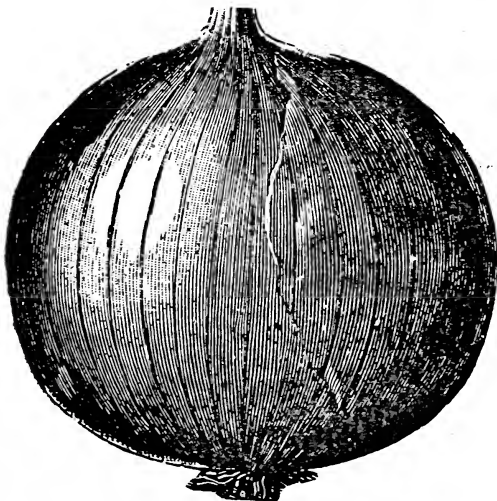
Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Onions may be raised on any good land rich and fine fairly retentive and drained. Sandy soils dry out too much. Muck soils will grow good crops when drained, but the onions will be a little coarse in texture. It is greatly important that the land shall not be weedy. The soil should be plowed in the fall rather than in the spring to make it firm. If onions follow onions it is better not to plow but disk the land or use a good harrow on it after fine manure has been spread over it. When well manured the same land may be used for several years. The seed should be sown quite early on smooth land but it may be sown later even until the middle of May. The rows should be about 15 inches apart but may vary with the variety and the seed should be buried about an inch with about 20 good seeds to the foot, or 4 or 5 pounds to the acre. If sown just right thinning which is costly may not be necessary, as the onions stand crowding. The hand cultivator should be used as soon as the onions appear and the crop kept clean. They may be harvested with a rake or onion puller. Onion sets of less size



EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT

than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch are planted out in the spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, three inches deep and three inches distant in the row.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT—A flat variety of medium size. Slightly earlier than the Red Wetherfield, fine grained and mild flavor. Especially adapted where the season is short or they are wanted for early marketing. Our stocks of this onion are the best obtainable. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.10. Postpaid.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVER

Skin a deep purplish red, flesh a purplish white, often grained. A sure cropper. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

RED WETHERFIELD—One of the best known red onions on the market, having been a standard for years.

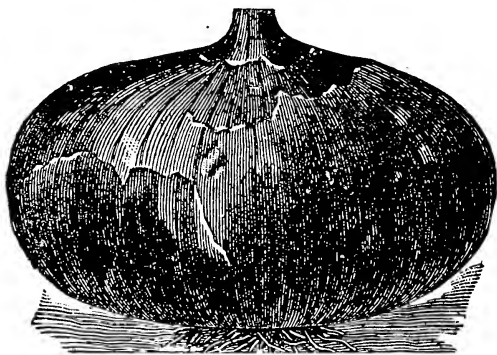
YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A globe shaped standard variety. Skin a light golden brown or rich yellow. Flesh pure white, mild flavor. A good keeper for winter use. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.20 Postpaid.

PRIZETAKER—One of the best standard varieties, succeeds everywhere, often yielding over 1200 bushels to the acre, gives universal satisfaction for either the home or market garden. Onions are large, often 12 to 14 inches around. Their keeping quality is unsurpassed. The outside skin is a pale yellow while the flesh is a clear sparkling white. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

WHITE PICKLING—Uniform medium sized bulbs, with a clear white skin, mild flavor and a good keeper. Used extensively for pickling. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$1.60. Postpaid.

EARLY LARGE RED GLOBE—Dark red color, globe shaped. This is a fine variety and will please all who grow it. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.10. Postpaid.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—This grand, globe-shaped brown onion is a quick growing sure cropper, and of exceptionally long-keeping quality. The onions are a perfect globe or ball in form and uniformly thin necked. The flesh is very solid, crisp, pure white and of sweet mild flavor. It is very early, sure to ripen and an excellent keeper. Its handsome globe form combined with its most attractive coloring, insures quick sales at the highest market price. Does exceedingly well in wet seasons or on moist soil. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$1.40 Postpaid.



YELLOW FLAT DANVER

low, flesh white, mild and excellent flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 75c; lb. \$1.20. Postpaid.

MAMMOTH SILVER SKIN—One of the largest onions grown, sometimes attaining a circumference of 22 inches and weighing up to four pounds. It matures early, is good shape, being flat but thick. The skin is silvery white; flesh, snowy white and very tender. Its size, appearance and quality make it unexcelled for exhibition, table or market. Sow early and transplant for the best results. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE — A handsome, glossy purplish-red, globe onion, of close-grained sparkling white flesh, very tender. Eight hundred bushels is not an uncommon yield for an acre of this variety. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.10. Postpaid

YELLOW FLAT DANVER—One of the best onions for home use where a globe onion is not essential, it is medium sized, slightly flattened, with a thin neck The skin is a coppery yellow,

ONION SETS

Onion Sets produce a crop much more quickly than can be done by sowing the seed, thus allowing a second crop to be raised on the same ground. For green or bunch onions, sets produce the crop in half the time it takes to raise them from

seed. Our sets are of our own raising, are bright, clean and unsprouted and will produce onions of good size and marketable quality.

RED BOTTOM SETS—Price: Pint
15c; quart, 25c. Postpaid.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS—Price:
Pint, 15c; quart, 25c. Postpaid.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS — Price:
Pint, 15c; quart. 25c. Postpaid.

} ¼ Bushel 80c F. O. B. Valley City.

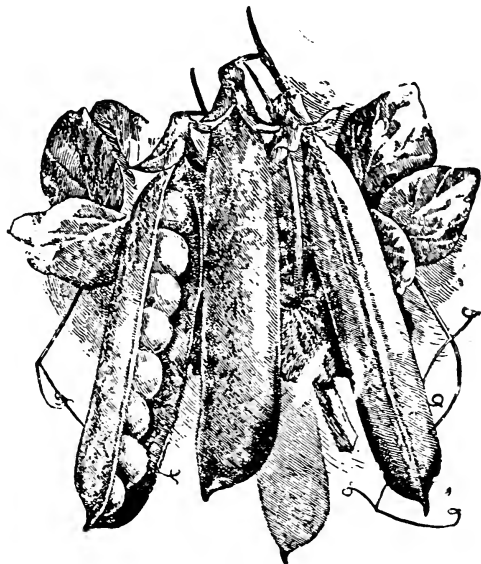
SPECIAL NOTICE. The postage on one fourth bushel of onion sets is 65c. We cannot send this amount of sets by mail unless the postage is added. If you do not add the postage sets will be sent to your nearest railroad station by EXPRESS collect.

PEAS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Garden Peas are of three classes, viz: those having wrinkled seeds, round smooth seeds, and those having edible pods. The wrinkled sorts, though frequently of high quality are not as hardy as those that are smooth. Peas will grow on most any kind of soil, not really poor, but grow best on loam soils with a strong element of clay in them. The smooth varieties may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, but the wrinkled varieties should not be sown quite so early. By sowing at successive periods the season on peas may be much prolonged. The dwarf varieties now much more grown are sown in rows 24 to 36 inches apart according to the habit of growth. The seed should be buried 3 to 4 inches in the row and at the rate of about 12 seeds to the foot. The larger sorts have a greater distance between the rows and are frequently sustained with brush or by wire trellises.

Two of the Latest and Best Garden Peas Obtainable Anywhere.

LAXTONIAN—This new Dwarf Pea is the largest podded of the early dwarf peas. It requires no support of any kind, the vines only grow to a height of about 12 inches, are very vigorous and prolific and have a beautiful dark green foliage. The pods are extra large and contain from 8 to 10 enormous peas of delicate flavor. The deep green color and size of the pods, as well as the color, size and un-



LAXTONIAN

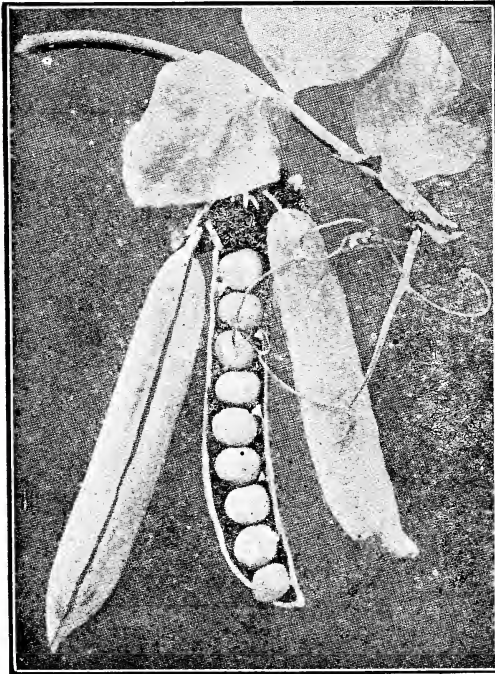
surpassed quality of the green peas make it an exceptionally fine table pea. This pea is attracting more attention than any of the lately developed peas. It stands in a class by itself, "Giant Podded Early Dwarf." Price: Pkt. 15c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c. Postpaid.

In ordering peas please remember that the above prices are the post paid prices There is no additional charge for postage.

LITTLE MARVEL—Another of the lately developed dwarf peas. It is an early dwarf which ripens with the Nott's Excelsior and the American Wonder, but remains in condition for use about a week longer than either and has one or two more peas to the pod. The pods are a dark rich green and very attractive. The peas when cooked are not mealy as some sorts but are juicy and sweet. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c. Postpaid.

Extra Early Round Seeded Varieties.

EXTRA EARLY—Height, 2½ to 3 feet. Seeds white. One of the most important considerations with a market gardener in choosing an extra early pea is to secure one that is not only early but that matures its crop uniformly, so that the vines may be stripped in one picking. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.



ALASKA

ALASKA—Grows to a height of about 2½ feet. The Alaska is another of the early evenly maturing peas. The vines are very prolific, bearing from 5 to 7 pods which are filled with medium sized peas of a bluish-green color of good flavor. This pea has been a favorite with the canner and packer for many years. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

The Very Best Wrinkled Sorts

AMERICAN WONDER—A standard variety of the dwarf wrinkled peas. Is very early, grows about nine inches high, is very prolific, producing an abundance of well filled pods. The green peas are sweet and well flavored. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c. Postpaid.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM — Rich, buttery, delicious, superlative. The qualities of this pea are so distinctive and many, and the strain such a popular favorite that its merits are well

known to all. It is a dwarf green wrinkled variety of an exquisite buttery flavor almost perfection itself. It is a very early sort of superb quality. Pods are of good size and well filled. Grows about 18 inches high and is very prolific. Price Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 30c; qt. 45c. Postpaid.

PREMIUM GEM—The Premium Gem is a relative of the Little Gem. It resembles it in all respects and is a heavier yielder. It comes on about the time of the Little Gem, has a delicious sweet flavor, and will give eminent satisfaction to Northern growers. Price: Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c. Postpaid.

NOTT'S EXCELLSIOR—One of the most popular of the dwarf peas, nearly as hardy as the round seeded sorts and only a few days later. It is one of the heaviest yielding dwarf peas, producing an abundance of well filled pods of about

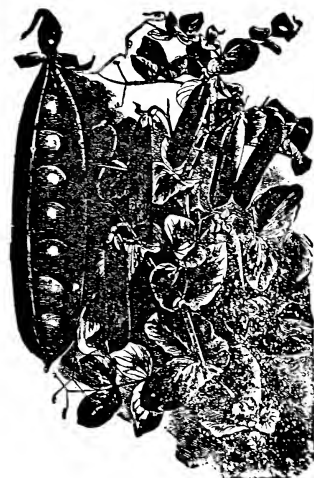
In ordering Peas please remember that the above prices are the post paid prices. There is no additional charge for postage.

three inches in length. The vines grow about 15 inches in height, are strong and require no support. We are sure those who have planted this grand pea in the past, will again, and most strongly urge those who have never grown it to do so. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

BLISS EVERBEARING—A stocky growth of about two and one-half feet in height, bearing 8 to 10 broad, well filled pods containing large, tender, exceptionally fine flavored peas. Under proper conditions these peas throw out branches bearing pods, thereby prolonging the season. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c. Postpaid.

DWARF CHAMPION—This is a rather new sort which is becoming vastly popular in both the market as well as the home garden. The vines grow about three feet high, are hardy, vigorous and prolific. Pods are about four inches long well filled with large tender peas. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c. Postpaid.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—A prolific variety, generally admitted to be one of the sweetest and best flavored of the late peas. The vines grow to a height of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, the pods are a thick dark green of about 4 inches in length filled from end to end with enormous peas of delicate flavor. A very desirable pea for a main crop. A ready market is easily found for any surplus you may have. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c. Postpaid.



GRADUS

GRADUS—A very early wrinkled variety, growing to a height of about three and one-half feet. The pods are from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long of uniform size and shape, rather pointed on the end, well filled with extremely large peas of a beautiful light green color, and splendid quality. We have listed this pea expressly for those wishing an early pea of good quality and who prefer a bush pea in place of the dwarf variety. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c; qt. 55c. Postpaid.

THOS. LAXTON—This pea is similar to the Gradus in habits, earliness and quality. They are, however, slightly shorter and have darker pods. The earliness, productiveness, and exquisite flavor make it a very desirable pea to have in any garden. Price: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c. Postpaid.

Cleveland, N. D., April 8, 1913.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your 1913 Seed Catalog as soon as you can. My last year's Alfalfa is good that I got from the Northern Seed Co.

Yours truly,
(Signed) ANDREAS TRAUTMAN.

Carter, Mont., Aug. 24, 1913.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs:—The seeds I purchased from you have proved all you say and more. I wish you could see our garden, it is indeed a surprise to us. We have not had cucumbers before but the Cluster Cucumbers from your seed are bearing fine. This is our third year on our dry-land farm. We also have tomatoes and ground cherries for the first time and the seed came from your house.

Yours very truly, (Signed) MRS. IDA CARTER.

PARSLEY

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) This plant will grow in any kind of good soil. For winter and early spring use it is grown in hot houses but may also be grown in boxes like house plants. When the seed is sown out of doors the seed is buried from one to one and one-half inches, and the rows are 18 to 20 inches distant. The plants are thinned while they are yet small and to the distance of not less than 6 inches. The leaves are picked from time to time and may be obtained from some of the plants by lifting earth around them and keeping them from the light and shielded from the frost for winter use.

MOSS CURLED—The color is a rich dark green and the leaves are so curled that at short distance it looks like moss. It is slow to run to seed, thereby making a long season that it may be used for flavoring and garnishing. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.



MOSS CURLED

PEPPERS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Peppers may be grown in any good rich soil. The seed like that of tomatoes is best started under glass. They should not be planted out until the danger of frost is over. The rows may be three feet apart and the plants two feet for the larger varieties but the smaller sorts may be planted more closely. Clean cultivation is essential.



BELL OR BULL NOSE

BELL OR BULL NOSE—Large bell shaped fruit, flesh hard and less pungent than most other varieties. Desirable for picking either when green or ripe. One of the very early varieties. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c. Postpaid.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A popular medium early sort having a slender, pointed, pointed pod about 4 inches long. The fruit is a deep green when young but as it ripens it turns to a bright scarlet. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.
Dear Sirs:—I think your seeds are grand.

Yours truly,
(Signed)

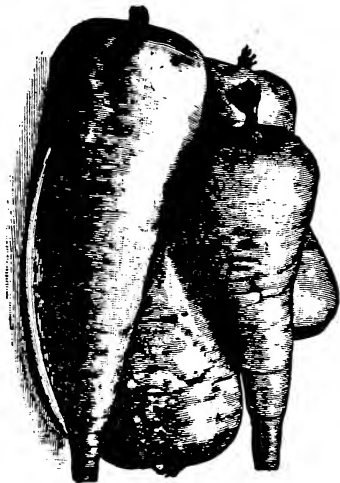
New England, N. D., 1913.

MRS. ANTON STARDIG.

PARSNIPS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Parsnips grow best on a good clay loam soil. When enriching the land the manure should be well rotted or side roots may be formed, a result that often happens in hard soils. The seed should be sown quite early and thickly as germination is slow. The seed is buried from one to two inches according to the soil. The rows may be made 18 to 21 inches distant and the plants thinned while yet small to about 6 inches in the row. Clean cultivation is called for. The roots are not as a rule impaired by remaining in the ground over winter, but for winter use they must be dug and put in the cellar covered with a layer of earth or sand.

HOLLOW CROWN OR GUERNSEY—A very good yielder, considered best for general cultivation. The roots are smooth, long and tapering, flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Parsnips are improved by being dug after they have been well nipped by the frost. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.



HOLLOW CROWN

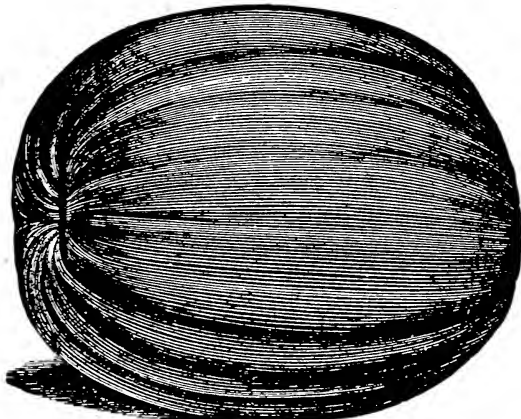
PUMPKINS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Pumpkins will grow best on a mellow soil that has been made rich by heavy applications of barnyard manure or other fertilizer. On new land such enrichment is usually unnecessary. The soil when mellowed should be marked off in squares about 8 feet each way and 6 to 8 seeds planted in a hill, but not so early as to incur any hazard of a frost. The flat hills should be well mixed with manure. The plants should be reduced to 2 or at the most 3 in a hill. The ground should be kept well stirred on the surface and clean. For stock feeding pumpkins are frequently sown in the same corn field being plant-

ed at the same time. It may be necessary to dust the young plants with Paris Green or land plaster to protect them from the striped beetle.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—Grows very large, of an orange yellow color. It is much grown for stock feeding purposes but can be used in making pies. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c. Postpaid.

SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE—This is the variety our grandmothers used to make the pies

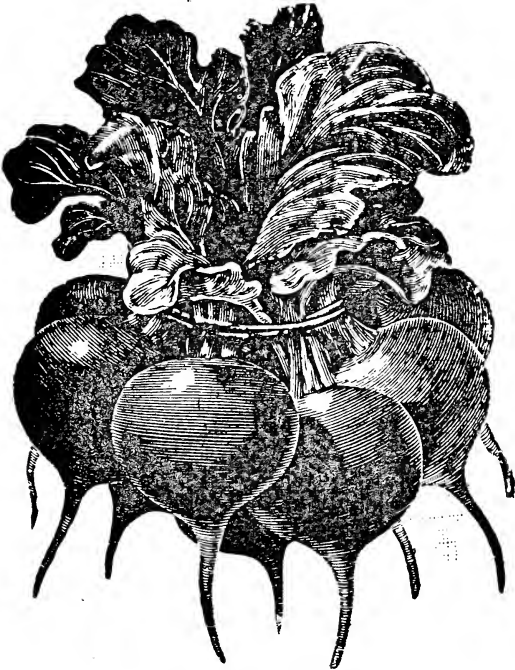


CONNECTICUT FIELD

from that we all liked so well. It is a rather small, very sweet garden variety, with a deep orange colored skin and a flesh of rich yellow. The vines are very prolific, the fruit is of the best quality, making excellent pies. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

RADISHES

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Radishes will grow on any kind of mellow soil, but do much the best on new land. The seed of spring radishes may be sown from early spring until early summer. In successive sowings of two or three weeks between them. The rows need not be farther apart than will admit of easy hand hoeing or hand cultivation. In some instances radishes are sown between the rows of beets, carrots or parsnips as the radishes are removed before they impair the other crop. Nearly all varieties are ready for use within a few weeks of the time of sowing the seed. Unless sown very thick thinning is not much called for. Winter radishes are sown in June or July in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. It is better to sow radishes on land manured the previous year than on land that is freshly manured.



EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

and sparkling white. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Postpaid.

CHARTIER—The roots are in good condition for table use until they reach a diameter of an inch and a quarter. The shape is long slender, tapering and of a bright red color shading to a pure white pointed tip. The flesh is a clear sparkling white, remaining crisp until the growth is large enough that they become pithy. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c. Postpaid.

WHITE STRASBURG—Good for use when comparatively small, continue sweet and tender until they attain a length of 5 or 6 inches. One of the best long white summer radishes. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—WHITE TIPPED—A very handsome radish that will attract attention in any market. The color is a bright scarlet with a clear white tip. The flesh is a crisp, sparkling white of extra fine quality. Our stock is of the best and is very attractive in its exceptional colorings, the red being very deep showing the white very distinctly. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Turnip shaped, deep red color, small top. Very desirable for outdoor planting as well as forcing. A very early variety. Popular for both the home or market garden. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE — A round, globe shaped radish with a brilliant red color and crisp white flesh. The bright color is retained long after they have been removed from the ground making it a great favorite with the professional gardener. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Postpaid.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP — Roots are about one inch in diameter, pure white and mature very early. While largely grown out of doors, its short top and quick growth make it suitable for forcing. The flesh is crisp, tender

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A great favorite Beautiful bright scarlet with a clear white tip. Oblong in shape, medium sized and a quick grower. It is a fine table variety on account of its brittleness, flavor and attractive appearance. Does well either in hot house culture or the open ground. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Postpaid.



CHARTIER

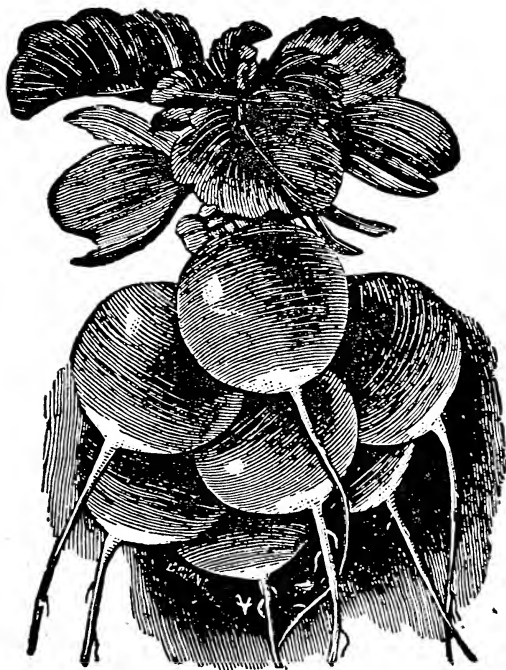
turing; also permits closer planting to be done. Many of our customers regard this as the finest radish they have ever grown. A succession is secured by planting every ten days. As a fine eating radish it is a great favorite because it is mild, crisp and white. Price: Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

BLACK SPANISH (Winter).—The roots of the Black Spanish radish are large, long and almost black, with a firm clear white flesh. Mature roots are from 7 to 9 inches long and have a diameter of about two and one half inches. Winter radishes should be stored in sand slightly moist, and kept in a cool cellar. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c. Postpaid.

CHINA ROSE (Winter).—The roots are straight or sometimes a little larger at the bottom, stump rooted, blunt at both ends. The skin is a bright rose red. The flesh is white, firm and crisp. The roots when mature are about an inch and a half in diameter. This radish is an extensively grown winter variety. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

WHITE OLIVE.—This radish grows to about the same size as the French Breakfast, but is pure white and does not become pithy as quickly as some of the other sorts. Our stock is selected with great care being fine flavored, not as strong as some radishes and retains its condition longer than many. This radish we feel satisfied will please the most critical and is really "The Seed You Need." Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Postpaid.

WHITE ICICLE.—The finest of the white radish variety, has long slender pure white roots and they remain mild and crisp until they grow large. The tops are short, showing early ma-

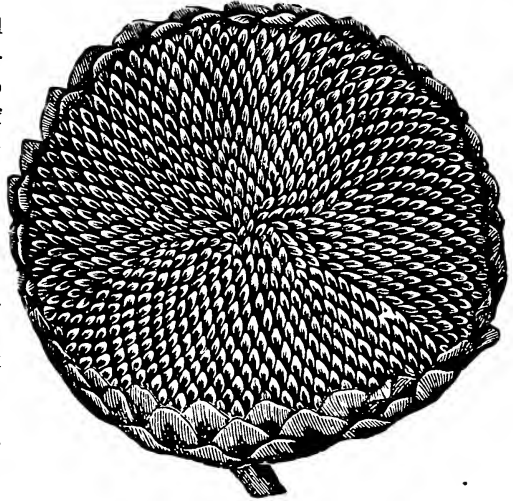


EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIP

SUNFLOWER

Culture: Sunflowers are grown chiefly for the seeds but in some instances the whole plant is made into ensilage. The seeds furnish good food for live stock especially poultry, and when grown in a large way oil is pressed from them. The seed is commonly planted in rows, not closer than 36 inches and thinned to one plant about every six inches. Bury the seed about an inch in good firm soil, or deeper in a loose soil. Frequent and clean cultivation will give the best results.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Large broad heads from 15 to 22 inches in diameter, grow on a strong stalk often 12 to 14 feet high. The seeds make one of the best poultry foods that can be obtained, 100 bushels is not an uncommon yield for an acre. It contains the shell to make eggs, it gives the fowl a bright lustrous plumage, it keeps them in a strong healthy condition, it makes eggs hatch more vigorous chicks, it will do more to put a flock laying than any other food they can be fed. The heads may be dried and flailed or run through a thresher. If you have a few fowls raise a small patch of Sunflowers and note the increase in the number of eggs resulting from feeding Sunflowers. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 20c. Postpaid. 10 lbs. by express or freight 75c.

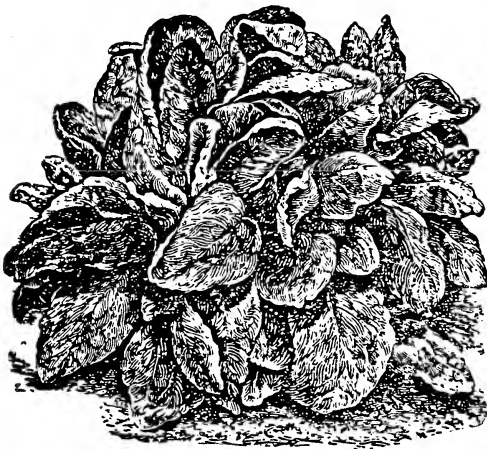


MAMMOTH RUSSIAN

Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 20c. Postpaid. 10 lbs. by express or freight 75c.

SPINACH

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) This plant will grow in any good rich soil. The seed may be sown in cold frames, in hot beds or in the garden, according to the season when the plants are wanted. By sowing at intervals the crop may be in season for several months. When the seed is sown in the garden it is buried one inch or a little more, in rows 12 inches apart, not less than 40 seeds should be sown to the foot in the row. The crop may or may not need more or less thinning according to the stand of plants. With good cultivation the crop may be ready for use in six weeks from the time of planting. It is frequently sown between rows of cabbage and potatoes. It is harvested by cutting the plants off just below the surface.



SPINACH

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAFED—No better greens can be procured from any plant than are obtained from Spinach. This variety may be planted for early or late use with equally good results. In warm weather the growth

is very rapid and will go to seed quickly but by pinching off the buds as fast as they appear more leaves will form thereby prolonging the season. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 65c. Postpaid.

SQUASH

Culture: Follow the directions given by Prof. Thos. Shaw for raising Pumpkins.

BOSTON MARROW—For some time we have felt the need of a squash that would mature ahead of the Hubbard and after quite extensive trials and carefully noting the different characteristics of many varieties we have added this grand variety to our list. It is a squash for Fall or Winter use, with a thin rind, bright orange color and rich sweet, yellow flesh. It is a good keeper and unexcelled for pies. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

HUBBARD—Considered the best of the late winter varieties. The vines are vigorous and very productive. Fruit, large, heavy with a very dark green shell. Flesh is a rich orange yellow, fine grained thick and of delicious flavor. It is an excellent keeper and will stay in condition for use until spring if properly stored. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—This is a well known, very early, somewhat flattened, scalloped bush squash, of medium size. The vines are vigorous and prolific, bearing an abundance of smooth, creamy white fruit. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

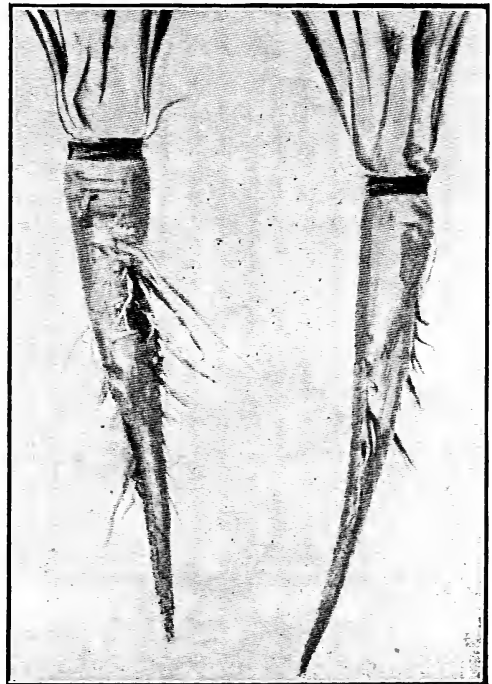
EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK—One of the best known of the summer squashes. Fruit is a bright orange yellow, with a crooked neck and is thickly warted. When ripe the shell is very hard, the average length is about 12 inches. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Culture: Follow Prof. Shaw's directions for growing Parsnips and no trouble should be had in growing Salsify.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND

—Very large and strong, growing with long smooth tapering roots and grassy tops. The flavor when cooked strongly resembles oysters and may be served in many ways in which oysters are served. This vegetable should be in every cellar for winter use. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.35. Postpaid.



SALSIFY

Velva, N. D., Aug. 16, 1913.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen:—The garden seed I got from you last spring are fine. Sincerely,

(Signed) MRS. LEO JASKOSKI
Route No. 3.

St. Paul, Minn, Feb. 3, 1913.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

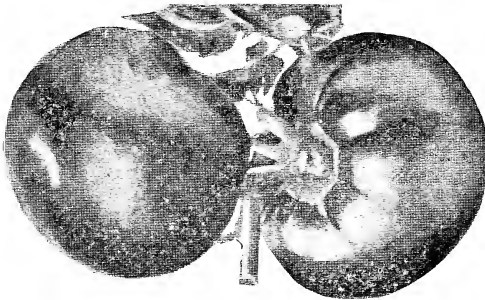
Gentlemen:—I enclose you a small order for seeds, I had some seeds from you when I lived at Albert Lea, and they proved to be so good that I want some more but as my garden space here is limited I shall be only a small buyer. Yours truly,

(Signed) S. A. RICHARDS.
1126 Margaret St.

TOMATOES

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Tomatoes may be grown on a wide variety of soils but do best on a sandy loam with a retentive subsoil. The plants should be started in hot beds or in the house to insure ripening. The seed should be buried about an inch in very rich soil. When the plants have made their second leaves, they should be transplanted, and again with wider spacing make them stocky and strong when planted out, which should be as soon as danger of frost is over. A southern slope will hasten the ripening. The land will bear rich manuring. The plants should be put down 5 to 6 inches in the soil and not less than 4 feet distant each way except in the small varieties. Thorough cultivation is called for. When much fruit has set the strong branches should be clipped back several inches to hasten the development of the fruit.

EARLIANA—It is the earliest, large smooth red tomato. Although it ripens with the very first, it is of good size, a handsome bright red color, and smooth showing almost none of the rough or cracked fruits so often found in extra early tomatoes. The flesh is very solid, juicy, sweet and delicious. The vines are vigorous and prolific bearing an enormous amount of good sized fruit. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25. Postpaid.



CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—Another of our new varieties, added after careful experiments with a number of sorts. While it is about a week later than the Earliana, it bears larger fruits that are smoother and more meaty. The vines grow very compactly, are immensely productive, and better still bear continuously until frost, in which respect it far surpasses the Earliana. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

ACME—Is a very popular variety, smooth and round; fruit of a redish-purple color. Ripens early in the season, fruit rather soft. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

DWARF CHAMPION—Sold by some seedsmen as the Tree Tomato, stands up well when loaded with fruit. May be planted close together as the growth is very compact. Extra early, smooth and attractive fruit. The skin is tough, flesh solid with a good flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.10. Postpaid.

YELLOW CHERRY—Fruits are a light lemon yellow, about one half inch in diameter. Bears early and until frost. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.80. Postpaid

GROUND OR HUSK CHERRIES—Fine for making pies or delicious for preserves. The vines cover the ground and yield abundantly. The fruit is enclosed in a husk. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Dear Sirs:—I got the seed you sent and it looks fine.

Fairmount, N. D., March 31, 1913.

Yours truly,

(Signed) M. T. SKORSHE.

Medora, N. D., April 9, 1913.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

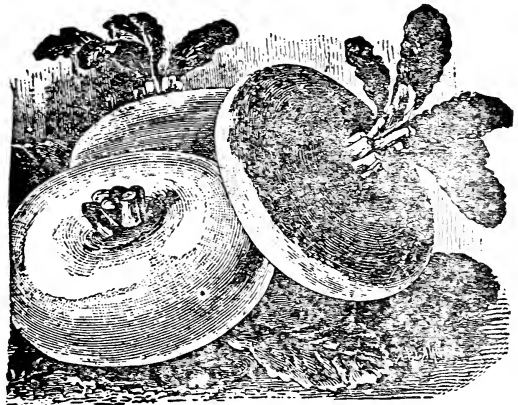
Dear Sirs:—Will you please send me your seed catalog for flowers, garden and clover seed. Send as soon as possible. I have used your seed and think they are fine.

(Signed)

Yours truly,
JAS. BAGNELL.

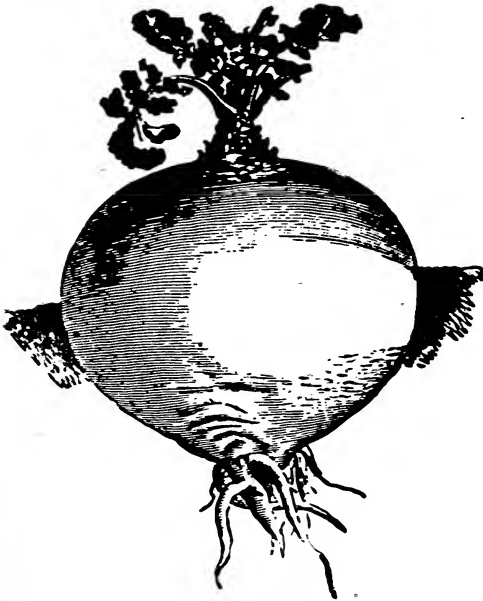
TURNIPS AND RUTABAGA

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Turnips and Rutabagas grow best on a friable soil preferably a sandy loam. They also grow best in cool weather and should grow rapidly to be possessed of the highest quality for table use. For early table use, the seed of some quick maturing variety is sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring on well prepared land, free from fresh manure, burying the seed from one to two inches according to the soil. The plants are thinned to about six inches in the row. For stock feeding the seed is frequently mixed with the grain using one or two pounds to the acre. But more commonly they are grown in rows 24 to 30 inches apart, and on land well manured and preferably buried the autumn before. The seed is sown on the level or in drills raised a little and in each instance with suitable machines. The seed is best sown from June 1st to 15th. Two pounds per acre will suffice. Cultivation should be prompt and frequent. When about 3 inches high the plants should be thinned to 8 to 12 inches in the row.



PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF TURNIP—A general favorite and more extensively grown than any other turnip. Will form good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Clear purple above ground and white below. Flesh white, sweet and tender. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.



RUTABAGA

WHITE EGG TURNIP—Pure white both inside and out, very handsome and well known, making it of a very marketable nature. Excellent for early or late crop. A quick grower and a good keeper. Flesh firm and mild. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP RUTABAGA—Of uniform shape and fine quality. Grows to a large size; skin smooth; flesh, fine grained, sweet and tender, delicious flavor. Tops small and necks short. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen:—The seeds I received from you this spring are O. K. and as long as they are as good shall order what I need from your firm.

Respectfully,
(Signed) MRS. P. M. MJOBERG.

Gibson, Mont., Aug. 19, 1913.




HERBS




Utilize the corners for a few Pot and Sweet Herbs (for flavoring meats, soups, etc.) indispensable to every garden, while Medicinal Herbs will be found useful. Thrive nicely along sunny side of fence in a deep, fairly rich soil.

ANISE—Used for cordials, garnishing and flavoring. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

BALM—Leaves used for making pleasant beverages. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c. Postpaid.

BASIL SWEET—The leaves are used in flavoring soups, etc. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

BORAGE—Leaves used for flavoring, and flowers furnish bee pasturage. Most easily grown in any waste place. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c. Postpaid.

CARAWAY—Grown for seeds; used for flavoring. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. Postpaid.

CATNIP OR CATMINT—Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Price: Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c. Postpaid.

CORIANDER—Seeds used in the manufacture of liquors, in confectionery and culinary preparations. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. Postpaid.

DILL—Seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. Postpaid.

FENNEL SWEET—Ornamental; when boiled, used in fish sauce. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. Postpaid.

HOREHOUND—Used for seasoning and cough remedy. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c. Postpaid.

LAVENDER—An aromatic and useful medical herb. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

MAJORAM SWEET—Leaves and shoots for seasoning. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

PENNYROYAL—Agreeable odor and flavor. Price: Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c. Postpaid.

ROSEMARY—The leaves of this plant are aromatic. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

SAGE—An indispensable herb for seasoning. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

SUMMER SAVORY—Used for flavoring soups. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c. Postpaid.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Knox, N. D., Oct. 10, 1913.

Dear Sirs:—I am sending a list of names of people, who I hope will become your customers and become as well pleased with your garden seeds as I am. I remain respectfully,
(Signed) MRS. ELLEN ENGANS.



Flower Seeds



In presenting our flower seeds we will say to our former customers that you will find a greater assortment to choose from this season than ever before. Our Flower Seeds are grown for us by one of the largest and most successful growers in the world, and it is only after the most careful experiments that we have made the additions to our list that we offer. Flowers are nature's most beautiful creation and no garden or yard is complete without at least a small flower bed.

ASTERS

QUEEN OF THE MARKET — A great favorite, producing blooms fully two weeks before most sorts start to bud. This variety is spreading and graceful. For cut flowers that can be grown in the open ground there are none better than Asters. Price Post-paid:

White, Pkt.	10c
Rose, Pkt.	10c
Dark Blue, Pkt.	10c
Light Blue, Pkt.	10c
Crimson, Pkt.	10c
Mixed, Pkt.	10c



AGERATUM

IMPERIAL DWARF BLUE *—One of the best summer blooming plants grown from seed. They are rapid growers, early and constant bloomers. During the hot dry summer months their bright flowers are produced in greatest profusion. Set the plants about 10 inches apart and a low mass of charming blue will soon result. Price: Pkt. 5c.

ANEMONE (Wind Flower)**

Very pleasing hardy plants for the herbaceous border. Fine large flowers, few plants compare with them in beauty. Many colors mixed. Price: Pkt. 5c.

ALYSSUM SWEET*

This is one of the finest annuals we have and is beloved by many on account of its modest blossoms. It is pleasantly fragrant. It begins to bloom early in the season and blooms until frost. It is a neat, thrifty healthy grower and should be cultivated by everyone who wants a good all around plant. Sow the seed wherever the plants are to remain. If too thick thin out. To prevent sowing too thickly mix the seed with sand before sowing. Price: Pkt. 5c.

BALSAM*

DWARF DOUBLE MIXED—Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. They are very useful for borders; the plants make perfect little bushes, with flowers that are double and semi-double and the colors are very pretty and pleasing. Price: Pkt. 5c.

* *ANNUALS.* These attain their full growth the first year, flower and die.

** *PERENNIALS.* These last for several years, blooming after the first year, though some sorts bloom the first season if sown early.

CASTOR BEANS*

Stately, strong, healthy growing plants that attain a height of about six feet. The leaves are large, broad, slightly tinged with a dark red. The seed pods differ from the garden bean and are formed in clusters with three seeds in a round pod smaller but similar to that of the Horse-Chestnut. Very attractive. Price: Pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE*

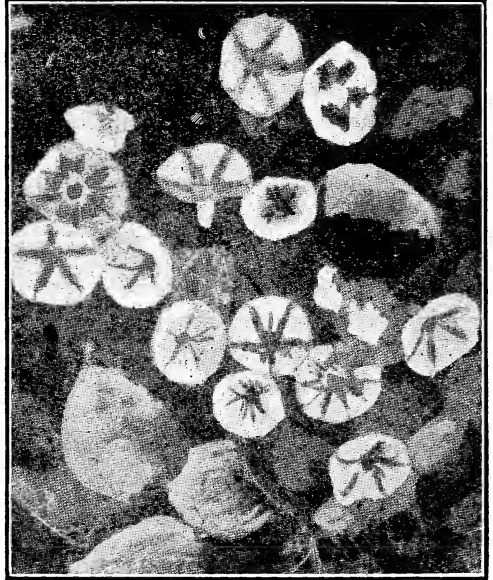
LARGE FLOWERING — Very fragrant and largely used to tone down bouquets of brilliant colors. Price: Pkt. 5c.

MORNING GLORY (Mixed)*

Too well known to need a description. Our strain is of exceptionally large and multi-colored flowers. Price: Pkt. 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM*

CORONARIUM DOUBLE FINE MIXED—Showy and effective garden favorite, extensively grown for cut flowers. Price: Pkt. 5c.



MORNING GLORY

CONVOLVULUS*

MINOR MIXED—A member of the morning Glory family but with different habits. Is dwarf and the flowers open at mid-day. Price: Pkt. 5c.

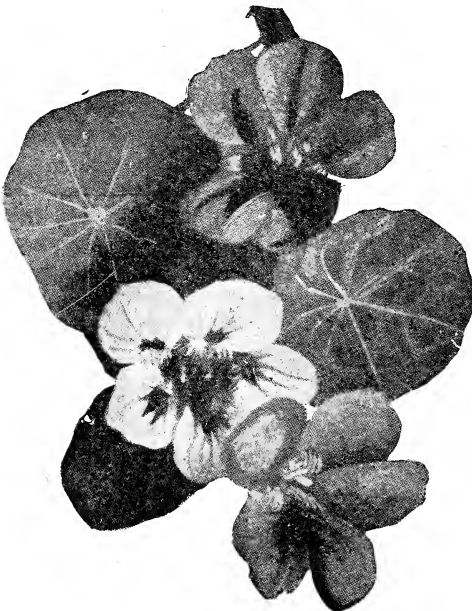
MAJOR MIXED—Another member of the Morning Glory family with habits nearly the same. Price: Pkt. 5c.

CYPRESS VINE*

A handsome climber with star like flowers and delicate foliage. Height 15 feet. Price: Pkt. 5c.

NASTURTIUM*

DWARF (Mixed)—There are few flowers that can compare with Nasturtiums in richness and variety of color, freedom of bloom, ease of culture and general usefulness. They are suitable for bedding and edging, grow quickly, thrive in the poorest soil and furnish the greatest abundance of long lasting, sweet-scented cut flowers. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 45c. lb. 80c. Postpaid.



NASTURTIUM

FOUR O'CLOCKS*

Bears hundreds of multi-colored flowers during the season. The flowers open about four o'clock in the afternoon thereby giving the plants its name. Price: Pkt. 5c.

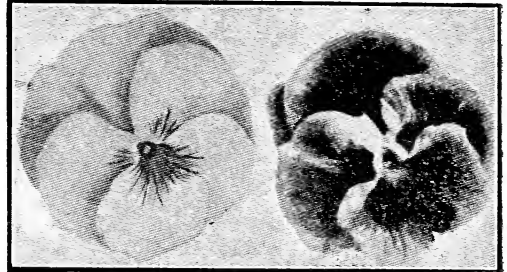
PANSY

WHITE WITH PURPLE EYE. (Giant Trimardeau). A giant flowering Pansy with pure white pedals and a purple eye. Very pretty and attractive. Price: Pkt. 10c.

KING OF THE BLACKS—A jet black pansy of enormous size. Price: Pkt. 10c.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—A splendid ultramarine blue with a purple eye. Price: Pkt. 10c.

MANY COLORS MIXED—A collection of all the straight colors and many variegated shades. Price: Pkt. 5c.



PANSY

HELIOTROPE

Deliciously fragrant flowers of rich purple blue. Bloom from seed if sown early in the spring. The best results will be had by starting the plants inside and transplanting. Price: Pkt. 5c.

PINKS

INDIAN PINKS. (Double Mixed) Pink and white striped flowers of large size and exquisite beauty. Price: Pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCK**

DOUBLE MIXED—Perennial plants of stately growth that flower from seed the first year. The blossoms are set as double and semi-double rosettes around the flower stalk in almost every color. Price: Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD*

DWARF. (Mixed)—The Marigold is the old favorite, free-flowering annual of easy culture. They light the garden with a glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. Price: Pkt. 5c.

PORTULACA*

SINGLE MIXED—This plant will grow and thrive in a dry situation where most other plants would die. Sow in the spring as soon as the ground is warmed through. Price: Pkt. 5c.



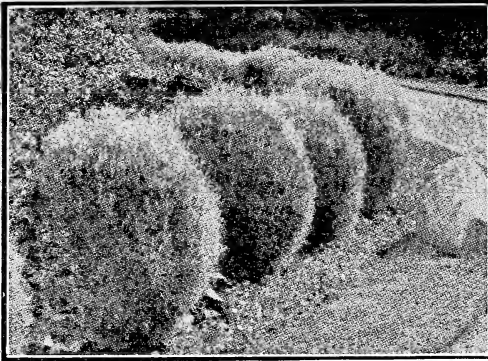
PINK

LARKSPUR*

TALL DOUBLE HYACINTH FLOWERED. (Mixed)—Noted for its richness of color. Very ornamental and a profuse bloomer. Price: Pkt. 5c.

STOCKS*

ENGLISH SINGLE MIXED—This half-hardy summer blooming annual has deliciously fragrant flowers and is very desirable for cutting. Price: Pkt. 10c.



SUMMER CYPRESS

KOCHIA*

SUMMER CYPRESS—Forms dense bushes of cypress like appearance. During the summer they remain a bright green and in early fall turn to a blood-red. For round shaped bushes thin to about 18 inches apart. Largely used for hedges. Price: Pkt. 5c.

VERBENA*

HYBRIDA MIXED—Used for carpeting around tall flowers or in beds by itself. Price: Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA*

HYBRIDA MIXED—If only a little care is bestowed upon them, Petunias will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer. Price: Pkt. 5c.

PHLOX*

GRANDIFLORA DRUMMONDI (Mixed)—Phlox are among the showiest and most easily managed of all the annuals. From June to October they maintain an endless display of varied colored flowers. Price: Pkt. 10c.

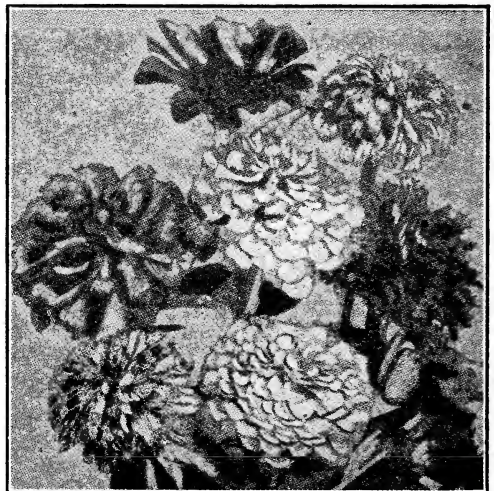
ZINNIA*

ELEGANT MIXED—Make a fine display, bed or border. Price: Pkt. 5c.

POPPY*

CARNATION FLOWERED—Large sized flowers of all shades, many striped. The Opium Poppy. Price: Pkt. 5c.

CALIFORNIA (*Escholtzia*) — The state flower of California. A bright free flowering plant of low spreading growth. The Poppy like flowers are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain. Price: Pkt. 5c.



ZINNIA

BACHELOR'S BUTTON*

Known as Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, or Corn Flower. It is not a pretentious plant but will always charm by its simple beauty. Reseeds itself. Price: Pkt. 5c.

SWEET PEAS*

No garden is too small for at least a short row of these magnificent flowers. The blooming season lasts from early spring until late fall, the flowers are beautiful in bouquets and in fact the best results are obtained by keeping the blossoms well cut.

FIREFLY—Very bright, intense crimson scarlet, of good size and open form. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

BLANCHE BURPEE — Pure white, early and large size. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

NEW COUNTESS—Lavender in color. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

BLACK KNIGHT—Dark purple in color. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

KATHERINE TRACY—Produces flowers of soft but brilliant pink. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

ALL COLORS MIXED—A mixture of the brightest and most popular of the named varieties of Sweet Peas. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 75c; Postpaid.

SPENCER MIXED—The largest flowering Sweet Pea in existence. The sweet pea crop was almost a failure last season and we were unable to secure any of the named Spencer varieties. Our mixture is chosen with great care and only the best sorts are included and they will produce extra large flowers of delightful fragrance. Price: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$2.25. Postpaid.



SWEET PEAS

CANDYTUFT*

Candytuft will grow anywhere under all conditions and flowers all summer. Good for cut flowers and borders. Price: Pkt. 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

One of the old garden flowers. Their bell-shaped flowers in their delicate colorings make them the admiration of all. Price: Pkt. 5c.

FOR-GET-ME-NOTS*

An old favorite, bearing clusters of star shaped flowers. Thrives best in moist shady places. Price: Pkt. 5c.



Field Seeds



In presenting our list of field seeds we will frankly admit that it does not comprise as many varieties and sorts as can be found in the catalogs of some seed houses, but our list does take in such seeds as are advocated by the better farming men of the state and such seeds as will conform, in every respect with the pure seed law of North Dakota.

The present management of this company realize what it means to our customers to have good clean seed of strong germinating qualities, well acclimated and adapted to Northwestern conditions.

No seedsman can be more particular than we in securing only such stocks as will give satisfactory results.

Our cleaning department is in charge of an experienced man and no expense is spared to have machinery which will clean our seeds to the highest possible percentage of purity.

Samples will be mailed upon application, in fact we like to send them.

CORN

Introductory to our Seed Corn this season we wish to state that all the corn we are listing (Fodder Corn excepted) is NORTH DAKOTA GROWN and is cured for us by the latest improved methods by a firm who make a specialty of curing corn for seed.

Those of you who grew our corn last season know what to expect of our corn. For the benefit of those who have never planted our seed corn we will say that when the present management took hold of the business we made an absolute rule that we would ship no corn with a germination of less than 85 per cent. We are, indeed, proud of our record last year; not a single complaint was heard as to the germination or a single order returned to us for any cause.

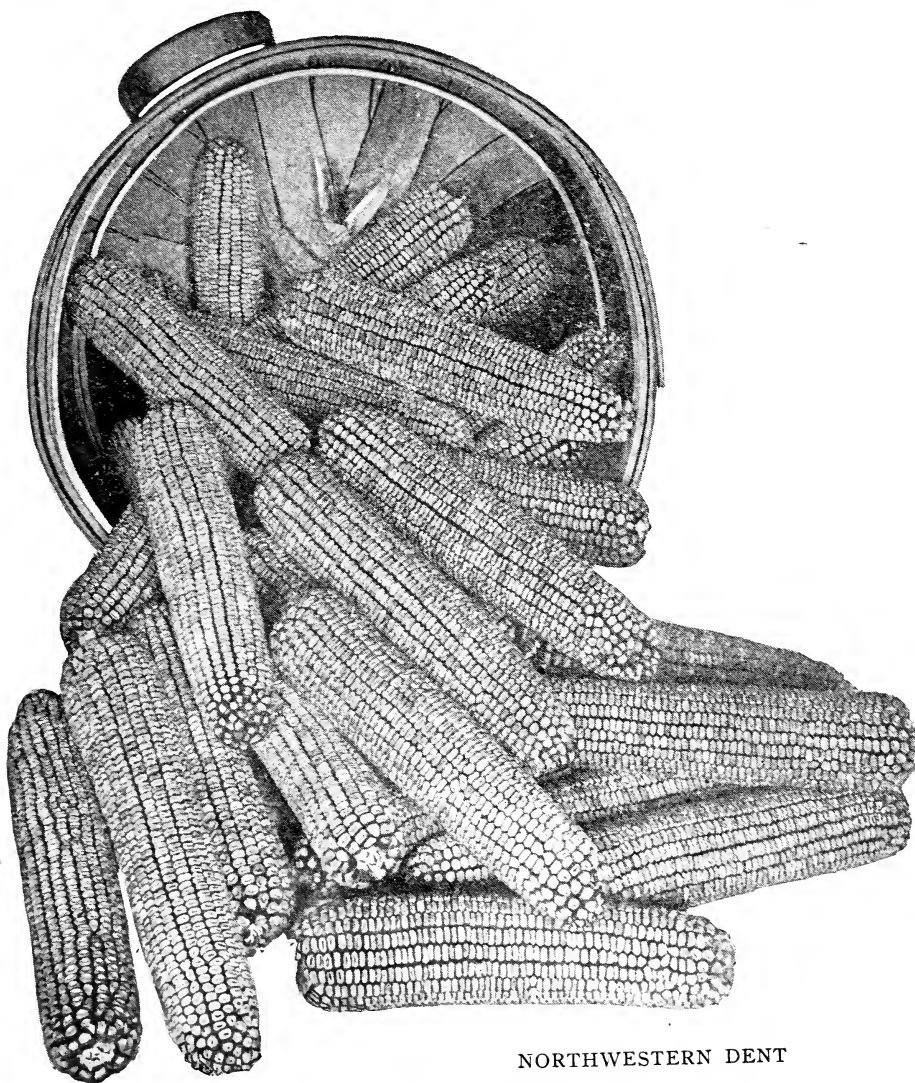
While our list of corn does not comprise as many varieties as some houses, it does consist of the best known and most grown varieties in the territory that we cover. We would further state that our prices on corn are as reasonable as North Dakota grown corn can be sold at. Consider the high price of labor at the time corn must be picked, the price of fuel burned to keep our corn of strong germination during the winter, and the premium that is paid the careful growers of seed corn.

Every farm should have a liberal acreage in corn, it not only helps to clean the land, but puts it in shape to raise larger crops of small grains, it also is a great forage crop eaten by all kinds of stock and lessens the amount of grain or meal that would be necessary to feed.

Every year the demand for good seed corn is increasing, more farmers are raising stock and putting in corn. "The Seed You Need"—Is the seed you need.

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Field corn whether grown for the grain mainly or grown for fodder will grow well on any ground that will grow good wheat, providing the climate is suitable, but it grows best on a rich, moist loam with a good sprinkling of sand in it and must be well supplied with vegetable matter. It may come anywhere in the rotations but usually does best on sod when put in tilth or on stubble land. It is best followed by a cereal crop as wheat or barley. The land may be plowed deeply spring or fall. The seed may be planted by hand in hills, previously marked off in squares with a marker three to three

and one half feet distant, or it may be planted in these with a hand planter or a corn planter, or it may be planted in rows with a grain drill, the rows being three feet apart. When planted for fodder it is put in with a corn planter or a grain drill in rows usually three feet distant, but the distance may be greater. Not more than five kernels should be planted in a hill and in the fodder drills they should not be more than six inches distant. It is buried to the depth of two to three inches. In the Northwest it may be planted from May 1st to June 10th, and preferably during the last half of May. Before the corn is up the land should be harrowed once or twice and as frequently after it is up, but always with a



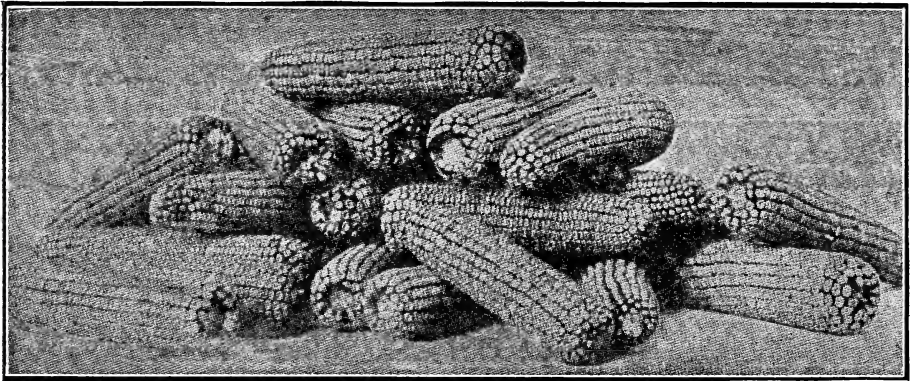
NORTHWESTERN DENT

suitable implement and then it should be cultivated every 10 to 14 days, according to the conditions. Increase in the growth of corn will result in the increase in the growth of wheat.

NORTHWESTERN DENT—More acres are planted with this variety of corn than all the other kinds put together, in the territory from which it derives its name. Some of the reasons for this are that it will mature seven out of every ten years, showing that it is an exceptionally early corn, it makes an abundance of fodder and is well acclimated and of a hard vigorous nature, take it all around it is particularly well adapted for a corn that is to be consumed by the farmer who

raises it. It is so well known that it hardly needs to be described. The stalks grow to a height of about six feet, with an ear of about eight inches in length of twelve rows, well filled from butt to tip with yellow capped reddish brown kernels. You can not make a mistake in growing Northwestern Dent, it will meet with your requirements. Price: Pkt. 10c; postpaid; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.65; bu. \$2.90. Sacks extra at 25c each. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be shipped in a sack.

MINNESOTA NO. 13—The earliest of the yellow dent corns. Minnesota No. 13 often matures in 90 days where the soil and locations are favorable and is sure in from 95 to 100 days under varied conditions. The ears average about eight inches in length, with 16 to 20 rows of bright yellow, smooth, tapering kernels; the cobs are well filled the full length and the kernels close set. No corn excels



MINNESOTA NO. 13

Minnesota No. 13 in quality or appearance as it grows about 7 feet tall and is very leafy. This corn is especially desirable for farmers who wish to grow a new variety or change their entire acreage, as it readily adapts itself to changes of soil or climate, many varieties of corn will not do this sometimes taking years to acclimate. Minnesota No. 13 is grown with great success under many and varied conditions. Price: Pkt. 10c, postpaid. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.50; bu. \$2.70. At purchaser's expense by freight or expense. Bags extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be shipped in a bag.

WHITE RUSTLER—The earliest white dent corn in existence. This corn is a prize winner where ever it is exhibited. The ears have 14 to 18 rows of well set, good sized kernels. The ears are well up from the ground permitting the use of the corn-binder. The quality of the corn and the amount of fodder make White Rustler well worth growing. Price: Pkt. 10c, postpaid. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.50; bu. \$2.70. At purchaser's expense by freight or express. Bags extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be sent in a bag.

MINNESOTA NO. 23.—This is a white-capped yellow dent variety which matures about the same as the Northwestern Dent. While the ears are not as large as the Northwestern Dent it is one of the very best corns for the Northwest. The stalks grow about five feet high and produce one or two ears of about eight inches in length, well filled with close set light-yellowish, white capped kernels from butt to tip. The kernel itself is of medium size and good shape, the cob is small. We can not urge the farmers to raise this corn too strongly, it is a corn which will find a ready market and will eventually revolutionize corn growing in the Northwest, making it a commercial growing corn country. Price: Pkt. 10c, postpaid. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; bu. \$3.00. At purchaser's expense, by freight or express. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be sent in a sack.

FLINT CORN

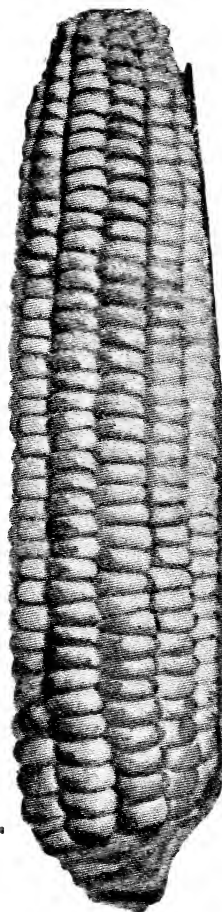
We are offering this season North Dakota Grown Flint Corn which will ripen without any trouble in all parts of the state and will be just the corn to turn the hogs into in the fall. Flint corn can be used as a replant corn on account of its extreme earliness. It cannot however, be cut with a corn binder as the ears grow to close to the ground.

NORTH DAKOTA WHITE FLINT—This corn will produce ears of from eight to ten inches in length. Very early maturing. No better corn can be found for "Hogging-off." Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60; bu. \$2.90. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. can be shipped in a sack.

MERCER FLINT—An extra early yellow flint, which has been grown in this territory for a number of years with great success. This corn matures in an ordinary season in from 75 to 80 days. The yield is very heavy, the ears are about ten inches long with eight to ten rows of well filled kernels from butt to tip. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.60; bu. \$2.90. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. can be shipped in a sack.

FODDER CORN

Fodder corn is grown for the forage alone and makes a heavy yield, which is used for roughage in the winter or can be fed green to help out the pasture in the dry season. There is no grain or grass that will yield as much feed per acre, either in quantity or for the small cost per acre as Fodder corn. Stock relish this corn and will eat it clean and it can be fed as ensilage, green or in the bundle. No farm that raises any stock can afford to be without at least a small field of Fodder corn, the maturing corn will not need to be cut for early feeding and cheap feed is obtained in this way.



MERCER FLINT

LARGE YELLOW DENT—Grows to a height of from eight to ten feet producing an enormous amount of fodder. The joints are short thereby making a greater amount of fodder than corn with long joints. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$1.35. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be shipped in a sack.

RED COB FODDER. (White Seed)—Grows to a height of about twelve feet makes a fine yield of many tons of sweet juicy fodder, which the stock eat clean. A great favorite with the dairyman. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 80c; bu. \$1.40. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be shipped in a sack.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Luverne, N. D., Oct. 23, 1913.

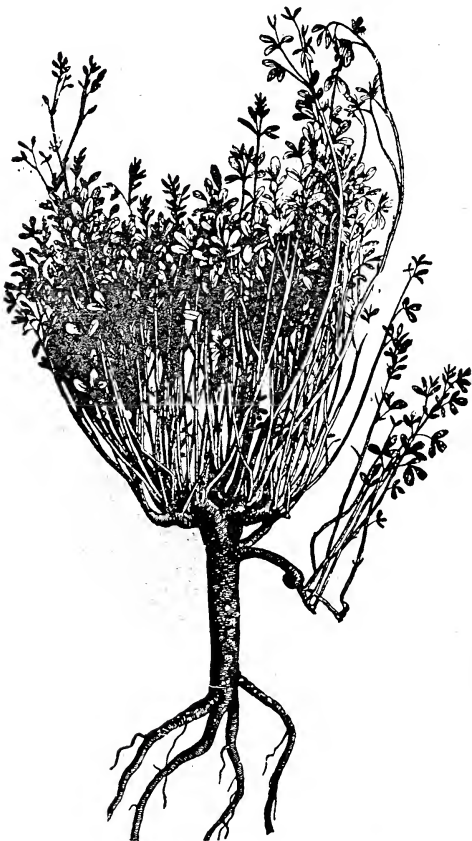
Gentlemen:—The Seed Corn received from you last spring gave the best results I have ever had with any corn and I gladly recommend your corn to any one who wants the best.

Yours truly,

(Signed) S. J. NOXEN.

ALFALFA

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Alfalfa will grow best on bottom lands that are sandy in texture and with water not too far distant from the surface, and on upland with a clay subsoil that is reasonably porous. The ground on which it is to be sown should first be made rich with farmyard manure. This crop is best sown on land summer fallowed the previous year or that has grown a crop of potatoes, corn or field roots. The ground should be kept well stirred near the surface until well on in May or June. The seed may be sown by hand, but is better buried with a drill to the depth of 1 to 2 inches. From 12 to 15 pounds of seed are sown per acre. When the plants are from 8 to 10 inches high, they are frequently cut off, weeds and plants, with the mower set high and the cut portion left on the ground as a mulch. The yield is improved by judicious disking every spring. The crop should last for several years when once established. If the soil needs inoculating, may be done the same way clover is inoculated.



ALFALFA

MONTANA ALFALFA—Montana grown Alfalfa seed is without a doubt the best seed of native growth that can be sown in North Dakota, not only is it highly recommended by the leading agriculturists in the state, but the innumerable fields throughout the state substantiate the fact. The alfalfa we are offering has been analyzed both before we purchased the seed and after it was in our warehouse cleaned and ready for sale, these tests all show that the seed conforms with any and all provisions of the Pure Seed Law of North Dakota. The present management of this company have spared no trouble or expense to secure the very choicest stocks of Alfalfa Seed obtainable anywhere. We are always pleased to submit samples. Price: Lb. 35c, by mail postpaid. 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. or more 20c per lb. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Write us for special prices on large quantities.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA—The seed of this variety is imported from Asia and is of a very hardy nature, standing the severe winters of the northwest equally as well as any Alfalfa that is grown here.

Price, 35c per lb., by mail postpaid. 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. or more 20c per pound. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense. Write for special prices on large quantities.

Logan, N. D., 1913.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs:—I like your seeds and would not buy anywhere else and I always recommend them to my friends and neighbors.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

MRS. ROBT. WALDREF.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). This clover does best on a clay loam soil with a reasonably porous subsoil but they will also grow well on a sandy loam soil underlaid with clay. They also do best where there is a reasonable amount of moisture. The Medium Red produces two cuttings as a rule in one season of which the second is most frequently grown for seed. It should be sown in the early spring preferably with a sure crop of barley or rye. If sown on winter rye the seed should be covered with a harrow. The seed may be sown by hand, with a wheelbarrow seeder or other kind of hand seeder or by an attachment to the grain drill which allows the seed to fall before the grain tubes. One stroke of the harrow follows the drill. Sown alone about 10 or 12 pounds are required. When sown with timothy for hay about 5 or 6 pounds will suffice. In many instances the land must be first inoculated before it will grow clover. Inoculation may be brought about by sowing one or two pounds of seed per acre with the grain for a few successive years or scattering about 200 pounds of earth from a good field of clover over each acre of the land that is to grow clover. Red clover should be cut early, where the second crop is to produce seed.

There are some quite extensive fields of clover being raised in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota and we have secured our stock from these growers. And it is only after carefully recleaning that we offer this seed and guarantee that it will fulfil every requirement of the pure seed law of any state. In this clover seed we have seed that is acclimated and well adapted to the conditions of the Northwest. Let us send you samples before you buy your clover seed. Price: 35c lb. By mail postpaid, \$12.00 per bushel. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense. **Where possible special prices will be quoted upon application.**



MEDIUM RED CLOVER

ALSIKE CLOVER

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Alsike Clover is best adapted to low lying lands, as for instance slough lands, but will grow well on most any moist soil, it does especially well on soils rich in lime. Usually it gives but one crop of hay and one crop of seed in a season. For a seed crop it ought to be sown alone, but for hay it is best sown with timothy or with timothy and red top. When sown alone five or six pound will suffice. When sown with timothy about three pounds of Alsike and six pounds of timothy are sown. If red top is also sown three pounds of each will answer. It is usually sown with a nurse crop of barley or some other grain, preferably the former. In some instances it is sown with timothy and red clover for hay, the proportions being about three pounds of red, two pounds of Alsike and five pounds of timothy per acre. The seed should be sown early in the season and in the same way as red clover. Alsike clover makes a very fine quality of hay and remains longer in the soil than red clover. Like all clovers it brings nitrogen and humus to the soil.

Alsike Clover is one of the most hardy varieties of all clovers and does not winter kill nearly as readily. It is at its best in low moist places. It may be sown alone or with other grasses for hay, giving good results in either instance. It makes an excellent field for bees to work in. Price, 35c per pound postpaid. \$14.00 per bushel. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Where possible special prices will be quoted, upon application.

SLENDER WHEAT GRASS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Slender Wheat Grass sometimes called Western Rye Grass, will stand dry conditions better than any other cultivated grass, for this reason it is coming to be grown in dry areas to provide hay. It is sown by hand or with a wheelbarrow seeder and on certain soils mixed in with the grain in the drill box. It should be sown early in the season using 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre. To provide pasture it is sometimes sown with Bromus sowing about 6 pounds of each to the acre. The seed is mixed before sowing it. It must be cut promptly to make good hay otherwise it becomes woody. It is a very hardy grass and is now considerably grown under semi-arid conditions.

Slender Wheat Grass is extremely popular with many of our customers and in some sections it being seeded entirely for both pasture and meadow. It makes finer hay than Bromus and, when the land is wanted for other uses, it is much more readily killed. For the pasture this grass furnishes an abundance of feed and withstands an enormous amount of trampling by the hoofs of the stock. Price per pound 12½c. By express or freight at purchaser's expense. On large lots special prices will be made, when possible, upon application.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen:—In regard to rape seed I purchased of you last spring, would say that I never had such a stand as this year. As late as this hogs are yet running in the rape field. I am more than satisfied.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

A. A. BOOTH, Mgr. Nester Farm.

Valley City, N. D., Oct. 24, 1913.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen:—I used nothing but seed I got from you for my 1913 garden and they gave fine satisfaction. I won several prizes at the Barnes County Fair for garden vegetables also for flowers and I feel it is only right that I express my satisfaction to you in writing.

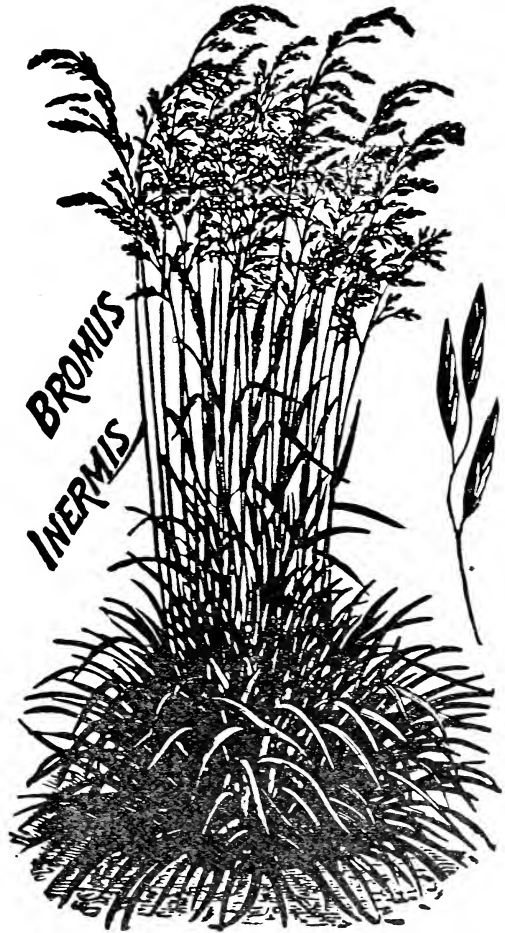
Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JEAN W. SMITH.

BROMUS INERMUS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Brome Grass, sometimes called Russian or Australian Clover will grow reasonably well on any soil that will produce grain crops, but it grows best on moist soils. It will stand conditions that will be more dry than would be suitable for timothy. It may be sown any month but is best sown in the early spring with a light sowing of grain cut for hay. From 10 to 15 pounds are sown per acre. The seed is sown with a wheelbarrow seeder or by hand and covered with a harrow. With due care on most soils it may be sown with the grain. When sown with Blue Grass about five pounds of each are sown to the acre. Brome Grass is the best pasture grass grown in the Northwest. Its growth is greatly improved by dressing of farm yard manure. It is sometimes renewed by plowing and harrowing the ground in the late fall or early spring.

Only North Dakota grown stocks are carried and samples of all lots have been submitted to the State Seed Commissioner and passed upon by him as to whether it will comply with the Pure Seed Law. If any sample contains any Quack-Grass it is rejected and we do not buy it. No seedsmen are more strict regarding their Bromus than we are. We are justly proud of our clean-free-from-foul-seeds stock. Owing to the great care exercised in selecting and cleaning our Bromus the price may be slightly higher than that asked by some not so particular seedsmen but where quality is wanted our seed is by far the cheapest. Price: 15c per pound. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. In large lots where possible special prices will be made upon application.



TIMOTHY

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Timothy grows best on a moist black loam soil and where humus is abundant, drained slough and marshes are especially adapted to its growth, but it is also grown on all dark colored soils of the prairie. It also grows best in Northwestern areas from seed that has been grown northward. It is nearly in all instances sown with a nurse crop preferably barley or winter wheat or rye. When sown in the spring it cannot be sown too early. When sown in the fall it is preferably sown in August. The seed may be sown by hand, with a wheelbarrow seeder or preferably with an attachment to the grain drill. In some instances it is mixed with grain and sown with it on certain soils when the grain is not buried too deeply. When sown alone not fewer than 8 to 10 pounds per acre are sown as a rule, but some farmers get fair results

with a less quantity. When sown with Red or Alsike clover 4 to 6 pounds is enough. Three pounds of Alsike and three pounds of Timothy or Red Top make an excellent combination for slough lands.

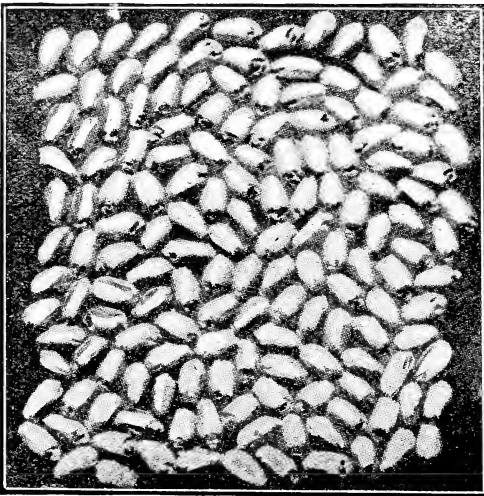
No grass is so widely and favorably known as Timothy. Timothy hay will command a higher price on the market than any other, and will do the soil more good than any other grass that can be grown as it puts the humus and other chemical matters into the soil that are necessary for the raising of small grains even though it be plowed up after the first crop has been cut. Our stocks are all North Dakota grown and very hardy and vigorous, producing an abundance of hay, which is relished by all stock. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 2.00; bu. 3.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. can be shipped in a sack.

WHEAT

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Spring wheat like winter wheat will grow well on nearly all the soils of the Northwest, when they are put in proper condition, but it has the highest adaption to medium loams. The brown soils of the Montana bench lands are especially well adapted to the growth of all kinds of wheat. On new prairie say from three to five crops may be taken in succession without serious injury to the land. On old land the same plan is not good which takes

more than two crops in succession from the same land. In the rotation spring wheat does well on summer fallow, after a crop of corn, potatoes or field roots that have been kept clean, after a crop of peas and on timothy or clover sod. In some areas the best results are obtained from spring plowing, but usually better results will follow plowing the land to at least a reasonable depth in the fall. After corn, potatoes or field roots, the land should be disked but not plowed and in all instances the seed bed should be well worked up. The amounts of seed to sow should run from six to three pecks the latter amount being sown in semi-arid areas.

The seed should be sown as early as



MARQUIS WHEAT

possible in the spring, and is usually buried to about three inches, using a press drill.

MARQUIS

THE KING OF HARD WHEATS

This grand variety is the result of breeding and cross-breeding for a number of years. The seed from one plant was sown in 1903, and the name "Marquis", given it. The work of developing and selection went on for a few years longer to firmly establish the type, and small parcels of the seed given to the best farmers of Western Canada.

Marquis is a bald wheat and the growing crop can not be distinguished from Red Fife except that the straw is stiff, straight, of medium length and not as liable

to lodge as the Fife. The kernel is distinctly different, being thicker and more nearly round. It is a week or ten days earlier than Fife wheat and yields from five to ten bushels more to the acre. (We know of one field in this county where two bushels were sown and fifty-two bushels threshed.) As to quality none of this wheat has ever been graded less than No. 1 Hard. It has been subjected to the most critical milling tests and repeatedly shown that it is equal or better than the Red Fife. This is the wheat that won the \$1000.00 prize at the New York land show in 1911, and again at Lethbridge won the championship prize competing against wheats from all over the world.

Our stocks are all Canadian grown and are carefully graded and selected. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.00; bu. \$1.75. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. Two bushels may be sent in a sack. Where possible, special prices will be made on large lots, upon application. Write for samples.

FLAX

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) The climate and soil conditions of the Northwest are especially adapted to the growing of flax for the seed. This crop prefers a loam soil with considerable of a clay element in it. Nearly all of the soils of the prairies are especially well adapted to the growth with much on new breaking either spring plowed or of previous year, the former being preferred. It also grows well on timothy or clover sod. As a rule there should be an interval of not less than five or six years between crops of flax. It pays to make a fine pulveration where flax is to be grown. The seed should usually be treated with formaldehyde before sowing it, to avoid the hazard of flax wilt. The crop may be best sown with a drill, and should not be buried more than one to two inches deep in average soils. A smooth seed bed tends much to facilitate the reaping, as the straw is relatively short. From two to three pecks are usually sown, the former quantity being sown under dry conditions.

WILT RESISTANT NO. 52.—Seed of this Flax, which originated at the North Dakota Agricultural College, was first put out to the farmers in 1907 and each successive season the wilt resisting qualities have become more firmly fixed, making it at present almost totally immune from any wilt. The flax we are offering traces directly to the first seed put out by the Agricultural College and was grown from seed that was certified last season. Wilt resistant flax showed a marked advantage over all other varieties of flax the past season. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.50; bu. \$2.50. On quantities of more than five bushels special price will be made upon application. Sacks extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. can be sent in a sack.

Balaton, Minn., Jan. 14, 1913.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs:—Received your new 1913 catalog a short time ago and am sending enclosed in this letter a small order for garden seeds. We ordered our seeds from you last year for the first time and had very good success with our garden so will try them again. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) CHRIST JOHNSON.

Valley City, N. D., August 20, 1913.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen:—My motto has always been, "Give credit where and when credit is due," hence these words of commendation. For four successive years now I have thoroughly tested your seeds under varied climatic and seasonal conditions and have always found them just as represented. *They do grow and produce as represented.* Your willingness and promptness in rectifying any slight error is also worthy of commendation. Trusting that the 1914 season may be the best yet. I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) O. A. BARTON,
Deputy County Superintendent of Schools.

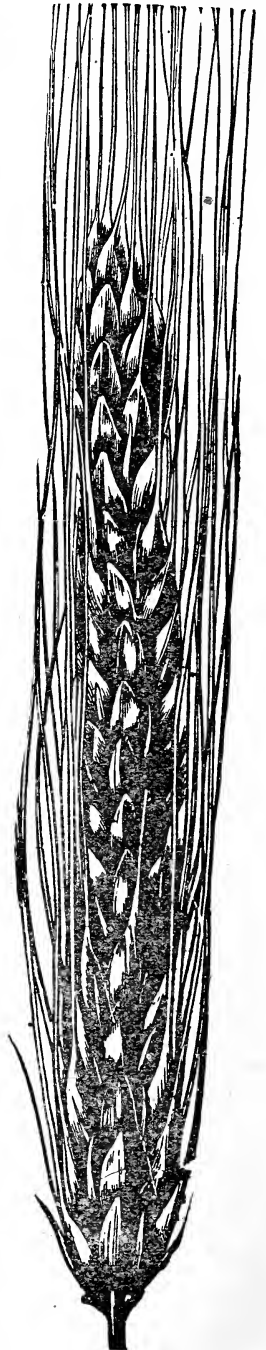
BARLEY

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Barley prefers a loam soil well stored with vegetable matter, sandy soils when fertilized will grow a good superior quality of barley, but when not fertilized the crop will be light. On slough land it is apt to lodge. The best crops will usually follow summer fallow or a cultivated crop but such areas are commonly reserved for wheat. It is usually made to follow wheat, oats or flax. The six-rowed variety yields rather the best, but some of the two-rowed varieties, notably the Chevalier, stand high for malting. The aim should be to make the seed bed firm for barley as for other grain and sow it as a rule just after sowing the wheat. But as barley is grown sometimes with a view to aid in destroying the weeds, under Northwestern conditions reasonably productive crops may be looked for when sown as late as the middle of June. When it is thus sown it is of course on spring plowed land which should be at once rolled, preferably with a corrugated roller or a sub-surface packed, and harrowed to keep in the moisture. From seven to four pecks of seed should be sown per acre to the depth of two to three inches and preferably with a press drill. For malting barley should be cut promptly, shocked and capped, in order to preserve the bright color of the grain.

MANDSCHEURI—A standard six-rowed barley that has been quite extensively grown for a number of years. It is a heavy yielder, has a stiff straw which prevents its lodging readily. The high feeding value combined with its malting qualities make it one of the best barleys to raise. Price: 80c per bushel. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. Two bushels can be shipped in a sack. Where possible special prices will be made on large lots, upon application.

OATS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Oats can gather food better than any other cereal, hence they are grown almost anywhere in the rotation. They can be grown on a wide variety of soils, but the yield increases up to a certain limit with increasing richness in the soil. They may be given to varieties that are stiff in the straw. Oats do better on gumbo soils than other crops. Where the season for growth is short the early varieties should be preferred, though they yield less than many if the latter varieties. The crop should be sown early, preferably on fall plowed land and is usually best put in with a press drill to the depth of one and one half to three inches. The amount of seed called for will vary from ten pecks to four pecks. Usually the former is called for when the crop is grown for hay, the latter being sown under semi-arid conditions.



BARLEY

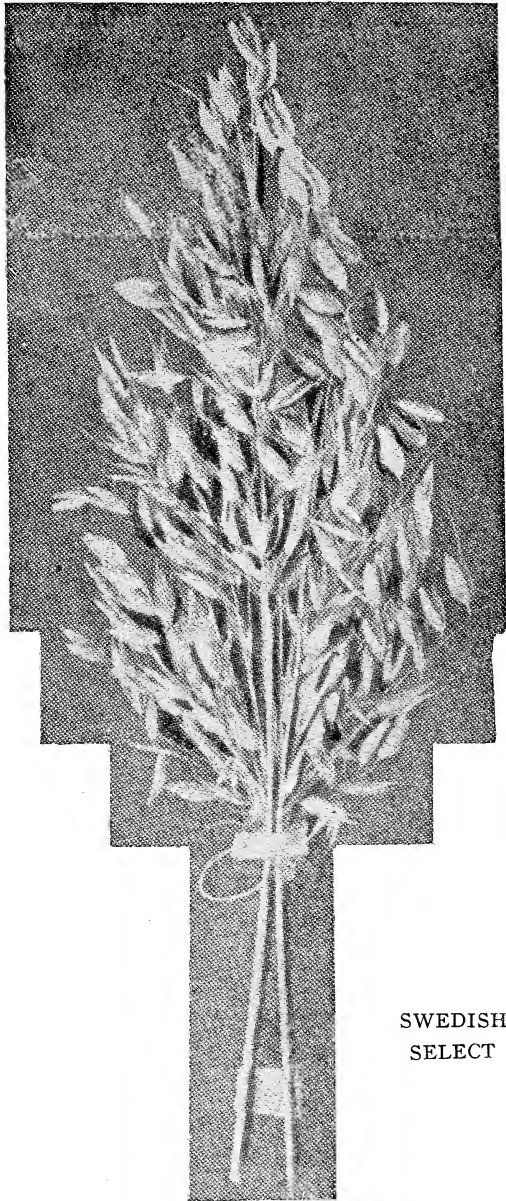
SWEDISH SELECT—A standard oat with the farmers of this territory and hardly needs any description, it being so well known. It is an enormous yielder, thin skinned, early and with a stiff straw that does not lodge readily. Price: 60c bushel. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. 2½ bushels can be shipped in a sack. Write for prices on large lots and samples.

WHITE RUSSIAN—Another of the standard main crop oats, which ripens with the Blue Stem wheat. Straw, strong; berry, white, heavy and is practically rust proof. Price: 60c bushel. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Sacks extra at 25c. 2½ bushels can be shipped in a sack. Write for prices on large lots.

SPELTZ

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). Speltz grown usually to provide food for live stock is adapted to conditions where the rain fall is light and the climate severe. Nearly all varieties of speltz are sown in the spring and should be sown as soon as the ground will do to work. Good crops are grown in the Mississippi Basin, but the best results on the whole are obtained under semi-arid conditions. The crop may be given almost any place in the rotation, it furnishes a valuable grain for all kinds of live stock, and has special adaption for horses as a substitute for oats. The land is usually plowed for speltz in the fall. The grain is best sown with a drill. The quantities of seed to sow are about the same as rye, that is from 10 pecks down to 6. The large amounts are for moist conditions of soil. When over-ripe, the heads may break readily as in the case of barley while being harvested.

Speltz is quite generally grown for feed in many sections of the Northwest and retains its popularity from year to year. The stock we are offering was grown for us by one of the best farmers in this section, the quality and cleanliness is unsurpassed by any seed you will be offered this season. Speltz yields well on almost any soil and under almost any conditions. With more stock, more speltz should be raised. Price: ¼ bu. 35c; ½ bu. 50c; bu. 75c. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. 2½ bushels can be sent in a sack. Where possible special prices will be quoted on large lots.



SWEDISH
SELECT

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) While rape will grow on any kind of soil that is rich and free from alkali it grows best on a loam or muck soil rich in vegetable matter. It may be sown any time in the spring after the ground has ceased to freeze and on until midsummer. It may be sown broadcast on land rich and



RAPE

clean at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds of seed per acre. On other land it is better to sow it in rows 24 to 30 inches apart at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per acre. When thus sown a drill is used and cultivation should be given the same as field roots. Thinning is not necessary. The seed is buried one to two inches deep. This crop makes the best grazing for cattle, sheep and swine. It is ready to graze in six to eight weeks from the time of sowing and two crops may sometimes be grown in one season.

Rape looks very much like turnip tops but unlike the turnip has no edible root. The value of rape is that it makes a quick pasture at almost any time during the summer, and all kinds of stock relish it. It makes the best possible hog pasture either sown alone or mixed with other grains. The best rape seed is grown in Europe and our stock is produced by one of the largest and best growers on the continent. No better seed is on the market than that which we handle. Price: Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50. By freight or express at purchaser's expense.

N. B.—In ordering rape by mail add 8c for each pound, otherwise it will be sent by express, collect.

FIELD PEAS

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw). The Field Pea, usually spoken of as the Canadian Field Pea, will grow well over the entire Northwest if properly sown, and like the clovers enriches the soil while growing. It prefers a loam soil well impregnated with clay. Light sandy soil produce too little straw and slough soil too much. Two methods of growing are adopted. By the first, the seed is buried as deeply in fall plowing as the drills will bury it. By the second the seed is drilled in near the surface on unplowed land and then the land is plowed to the depth of say five inches. In both instances the land is well harrowed while the peas are, say two or more inches short of the surface of the ground. About two bushels are sown per acre of the small varieties and two and one-half to three of the Marrowfat varieties. There is not much difference in the yields of those that are white, blue, green or gray. The crop may be harvested with the horse rake, but is much better done with a pea harvesting attachment on the field mower. It may also be harvested by swine where it was grown.

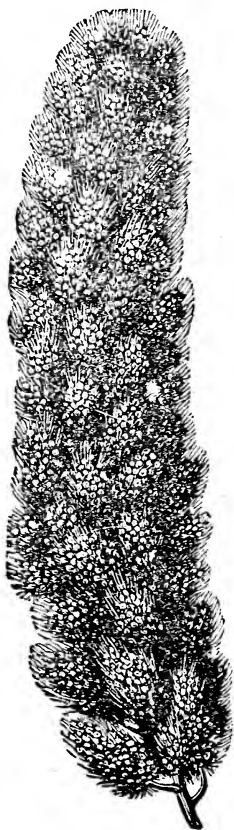
CANADIAN FIELD PEAS—Field Peas are the greatest soil restorer known. Any farm which has been cropped to small grains for several years will find a liberal acreage of field peas to be beneficial to the succeeding crops. Field Peas may be used as a pasture cut green for hay or plowed under to enrich the soil. A mix-

ture of field peas, barley, oats and rape make an excellent field either for pasture or for hay. The stocks we are offering are bright, clean, hand-picked, well acclimated peas that have proven themselves the most profitable to raise in the Northwest. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; bu. \$3.00. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Bags extra at 25c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels can be shipped in a bag.

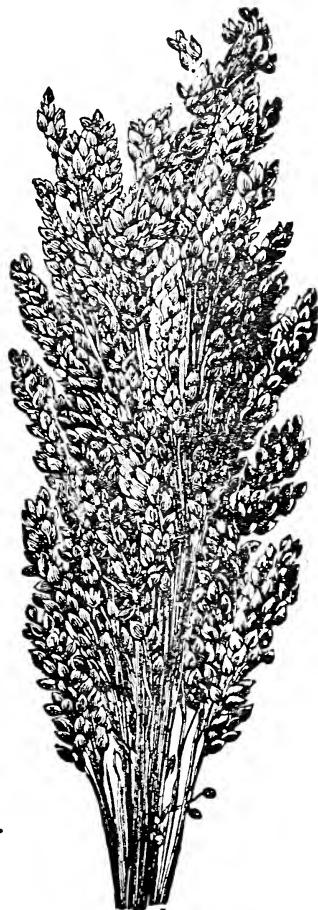
MILLET

Culture: (By Prof. Thos. Shaw.) Millet is frequently sown as a catch crop, that is, as a crop that follows or precedes some other crop grown the same season. It is grown for hay, for seed and for burial in the ground. It prefers a moist humus and strong soil of fine pulverization. Slough soils when drained have high adaption for its growth. It may be best sown from the corn planting on until the

middle of June. It is important that the soil shall be made fine and that the moisture shall be retained sufficient to sprout the seed. Frequently, it is sown broadcast but is better put in with a drill. From two to four pecks are sown per acre. The former is the usual amount sown but more is sown to make fine hay. From one to two inches will be deep enough for burial, except when moisture is further down. The Hungarian and German Millets are the favorite varieties in the Northwest for hay, and the Siberian and Broom Corn varieties, called Hog Millet, for seed. In the Northwestern states the best crops are usually grown from seed brought from states further South. For green manure the crop is buried at the heading out stage.



SOUTHERN
GERMAN



HUNGARIAN

SOUTHERN GROWN GERMAN MILLET—Southern grown millet seed is of a bright golden yellow and makes fine, sweet hay very nutritious and relished by all stock. Our millet is grown far enough south that there is no question but what it will produce a luxuriant growth and make as many tons of hay per acre as any millet obtainable. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.00; bu. \$1.50. At purchaser's expense by freight or express. Bags extra at 25c. When possible a special price on large lots will be made upon application.

HUNGARIAN MILLET—The seed of this millet is a dark gray in color and is perhaps as widely known and as much grown as any millet in the Northwest. It is a very early maturing millet and for that reason can be sown later than many varieties it is used extensively as a catch crop. Although of not as rank growth as some sorts it will readily make from two to four tons of excellent hay. Great

care has been used in selecting our stocks of this popular millet and we can furnish as pretty a sample as you will care to see. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 90c; bu. \$1.40. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Bags extra at 25c. Samples will be mailed and special prices quoted, where possible, in large lots upon application.

SIBERIAN MILLET—The seed is a bright orange color and is fast becoming justly popular with many of our most critical customers. It stools heavily and yields an abundance of fine hay which is greedily eaten by live stock or it can be left to fully mature for the seed, producing in many instances as high as 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$1.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Bags extra at 25c. Samples are cheerfully furnished and special prices made, where possible.

JAPANESE MILLET—The seed of Japanese Millet does not resemble any other variety of millet either in shape or color, it is a triangular shaped seed with a dark brownish color. Japanese millet grows all the way from four to ten feet in height, depending upon the amount of moisture at hand. The hay is very sweet and makes an excellent ration for stock of all kinds. Japanese millet weighs 38 pounds to the bushel but is usually sold by the pound. Price: Lb. by mail postpaid 20c. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense. Pound, 10c, 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.00. samples are mailed upon application and special prices quoted on large lots where possible.

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET—The seed is a plump berry of a rich dark red color. This millet is not a hay producing millet but is grown for the seed. It is also grown to clean up foul land, some of the leading agriculturists recommend it very highly for this purpose. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$1.25. By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Bags extra at 25c. Special prices quoted on large orders where possible.

BROOM CORN OR HOG MILLET—Similar in all respects to the Early Fortune with the exception of the color of the seed, which is a light yellowish brown. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 75c; bu. \$1.25. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense. Bags extra at 25c. Special quotations on large lots made where possible.



Barnyard Millet

Special prices quoted on large orders

Leal, N. D., June, 27, 1913.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs:—Enclose please find check to pay for the Alfalfa Seed you sent me. It was fine, thanks.

Yours truly,

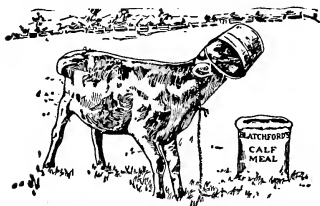
(Signed)

WALTER NELSON.

FOREIGN NAMES FOR VEGETABLES AND HERBS

ENGLISH	GERMAN	DANISH- NORWEGIAN	POLISH
Anise	Anis, Gruner Anis.	Anis	Anyz
Asparagus	Spargel	Asparges	Szaparagi
Balm	Citronen-Melisse	Balsamurt	Balsam.
Basil	Basilikum	Basilikum	Bazylia
Beans	Bohnen	Boenner	Fasola
Beet	Rube	Roedbede	Buraki
Borage	Boretsch	Borago	Boraz
Cabbage	Kopfkohl, Kraut	Hovedkaal	Kapusta
Caraway	Feld-Kummel	Karve	Kminek
Carrot	Carotten, Mohren	Gulerod	Marchew
Cauliflower	Blumenkohl	Blomkaal	Kalafiory
Celery	Sellerie	Selleri	Selery
Corn	Mais	Mais	Kukurydza
Cucumber	Gurken	Agurk	Ogorek
Dill	Dill	Dil	Koper
Egg Plant	Eierpflanze	Aegplante	Gruszka milosna
Endive, Curled	Endivien	Endivie	Endywia
Fennel	Fenchel	Fennikel	Koper
Horehound	Andorn	Groenkaal	Marubium
Kale	Blatterkohl	Kaalrabi	Solanka
Kohl Rabi	Knollkohl	Lavendel	Kalarepa
Lavender	Lavendel	Purre	Lawenda
Leek	Porree, Lauch	Salat	Pory
Lettuce	Lattich, Kopfsalat	Merian	Salata
Marjoram	Majoran	Melon	Majeranek
Melon	Melone	Vandmelon	Melon
Melon, Water	Wasser-Melone	Blomkarse	Melon, wodny
Nasturtium	Kaupciner Kresse	Hibiskus	Nasturcya
Okra	Ocher	Roedloeg	Glinka biatozotta
Onion	Zwiebel	Persille	Celuba
Parsley	Petersilie	Pastinak	Pietruszka
Parsnip	Pastinake	Erter	Pasternak
Peas	Erbesen	Spansk Peber	Groch
Pepper	Pfeffer	Graeskar	Pieprz
Pumpkin	Melonen-Kurbiss	Reddik	Bania
Radish	Radies	Rosmarin	Rzodkiew
Rosemary	Rosmarin	Roe	Rozmaryn
Ruta Baga	Kohlrube,		
	Wurchen		
Sage	Salbei	Salvie	Szalwija
Salsify	Haferwurzel	Havrerod	Jarzywnwa
			ostryga
Summer Savory	Bohnenkraut	Sar	Caber ogrodowy
Spinach	Spinat	Spinat	Szpinak
Squash	Kurbiss	Squash-graeskar	Miekurz
Swiss Chard	Beisskohl	Blad bede	
Thyme	Thymian	Timian	Macierzanka
Tomato	Liebesapfel	Tomat	Pomidor
Turnip	Weisse-Rube	Turnips	Rzepa, brukiew

Blatchford's Calf Meal



100 Pounds Makes 100 Gallons of

Perfect Milk Substitute



There is More Money in Raising Calves than Anything Else on the Farm

As a result of Calf marketing year after year, we are confronted with a great shortage of good Dairy cows and Beef cattle, and it now pays better to raise good calves than it does to raise anything else on the farm.

When starting in to raise calves raise only the best,, raise only the calves from your best cows. They pay the best in the long run and you are only wasting time and money on the others.

Sell the Milk and Raise Your Calves on Blatchford's Calf Meal

Blatchford's Calf Meal is the only milk substitute made in an exclusively Calf Meal Factory. We are not manufacturers of breakfast foods, nor millers, or manufacturers of any articles, the by-products of which are disposed of as a Calf Meal.

Blatchford's Calf Meal for Rapidly Maturing Young Pigs

It has been noted that the sturdy pigs raised on BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL more frequently escape any disease that may be around them than weaker pigs. We make a special Pig Meal largely composed of BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL ingredients.

Unlike Any Other Calf Meal

We have been in this business for over 100 years.

We are often confronted with so-called Calf Meals or milk substitutes of inferior quality, composed only of a few cereal by-products that can be more readily and more cheaply obtained by you as Bran and Meal at your Feed Dealers'. These are generally too one-sided to be successfully used and "scouring" ensues, whereas the true secret of successful calf raising is in using a wide range of the proper nutriment thoroughly prepared for digestion. There are eleven such in BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL carefully prepared and cooked.

PRICES:

**Batchford's Calf Meal for Building
Up Handsome Sturdy Colts**

**Batchford's Calf Meal for
Early Lambs**

Prices	}	25 pound bag	\$1.25	}	Freight Extra
		50 pound bag	\$2.25		
		100 pound bag	\$4.00		

Blatchford's Calf Meal is richer and more nutritious than the best milk. Farmers claim that it grows calves faster than any other feed. It is absolutely the only milk substitute that contains all the elements necessary for bodily growth in the correct proportions.



Testimonials



Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs: I am perfectly satisfied with the seeds I received from you this spring. Every seed seemed to be fertile and the vegetables are of a very fine flavor, the best we have ever eaten.

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. JOSEPH KIMAS, Carrington, N. D.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs: I am just cutting the oats I raised from your seed. I am getting about eight tons of straw per acre and the heads are well filled. They are giving a very good yield.

MORTON GANZ, Jackson County, Oregon.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen: I do not think that money can buy any better seed than we bought from you last spring. You may be sure of an order from us next spring. Wishing you success, I remain,

C. J. BIEBER, Linton, N. D.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen: I am well pleased with the seed I got from you. All the seed grew and is maturing nicely. You may expect my order the coming spring.

MRS. LOVILA SHOEMAKER, Lamoine, N. D.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs: Your seed I may say are very good. Mine all grew nicely, and are a great deal better than the seeds I am used to sending East for. I am very glad we have good Northern seed.

Very truly,

MRS. J. D. WILLIAMS, Creston, S. D.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs: The seeds I purchased from you last spring were satisfactory in every respect. The germinating qualities were high, and they were all true to name. The varieties were well adapted to this locality. I like your catalog because you list only a few of the choicest varieties. Please send me your catalog, and you may expect an order from me. Wishing you success, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. M. TREADWELL, Adrian, N. D.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

We wish to congratulate you on the Northwestern Dent Seed Corn you sold us last year. We got a very good stand, and find that it ripened very early, and evenly. In fact your Northwestern Dent Seed Corn ripens earlier than corn that I bought from other seedmen and sowed on my farm. This evidently shows that the rigid selection you are giving your corn begins to tell.

Yours truly,

FRANK SANFORD, Rogers, N. D.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen: I am pleased to write that we have found your seeds very satisfactory. We have tried many kinds but have had best success with yours.

Respectfully,

JOHN STEWART, Bowbells, N. D.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen: Our garden is a standing advertisement for you. Every seed seems to have grown. It has attracted the attention of people for miles around.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. C. BANKS, Crook County, Wyoming.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs: The seeds I ordered from you last spring could not be beaten. The peas made the quickest growth of any I have ever seen. They were the American Wonder variety. The onions and melons made good growth. I would not buy seeds from any other house, and would refer all gardeners of the Dakotas to you. Everything was satisfactory.

Yours Sincerely,

ROBERT MARIONON, Fairburn, S. D.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sirs: The seeds bought of you last spring were all right in every particular. I planted early. We have much cold weather and the seeds were slow to germinate on account of the cold, but when it got warm enough for anything to grow but few of the seeds failed to germinate and grow, notwithstanding we had a snow storm and freezing weather after they were planted.

Sincerely yours,

ORPHA MEYERS, Belfield, N. D.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen: We were well pleased with the seeds that we purchased from you last spring. Our second order for sweet corn was rather late, still we will have fair returns from it. Turnips, rutabagas and stock carrats did especially fine.

Respectfully,

O. W. BABCOCK, Roscoe, S. D.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen: The seeds I bought of you last spring proved to be first class in every respect, and just what you claimed they were.

F. H. LAURENT, Lisbon, N. D.; Route No. 1

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen: The seed I bought from you last spring all grew and did well. The Corn is ripe and a good crop. I am sorry I did not get more of the seed. The Peas were the best that I ever planted, both in quality and quantity.

Very truly yours,

J. L. CLARK, Steele, N. D.

Northern Seed Company, Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen: I was somewhat disappointed by the looks of the Corn I bought from you last spring as it was not very "showy" looking, but after testing it I found it to be good seed and in the field it showed even better for it did not miss a hill. Wishing you success, I remain

Yours for business,

FERD HAMMERMEISTER, Wapeton, N. D.

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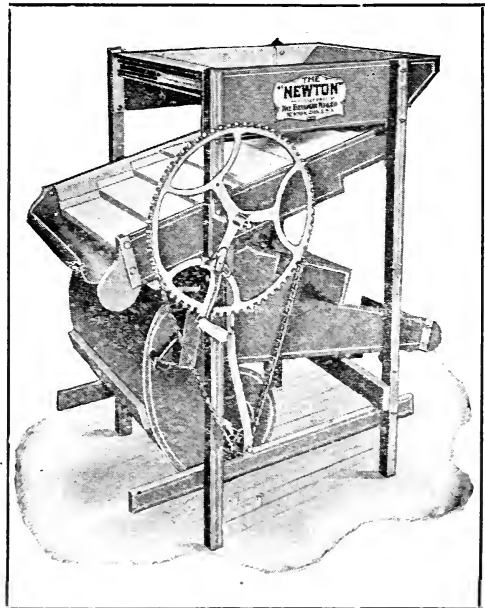
The writer watched two wheat fields side by side, one of which the seed had been graded over a NEWTON GRAIN GRADER and the other over the common fanning mill. The results were beyond all expectations; the field planted with seed graded over THE NEWTON GRAIN GRADER yielded over a third more per acre than did that of the other field.

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Elevator	\$8.00	} Freight prepaid if ordered with machine, otherwise f. o. b. Valley City.
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READY REFERENCE TABLE FOR GARDENERS

KINDS OF VEGETABLE	DATES FOR SOWING		Best Germinating temperature Degrees	Days to "Come Up"	Ready for Use from Seed sown	Distance Table		Quantity of Seeds etc., required
	Vicinity New York City	Open Ground				Apartin Rows	Rows Apart	
	Allow six days' difference for every hundred miles of latitude; North, later; South, earlier.							
ASPARAGUS, Seeds	April to May	April to May	60	20 to 28	3 to 4 years	1 ft.	2 ft.	2 oz. for 100-ft. row
ASPARAGUS, Roots	April	April	75	6 to 10	45 to 75 days	3 in.	2 ft.	1 qt. for 100-ft. row
BEANS, Dwarf	May to Aug.	May to Aug.	80	6 to 10	65 to 100 days	3 ft.	1 ft.	1 qt. for 100 hills
BEANS, Pole and Lima	March	March	60	7 to 10	60 to 75 days	4 in.	4 ft.	2 oz. for 100-ft. row
BETTS	April to Aug.	April to Aug.	70	6 to 10	85 to 120 days	2 ft.	1-2 ft.	3-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
BORECOLE (Kale for spring use)	June	June	70	6 to 10	85 to 120 days	2 ft.	1-2 ft.	3-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
BORECOLE (Kale for fall use)	April to July	April to July	70	6 to 10	100 to 120 days	1-2 ft.	1-2 ft.	1-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
BORSELS SPROUTS	February	February	75	6 to 10	100 to 125 days	1-2 ft.	2 ft.	1-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
CABBAGE, Early	April	April	60	6 to 10	120 to 180 days	2-1-2 ft.	2-1-2 ft.	1-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
CABBAGE, Late	May and June	May and June	60	10 to 15	68 to 85 days	4 in.	1-2 ft.	1 oz. for 100-ft. row
CARROT, Early	April	April	60	10 to 15	100 to 120 days	5 in.	2 ft.	1 oz. for 100-ft. row
CARROT, Late	May to July	May to July	70	6 to 10	100 to 115 days	1-2 ft.	1-2 ft.	1-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
CAULIFLOWER	April	April	70	6 to 10	100 to 135 days	1 ft.	3 ft.	1-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
CAULIFLOWER, Late	May and June	May and June	60	12 to 20	125 to 150 days	6 in.	3 to 5 ft.	1-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
CELERY	April	April	75	8 to 10	60 to 100 days	3 ft.	4 ft.	1 qt. for 200 hills
CORN, SUGAR	May to July	May to July	80	8 to 8	60 to 85 days	4 ft.	4 ft.	1 oz. for 60 hills
CUCUMBER	May to July	May to July	80	10 to 14	125 to 160 days	2-1-2 ft.	2-1-2 ft.	1-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
EGG PLANT	March	March	60	6 to 10	75 to 100 days	1 ft.	1 ft.	1-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
ENDIVE	February	February	70	6 to 10	65 to 85 days	1 ft.	1 ft.	1-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
KOHL RABI	April to May	April to May	60	6 to 10	120 to 160 days	6 in.	1-2 ft.	1 oz. for 100-ft. row
LEEK	February	February	60	6 to 10	75 to 100 days	1 ft.	1 ft.	1 oz. for 100-ft. row
LETTUCE	February	February	80	6 to 10	90 to 120 days	4 ft.	4 ft.	1 oz. for 60 hills
MELON, MUSK	May to June	May to June	80	6 to 12	100 to 125 days	8 ft.	8 ft.	1 oz. for 30 hills
MELON, WATER	May to June	May to June	80	6 to 10	120 to 150 days	3 in.	1 ft.	1 oz. for 100-ft. row
ONION, Seed	April and May	April and May	60	8 to 10	120 to 150 days	3 in.	1 ft.	3 pts. for 100-ft. row
ONION, Sets	April and May	April and May	60	18 to 24	90 to 100 days	4 in.	1 ft.	3-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
PARSLEY	April and May	April and May	60	12 to 18	100 to 150 days	6 in.	1-2 ft.	1-2 oz. for 100-ft. row
PARSNIP	April	April	70	5 to 10	50 to 75 days	2 in.	2 to 4 ft.	1 qt. for 100-ft. row
PEAS, Wrinkled	April to July	April to July	65	5 to 10	50 to 65 days	2 in.	2 to 4 ft.	1 qt. for 100-ft. row
PEAS, Smooth	March	March	80	10 to 14	135 to 150 days	10 in.	2-1-2 ft.	1-2 oz. for 100-ft. row
PEPPER	April to June	April to June	70	15 to 25	75 to 100 days	10 in.	2-1-2 ft.	1 peck to 100-ft. row
POTATOES	April to June	April to June	80	6 to 10	100 to 125 days	8 ft.	8 ft.	1 oz. for 30 hills
PUMPKINS	May to June	May to June	60	4 to 6	25 to 50 days	2 to 4 in.	1 to 1-2 ft.	1 oz. for 100-ft. row
RADISH	April to Sept.	April to Sept.	60	8 to 12	125 to 160 days	6 in.	1-1-2 ft.	1-2 oz. for 100-ft. row
SALSIFY	April to May	April to May	60	6 to 10	60 to 75 days	4 in.	4 ft.	1 oz. for 50 hills
SPINACH	April to Sept.	April to Sept.	80	6 to 10	60 to 75 days	4 in.	1 to 1-2 ft.	1 oz. for 50 hills
SQUASH, Summer	May to July	May to July	80	6 to 10	100 to 125 days	8 ft.	8 ft.	1 oz. for 50 hills
SQUASH, Winter	May to June	May to June	80	6 to 10	100 to 125 days	8 ft.	8 ft.	1-8 oz. for 100 hills
TOMATO	June	June	80	6 to 10	125 to 150 days	3 ft.	3 ft.	3-4 oz. for 100-ft. row
TURNIP	April to Sept.	April to Sept.	70	4 to 7	125 to 150 days	6 in.	1 to 1-2 ft.	3-4 oz. for 100-ft. row

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