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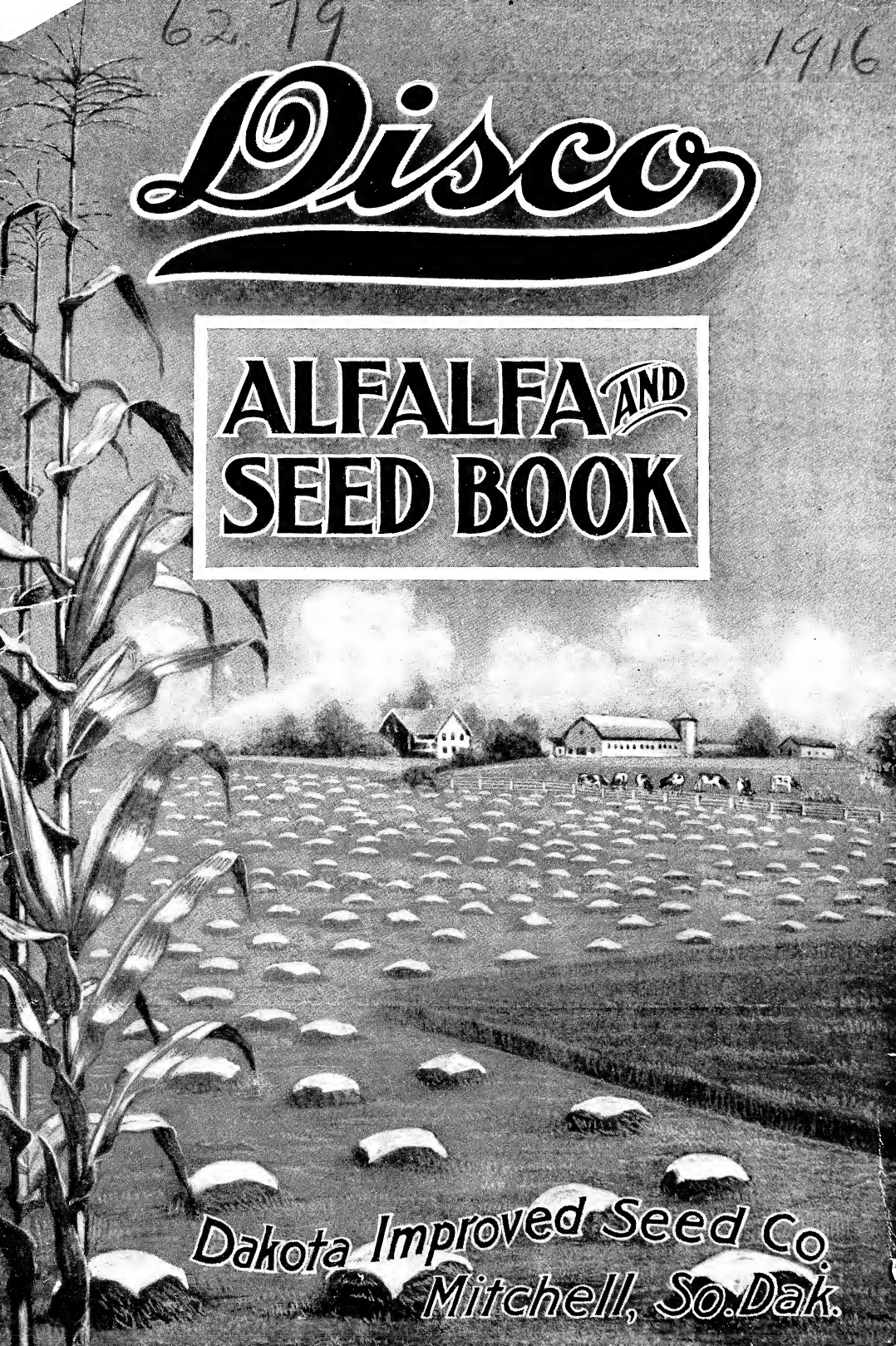
Disco

ALFALFA AND SEED BOOK



Dakota Improved Seed Co.
Mitchell, So. Dak.

Ninth Annual Announcement

We have always taken great pride in the quality of our seeds. Our motto has always been to lead and not follow. **Disco Registered Alfalfa Seed** has always been our specialty and we can truthfully say that no one has done more to raise the standard of hardiness, quality and pedigree with alfalfa than we have. **Disco Northern-bred Seed Corn** has also been a leader in our business. We have given a great deal of attention to the development of special early and hardy varieties for the extreme north.

In addition to the handling of these and other special field crop seeds, we have in the past endeavored to handle a full line of garden seeds so as to meet our customers' full requirements. Experience has shown us that in giving the required attention to our specialties it is impracticable to handle the garden seeds in the careful painstaking way that they should be handled. We have, therefore, disposed of our garden seed business. This leaves us in a position to confine our attention to the lines in which we have specialized and we can truthfully say that we are in better position to-day to supply our customers' demands along these lines than anyone else in the world.

The problem of any organization is to render the greatest possible service to its patrons. It is the aim of this institution to make the **Disco Service** more efficient and of more value to its patrons each year. We know that we can now give better service in our specialties than ever before and we hope to always merit the words of approval that we receive from our many patrons. The **Disco Organization** is at your service and we hope that every farmer and stockman in the Northern States will be benefited now more than ever before through its efforts.

Dakota Improved Seed CO.

Disco

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Mitchell, South Dakota, U. S. A.

EVENING WISCONSIN CO., CATALOGUE PRINTERS, MILWAUKEE

About Alfalfa and Corn

Big Money in Alfalfa. Read how returns of from $50 to $200 per acre have been made from alfalfa with less effort than it takes to raise a crop of wheat or oats. Page 2.

More Money in Registered Alfalfas. Alfalfa is just coming into its own. Ordinary alfalfa is good. **Disco Registered Alfalfas** are better. They cost less per acre than common alfalfa and will make you more money per acre and per dollar invested. Read about them. Page 5.

Plant Only Hardy Alfalfa. Hardiness and acclimatization are most important factors whether you live in Missouri or Canada. Read the "why" and "wherefore" of Hardy Alfalfas. Page 4.

Quality Insurance. Learn what constitutes "quality" in alfalfa seed; how seed should be graded and how you are protected in the purchase of Disco Registered Alfalfa Seed. Pages 10 and 30.

Pedigreed Alfalfas. You know about pedigreed live stock. Perhaps you don't know about pedigreed alfalfas and that the Dakota Improved Seed Co. is the only commercial organization in the world that is producing and offering **strictly pedigreed alfalfa seed.** Pages 7, 8 and 9.

Grimm and Baltic Alfalfas. What are they? Why are they? You have heard about them. Better learn more about them. Page 8.

How to Grow Alfalfa. There is nothing more important to success with alfalfa than a knowledge of the **Time, Rate** and **Method of Seeding.** Read about it by "one who knows." Page 6

Inoculation. Clear up the mystery about alfalfa "bugs" that are not bugs at all, but simply bacteria that work while you sleep to improve your land and increase your crops. Page 12.

Grasses and Clovers. Northern grown seed from reliable sources has always been given first place both in hardiness and production. Page 14.

Sweet Clover. Learn about the "wonder crop" that was looked upon as a weed but a few years ago. Page 13.

Insure Your Corn Crop. Full directions as to why and how to do it. Don't fail to mature a good crop of corn next season. Pages 15 and 16.

Varieties of Corn for the North. The success of your corn crop depends largely on choosing the right variety. Study our list and find the best kind for you to grow. Pages 17 to 27.

Dry Land Specialties. Nothing better than **Kowliang, Sudan Grass, Amber Cane, Kursk Millet** and **Emmer** for dry farming in the Great Plains Area. Pages 28 and 29.

If You Don't Find What You Want about corn or alfalfa in this book, write to the

DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED CO., MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA

Big Money in Alfalfa

Alfalfa, Corn and Live Stock—The Farm Profit Trio

We cite below a few examples of alfalfa profits. Some of these are above the average while others are but normal returns that can be looked for by any farmer who gives any care and attention to this most important crop. Alfalfa responds to good treatment as well as any other crop. Every attention and care given to alfalfa is returned in greater fold than with any other field crop.

Hundreds of instances of very profitable returns from alfalfa could be cited, but we have room here for only a few. We hope they will serve to stimulate greater interest in "Alfalfa, Corn and Live Stock," the greatest money-making trio of farm products in the world.

Illinois. There are so many reports on alfalfa from this state that only a few can be cited. At the Experiment Station a field of 4 acres during 5 years averaged 4.8 tons. With alfalfa hay at $15 per ton the average returns were $72 per acre. A farmer in Whiteside county realized $181.00 per acre during 1910 from a six-acre alfalfa hog pasture. Chas. E. Yanney of McLean county gives the average returns of $112 per acre for two years from the use of alfalfa both as a hog pasture and for hay. Yields of 5 to 7 tons per acre are very common in Illinois. In fact the average seems to be about 5 tons per acre and returns from $50 to $100 or more per acre.

Michigan. A field of alfalfa at the State Experiment Station that has been in about 8 years has yielded during this time exclusive of year of seeding an average of 5.45 tons of hay per acre. There is no record of this land having been fertilized before seeding and only one coat of manure has been given during the 8 years it has been in. Farmers over the state report yields from 3 to 6 tons per acre, a large percentage of them reporting over 4 tons.

New York. Mr. O. B. Smith, Onondaga County, N. Y., reports a yield of 4 tons of alfalfa hay per acre. Alfalfa hay sells readily there at $19 to $25 per ton. Four tons of alfalfa at $19 per ton equals $76, the value of the crop produced on land valued at $100 per acre. Facts taken from "What is What in The Empire State."

The above is by no means above the average for the alfalfa belt in New York State. Five tons and more per acre are often secured.

North Dakota. The Experiment Station at Dickinson furnishes the following data from 2 farmers in that state.

A farmer in Stark County having 20 acres of alfalfa in cultivated rows reports net income for 1914 as follows: Hay $16; Seed $33.44; Total $49.44 per acre. The net return from wheat the same year on the same farm was $10.50 per acre.

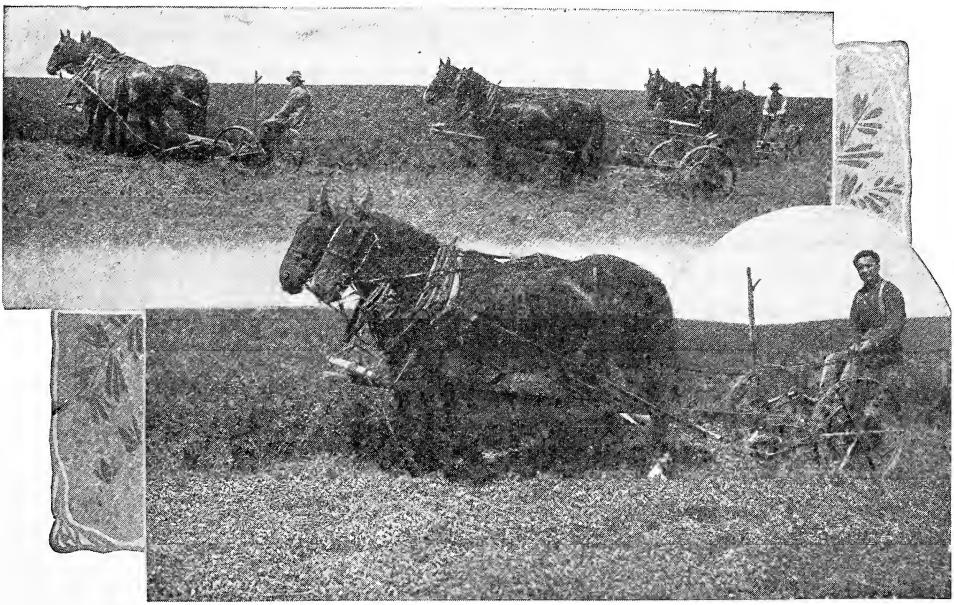
Another alfalfa grower in Richland County having 7 acres of alfalfa that was sown on upland in 1912 makes the following report for 1914: Yield per acre from four cuttings, 8½ tons; net income over $100 per acre. Wheat on the same kind of land on the same farm netted the grower about $10.00 per acre.

South Dakota. In eastern South Dakota hay production with alfalfa seems to be the most profitable; in the western part of the state alfalfa seed is the leading crop. In each of the years 1913 and 1914, the Dakota Improved Seed Co., paid one man in western South Dakota from $8,000 to $9000 for his crop of **Disco Registered Alfalfa Seed** produced on about 250 acres. In addition to the seed crop a good first cutting of hay was secured.

More Alfalfa and Better Alfalfa

"Alfalfa on Every Farm"

A great deal has been said about alfalfa in the past few years. Better Farming Associations, Development Associations, County Farm Bureaus, Agricultural Improvement Associations, Railroad Companies, Agricultural Implement Companies and many other organizatons, private, corporate, state and national, have instituted propagandas having for their object the extension of alfalfa growing throughout the country. Some of these organizations are clinching the educational work that is being done by instituting a campaign of seed distribution. This is being done particularly where county agricultural agents or superintendents of agriculture are located and active in the work. Through them a personal canvass of the farmers can be made and fields of from one to several acres can be located where no alfalfa seed would be sown through the ordinary methods of publicity.



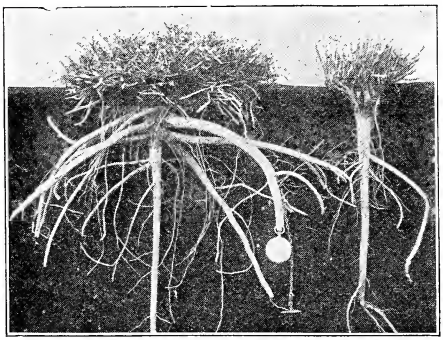
Official Recognition of Disco Service

In the spring of 1914 this Company furnished **Disco Registered Alfalfa Seed** and handled the distribution for a number of Associations and local organizations. Among these were the **West Central Minnesota Development Association** and the **North Dakota Better Farming Association.** During this one season of distribution the former Association distributed over 150,000 pounds of seed in about 17 counties in Western Minnesota, and, the latter Association, about 60,000 pounds of seed over the State of North Dakota. This seed was all handled under the direction of Agricultural Extension Departments and county and field Agricultural Agents. The seed was all tested and approved for shipment into the state where it was to be sown. The results from this distribution of alfalfa seed have been very satisfactory. Over 4,000 farmers in these two states have good fields of Disco alfalfa as a result of this distribution and can testify to the value of Disco alfalfa seed.

The fact that the Dakota Improved Seed Co. has been designated by prominent associations after careful and thorough investigation to handle the alfalfa seed proposition for them, is looked upon as an official recognition of the kind of work that this company has done and is continuing to do with this important crop.

Hardy Alfalfas

There are certain strains or varieties of alfalfa which possess hardiness to a very marked degree and such should be chosen in preference to the more tender ones. Some strains will winter-kill in severe winters in the latitude of Kansas and Missouri, while there are other strains that survive the most severe winters of North Dakota and Canada.



Representative plants of the Hardy and Non-hardy type of crowns of four-year-old alfalfa taken from the same nursery, grown as single plants under the same conditions. The plant on the right, the common or Southern type; the plant on the left, a fair sample of Baltic alfalfa, a variety found growing near the little town of Baltic, South Dakota. (Bul. 181, Col. Ag. Exp. Sta.)

The best policy is to secure an alfalfa that is of known hardiness. Disco Registered Alfalfas, such as Disco-Baltic, Disco-Grimm, Disco Nos. 28 and 38, Disco 19A, 32C and 62B, and perhaps a few others, come in this class. Even though the price of the Disco Registered Alfalfa seed may be double that of ordinary alfalfa of unknown record, the actual expense of securing a good stand under northern conditions is very little if any greater, and one has the assurance that they are not likely to be winter-killed the first hard winter.

It is hardly necessary to use more than one-half the amount of seed of the hardy Disco Registered Alfalfas that is necessary of even the best home grown commercial seed. It is, of course, very poor policy and out of the question for progressive farmers to use seed from the extreme South, for it would be simply throwing away money or running the risk of possibly one or at most, two or three years of cropping if the winters were mild.

Relation of Type to Hardiness

From Colorado Experiment Station Bulletin No. 181, by Prof. Philo K. Blinn, we quote the following:

"The hardy strains of alfalfa have spreading crowns with underground root stocks and shoots with buds which are protected by soil, from winter freezing.

"The non-hardy strains of alfalfa have more upright stooling crowns with the bud areas very near the surface, exposed to winter freezing, thawing and drying out. Hence, there is a decided relation between the TYPE OF THE CROWN and its tendency to winter-kill.

"The significant value of this trait can hardly be overestimated. It not only affords immunity from winter losses, but the protected underground buds are less liable to injuries from over-pasturing or attacks from grasshoppers. The spreading crown seems to be associated with a very much branched surface root system in addition to the deep tap root. This growth habit makes surface moisture easily available. Hence, it is not surprising that the Grimm's and Baltic alfalfa should have proven to be the best type for dry conditions. This is confirmed in the dry land tests.

"The Grimm's and Baltic strains of alfalfa have revealed the most promising traits in the Colorado tests but the Baltic seems to be in the lead in seed production and slightly in the lead in hay yields. Apparently there is little difference except in seed yield, yet there are contrasts in the relative merits of different selections which are evidently transmitted. Hence, the strains of alfalfa can be made more uniform through seed selection."

In the eastern and south-central states winter killing is largely a matter of heaving of the soil. The hardy alfalfas with spreading crowns and branched roots are rarely injured by heaving and should be planted where such conditons are common.

Photographs of portions of the alfalfa nurseries of the Missouri and Indiana State Experiment Stations to show winter-killing of tender strains even under a milder climate.

Missouri alfalfa nursery on left, showing check row grown from Nebraska seed winter-killed and a row of hardy alfalfa on each side in perfect condition. The row on left of center is Minnesota Grimm or Disco 25 and is the best row of the entire series.

Indiana Alfalfa nursery on right, showing several rows winter-killed, while the rows of other hardier strains survived.

Greater Profits from Registered Alfalfas

It is just as important to know the kind of alfalfa you plant as it is to know the kind or variety of corn, wheat, oats or any other farm crop—in fact it is more important because a single seeding of alfalfa lasts for several years (if you plant **Disco Registered Alfalfa Seed**) while grains are merely one-year crops. Instead of buying just alfalfa seed, buy **Disco-Baltic, Disco-Grimm, Disco 79, Disco 19A** or any other **Disco** registered number, and thus be able to **know** just what you are getting and be able to secure more seed of the same number or its equivalent later.

The **Disco Registration System** will be used in the registering of the most desirable native or acclimated stocks. **Disco Register Numbers** will be applied only to those stocks having a record of growth of ten years or more in the Dakotas or Montana or under equally severe conditions. Many of these registered stocks have records of over 25 years in the Dakotas, for example, **Disco Numbers 28** and **38,** but for convenience we have set an arbitrary minimum of ten years of acclimatization for all **Disco** registered strains of seed.

A seeding of ten to twelve pounds per acre of **Disco Registered Alfalfa Seed** invariably gives greater returns than fifteen to twenty pounds of ordinary commercial alfalfa. The cost per pound of seed may be more, but the lighter seeding required and the greater returns from **Disco Registered Seed** make your profits nearly double.

Disco 79 Alfalfa

A registered native alfalfa of about twenty years known record in western South Dakota. This comes from the same locality as **Disco 28** and may be identical to No. 28 for it has the same appearance and is doing equally well in experimental plots all over the country. This is a great producer of both hay and seed. The limited stock we have to offer this season was grown by one of the oldest and most experienced growers in the state and is of excellent quality.

Pound, **48 cents;** 10 to 49 lbs. at **47 cents;** 50 lbs. or over at **45 cents** per lb. f. o. b. Mitchell. Add parcel post charges if to go by mail.

Disco 28 Alfalfa. We have probably distributed more of this registered number than of any other, but this year we have only a few hundred pounds which we will sell as long as it lasts at **60 cents** per pound f. o. b. Mitchell. Add parcel post charges if to go by mail.

How to Grow Alfalfa

Preparation of the Soil

The deeper the soil of the alfalfa field is plowed the year previous to sowing, the better. Alfalfa seed should not be sown upon a newly plowed field. There should be no loose soil under the surface at the time the alfalfa seed is sown, and it is better to have several weeks elapse after plowing before sowing the seed. The surface soil should be thoroughly prepared by dragging and leveling to put it in the best possible state of tilth.

Time of Seeding

Alfalfa can be sown almost any time during the spring and summer between April and the middle of August or first of September providing moisture and soil conditions are suitable. Very early seeding is not usually considered desirable nor seeding later than August 15th in the northern states. The period between May 1st and August 15th is considered best. This gives a wide range of time and any time during this period when the seed bed and moisture conditions are right is a good time to sow.

Rate of Seeding

In the Great Plains region the amount of seed to use ranges from 6 to 15 pounds per acre. In the driest localities from 6 to 8 pounds are sufficient while in regions of somewhat greater rainfall 12 to 15 pounds are better. In the Mississippi River basin and eastern states from 15 to 20 pounds are recommended by best authorities. With a thoroughly prepared seed bed and ideal weather conditions a lighter seeding will serve as well as a heavier seeding under somewhat adverse conditions. It is not necessary to use as heavy seeding of the best varieties as with the common kinds. A light seeding of Baltic and Grimm is better than a heavier seeding of common alfalfas.

Method of Seeding

Alfalfa may be sown either broadcast or with a drill. The common method is to sow it broadcast and drag it in lightly after seeding. If sown with a drill care must be used not to put the seed too deep. In most soils and under ordinary conditions seed should be sown from ½ to 1 inch deep. Alfalfa may be sown with a nurse crop in localities where there is sufficent rainfall to supply moisture to both the nurse crop and the alfalfa. Under dry land methods, sowing without a nurse crop is preferable. Some of the best alfalfa fields in eastern South Dakota have been sown with a nurse crop of small grain.

Handling Alfalfa Hay

There is more danger in allowing alfalfa to stand too long before cutting than there is in cutting too early. It makes better hay to cut alfalfa in early bloom than in full bloom. Rain on newly cut alfalfa very seriously injures it. Cut only as much at one time as can be handled quickly and easily and gotten under cover. It is neither necessary nor desirable to cure the hay in the swath. It cures better in small cocks. The point that must be held in mind in handling alfalfa hay is not to lose the leaves for the greatest food value of the hay is in the leaves.

Pasturing Alfalfa

Alfalfa should not be pastured the first season and much care must be exercised in pasturing the second year. Alfalfa is a valuable pasture crop when handled right. The subject, however, requires careful study and one must study his own stock and his own conditions.

The only way to grow good alfalfa is to plant good seed.

From.....

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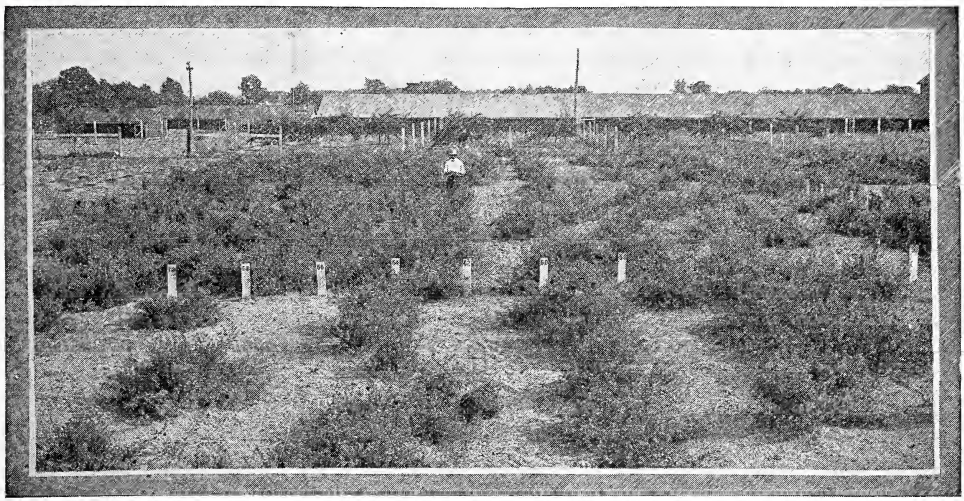
Dakota
Improved
Seed
CO.

MITCHELL, S. D.



Portion of Alfalfa Nursery at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. The rows on the left of man standing in center are a number of Disco Alfalfas furnished to the station for trial in 1910. A strong contrast is here shown between the extremely hardy Disco Alfalfas and the tender common strains.

Disco Pedigreed Alfalfas

The work of developing pedigreed strains of hardy alfalfas was begun by W. A. Wheeler at the Brookings and Highmore Stations in 1904. As a result of this work there have been produced a number of strains of alfalfa that show a decided superiority over the common alfalfa as well as over the parent stocks from which the pedigreed strains were selected and developed.

The pedigreed strains growing in the **Disco Alfalfa Nursery** today represent selections from the first to the seventh generation. Practically all of them trace back to the parent stocks of Disco-Grimm, Disco-Baltic and Disco-Turkestan, with which Mr. Wheeler started plant breeding work in 1904, all of which have developed remarkable records of hardiness and production.

We believe that our work in the development of pedigreed strains of alfalfa is the most important work that we have done and ranks as the leading work of the kind in the country today. In fact, we know of no other commercial organization in the world conducting the kind of investigational work with alfalfa that we have done and are continuing to do.

Until the Disco pedigreed strains have been increased to much greater quantities than at the present time they will have to be offered at comparatively high prices. The general stocks of Disco-Baltic, Disco-Grimm and Disco-Turkestan, though not in a strict sense pedigreed alfalfas, are usually grouped with the pedigreed strains because of their remarkable records of hardiness and production. In the numbering of Disco registered pedigreed strains a letter is often used following the number to designate the parent stock from which the selection has been developed. Among the registered pedigreed selection numbers from these three parent stocks that show up most prominently at the present time are the following:

From the Baltic—Disco Numbers 11C, 13C and 32C.

From the Grimm—Disco Numbers 5A, 6A, 10A and 19A.

From the Turkestan—Disco Numbers 14B, 15B, 16B and 62B.

The letters A, B and C simply designate the parent stocks from which the pedigreed selections have been made.

Load of alfalfa seed weighing 5,930 lbs., produced on 20 acres of land near Mitchell, S. D. For this load the grower received a check for $1,008.30.

Disco-Baltic and Disco-Grimm Alfalfa

Disco-Baltic—S. D. Exp. Sta. No. 167 —Disco Register No. 78.

Disco-Grimm—S. D. Exp. Sta. No. 162 —Disco Register Nos. 20 and 25.

The Baltic alfalfa and the Grimm alfalfa are so nearly alike in all characteristics that it is difficult to treat of one without bringing in the other.

It may be that the Baltic and Grimm alfalfas are from the same original stock. Whether this be true or not, we have not been able to determine from records. It is true, however, that any differences that can be detected between the Baltic and Grimm in any test are no greater in value than the differences often found between two stocks of Grimm alfalfa, whose origin is definitely known.

Since the Baltic alfalfa was first called to our attention by Mr. Kelly of Baltic, S. D., it has been tested at various stations in the United States and Canada. Reports of these tests show it to be practically identical to the Grimm with possibly a little better seed-production and not quite as great a variation in flower color.

The Grimm is a regional stock imported into Minnesota by Mr. Grimm in 1857. It has been grown in the vicinity of Mr. Grimm's home near Excelsior, Minn., ever since its first introduction. It has been tested at nearly all the northern experiment stations in comparison with other stocks, and never to our knowledge has it been excelled by any other variety in cold resistance. If the fame of the Baltic and Grimm alfalfas rested upon just one test in one locality, there might be a question as to the value of their record, but when one considers that they have been tested at the Minnesota Experiment Stations, at the Fargo and Dickinson stations in North Dakota; Brookings, Highmore and Belle Fourche stations in South Dakota; Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and Ontario in Canada, and many other points, and have never shown any winter-killing to speak of, their record is certainly remarkable.

Prices. Pound **95 cents**; 10 to 49 lbs. at **85 cents**; 50 lbs. or over at **75 cents** per lb. f. o. b. Mitchell, S. D. Add parcel post charges if to go by mail.

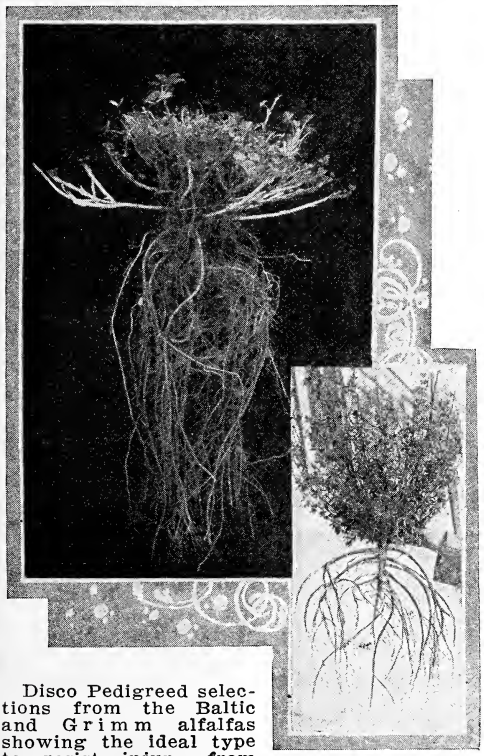
Valuable New Alfalfas

The Height of Development Reached in Pedigreed Alfalfas as a Result of Over 10 Years Work in Plant-Breeding and Selection.

The new Disco Pedigreed Alfalfas described here are the result of the combined efforts of A. C. Dillman and W. A. Wheeler. The original selections from which these have been derived were made by W. A. Wheeler at the Highmore Experiment Station in 1904. Further selections, comparisons and eliminations have been made since then by W. A. Wheeler at the Highmore Station and in the **Disco Alfalfa Nursery** at Mitchell and by A. C. Dillman in the **Disco Alfalfa Nursery** at Mitchell and at the U. S. Experiment Station at Newell.

Disco 19A

This pedigreed selection from the famous Grimm alfalfa has probably been tested at more experiment stations in a greater number of states and over a wider area than any other strictly pedigreed alfalfa tracing back to any individual plant selection. For the past three years it has been included in both our Disco-Junior and Disco-Senior trial collections which have gone into every state of the Union and previous to that time it had been sent by us to several of the experiment stations of the northern states and Canada for experimental purposes.



Disco Pedigreed selections from the Baltic and Grimm alfalfas showing the ideal type to resist injury from freezing or heaving of the ground. Note the low spreading much-branched crown below the ground line and the much-branched root system.

From a large percentage of these trials we have had full reports on Disco 19A and the other alfalfas with which it has been tested and so far as reports have been received the Disco 19A has never been surpassed for hardiness or production of either hay or seed.

Practically no alfalfa seed was produced in the Northwest in 1915, but we had one small field of Disco 19A that produced a fair yield of excellent quality seed which we can offer as long as stock lasts at the following prices.

First-Grade Seed. Postpaid: Lb. **$1.50**; 5 lbs. at **$1.25**; 10 to 20 lbs. at **$1.10.** By freight or express at purchasers' expense, 20 lbs. or over at **$1.00** per pound.

Second-Grade Seed. Of good quality, but not equal to first-grade. Prices 20 per cent. less than those given above for first-grade seed.

Disco 32C. A pedigreed selection from the well-known Baltic Alfalfa. Experimental tests over many states show this to be one of the best types of alfalfa for all conditions. It differs from Disco 19A in not showing quite as great a variation in flower color, but it has equalled it in both hay and seed production wherever comparisons have been made. We have only a few pounds of seed to offer at **$1.25** per pound.

Disco 5A, 6A and 11C

These three remarkable new alfalfas were first described in our 1915 seedbook and we hoped to have some quantity to offer this season. On account of the failure of the alfalfa seed crop in 1915 we are unable to do this. We can, however, continue our offer of seed of these three from our nursery plots at 50 cents per packet of 200 seeds or 3 packets for **$1.00.**

Disco Quality Alfalfa Seed

Disco GUARANTEED SEEDS

We are proud of the reputation we have gained with farmers representing Better Farming Associations, Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges, County Farm Organizations and other similar institutions on the quality of our alfalfa seed.

We wish every farmer and purchaser of alfalfa seed to know just what is meant by "Disco Quality" in alfalfa seed so we give here briefly a statement of the meaning of the various terms and grades used in describing Disco Alfalfa Seed.

Purity-Germination Insurance. All stocks of **Disco Registered Alfalfa Seed** are sampled to State and U. S. seed laboratories before shipment. The results of these tests are used as the basis of the report on the **Purity-Germination Tag** which is attached to every shipment of **Disco Registered Alfalfa Seed.** These tags cover the requirements of the seed laws of all the States. Every purchaser is thus assured of an accurate statement of the quality of his seed.

Classification of Disco Alfalfas

"Disco Pedigreed" Alfalfas are those that have gone through a number of years of selection for special purposes under northern conditions. They trace back to from one to several generations of individual plant selections in special alfalfa nurseries where they can be studied, compared and selected in the most intelligent manner. General stocks of Baltic and Grimm alfalfa are usually grouped as pedigreed alfalfas because of their remarkable record even though it is not known that they come from individual plant selections.

"Disco Registered" alfalfas are those that are given Disco Register numbers based on known record and source of seed. Disco Register Numbers are given only to those having known records of ten or more years growth in the Dakotas, Montana, or under equally severe conditions.

"Disco Commercial" alfalfa seed represents seed grown in the Dakotas or Montana unless otherwise specified and will be graded according to quality as **"Disco," "Emerald" or "Opal."** Lower grades of commercial seed will be sold on sample.

KIND OF SEED DISCO 28 ALFALFA

Stock Mark	% Germination Mo. Year 4 1914	% Purity	Grown in
160	90 INCLUDING ONE-HALF HARD SEED	99.8	SOUTH
	80 ACTUAL 5 DAY LABORATORY TEST		DAKOTA

IMPURITIES NO NOXIOUS WEED SEED PRESENT

Dakota Improved Seed Co.
MITCHELL, SO. DAK.

This is the Tag used on each bag of a carload of **Disco Registered Alfalfa Seed** distributed by a Better Farming Association in 1914. Your shipment of seed will be tagged in the same way.

Grades of Disco Alfalfa Seed

"Extra Disco" Alfalfa Seed shall be pure as to kind, clean, sound, plump, of good color, free from noxious weed seeds, shall test 99.5 per cent. pure or better and shall contain not more than five per cent. soft dead seeds in a 6-day germination test.

"Disco" Alfalfa Seed shall be clean, sound, reasonably plump, of good color, free from noxious weed seeds, shall test 99 per cent. pure or better and shall contain not more than eight per cent. soft dead seeds in a 6-day germination test.

"Emerald" Alfalfa seed shall represent those stocks which for some reason cannot be graded as "Disco." This is often because of some quality of really small importance and for this reason "Emerald" alfalfa seed is usually an excellent business proposition.

"Opal" and other grades of alfalfa seed not equal to the above are usually sold on sample through correspondence. To those who wish to plant alfalfa at the lowest possible cost or wish to sow alfalfa with small grain as a fertilizer crop we have some very attractive prices on lower grades of seed that are safe to use and from which excellent results can be secured.

Commercial Alfalfa Seed

Alfalfa seed is ordinarily handled under the name of the locality which produced the seed. Where this information is sufficiently specific it is of value, but often it is too general to be of much use in determining value of the seed. Dakota and Montana grown alfalfa seed has made quite a reputation in the northern states because of its general hardiness. Seed from these two states brings considerably higher prices because of the added value coming from greater hardiness.

Alfalfa seed should never be used from unknown sources. Extreme southern seed should under no conditions be planted in the north for the chances of its being able to withstand northern conditions are very slight. There are special strains and special types which do best in the north so if one secures northern grown seed, particularly Dakota and Montana grown seed, he is almost certain to secure alfalfa that will withstand some of the more severe conditions prevalent in the northern states.

Dakota Grown Alfalfa Seed

For many years the Dakota Improved Seed Company has specialized in Dakota grown seed and on registered native strains of alfalfa from the Dakotas. The conditions under which this seed are grown are very severe thus developing hardiness in the plant. The conditions for seed production are very favorable thus making it possible to produce a high grade seed having great vigor and good quality. In 1915 the alfalfa seed crop in the Dakotas was practically a failure. In fact this condition was quite general over most of the northwestern states. The Dakota Improved Seed Company is fortunate in having carried over a small amount of seed from 1914 which will be offered at reasonable prices as long as this stock lasts. The prices are naturally higher than they were in 1914, but are not in any way out of reach of anyone who wishes to secure a field of alfalfa of good type at a moderate cost.

Imported Turkestan Alfalfa Seed

In the northern Great Plains region of North Dakota, South Dakota, portions of Montana, Wyoming and western Nebraska, Imported Turkestan alfalfa seed has in general given excellent results. In fact in many cases it has been recommended next to Baltic and Grimm and above the native stocks. In other sections of the country, particularly the more humid regions Turkestan alfalfa has not done as well as much of the domestic seed. To those who wish to sow alfalfa at a very reasonable cost this season in the region to which Turkestan alfalfa is adapted, we can recommend our stocks of Turkestan alfalfa seed.

Prices of Commercial Alfalfa Seed

Prices subject to change without notice. Bags included at prices quoted, 50 pounds furnished at 100 lb. rate.

	lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Dakota Grown—			
Disco Brand.....	$0.40	$3.50	$32.00
Emerald Brand.. ...		3.25	30.00
Imported Turkestan—			
Disco Brand	.35	3.00	27.00
Emerald Brand.. ...		2.75	25.00

Buy Alfalfa Seed Early

The supply of alfalfa seed of good quality and from northern sources this season is very short. When the present small supply is exhausted there will be no more to be had before next fall. Therefore, be on the safe side and buy your seed early.

Inoculation of Alfalfa

Alfalfas, clovers and all other plants of the Pea or Legume family require special kinds of bacteria for their best development. These bacteria are known as "legume" or "nitrogen-fixing" bacteria and if they are not present or are not supplied to the seed or soil in which legumes are grown the plants do not thrive as they should.

Legumes as Fertilizer Crops. The action of the legume bacteria on the roots of legumes causes small growths or nodules to form which serve as homes for the bacteria. While living in the nodules the legume bacteria extract nitrogen from the air and furnish it to the growing plant. They also add nitrogen to the soil for the use of other neighboring plants or for other crops that may be planted on the same land after the legume crop is removed. This is the reason that all legume crops such as alfalfa, clover, peas, etc., are called "soil enrichers" or "fertilizer" crops. They are not in themselves the fertilizing agents, but they furnish suitable homes for the special kinds of bacteria that are able to get the nitrogen from the air and put it into a form so that the plant can use it. Alfalfa also requires a certain amount of lime in the soil for its best development.

Where Inoculation Is Not Necessary. In many of the older alfalfa growing districts that are peculiarly fitted naturally for the growing of alfalfa, the soils already contain a sufficient amount of both lime and alfalfa bacteria. Artificial liming and inoculation are not necessary in such soils. This condition prevails in much of Western South Dakota and in fact a large part of this state as well as in many other western states. In most of North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and states east of these very marked results are often secured from inoculation by pure cultures. In fact in a large portion of these states inoculation is necessary for the most successful growing of alfalfa. Artificial liming is required only where the soils are acid or deficient in lime.

Pure Cultures of Nitrogen-fixing bacteria for legume crops are put up for our use in the most approved form by a prominent bacteriologist and can be relied upon to accomplish the desired result.

A special kind of bacteria is required for each kind of legume-crop so it is necessary to specify the crop on which the culture is to be used. It must also be understood that these cultures are absolutely worthless on any but legume crops.

Cost Only 10 to 20 Cents Per Acre. The Dakota Improvement Seed Co. carries in stock only cultures for alfalfa, but can secure cultures for other legume crops when desired on special orders. The cost of cultures for alfalfa heretofore has been so high as to appear unreasonable. We have this year made special arrangements by which we are able to offer cultures at only a small fraction of the former cost. Where before the cost was about two dollars per acre this has now been reduced to only 10 to 20 cents per acre, depending on amount of seed sown.

Disco Cultures for Alfalfa

$1.00	Culture sufficient to inoculate one bushel or 60 pounds of seed	**$1.00.**

Five cultures or enough for 300 pounds of seed for **$4.00.**

Special Offer. We would like to have all **Disco Alfalfa Seed** that is used in localities where inoculation is necessary, inoculated with **Disco** cultures before sowing. As a special inducement to have this done we make the following special offer: On orders for 3 or more bags of **Disco Alfalfa Seed** of 150 pounds each that are accompanied by orders for **Disco Alfalfa Cultures** to treat the entire amount of seed we will allow a discount of 25% from the above price of cultures which reduces the cost of inoculation to only one cent per pound of seed treated.

Sweet Clover

Not many years ago Sweet Clover was considered a weed and in some places it still fills this role. Today, however, it is recognized as one of our leading forage crops and is of great value for certain conditions and certain localities.

Sweet Clover is a near relative of alfalfa and is like alfalfa in a number of ways. The same kind of bacteria grow on the roots of Sweet Clover that grow on the roots of alfalfa so that inoculation for one serves as inoculation for the other.

The Extension Department of the International Harvester Co. in a recent publication give 20 advantages in growing Sweet Clover. These give in a nutshell some of the valuable points about this crop and we give them here for reference.

1. It is not a weed.
2. Like alfalfa it is rich in protein.
3. Will not bloat cattle or sheep.
4. Equal to alfalfa for pasture.
5. Is a great milk producer.
6. Furnishes early spring pasture.
7. Contains more protein than red clover.
8. Fits well in the crop rotation.
9. Is a great soil enriching crop.
10. Better than any of the common clovers as a green manure crop.
11. Is a valuable plant for honey bees.
12. Prepares the soil for alfalfa.
13. Roots are soft and give no trouble in plowing.
14. Roots being tender become inoculated more readily than alfalfa.
15. Never damages cultivated crops.
16. Its roots decay rapidly, adding much nitrogen and humus to the soil.
17. Grows and will produce a crop in all parts of the United States.
18. Seeds freely in both humid and dry sections.
19. Sweet clover prevents erosion.
20. Will grow under conditions where clover and alfalfa fail:
    (a) On low, wet, alkali and acid soils;
    (b) On hard, compact soils;
    (c) On poor soil, especially where there is lime.

Kinds of Sweet Clover

There are three kinds of Sweet Clover of interest to us in a commercial way—the annual yellow-flowered Sweet Clover which is practically valueless in the northern states, the biennial yellow-flowered Sweet Clover, and the biennial white-flowered Sweet Clover. The two latter biennial species are both valuable as forage crops, but the white-flowered is the stronger grower and is generally preferred to the other.

Hulled and Unhulled Seed

Because of the difficulty in completely hulling the Sweet Clover seed by ordinary methods much of it is often left unhulled and this is separated from the hulled seed by cleaners. When one buys unhulled seed he is really buying an unknown quantity of good seed for the percentage of weight that is in the hull varies considerably in different lots. Unhulled seed does not usually show as good a germination as hulled seed. This, however, can sometimes be remedied by scarifying. In considering prices of Sweet Clover one must not be misled by attractive offers of unhulled Sweet Clover seed at low prices per measured bushel. By a little figuring one can easily determine that he is paying much more for good Sweet Clover seed at an apparently low price per bushel for unhulled seed than he would for an apparently high price for choice hulled seed.

Scarified Seed

Clover and alfalfa seed nearly always contain quite a percentage of hard seeds which do not germinate readily under ordinary conditions. Sweet Clover seed usually contains a higher percentage of hard seed than other clovers or alfalfas. This percentage can be greatly reduced and the actual percentage of germination by test be brought up a great deal by scarifying the seed. This is done by a special machine for this purpose and we can furnish scarified Sweet Clover seed to those of our customers who desire it. For spring seeding, scarified seed is much safer to use than unscarified.

Prices of Sweet Clover Seed

It is difficult to anticipate the prices at which seed of this kind will be offered because of the uncertainty of the supply and demand. We quote prices here, but must hold these subject to change without notice.

	lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Choice hulled seed..	$0.30	$2.75	$25.00
Choice hulled and scarified seed...	.35	3.00	27.00
Unhulled seed	...	1.75	15.00

Disco Quality Grass and Clover Seed

Disco GUARANTEED SEEDS

Don't Buy Seeds With Your Eyes Shut

It is an undeniable fact that many farmers purchase their grass and clover seed with their eyes shut, or what amounts to the same thing; they don't know what quality of seed they are buying. When one buys wheat, oats and barley it is a comparatively easy matter to determine impurities and it is a comparatively simple matter to make a germination test to find out what per cent. will grow. In grass and clover seed the situation is different, particularly with grass seed. The buyer, nine cases out of ten, has to take the seedsman's word for the quality of the seed that he is buying. It takes an expert to determine difference in quality in many kinds of grass seed by examination, and even then he cannot by a mere examination tell the percentage that will grow.

Sow Only Northern Grown Seed

We have tested over fifty stocks of red clover seed in South Dakota and find that seed from northern sources is the most desirable for the northern states. In fact, no southern grown stocks tried were nearly as good as the northern grown seed. This point is of vital importance to clover growers in the Northwest. One can better afford to pay double the price for seed than to buy southern seed.

Disco Brand Best

Our **Disco Brand** seeds represent the choicest, purest, cleanest, brighest, highest vitality and best seeds than can be obtained anywhere at any price. In order to secure and sell the Disco brand it is necessary for us to handle other grades not quite equal to the Disco. These will all be good seeds and well worth the price, but they will not be equal to the Disco brand.

The **Emerald** and **Opal** brands represent other grades of quality in our seeds. The Disco is the finest grade there is and will always be scarce. The Emerald is a very good grade and is equal to the best grade often sold. The difference between the real value of this and the Disco brand is often only one of appearance instead of a real difference in quality.

Prices are subject to change without notice. Bags included at prices quoted. Fifty pounds furnished at 100-pound rate.

	lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Timothy:			
Disco Brand	$0.15	$1.15	$ 9.75
Emerald Brand	....	1.05	8.75
Russian Brome Grass:			
Disco Brand	.25	1.75	15.00
Emerald Brand	....	1.50	13.00
Slender Wheat Grass:			
Disco Brand	.20	1.50	13.00
Kentucky Blue Grass:			
Disco Brand	.25	2.00	18.00
Disco Lawn Grass Mixture	.30	2.50	22.00
Medium Red Clover:			
Disco Brand	.35	3.00	27.00
Emerald Brand	....	2.75	25.00
Mammoth Clover:			
Disco Brand	.35	3.00	27.00
Emerald Brand	....	2.75	25.00
Alsike Clover:			
Disco Brand	.30	2.65	24.00
Emerald Brand	....	2.45	22.00
White or Dutch Clover:			
Emerald	.75	6.50	60.00
White Sweet Clover:			
Choice Hulled	.30	2.75	25.00
Choice Hulled and Scarified	.35	3.00	27.00
Unhulled	....	1.75	15.00

Insure Your Corn Crop

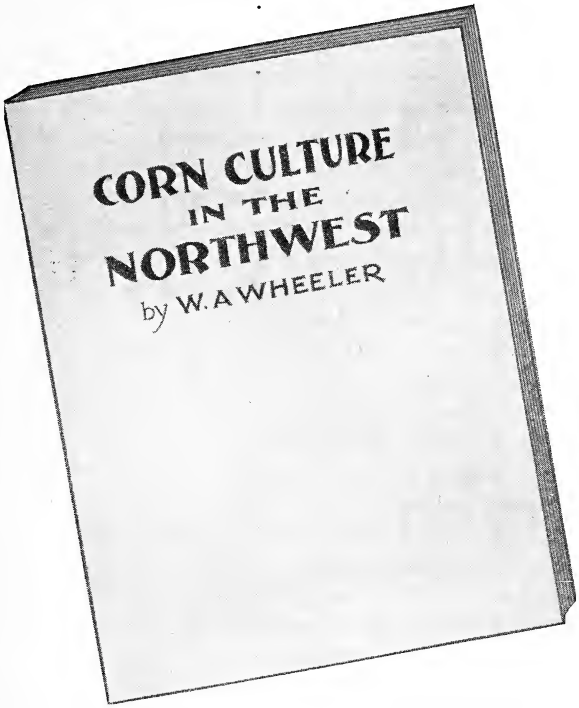
By Planting Northern Bred Seed

Disco Seed Corn for the North is **Northern-bred** and **Dakota Grown.** Seed is brought from special Northern stations each year and this seed is used for growing the general crop of seed for sale. Extreme earliness, full maturity, high germination and maximum productive power are thus secured in Disco Seed Corn in the best possible combination at the most reasonable price.

Cost of Good Seed Corn. Seed corn at $1 per bushel costs from 12 to 17 cents per acre. Seed corn at $3 per bushel costs from 35 to 50 cents per acre. A bushel of seed which increases the yield five bushels per acre at 30 cents per bushel is worth $9.00. Seed corn which costs $3 per bushel must produce, in order to pay for itself, one bushel more of corn per acre than seed corn that costs $1 per bushel.

Bushels per Acre are what really count in corn growing. There are authentic records of over 100 bushels per acre from Minnesota 13 in central Minnesota. There are records of other small-eared extremely early varieties producing over 100 bus. per acre in North Dakota. Such instances as these take the force out of the argument of the farmer who has to grow large late corn to produce 40 bushels per acre and the chances are that this contains one-third water and when measured after curing will be less than 30 bushels.

Early or Late Corn. The growing of large eared late varieties has done a great deal to hold back corn growing in the North. Early varieties are safe. The profits per acre are usually much greater than from the larger later corn. In the more southern localities the larger varie-



CORN CULTURE IN THE NORTHWEST.

A Valuable Book Free to Every Corn Grower.

By W. A. WHEELER.

We have published this book, believing that corn growers would be interested in learning more about our several years of experimenting and careful selection of varieties of corn that are best adapted to the varying conditions that exist in different localities. What we have to say is right to the point. Send for your FREE copy today.

Insure Your Corn Crop—Continued

ties are profitable. In the north none but the earliest small-eared varieties should be used.

1915 an Object Lesson to Corn-Growers. None but the very early varieties of corn matured the past season. The seasons of 1913 and 1914 were unusually long and favorable for maturing a corn crop. Some farmers began growing the larger and later varieties. Those who held to the safe early maturing varieties have produced a fair crop in 1915 while the others have no crop at all. The lesson we learn from this is to hold to the safer earlier varieties and produce a crop of good corn every year.

Seed Corn on the Ear. Theoretically all seed corn should be sold on the ear. In practice, however, with northern-bred corn the tendency would be to select the larger ears and larger varieties in order to "make a good showing." Our method of handling northern-bred seed corn insures high vitality and the best quality, thus doing away with the necessity for ear-corn. Therefore, **we do not sell any of the extremely early varieties on the ear.** Results from **Disco Seed Corn** bear us out in this matter and the best authorities on corn in the north now recognize the force of this argument.

Shelled and Graded Seed Corn has many advantages over ear-corn for seed. It is ready for planting. There is no waste. It is carefully selected and then milled by special machinery for the purpose. All things considered, **Disco Northern-bred Seed Corn** shelled and graded is a decidedly better business proposition than purchasing any seed corn for the North on the ear.

Let the Hogs Do It. The most economical method of handling the corn crop and increasing your hog profits in this time of high-priced labor is to "hog-down" the corn. Get the experience of the best corn and hog raisers and plant the earliest varieties of corn for this purpose. Corn can be fed without any effort from the first of August to December or January by this method.

Solve the Problem of Winter Feed. There is no crop that will do more in the saving of labor and increasing the profits from winter feeding than **fodder** or **silo corn**; easy to plant, easy to grow, easy to handle, easy to feed and easy to reap the profits. Early or medium varieties are better for this purpose than the large late varieties for the greatest feed values are secured from mature corn.

Fodder or Silo Corn

Fodder corn is a very valuable crop on the farm, but in the Northwest in particular it occupies a place that cannot be filled well by any other crop. It not only produces a large amount of forage to the acre, but supplies a cultivated crop that can be used in systems of crop rotation in place of the summer fallow. In the selection of corn for fodder purposes we do not recommend planting the very large, late varieties in the north, because they do not come near enough to maturity to produce the largest amount of feeding value. We recommend the early varieties that come nearly or quite to maturity for this purpose. It is not so necessary that the crop fully mature as it is with corn grown for other purposes, but the nearer it comes to maturity, the greater the food value and the more valuable it is to the stock feeding on it.

For fodder and ensilage corn we use our regular varieties of seed corn. In handling and cleaning these it often happens that some portions of our choice lots have to be kept out because of some accidental mixture with other varieties. This is often merely a trace but because of this mixture we do not offer them as our regular stocks. They represent the same field stocks as our regular grades and for fodder and ensilage purposes are equally good, and we offer them at prices lower than our regular grades of seed corn.

Early Fodder Corn. Stocks of same season as Minnesota 13 and Disco 90-Day White.

Medium Fodder Corn. Stocks of the same season as the Murdock and Wimple's.

Either kind. Bu. $2.15; 5 bu. or over at $2.00 per bu.

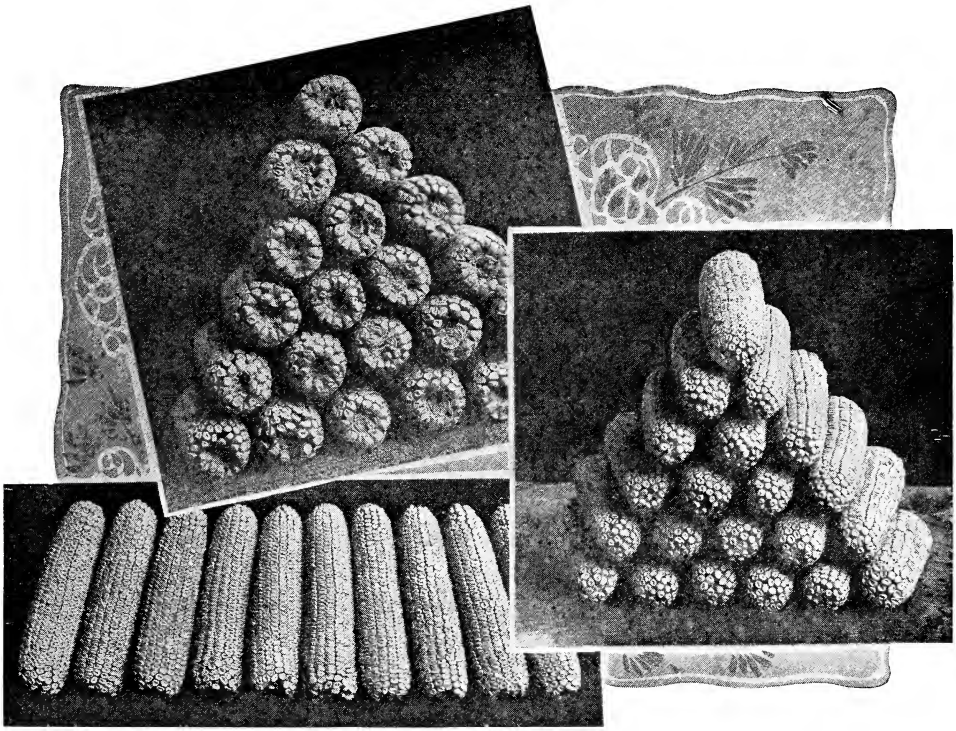
Disco 90-Day White

A Good Running Mate for Minn. 13

Fully equal to Minn. 13 in quality and yield and fully as early and safe to mature. Wherever grown in comparison to Minn. 13 in 1915, it matured better and yielded better than Minn. 13. You can't go wrong on Disco 90-Day.

Many of the corn growers of the Northwest are partial to a white corn. Some think that white corn is hardier and a better yielder than yellow. Others think it feeds better. Whatever truth or fiction there may be about the matter, it is certainly a fact that a good deal of white dent corn is raised and that there are strains or varieties that are "making good" over the whole Northwest.

Besides taking first premium at the South Dakota corn show for several years and sweepstakes in the central district in 1913, and first at the South Dakota state fair in 1912, this corn has won honors in other places and never has had to take a back seat in any place under fair competition.

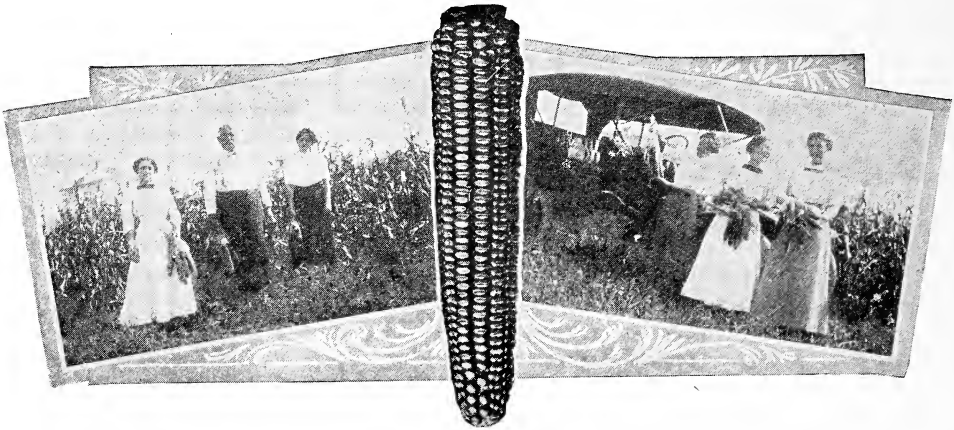


Disco 90-Day White Dent.

We haven't handled a variety of corn that we have been more enthusiastic over than the Disco 90-Day White Dent. It is more than meeting our expectations. Besides being early, the ears are good size and kernel is deep and well shaped. The photographs of this corn on this page show what the corn is. Notice the shape of the ear, the well filled butts and tips, the good type of kernel. In fact, it is hard to pass an unfavorable criticism on this variety.

Bu. $3.90; 5 bu. or over at $3.75 per bu.

Northwestern Dent Corn



Vice-president Morrow Inspecting Fields of Northwestern Dent Corn

In North Dakota this corn is grown perhaps more largely than any other one variety. It is extremely early and hardy in North Dakota and northern South Dakota. No other variety seems to have given the uniformly satisfactory returns in North Dakota that are given by the Northwestern Dent.

The ears are of fair size, rather long and slender. The type of ear is intermediate between a flint and a dent corn. They are usually from seven to nine inches long and have from ten to fourteen rows of kernels.

The kernel is red with a yellowish cap, but there is a great variation in the colors of the kernels as well as in the type. The true type should have a slight dent, but the ears show a great variation in this respect.

This corn is too popular throughout the Northwest to need any further recommendation from us. It is the standard early corn in North Dakota and will probably retain its popularity, for years to come.

Our stock is of the strictly northern type grown from extreme northern "stock seed" and must not be confused with the southern strains having same color and type of ear but which are larger and very much later.

Bu. $4.75; 5 bu. or over at $4.60 per bu.

Disco 85-Day White

Improved Strain of Payne's White Dent

This has been one of our best varieties for northern South Dakota, southern North Dakota, Montana and northern Minnesota. It is similar in type and appearance to Disco 90-Day White, but is slightly earlier in season. It is a heavy yielder and a good corn in every way.

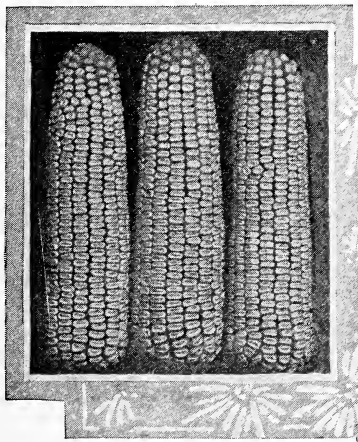
Bu. $4.15; 5 bu. or over at $4.00 per bu.

Disco Pride Corn

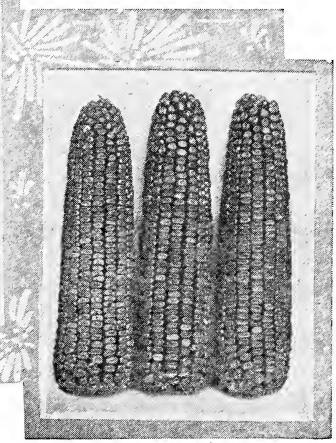
An Improved Strain of Brown County Yellow Dent

In 1906 we first ran across a variety of corn in Brown County which had made a good record for yield and earliness. It has been grown there and has matured satisfactorily every year for the past eighteen or twenty years. It has been tested at the Highmore Experiment Station, where it yielded between forty--five and fifty bushels per acre. In 1907, at the same experiment station, this corn outyielded all other varieties and showed a drouth resistance second to none. In fact, there was no corn at the Highmore station in 1907 that was nearly equal to this in resisting dry weather. In type it resembles the Pride of the North and North Dakota Golden Dent.

The original stock of Brown County Yellow Dent as we secured it in 1906 had not been selected for uniformity of type or color. The improved strain which we offer as Disco Pride shows a great improvement over the original. It retains the extreme earliness of the original strain, but has a better type of ear. There is still some variation in color and shape of kernel, but this does not injure it in any way when it comes to producing a good yield of corn under adverse circumstances. We believe that the Disco Pride corn planted in the northern part of South Dakota, North Dakota or Montana is as safe a proposition as anything in the way of corn that can be secured.



Disco 85-Day White Dent



Disco Pride Corn

Corn-growing in Montana is just in its infancy. We have been furnishing this variety of corn to our Montana customers for several years and have the most favorable reports from it. In fact, we are now having much of our stock-seed of Disco Pride grown there and can furnish our Montana customers with seed of this variety grown from Montana bred and grown stock-seed. The name "Disco Pride" implies the probable origin of this corn as an acclimatized strain of Pride of the North.

Bu. $4.75; 5 bu. or over at $4.60 per bu.

Big Demand for Seed Corn This Year

The peculiar conditions of the seed-corn situation this season will cause an unusually heavy spring demand for dependable seed. Owing to unfavorable conditions during the growing season of 1915, corn did not make a satisfactory growth during the season and was very late in maturing. In fact, in the northern states practically no corn has matured sufficiently to produce good marketable corn. The early frosts caught most of the fields in the milk or dough stage and where fields were not frozen, the ripening process has been long drawn out and very unsatisfactory.

Condition of 1915 Crop

Some corn from the 1915 crop has been saved in some localities for seed and some of this that has been saved will show a fair percentage of germination. The quality of such corn is in most cases very low. The kernels are mostly light, shriveled and chaffy. Even though a fairly satisfactory germination may be secured, such corn cannot be considered as suitable for seed corn. It lacks the maturity, life and vigor of growth that are necessary in seed-corn to produce a good crop.

Quality of Old Corn

In 1914 the condition was very different. Most of the standard varieties were fully matured and cured in fine shape for seed—not only as to germination but in quality as well. The Dakota Improved Seed Co. has been very fortunate in having carried over a few thousand bushels of such corn that has been well cured and well stored so as to preserve the original quality and germination. Considerable of the 1914 crop has been carried over in various sections of the country, but comparatively little of it has been properly stored and preserved for seed purposes. The unusually wet season of 1915 has had a detrimental effect on a large part of the old corn that was carried over because of exposure and improper storage methods.

In addition to the stocks of the 1914 crop, the Dakota Improved Seed Co. will have a small amount of seed-corn of 1915 crop of the extremely early varieties that will make suitable seed. These varieties are the kinds that are commonly grown in the extreme north. We secure our stock seed from northern localities every year and grow our seed for sale in the vicinity of Mitchell. This corn usually matures early in August. This advantage of season enabled these varieties to mature this season in good shape where the general crop varieties in the vicinity of Mitchell have in most cases failed to produce good matured seed-corn.

Importance of Good Seed

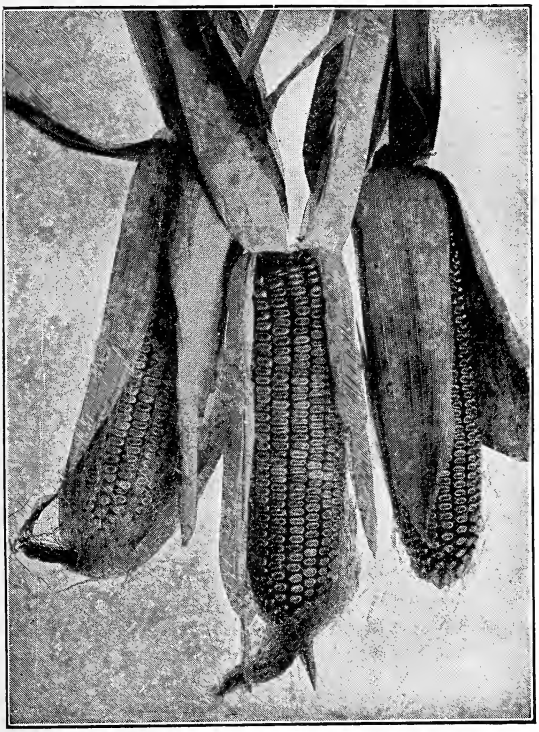
Good Seed-corn is a vital consideration in preparing for the crop. Poor seed-corn is dear at any price. One can afford to pay several dollars per bushel for good seed rather than use questionable seed. However we are able to offer at this time stocks of good corn of excellent seed quality and germination at very reasonable prices.

Save Money by Ordering Early

Secure the seed corn you need for planting this spring as soon as possible. You will then be sure of your seed when planting time comes and will not have to pay the higher prices that will be asked at that time. Order early and test your seed before planting. Also order early varieties and thus insure your corn crop for 1916.

Minnesota 13 Corn

This corn needs no recommendation from us. Any one who has been at all in touch with corn growing in Minnesota and the Dakotas knows about Minnesota No. 13 and its record. Introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station in 1896, it has been distributed across the United States and into some portions of Canada. It is generally considered as the best early corn. We now have some varieties that are earlier, but it is difficult to find as early a corn as Minnesota No. 13 that is equal in quality and yield. It will go down into history as having done more to extend the corn belt in the northern states than any other one variety. The yield of Minnesota No. 13 in Minnesota and the Dakotas ranges from forty to ninety bushels per acre; fifty bushels per acre is an average yield. One field of this strain, at Mitchell, in 1908, produced good ripe corn in eighty-seven days from the time it was planted.



Minnesota No. 13 Corn

In our strain of Minnesota No. 13 we endeavor to retain the earliness of the true variety by getting the seed for our own planting either directly from the Minnesota Experiment Station or from one of their accredited growers each year. We thus preserve the type of the experiment station strain as nearly as possible, which would not be the case if we continued to raise this variety in the vicinity of Mitchell or south of here from the same stock year after year.

Bu. $4.75; 5 bu. or over at $4.60 per bu.

Minnesota 23 Corn

An early strain of the standard White-Capped Yellow Dent. Originated on a farm in northwestern Minnesota and introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station after several years' trial. Recommended by that station as probably the best extremely early variety for northern Minnesota. Records of over seventy-five bushels per acre have been secured in Minnesota, northwest of the Twin Cities, but from forty to fifty bushels of dry cured corn would be considered a good average yield.

Bu. $4.75; 5 bu. or over at $4.60 per bu.

Wimple's Yellow Dent Corn

A variety of yellow dent corn grown in Lincoln County, South Dakota for about 15 years. Originated in this county by A. J. Wimple and known for the last 10 years as Wimple's Yellow Dent. It has been offered by several seedsmen under this name and is now recognized as a standard variety in northern Iowa and southeastern South Dakota. Lincoln County, South Dakota, where it was originated and where it has been largely grown is on the eastern boundary of South Dakota next to the southwestern corner of Minnesota and northwestern corner of Iowa. Wimple's Yellow Dent won the Northern Zone Sweepstakes at the National Corn Exposition in Chicago in 1907 over exhibits from all other northern states.

Improved Wimple's No. 290

The grower of No. 290 has grown this particular strain of Wimple's Yellow Dent for about 9 years and it has been modified in his hands through selection to a somewhat different type from the old type of Wimple's Yellow Dent. The grower is one of the best farmers of Lincoln County and uses the greatest possible care in the selection and handling of his seed corn.

Description: The ear of No. 290 is well proportioned, measuring from 8 to 9½ inches in length and 6½ to 7 inches in circumference and weighing from 9 to 12 ounces. The number of rows of kernels is usually 16. The kernels are well proportioned, of good size and depth and carry a large germ. The ears are somewhat rough but do not show the extreme roughness and deep pinched dent of the old original strain of Wimple's corn.

Season. No. 290 is a general crop variety for the locality in which it has been developed and is of a season suitable to southern Minnesota, southeastern South Dakota, most of Iowa, northern half of Illinois, southern half of Wisconsin and other localities having similar season. There are farmers at many points south of this region that would be better off growing an early high-yielding corn like Wimple's No. 290 than the large-eared late varieties they are growing. If they had grown this in 1915 they would all have good corn instead of the soft corn many of them did produce.

The stock of No. 290 that we have to offer this season was grown in 1914 and has been well cured and stored. It is choice stock in every way. The germination is strong, all tests to date being over 95 per cent. and we guarantee over 90 per cent.

The seed of the regular strain of Wimple's Yellow Dent that we are offering was all grown in 1914 and is of excellent quality. All of it tests 90 per cent. or better.

All corn sold on the ear is carefully and solidly packed in regular bushel size ear-corn crates. They will vary in weight from a few pounds less to a few pounds more than seventy pounds net weight depending on variety and condition of the corn.

Prices of Wimple's Yellow Dent Corn

		Shelled and Graded.	
	On Ear per bu.-crate	Less than 5 bu. per bu.	5 bu. or over, per bu.
No. 290 Special.....	**$4.00**	**$3.75**	**$3.50**
Regular Strain		**2.90**	**2.75**

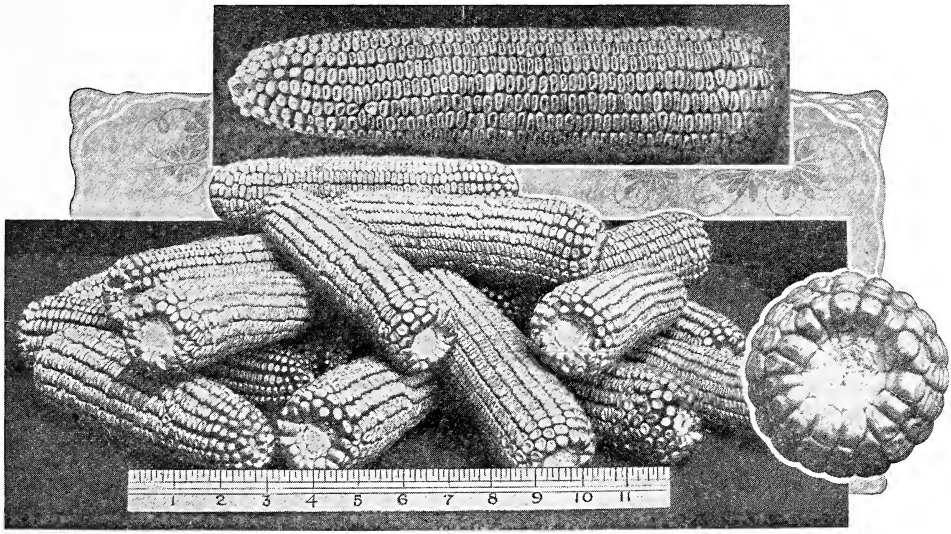
ORDER YOUR SEED CORN EARLY.

Disco-Murdock Corn

Exceptionally Good 100-Day Variety for Northwest

The Disco-Murdock corn is a variety that has for the past twenty or more years been developed for earliness and yield. We think it more nearly meets our ideas of the ideal corn for southern Minnesota and South Dakota and northern Iowa than any other variety we know of. The ears are not large, but they are well formed and shell off a large percentage of corn to the ear. The color is as near pure as any variety of yellow corn of equal earliness that we know of. In feeding value the Disco-Murdock ranks second to none. It is almost impossible to find a starchy ear in the lot.

We have shipped this variety into all parts of northern Iowa, southern Minnesota, southern South Dakota and northeastern Nebraska, and, so far as reports are received, it has made good everywhere that it has been sent.



Disco-Murdock

Bu. $3.65; 5 bu. or over at $3.50 per bu.

Riverview Special Corn

The Riverview Special is a strain of the corn known in Hanson County under the name of Shabino corn. Several strains of this corn have been developed in the hands of special breeders under the names of Dakota Gold, Fulton Yellow Dent, Hanson County Yellow Dent, Riverview Special and others. We have looked these over carefully and we think the Riverview Special and Fulton Yellow Dent are the best for our latitude. They haven't been selected for the largest type of corn. The ear, however, is of good size and the season of the corn is somewhat earlier than some of the other strains. None of the types has been selected so that they are very pure, but all are good yielders, have a good depth of kernel, shell a large percentage of corn to the ear and produce an ear on practically every stalk.

Bu. $3.65; 5 bu. or over at $3.50 per bu.

Source of Seed Corn

In many of the extreme northern localities that are entering upon corn production, the problem of seed corn is always a serious one. Corn can be profitably grown in these localities, but it is often very difficult to secure seed corn that is well matured and has a sufficiently high vitality to produce a good yield the following season. The experiment stations and others interested in the extension of better corn growing in the northwest have been giving considerable attention to this problem. It appears that there will probably not be more than one year out of three or four in which the extreme north will produce anywhere near a sufficient amount of suitable seed corn for its own use. With this condition confronting us it is probable that the problem of producing in large quantities seed corn for the north at reasonable prices will be solved by the breeding of special types for northern conditions and taking such seed far enough south each year so as to be sure to secure the best maturity and vitality of seed and take this north the following year for general crop purposes. It is true that the growing of corn south of its normal locality has a slight influence each year on the type and season of the corn, but this is not sufficient in any one season to be appreciable. If the seed is taken from the north each year and the seed grown south only one year before taking it back to its home locality, the advantages gained from full maturity and higher germination, which are usually found in such corn, more than offset any disadvantage from the corn having been grown in another locality for one season.

Northern-Bred Corn

There is such a large proportion of years in which the corn in the north does not reach ideal seed condition and yet produce a good yield of good market corn that the proposition of producing and securing **southern grown** but **northern bred** seed is one that has been given the attention of northern corn growers for several years. It is the problem that some of the best seedsmen of the northwest have been working on. It is not the proposition altogether as to **where** the seed corn is **grown,** but **where** was the seed **bred** from which the seed corn was grown? This is the vital point to consider. Seed for northern conditions should not be continually grown in the south year after year from the same original stock. This would ultimately produce a later type of corn not adapted to northern conditions, but the production of seed corn south from northern bred seed is probably the very best method of solving this problem and is the one practiced by the Dakota Improved Seed Company of Mitchell S. D.

Testing Corn for Germination

No seed corn should ever be planted without first testing it for germination. In fact this rule should be followed with all other seeds as well as seed corn. With seed corn a preliminary test should be made of any corn intended for seed by taking one or two kernels from each of 100 or more ears and testing these before selecting the ears to be used for seed. If this test is high (90 to 100%) and the growth strong, one can probably select very good seed ears from the lot without ear-testing. If the precentage of growth is fairly high (70 to 90%) and the kernels that grow all show good strong sprouts, good seed can probably be secured by ear-testing. If the percentage is low (below 70%) or if it is fairly high and the growth weak, the stock should be discarded and not used in any way for **seed.**

The Dakota Improved Seed Company makes careful preliminary tests on all corn that is saved for seed before the corn is shelled and only those stocks which show up well in the preliminary tests are used. After careful sorting on the ear and shelling and grading, further tests are made to determine whether these come up to the preliminary tests and are satisfactory. If so they are given a stock number and offered for sale as seed corn. The greatest possible care is taken to have all seed of good test and we further invite customers to test seed corn on arrival and if for any reason the test is unsatisfactory or not as represented, to notify us within two weeks time and satisfactory adjustment will be made. You want good high-germinating seed and we want you to have it and are doing all in our power to supply it to you.

Disco-Flint Corn

Disco.
Amber Flint Corn.

There is always a large demand for flint corn in all the Northern states and Canada. The various types of flint corn vary somewhat in earliness and yield, but all of them seem to possess the ability to mature a good crop of corn under adverse conditions. In the Northwest flint corn is largely used as a crop for "new breaking." It is also much used for late planting, where early crops fail to grow or for any reason the crop cannot be planted until late in the season. In this latitude it can usually be depended upon to produce good corn if planted as late as the 4th of July. Flint corn is a very good type of corn to plant where the crop is to be fed in the field. It may be planted either alone or with other forage crops for this purpose.

DISCO-AMBER FLINT. (90 days)—A variety that has been bred to overcome the undesirable traits of some of the other varieties of flint corn. It is a good yielder, producing from thirty-five to forty-five bushels per acre under ordinary conditions. It has a fair sized ear and carries it well up on the stalk, while most other flint sorts produce the ear on the extreme lower part of the stalk, thus making it a back-breaking job to husk the corn. The stalks are of good height, leafy, and ordinarily produce two good ears to each stalk.

In breeding for the above desirable qualities, earliness has not been lost sight of. In fact, this variety is even earlier than most other flint varieties and about the same season as the very early strains of Minnesota No. 13.

The typical color of this variety is amber, but some of the ears are almost red at the tip, like the old Smut Nose Flint, so well known in the North.

Bu. $3.90; 5 bu. or over at $3.75 per bu.

GEHU FLINT. The earliest variety of flint corn and the earliest variety of any kind of corn. Adapted to the most northern localities. Ears small and low-down; color of kernel light yellow. The seed we are offering is grown from strictly northern grown "stock seed" from the extreme north. The quality and germination are very good. If you have short seasons and can't grow other later varieties try the Gehu Flint. It will mature if any corn will.

Bu. $3.90; 5 bu. or over at $3.75 per bu.

DISCO-SQUAW CORN (85 days)—A very early "Native" variety, having kernels all colors of the rainbow. A very beautiful corn and one that is very popular for late planting. We have only a limited stock that we offer while it lasts at same price as Gehu.

Price List of Seed Corn

Disco
TRADE MARK REG U.S PAT OFF

The following list includes the stocks both of standard varieties and special strains offered at the time this book goes to press. Others may be offered later in the season.

Order by lot number and make second choice. If no second choice is made and number ordered is sold out, your order will be filled with a stock of similar type and season fully equal in quality to the one ordered. If entirely sold out on receipt of order, money will be promptly refunded. All stocks offered here are shelled and graded. Samples mailed free on request. When asking for samples give numbers especially interested in. The following prices are f. o. b. Mitchell, S. D., bags included.

Group "A" includes the stocks best adapted to the latitude and conditions of North Dakota, Montana, northern and central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern South Dakota and other similar territory. Some of these are the earliest varieties of corn known under cultivation. If you want to grow a crop of corn in the extreme north use one of these extremely early varieties.

Group "B" includes the stocks best adapted to southern Minnesota, southern half of Wisconsin, southern half of South Dakota, northern half of Iowa and northern Illinois. These are not late varieties of corn in any sense of the word. They are all early varieties in the northern half of the Corn Belt, but are not the extremely early kinds included in Group "A."

GROUP "A."

Stock No.	Variety or Description	Described on page	Our Test	Less than 5 bu. at	5 bu. or over at
104	Disco Pride	19	96	**$4.75**	**$4.60**
105	Disco 85-Day White Dent	18	93	**4.15**	**4.00**
101	Northwestern Dent	18	90	**4.75**	**4.60**
174	Minnesota 23	21	90	**4.75**	**4.60**
282	Minnesota 13	21	93	**4.75**	**4.60**
289	Disco 90-Day White Dent	17	90	**3.90**	**3.75**
102	Gehu Flint	25	93	**3.65**	**3.50**
146	Disco Amber Flint	25	90	**3.65**	**3.50**
274 278 284	Early White Dent. Grown in Sanborn and Miner Counties north of Mitchell, but earlier than general crop varieties in this locality. Approximately the season of Disco 90-Day White Dent	..	90	**3.25**	**3.10**
283 293 294	Early Yellow Dent. Local strains grown near Mitchell and north of here. Approximately the same season as Minnesota 13	..	90	**3.25**	**3.10**

GROUP "B."

Stock No.	Variety or Description	Described on page	Our Test	Less than 5 bu. at	5 bu. or over at
267	Riverview Special	23	90	**3.65**	**3.50**
287	Fulton Yellow Dent (see description Riverview Special)	23	95	**3.65**	**3.50**
286	Early Murdock	23	90	**3.65**	**3.50**
281	Wimple's Yellow Dent	22	90	**2.90**	**2.75**
290	Improved Wimple's Yellow Dent	22	90	**3.75**	**3.50**
285 279	Yellow Dent. Local strains grown about the latitude of Mitchell and representing those usually grown for general crop at this latitude	..	90	**2.90**	**2.75**
295 296	White Dent. Local strains representing general crop kinds for the latitude of Mitchell and southern Minnesota	..	90	**2.90**	**2.75**

Refer also to Disco 90-Day White, Early White Dent and Early Yellow Dent under Group "A."

Special Stocks of Corn Seed

The very unusual conditions governing supply and demand of seed corn this season make it necesary to handle the proposition in a different manner from our ordinary practice. We ordinarily handle only the standard varieties of seed corn. Because of the conditions this season and the possible shortage of good seed of the standard varieties, we are offering a number of special stocks. These are all from good reliable sources and some of them are supposed to represent standard varieties but have not been selected or kept free from mixture with other strains.

In the above list numbers 274, 278, 284, 283, 293 and 294 in Group "A" and 279, 285, 295 and 296 in Group "B" are special stocks not representing standard varieties. We may have others to offer before the season is over. It is hardly possible to hold any of these for any length of time because of the present demand, but we will issue special lists from time to time describing and pricing what we have to offer.

If you wish to order a large lot we suggest that you write to us for prices and samples of the lots we have on hand at the time you wish to order and then place your order at once. We are willing to furnish this information with samples to prospective buyers at any time.

Germination tests have been very carefully made on all this corn and we think our statements of germination, quality and record on all these lots are safe and conservative. We would not intentionally misrepresent any corn and we are giving you the facts on the lots we are offering as nearly as we can get them from the growers and from our own knowledge of seed corn and our own tests of germination and quality.

We want to furnish you good seed corn at reasonable prices. We are trying to hold our prices down to a workable basis. Wherever they seem to be high it is because of extreme scarcity of that particular kind or variety or because of other conditions over which we have no control.

Three New Sorghums

SUDAN GRASS

THE GREAT NEW HAY CROP

The various sorghums and millet have done much in the past to solve the hay problem. Sudan Grass is a sorghum of recent introduction which promises to outstrip all others as an annual hay producer under dry land conditions over the entire Great Plains area from North Dakota to Texas.

Sudan Grass is a tall annual grass growing from five to eight feet tall. The stems are small and leafy. It is readily cured into hay and is relished by stock of all kinds. It produces several hundred pounds of seed per acre. When grown for hay it produces one or more tons per cutting and from 1 to 3 cuttings each season.

It may be planted in cultivated rows or broadcast. It should not be planted until all danger of frost is over the same as with the other sorghums or millet. In this latitude the time for seeding would be about the middle of May or up to the first of June.

Dakota Early Amber Cane.

KOWLIANG

A GRAIN SORGHUM FOR THE NORTH

In Kowliang we have one of the newest introductions of grain sorghums and one that is particularly adapted to the northern part of the Great Plains area. It has given wonderful results in South Dakota and in other northern states. The earliest introduction of Kowliang is known as the Manchu Brown. From this the South Dakota Experiment Station has made two selections which are known as S. D. Numbers 290 and 289.

Under extremely dry conditions these two Kowliang selections have produced excellent crops even where the earliest and the most drouth resistant varieties of corn have failed.

Kowliang like all sorghums should not be planted until the soil is warm and danger of frost is past. In this latitude this would be about the middle of May. It should be planted in rows about 3½ feet apart, using the corn planter with special sorghum plates. Under dry conditions from 2 to 4 pounds per acre are sufficient. Cultivation should be much the same as for corn. The grain may be fed to all classes of live stock and is especially desirable as a poultry feed.

DAKOTA EARLY AMBER CANE

THE EARLIEST OF ALL CANES

Minnesota Amber Cane has been recognized for a number of years as an extremely early strain of the Black Amber or the Early Amber Cane. In this new strain which is called the "Dakota" Amber Cane and which is selected from S. D. No. 341, we have the earliest strain of this crop that has yet been introduced. It is earlier than Minnesota 13 Corn and will mature seed wherever this variety of corn will mature.

Dakota Amber Cane is more dwarf than the ordinary type of Black Amber Cane, growing to a height of about 5 or 6 feet. It is a very leafy desirable type for northern localities.

PRICES OF SORGHUMS.

	lb.	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Sudan Grass	$0.20	$1.50	$6.50	$12.00
Kowliang, S. D. No. 289	.20	1.00	4.00	7.00
Dakota Early Amber Cane	.20	1.00	4.00	7.00
Amber Cane (southern grown for fodder)	.15	.60	2.00	3.50
Kaffir Corn (southern grown)	.15	.60	2.00	3.50

If to go by mail add parcel post charges to above prices.

Millet

Millet. Head of Broom-corn Millet and Field Showing Rows of Kursk Millet Grown for Selection at the Government Experiment Station, Newell, S. D.

DAKOTA SELECTED KURSK—Our Kursk Millet has made good. We put this out to the farmers of the Northwest in 1908 for the first time. As both a hay and seed producer it ranks very high, as shown by results secured the past four seasons. This variety has been grown at both the South Dakota experiment stations every year since it was introduced in 1898 from Kursk, Russia. It has given excellent results during the whole time, and in dry years the weight and quality of the hay have been far ahead of the common German or Hungarian Millet. In favorable seasons the difference has not been so marked, but is always in favor of the Kursk. Our stock is grown from selections that were made at Brookings by Mr. Wheeler in 1904.

Per bu. of 50 lbs. $1.80; per 100 lbs. $3.25.

SIBERIAN MILLET—This is the same type of millet as the Kursk. In fact, the Kursk Millet is a special importation of this millet from Russia. Our Dakota Selected Kursk is a pedigreed Kursk stock. What has been said of the adaptability of Kursk Millet to the Northwest applies to a large extent to the regular Siberian Millet.

Bu. of 50 lbs. $1.70; per 100 lbs. $2.90.

GERMAN MILLET—This millet occasionally makes a taller, ranker growth and produces a greater weight of hay per acre than the Kursk, under favorable conditions. Our stock is clean and of excellent quality, and unless otherwise specified, is Dakota grown.

Bu. of 50 lbs. $1.70; per 100 lbs. $2.90.

JAPANESE MILLET—This millet is a rank grower and produces an abundance of fair quality hay.

Bu. of 36 lbs. $1.75; per 100 lbs. $4.50.

PROSO OR BROOM-CORN MILLETS—There are several varieties of this type of millet differing in color of seed as well as in other ways. The most common varieties have red or white seeds but the Black Voronezh has dark brown seeds. The Proso Millets are commonly grown for their seed instead of for hay and they are particularly adapted to the dryer sections of the Northwest. We can usually offer the white seeded variety commonly grown and also the red-seeded which usually is called Early Fortune.

Bu. of 50 lbs. $1.75; per 100 lbs. $3.00.

GUARANTEE

The Dakota Improved Seed Company Guarantees the Seeds It Sells to Be as Represented as to Quality and Germination. The Company will Replace Any Seeds or Refund the Money on Any Seeds Sold by It That Prove to Be Otherwise

It shall be the duty of the purchaser of goods sold by the Company in order to claim the benefits of its guarantee:—

1. To inspect shipment carefully on arrival and report anything that appears wrong.

2. To take samples of all important bulk seeds in shipment.

3. Upon receipt of seed to test portion of sample for germination or send sample to U. S. Seed Laboratory, or to your State Experiment Station.

4. If results of these tests are not as represented or are not satisfactory, to report this to the Company at once and adjustment will be made accordingly.

5. To make complaints, if any, as soon as the fact on which complaint is made can be determined. Complaints on the germination of seed corn must be made within two weeks after shipment is received. Field results as to germination and purity may be referred to in making complaint but must not be depended upon as basis for settlement because field conditions are beyond the Company's control.

The Company will not insure a crop from seeds purchased as to description and productiveness because of the many factors which influence a crop and which are entirely beyond its control.

In no case will the liability of the Dakota Improved Seed Co. exceed the price paid for the seed purchased of the Company.

Freight Rates From Mitchell, S. D.

IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1916.

Given in Cents per 100 Pounds, Less than Car Lots.

Alfalfa clover and grass seeds and cane seed take third class; grain, corn and feeds take fourth class as per Western classification.

		3d	4th			3d	4th			3d	4th
Salem,	S. D.	.16	.12	Yankton,	S. D.	.22	.17	Lincoln,	Neb.	.55	.45
Sioux Falls,	"	.21	.16	Elk Point,	"	.27	.20	Omaha,	"	.46	.35
Woonsocket,	"	.14	.11	Bridgewater,	"	.15	.11	O'Neil,	"	.74	.59
Wolsey,	"	.19	.14	Canton,	"	.21	.16	Terry,	Mont.	.97	.74
Redfield,	"	.22	.18	Flandreau,	"	.27	.20	Miles City,	"	1.04	.79
Aberdeen,	"	.28	.21	Howard,	"	.21	.16	Musselshell,	"	1.34	1.11
Bowdle,	"	.36	.27	Bradley,	"	.34	.26	Lewiston,	"	1.42	1.18
Mobridge,	"	.40	.30	Andover,	"	.32	.24	Butte,	"	1.50	1.26
Orient,	"	.39	.29	Milbank,	"	.41	.30	Billings,	"	1.34	1.11
McLaughlin,	"	.54	.46	Watertown,	"	.34	.26	Le Mars,	Iowa	.30	.23
Lemmon,	"	.65	.51	Faulkton,	"	.34	.26	Eagle Grove,	"	.51	.38
Plankinton,	"	.14	.10	Gettysburg,	"	.39	.29	Sanborn,	"	.35	.27
Chamberlain,	"	.21	.16	Hettinger,	N. D.	.72	.55	Rock Valley,	"	.27	.21
Kennebec,	"	.32	.26	Linton,	"	.53	.41	Manilla,	"	.46	.34
Murdo,	"	.49	.42	Edgeley,	"	.47	.36	Charles City,	"	.43	.37
Belvidere,	"	.57	.49	Oakes,	"	.41	.31	Cedar Rapids,	"	.57	.45
Rapid City,	"	.73	.64	Fargo,	"	.68	.52	Des Moines,	"	.53	.41
De Smet,	"	.24	.18	Grand Forks,	"	.83	.64	Sioux City,	"	.30	.22
Huron,	"	.24	.18	Wahpeton,	"	.61	.47	Chicago,	Ill.	.67	.47
Miller,	"	.30	.22	Jamestown,	"	.67	.52	St. Louis,	Mo.	.68	.50
Pierre,	"	.39	.29	Minot,	"	1.10	.85	Buffalo,	N. Y.	.98	.71
Philip,	"	.75	.59	Worthington,	Minn.	.30	.23	Dallas,	Tex.	1.51	1.32
Underwood,	"	.87	.73	Winona,	"	.43	.37	Denver,	Colo.	1.04	.82
Belle Fourche,	"	.97	.81	Minneapolis,	"	.43	.37	Casper,	Wyo.	1.48	1.20
Buffalo Gap,	"	.96	.79	Duluth,	"	.66	.47	Leavenworth,	Kan.	.64	.47
Dallas,	"	.82	.65	Marshall,	"	.43	.37	Milwaukee,	Wis.	.67	.47
Tripp,	"	.16	.12	Crookston,	"	.82	.66	La Crosse,	"	.43	.37
Armour,	"	.19	.14	Fergus Falls,	"	.74	.58	Seattle,	Wash.	2.20	1.83
Tyndall,	"	.20	.15	St. Cloud,	"	.59	.49	San Francisco,	Cal.	2.50	2.00
Platte,	"	.28	.21	Fremont,	Neb.	.55	.44	Ogden,	Utah	1.72	1.41

We will consider it a Special Favor if you write below the Names of some of your Friends who are likely to use Field Seeds

NAMES	POST OFFICE	STATE

Please Read Before Ordering

When orders are received from this Catalog the Dakota Improved Seed Company assumes that the customer has read this page before placing his order.

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

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

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

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

Prices in this book are subject to change without notice. The prices quoted are based on the conditions prevailing at the time this book goes to press. If you desire to place an order for items on which the prices are likely to fluctuate or for large amounts of any seeds, it is better to write for firm prices before ordering, same to be good for immediate acceptance. Prompt attention will be given requests for quotations.

Do YOU Need a FARM PAPER?

THE DAKOTA FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1881

Published Twice a Month by THE BUSHNELL CO., Aberdeen, S. D.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: 1 year, $1; 3 years, $2; 5 years, $3.

SAVE Fifty Cents

If you are farming, or interested in farming you do. Why? Because this is a time of wonderful progress in farming, and you must have some means of keeping up with the strides your neighbors are taking toward increasing their production per acre.

The farm paper, if it is a good one, gives you this means, placing before you not only the actual experiences of other farmers, but also the results of study and experiments by men who spend their lives in developing better farming methods.

The Dakota Farmer is a good farm paper. We believe it should be in the hands of every farmer and stockman in "The Dakota Farmer Empire," and have made **a special arrangement** with the publishers whereby our customers can secure it for **just half the regular price.**

Fill out the coupon on other side and send it, together with 50c to

The Dakota Improved Seed Co., Mitchell, S. D.

Note—Be sure to send the coupon to us; not to the publishers.

Disco Order Sheet

STATE AMOUNT ENCLOSED		
Currency	.....	.....
Draft	.....	.....
Money Order..	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....

Date.....191...

Dakota Improved Seed Co., Mitchell, South Dakota.

Gentlemen: Please send the following seeds, etc.,

by.....

State here if wanted by freight, express or parcel-post.

Name .....

Post Office .....

State..... County.....

R. D., P. O. Box or St. No.....

Nearest Railway Station.....

State here name of town to which goods are to be sent if different from P. O.

Is there a freight agent at your railroad station?....

If there is no freight agent at your shipping point, money must be sent with order to prepay the freight charges.

This order is placed subject to the guarantee and conditions of sale given in the Disco Seed Book.

Please Do Not Use This Space	
Order Received	
Order No.	
Freight	Charges ...
Express ...	Collect ....
Parcel Post.	Prepaid ....

Filled by	Date	Checked by	How Shipped

QUANTITY	SEEDS OR OTHER ARTICLES WANTED	Amount	

Cut Off On This Line.

SPECIAL
50c
COUPON
Not good unless sent, together with 50c, to **THE DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED CO., MITCHELL, S. D.**
SEE THE OTHER SIDE

To The Dakota Farmer:

Send me The Dakota Farmer for one year, for which 50 cents is enclosed herewith:

Name..... R. F. D. No.....

Postoffice..... County..... State.....

PRICE LIST

January, 1916.

The prices given below are those in effect on the above date or as near as we can anticipate them for the season. **All prices are subject to change without notice.** We would, therefore, invite correspondence on seeds where prices are likely to vary or on any seeds when large quantities are desired.

New price lists may be issued from time to time as occasion requires. If any prices seem to be out of line with current values at the time of placing your order, please correspond with us before ordering.

All prices are f. o. b. Mitchell, S. D. Freight or express to be paid by purchaser on arrival of shipment. On parcel post shipments the charges must be estimated and included with remittance.

DISCO ALFALFA SEED.

	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Commercial Dakota Grown.			
Disco Brand	$0.40	$ 3.50	$32.00
Emerald Brand	....	3.25	30.00
Imported Turkestan.			
Disco Brand	.35	3.00	27.00
Emerald Brand	....	2.75	25.00
Disco 79 Alfalfa	.48	4.70	45.00
Disco 19 A	1.50	11.00	100.00
Baltic and Grimm	.95	8.50	75.00

Full descriptions and prices of these and other stocks given on pages 5 to 11.

DISCO CLOVER SEED.

	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Medium Red Clover.			
Disco Brand	$0.35	$ 3.00	$27.00
Emerald Brand	....	2.75	25.00
Mammoth Clover.			
Disco Brand	.35	3.00	27.00
Emerald Brand	....	2.75	25.00
Alsike Clover.			
Disco Brand	.30	2.65	24.00
Emerald Brand	....	2.45	22.00
White or Dutch Clover.			
Emerald	.75	6.50	60.00
White Sweet Clover.			
Choice Hulled	.30	2.75	25.00
Choice Hulled and Scarified	.35	3.00	27.00
Unhulled	....	1.75	15.00

DISCO GRASS SEED.

	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Timothy.			
Disco Brand	$0.15	$1.15	$ 9.75
Emerald Brand	....	1.05	8.75
Russian Brome Grass.			
Disco Brand	.25	1.75	15.00
Emerald Brand	....	1.50	13.00
Slender Wheat Grass.			
Disco Brand	.20	1.50	13.00
Kentucky Blue Grass.			
Disco Brand	.25	2.00	18.00
Disco Lawn Grass Mixture	.30	2.50	22.00

DISCO SEED CORN.

Descriptions and prices of Seed Corn are given on pages 15 to 27. Complete price list is on pages 26 and 27 to which refer.

DISCO SORGHUMS.

	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Sudan Grass	$0.20	$1.50	$12.00
Kowliang.			
S. D. No. 289	.20	1.00	7.00
Amber Cane.			
Dakota Early	.20	1.00	7.00
Southern grown for fodder	.15	.60	3.50
Kaffir Corn.			
Southern Grown	.15	.60	3.50

Descriptions on page 28.

DISCO MILLETS.

50 lbs. per bushel of all but Japanese which is 36 pounds per bushel.

	Bu.	100 lbs.		Bu.	100 lbs.
Dakota Kursk	$1.80	$3.25	**Japanese**	$1.75	$4.50
Siberian	1.70	2.90	**Proso**	1.75	3.00
German	1.70	2.90			

Descriptions on page 29.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dwarf Essex Rape.
Lb. 20 cents; 10 lbs. $1.50; 100 lbs. $12.00.

Emmer or Speltz.
Bu. of 40 lbs. $1.00; 10 bu. at 80 cents.

Oats, Sixty-Day and Swedish Select.
Bu. $1.00; 10 bu. at 70 cents.

Canada Field Peas.
Bu. $3.50; 10 bu. at $3.25.

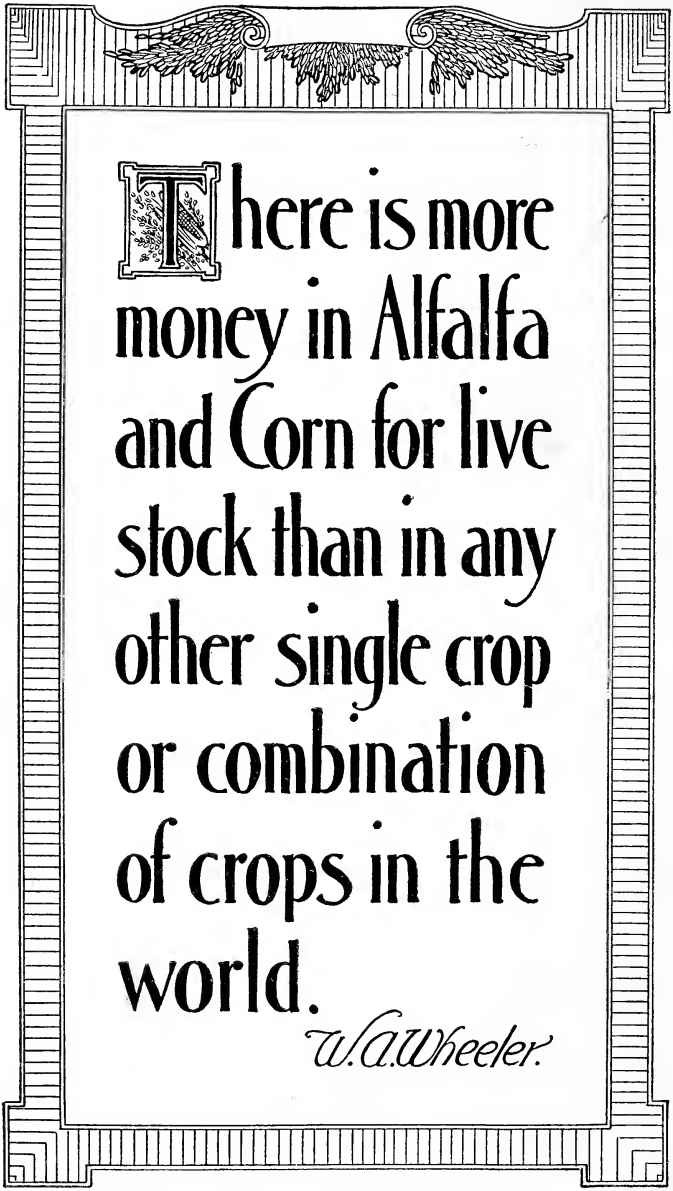
Buckwheat.
Bu. $1.65; 10 bu. at $1.50.

Flax.
Ask for prices after April first.

Prices subject to change without notice. Bags included at prices quoted.

DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED COMPANY, MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA

Disco Hardy Alfalfas—Pages 3-12



Northern-Bred Seed Corn—Pages 15-27