

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1916

O. S. Jones Seed Co.

SIoux FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

North Grown Hardy Seeds



THE BEST EQUIPPED SEED HOUSE IN THE NORTHWEST

This \$70,000 plant which was erected by the O. S. Jones Seed Co., is equipped with the most modern cleaning and grading machinery manufactured and has a capacity of over 100 car loads of grain.

AND JONES PAYS THE FREIGHT

All freight charges paid and bags free on all seeds purchased from the O. S. Jones Seed Co. When you send in your order for seeds, you do not have to worry about what the freight rates will be to your station for all charges will be paid. All orders large or small will have our careful and prompt attention.

Referenece: Bradstreet Agency or any bank in Sioux Falls.

GUARANTEED SEED CORN

We have a limited supply of 1914 seed corn which will test from 90 to 99 per cent. This corn will be shipped to you upon receipt of price, and you will be given two weeks in which to make a test of it, and if not satisfactory, we will refund the money when the corn is returned to us, freight paid.

\$40.00 in or \$40.00 Out

Just four quarts of corn will plant one acre. If you plant good, well-bred seed, you should grow 80 bushels per acre, which at 50c per bushel would be \$40.00 in your pocket. If you plant poor seed corn, you have lost your \$40.00 besides the rent of land and labor. What will the seed cost per acre? At \$6.00 per bushel it would cost only 75c per acre, and at the price we are asking it will cost you much less. Why not buy the best?

You Cannot Afford to Plant Poor Seed Corn, Even if it Costs You Nothing and You Were Paid for Planting it

We haven't a word to say to you that is truer or stronger than the above sentence. There is just one difference between good and poor seed—one big difference. That is—one means failure, the other profit. Good seed means better quality crops and bigger crops and more profit. Poor seed means little or no crops, no quality and lost profit. In our twenty-six years farming in South Dakota we have learned by losses, disappointments, failures and successes, the difference between good and poor seed. There is just this much about the two kinds—as much can be said in favor of good seeds as can be said against poor seeds. And that is a whole lot—enough to convince every thinking man of the folly of trying to farm and farm right, and yet "plant the cheapest" (in cost and quality) seed he can find. There is only one cheap seed; that is seed that is good—that is pure and adapted to the locality in which it is planted. Such seed is cheap, because it is the surest kind of investment and yields the greatest profits. Yet such good seeds cost less than any other, because success with it is so much greater.

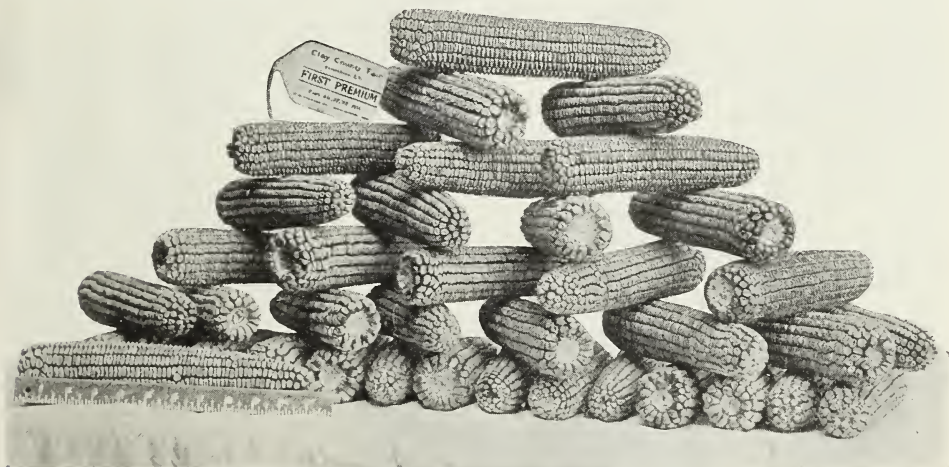
Prices on Jones Dakota Grown

SEED CORN

Bags Free and Freight Paid to Your Station

¼ bu., \$1.50; ½ bu., \$2.75; 1 bu., \$5.00; 2½ bu., \$11.75; 5 bu., \$23.00; 10 bu., \$44.00.

These prices are for hand sorted, shelled and graded seed corn of any of the varieties listed in our catalogue.



WIMPLE YELLOW DENT

This variety of corn has a great reputation as a heavy yielder and a very fine quality of corn. It took first premium and sweepstakes at the National Corn Show in Chicago in 1907, and was entered in competition with 360 exhibitors from four different states. Our seed was grown twelve miles south of Sioux Falls and we believe it will mature, any ordinary season, at least sixty miles north of Sioux Falls. It has yielded over 100 bushels per acre for a number of our customers.

MINNESOTA No. 13

This variety was originated at the Minnesota Experiment Station in 1892 and has been considered one of the leading varieties for the Northern states. In breeding this corn Prof. Hayes looked solely to the yield and earliness and disregarded many fancy points in order to get a variety that would give good satisfaction so far north. This corn was grown within twenty miles of Sioux Falls and it would be safe to plant this corn at least two hundred miles north of this latitude.

MINNESOTA EARLY YELLOW DENT

This corn has been grown in Minnesota for a number of years and is one of the earliest and highest yielding varieties. It won first place last year in the Boys' Corn Contest at the St. Paul Corn Show. If you want corn that will mature early, send for this variety.

EARLY MURDOCK

Our stock of Early Murdock Corn is very choice and will test better than 95 per cent. It resembles the Minnesota No. 13 but matures about ten days later. It is a heavy yielder of good quality and from choice selected stock.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH

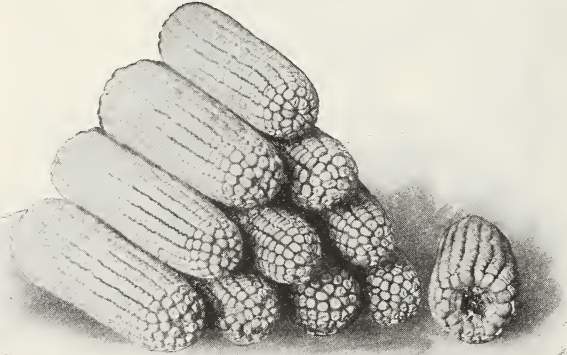
Although this is an old standard variety, having been originated here in the Northwest over twenty years ago, it is a difficult matter to replace it by other early maturing kinds, as it is the earliest of all Yellow Dent corns, maturing in Minnesota in 80 days, and even ripening in this Northern latitude if planted as late as the 1st of June. The ears are 7 to 9 inches long, with small cobs and very long and deep kernels which are of a very uniform bright orange color. Seventy pounds of ears will make 60 pounds of shelled corn. The stalks grow only to a medium height, and are very leafy. This can be safely planted anywhere in South Dakota or in Minnesota or Wisconsin south of Minneapolis.

DAKOTA EARLY YELLOW DENT

This variety of corn has been grown in South Dakota for a number of years and will mature any ordinary season at least fifty miles north of Sioux Falls. The ears are of good size, kernels medium depth of bright yellow color, stalks medium height, and a very heavy yielder being above the average of the ordinary corn.

SILVER KING

Silver King is probably the most productive of all white corn and shells as large a percentage as any known variety of any corn. It is the largest early white corn grown. It matures in from 90 to 100 days and is thoroughly acclimated to this northern climate. Our seed will mature sixty miles north of Sioux Falls and is particularly adapted for planting in northern Iowa, Illinois and northeastern Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin.



SILVER KING

EXTRA EARLY FLINT SEED CORN

NORTH DAKOTA WHITE FLINT. Resulting from a careful selection of Squaw corn for many years. Very much better than the Squaw. Average height stalk 5 ft., average distance base of ear from ground 1½ ft. Average length of ear 8 inches.

LONGFELLOW. (8-row Yellow Flint). A very early 8-rowed corn of the Canada type; ears cylindrical, about 11 in. long; color, rich glossy yellow. The weight of seed corn is fully 60 lbs. Average height of stalk 7½ ft., average distance base of ear from ground, 3 ft.

CANADA SMUT NOSE FLINT. (8-row.) A yellow flint corn blazed with red at end of ear. Ears are large and round. This is a very early variety, and a great favorite in many localities. Our stock is very fine. Average length of ear 10 inches. Average height of stalk 7 ft. 6 in., average distance base of ear from ground 2 ft. 11 in.

South Dakota Grown Alfalfa

Non-Irrigated Seed is the Hardest and Superior to Southern Grown or Irrigated Seed in Productiveness



The above Photograph Represents a Field of Jones Dakota Grown Alfalfa in Bloom
Ready for Harvest

SOUTH DAKOTA DRY-LAND ALFALFA

Our South Dakota No. 12 was all grown in the central or western part of this state on non-irrigated land and we believe it cannot be excelled for hardiness and productiveness. We have customers in every state and in Canada who have been buying our seed for the past ten years and they report the great success they are having with this seed in their locality. There is a great scarcity of Northern seed this year and the price will be high compared with other years. But do not forget that one pound of South Dakota grown No. 12 seed is worth many times a pound of imported or Southern grown seed, as it will stand the severe winters and dry weather. Twelve pounds of this seed is sufficient to sow one acre, if your land is properly prepared.

Price 1 lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$6.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$10.50; 1 bu., \$20.00 and 100 lbs., \$32.00.

JONES' IMPROVED GRIMM'S ALFALFA. Has proved a great drouth resistant and extremely hardy alfalfa, as shown by experiments of agricultural colleges of the Northwest. A great many small fields of Grimm's alfalfa in South Dakota and Montana have proven very hardy and there is a great demand for this seed. From a very fine yield of seed this season we will make you as low a price as possible on it as long as it lasts. Price 1 lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$7.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$13.50; 1 bu., \$26.00; 100 lbs. \$40.

IMPORTED TURKESTAN ALFALFA

Imported direct from Turkestan country. There is a large amount of this seed imported every year and if it comes from the right locality, it is very hardy and gives good satisfaction. Price 1 lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$5.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$9.00; 1 bu., \$17.00 and 100 lbs., \$27.00.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER (*Mellilotus alba*) (**Bokhara Clover**). Is a hardy biennial plant, erect and branching in growth. Starts very early in spring, blooms, matures its seed and dies. There is usually enough seed scattered to re-seed, and crop is continuous unless cut before seed ripens. When young the plants closely resembles alfalfa. Seems to grow in all climates with little regard to the character of the soil. Stands more dry weather than alfalfa, yet is often found growing in low, wet places. It sends its roots to a great depth. It is a legume like Red Clover and Cowpeas and has the faculty of extracting nitrogen from the air and storing it up in its roots, thus fertilizing the soil for use of succeeding crops. It is a valuable forage crop; while some animals refuse it at first because of its peculiar taste and odor, they soon learn to like it, and thrive on it. In food value it does not differ greatly from alfalfa. The crop may be pastured closely and there is little danger of bloating. For hay it should be cut just as it is coming into bloom and is handled in much the same way as alfalfa. An excellent plant for bee pasture, blooming from June to October. Can usually be destroyed by mowing when in full bloom. Seed may be sown on the bare ground during the winter, with spring grain crops during March, or on well-prepared ground during April and May. Requires just enough loose soil on top to cover seed. About 12 to 15 lbs. of seed is required for an acre. Should be extensively seeded on soil to be seeded later to alfalfa; produces the nodules essential to successful alfalfa production. White-flowering sweet clover should be seeded for hay. The yellow produces a coarse, bitter hay not relished by stock; but for green manure and producing nitrogen in the soil the yellow-flowering is efficient. Our stock is free from fowl seed; high germinating. **White Flowering 1 lb., 60c; by freight 100 lbs., \$25.00; Yellow Flowering 1 lb., 40c; by freight or express 100 lbs., \$16.00.**

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES



Uninoculated ALFALFA Inoculated

MULFORD CULTURES contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

MULFORD CULTURES are "different" and should not be confused with other brands.

The color is different (they are dark, almost black, due to a special ingredient added to increase the growth and activity of the bacteria).

The count is different (bacterial counts show fully twice as many bacteria as in the old-form cultures).

The bottle is different (being sealed—an important feature which prevents all possibility of contamination from the outside air).

Increase Your Crops Improve Your Soil

Be sure to specify the particular legume on which you desire to use the **MULFORD CULTURES**, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

PRICES

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices:

5-Acre Size	\$5.00	("A Dollar per Acre")
1-Acre Size	1.50	
Garden Size (¼ acre).....	.50	

Grass and Clover Seed

Prices subject to market changes

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER. Grown largely for pastures; rank grower, very valuable for fertilizing. Foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. It is not so hardy as the Medium Red Clover. 1 lb., postpaid, 50c; 15 lbs., \$4.50; 60 lbs., \$16.00; 100 lbs., \$26.00.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER. One of the best methods known to regain fertility in the soil is to sow red clover with spring crops. It also makes a wonderful pasture after the other grain is taken off. You know the benefit of clover pasture for hogs and cattle. If no other grasses are used, sow at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. If sowed with timothy use 8 lbs. of each. Our Dakota Fancy is the finest that we could buy, cleaned right down to purity. Our Extra Choice is good seed in every respect, but not as fancy grade. **Dakota Fancy Medium Red Clover:** Price, 1 lb., postpaid, 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$4.50; 60 lbs., \$16.00; 100 lbs., \$26.00.

ALSIKE (or Swedish). Its greatest value is for sowing with other clover and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay. The heads are globular and fragrant, much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. A very hardy perennial. Sow in spring or fall. When sowed with timothy, sow 4 lbs. of Alsike and 8 lbs. of timothy to the acre. **Dakota Fancy Alsike:** 1 lb., postpaid, 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., (15 lbs.), \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$7.00; 1 bu., \$13.00.

WHITE CLOVER. A small creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasture and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soil, but prefers moist ground. A mixture of white clover and Kentucky blue grass makes a very nice lawn. Price, 1 lb., postpaid, 60c. Write for prices in quantities.

PERMANENT MEADOW AND PASTURE MIXTURES. Conditions differ a great deal. To have a permanent pasture or meadow it takes certain kinds of grass for certain kinds of soil. If you will tell us the kind of soil you have—high or low, heavy or sandy—we will be glad to make a mixture for you of grasses suitable for such soils and give you the quantity it will take to sow per acre. 100 lbs., \$17.00.

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS, 100 lbs., \$10.50.

ORCHARD GRASS. The particular feature about orchard grass is that it grows and thrives in the shade. It is generally sown in orchards for which reason it takes its name. It makes a fine pasture and is out in the spring as early as Kentucky Blue Grass. It grows faster than the Blue Grass, therefore afford earliest pasture, 1 lb., postpaid, 45c; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

BROMUS INERMIS. If you live in a section of the country where timothy and clover will not grow, Bromus Inermis does very well for an early pasture, but if your soil is adapted to such crops as clover, etc., we do not recommend it. We can supply anyone desiring it with good, clean seed. Prices, 1 lb., postpaid, 40c; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

SAND OR WINTER VETCH. A very good forage plant, not extensively known or raised in the Northwest. It will grow almost anywhere, even on poor, light land. It will grow where clover cannot. Particularly valued for early pasturing, besides being a good fertilizer. It can be sown in the spring after the frost is out of the ground, or in August or September. Sow about one bushel per acre with rye or oats for nurse crop. Prices: 1 lb., postpaid, 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 1 bu., 60 lbs., \$15.

SPRING VETCH. Spring Vetch is not as hardy as the winter variety, nor will it give results on poor, light soil. Sow same quantity as winter variety, with nurse crop. 1 lb., postpaid, 20c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 1 bu., \$12.00.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS. This mixture is one of the most popular on the market and will remain green and give satisfaction whenever sown. One pound will sow about 20 feet square. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 40c; per 100 lbs., by freight, \$18.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. Our seed is strictly Kentucky Blue Grass, thoroughly clean. In sowing for pasture sow from 25 to 28 lbs., when sown alone. It mixes well with clover and alsike in pasture. 1 lb., postpaid, 45c; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

RED TOP. This grass is particularly valuable for low, moist or swampy land. In the South this is used very extensively for planting in this kind of soil. It makes a very tough sod and good pasture and also hay on land that otherwise would be worthless. There are thousands of acres of that very same kind of land in the Northwest, and it could practically be reclaimed for pasture by seeding red top. **Dakota Fancy Red Top, solid seed, 1 lb., postpaid, 40c; 100 lbs., \$24.00.**

TIMOTHY SEED. Prices, per lb., postpaid, 20c; by freight \$4.50 per bushel. Samples of Seed mailed on application.

Sudan Grass

A NEW FORAGE CROP OF IMMENSE VALUE TO THE MIDDLE WEST

Sudan Grass was introduced into the United States in 1909 from Sudan under the name of Garawi. One-half pound of seed received and the results were so very promising that plans were immediately made for testing it out thoroughly in all parts of the United States. As a result of these tests the Department of Agriculture reports that Sudan Grass will be the greatest value in the central states, and especially in the parts of Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado that are deficient in rainfall. These dry regions have no other satisfactory hay crop and Sudan Grass will be of immense value there.

Sudan Grass has all the good qualities of Johnson Grass and yet does not have the one objectionable feature of Johnson Grass. That is, the rootstalks by means of which Johnson Grass spreads out from year to year and becomes a pest and a menace to surrounding fields.

Sudan Grass is strictly an annual and dies each year like Millet and must be seeded again each spring. This makes it fit admirably into any system of rotation and while it does not benefit the soil like legumes it does afford a change in crop and this a good thing for the soil. Sudan Grass is tall, reaching a height of from seven to nine feet. The stems are very small and are rarely thicker than a lead pencil. The plant stools wonderfully and produces under favorable conditions as many as 100 stalks from a single root.

SEEDING—Sudan Grass should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the spring. Planting in cold soil only delays germination and dwarfs the early growth. It can be sown any time during the summer as a catch crop so long as 70 to 80 days intervene before the date of the first expected frost. Sudan Grass can be sown in rows 18 to 42 inches apart and cultivated like corn, or it can be drilled in with a grain drill or sown broadcast by hand. In the semi-arid sections it is much more profitable to seed it in rows and cultivate, and even in the humid regions a small amount of cultivation appears to give added vigor to the plants. The rows should be as close together as the tools available for cultivation will permit. Seeded in rows 36 to 42 inches apart, 2 to 3 pounds per acre of good seed are sufficient. In rows 18 to 24 inches apart 4 to 6 pounds, and drilled or broadcast 16 to 24 pounds per acre are required.

HARVESTING—Sudan Grass is easy to cut with a mower and cures readily, so that the haying process is much the same as that of millet or any other hay grass. Where it is harvested for seed an ordinary grain binder is best suited for handling the crop. When cut for hay it is best to cut just after full bloom, so that it will have as much time as possible for a second growth. After cutting it renews its growth promptly when moisture conditions are favorable, and in about 40 to 50 days another cutting is ready. The grass stools abundantly after first cutting and the second very fine stemmed. Ordinarily two or three cuttings may be expected from the central United States southward, and one cutting north of the middle.

It is interesting to note that while Sudan Grass is very drought resisting and makes good yields in dry sections, it also does exceedingly well under irrigation and under the latter conditions makes enormous yields of hay.

Summing it all up Sudan Grass is a hay crop which seems to be especially adapted to the drier regions of the middle western states. There is always a big demand for hay and it is hard to estimate the value of a grass that will produce with certainty a good crop of hay in our western states.

Prices, 40c per lb., postpaid, Per 100 lbs., \$10.00, freight paid.

Cowpeas

THE NEW ERA. Fully two weeks earlier than the Whippoorwill, a great advantage; one-third smaller; called bunch variety; similar in growth, but produce more seed than the Whippoorwill and, where well known, are used exclusively. No advantage to plant until the soil becomes warm. The Cowpea is becoming more and more popular each season, and under favorable circumstances will produce an abundant crop on land too poor for corn. We aim to carry a full line of seed and will be pleased to send samples. Write for prices.

Millet

GERMAN MILLET. We have both Northern and Southern-grown seed. In ordering, please specify which you desire. The Southern-grown will yield a bigger crop of hay, but the seed will mature only in occasional seasons. The Northern-grown will yield hay and seed crop. Our stock is clean and plump, with the bright golden color. To sow an acre requires about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to 3 pecks.

EARLY FORTUNE. A new variety, very early, heading in about 30 days on an average. In seed and hay both it yields heavily. The seed is red and two or three times the size of German Millet.

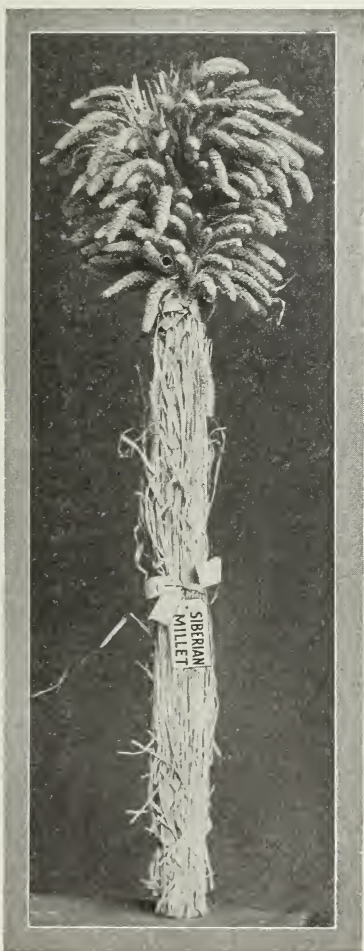
SIBERIAN MILLET. Particularly valuable for Northern planting as it is a native of a Northern climate. About two weeks earlier than German Millet. Very hardy and very successful drouth resister. It yields from 30 to 45 bushels of seed per acre, and also yields heavily in hay of very fine quality.

HOG OR BROOM CORN MILLET. Grown for the same purpose for which other millets are sown, but yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock, and is of special value for this purpose in sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. Seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It is very similar to Early Fortune Millet, except that the seed is yellowish-white in color. It will mature in about two months from sowing the seed.

RAPE (Dwarf Essex). Ideal pasture for sheep; of equal value for hogs and cattle. An abundant yielder; it makes a very inexpensive fodder. It can be grown almost anywhere in this country for pasture, and as a land fertilizer has proven to be of great value. Our stock is

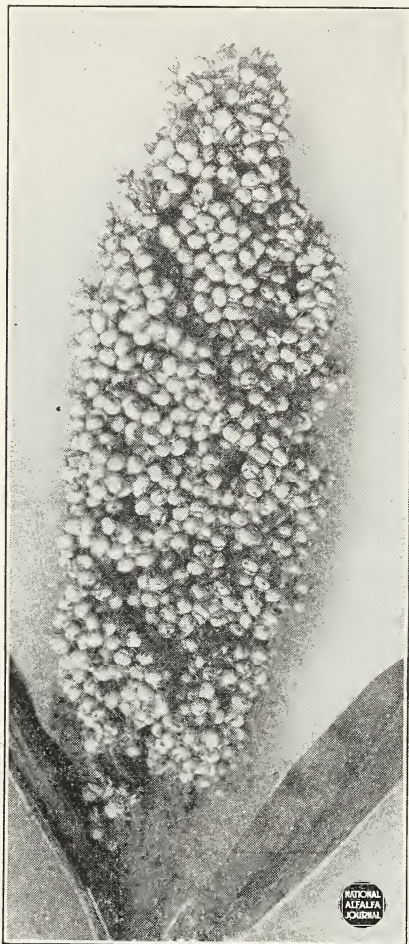
the best imported English Dwarf Essex, pure and absolutely free from bird rape, mustard or any other kind of weed seeds.

Write for our freight paid prices on Millets and Rape.



Feterita

We sold Feterita for the first time last spring, and for the last two months the agricultural papers have been telling about the wonderful yield made by this new grain during one of the worst drouths that the Middle West has ever experienced.



Feterita is from 20 to 50 days earlier than Kafir-Corn, is not bothered by chinch bugs, makes good fodder; in some instances made an excellent yield of grain without having received any rain from the day it was planted until it was harvested. No variety of seed of any kind has ever sprung so suddenly into such popular favor. Feterita has taken the country by storm. Price, \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

KAFIR-CORN. Grown extensively in the South. Makes the best kind of fodder for cattle and horses and is easily grown. The seed makes excellent poultry food and will grind into flour much like wheat. Very frequently will yield 50 to 60 bu. per acre. Does not require much moisture. When planted the same as common corn, 5 lbs. of seed per acre is required. For fodder sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu. broadcast. Prices, 1 bu., postpaid, 20c; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

EARLY AMBER CANE. One of the best of all fodder plants; relished by stock and can be grown easily on any corn land. Should not be planted before the middle of May. For fodder crops sow 50 to 60 lbs. per acre broadcast; drills or rows, about half this quantity. Price, per 100 lbs., \$5.

Brown Kowliang

This is a very hardy grain sorghum and has proven to be a good yielder, at the Experimental Station at Highmore, So. Dak. It has produced a good crop of grain when the season was so dry all kinds of corn failed to ear out. Price, per 100 lbs., \$5.

FIELD PEAS. A particularly desirable crop for enriching and fertilizing soil that is run out. Only second to clover in their soil-enriching properties. Vines, pods and all can be fed to milch cows with particularly fine results. For peas alone, one acre will yield 30 to 55 bushels. We have often sowed peas and oats together, using about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of each to the acre. This affords a double crop. They can be threshed at one time and easily separated. When this is done, sow the peas first and plow them under from 3 to 4 inches, then drill the oats in. If you have a field that is run out and want to bring it up, plant field peas and you can look for a fairly good crop on even poor soil. This variety grows from 3 to 4 feet high. They are vigorous and a heavy yielder. 1 qt., postpaid, 30c; 1 bu., \$4.25.

"DAKOTA GROWN BUCKWHEAT"

We have a fancy lot of Silver Hull that was grown in this country. This is an old standard variety that ripens earlier than the common Buckwheat. It is a heavy yielder on all kinds of soil and is not easily affected by drought. It can be sown as late as the 1st week in July and make a full crop. One of the best known crops for killing out "quack grass" and other noxious weeds. Will yield from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. Price, per bu., \$2.00.

You Can Grow Better Crops by Planting Better Seeds



Speltz or Emmer

The Wonderful New Russian Grain

It can hardly be recommended too highly. Every farmer in the West ought to sow some. It makes splendid feed and lots of it. With our growers here it averages over one-third more bushels per acre than barley, and we are right in a barley country, too. The farmers and stockmen here are all talking about raising Speltz next year. Note the following points about Speltz. They are all facts. We can vouch for them personally. We have grown Speltz a number of years and know whereof we speak.

First—It is perfectly hardy and can be grown successfully anywhere.

Second—It yields more bushels per acre than either oats or barley.

Third—It is specially adapted to dry regions and to localities that are subject to hot, dry summers, as it withstands drouth where barley fails entirely.

Fourth—It has such a very stiff straw that it stands up when both oats and barley lodge. In fact the straw is about as stiff as rye straw.

Fifth—It makes a well-balanced feed for horses, cattle or hogs, as the large hull gives it the lightness of oats, while the double kernel furnishes a rich meal much like ground rye feed. Prof. Wilson of the South Dakota Experiment Station, in a careful experiment with feeding calves, found Speltz worth 40 per cent more than corn, pound for pound.

Sixth—It is especially fine as a nurse crop, as it never falls down and smothers the new seeding.

Seventh—It is not effected by rust or smut. We never have seen a particle of smut in Speltz.

Price 1 bu., \$1.25; 2½ bu., \$3.00.

MAMMOTH SPRING RYE. Rye is a good early spring crop. It makes a good early pasture. This grain should be sown as soon as frost is out of the ground at the rate of one bushel per acre, however, we have sown it as late as May 1st and harvested a good crop. The quality of spring rye is possibly a little better than winter

rye. There seems to always be considerably demand for rye straw. Rye is frequently planted to clean up fields from noxious weeds, in this way it serves the purpose of cleaning up, furnishes the best straw, and the crop of grain is very remunerative. We furnished the seed from which the crop which we offer was grown, and we have a stock of fine seed. Write for prices.

Jones Superior Seed Oats

NEW KHERSON OR SIXTY DAY OATS. This is the earliest variety of oats grown in the northwest, and also one of the heaviest yielders. Besides this it is probably the surest oat crop there is. There are farmers in the northwest who do not grow any other variety, although there are one or two features about these oats that do not permit them to take first place. They are a small oat, although the hull is very thin. They are not a fancy looking oat, and do not bring as much on the market as some other varieties. These oats will mature about the 10th of July coming on before the wheat and barley are ready to harvest, and also getting out of the way of the hot winds. These hot winds generally occur after the third week in July, and we have seen them make other oat crops unfit to harvest while the Kherson were well out of the way before the hot winds came. One year we had ten acres of this variety of oats that threshed 820 bushels machine measure, probably weighing out close to 90 bushels per acre. **Price, \$1.10 per bu.**

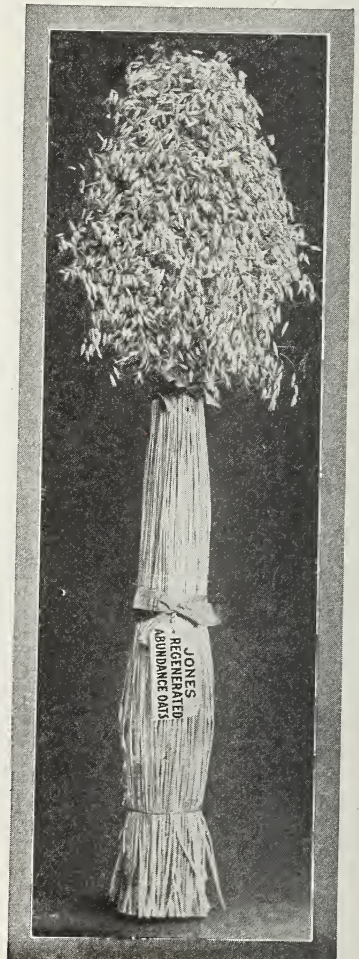
REGENERATED STOCK PRODUCES

No grain will degenerate as rapidly as oats, no crop can be improved as rapidly. Regenerated stock is worth twice as much as stock that has gone back. To get big oat crops you must have stock that is bred up to produce. Regenerated oats are oats that have been bred. It pays to get good seed.

JONES REGENERATED ABUNDANCE OATS

The seed stock from which these oats were grown was imported from the most famous plant breeders of England. These oats have yielded as high as 122 bu. per acre, in America, and have proven satisfactory to all our customers, some of whom have been growing them for the past five years. They are from ten to fifteen days earlier than ordinary varieties. Their heavy root growth resists drought and insures a good crop when ordinary inbred varieties produce a poor crop. These oats are perfectly white thin skinned, large grained, and the strongest strawed oat known. We guarantee these oats to weigh 40 lbs. to the measured bushel, perfectly clean, contain no noxious weeds, and of strong germination. We will be glad to furnish you with sample on request. **Price, per bu., \$1.50; 3 bu., \$4.25; 4 bu., \$5.25.**

ODERBRUCKER BARLEY. History: In 1898 the Wisconsin Experiment Station received from the Ontario Agricultural College, 5 lbs. of barley known as Oderbrucker. This barley has been obtained from Germany and grown several years on the college farm at Guelph, previous to being secured by the Wisconsin station. From this beginning the barley has been grown on the station farm 11 years now, and plants being watched closely each season and only the best selected for seed for the following season's crop. This test has been carried on in comparison with 25 other varieties, and has proven "the most satisfactory barley from all points of view grown on the station farm." Write for prices.



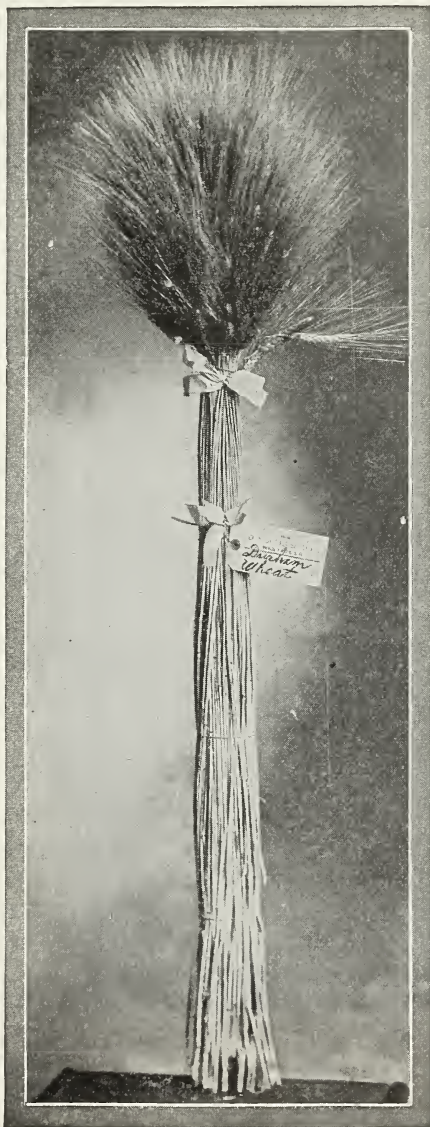
Wheat

DURUM OR MACARONI. This variety matures quicker than any other wheat and therefore can be taken farthest north. It is a particularly hardy variety resisting extremes of weather which could be expected to ruin other wheat. The Department of Agriculture has strongly recommended Durum wheat when it is planted in the western states that are too dry to raise any other variety of spring wheat. In North and South Dakota the best results are obtained from Durum wheat when it is planted in the western part of these two states. It is a heavy yielder, often threshing 40 bu. to the acre. Strictly pure, thoroughly cleaned and tested. Price, \$2.00 per bu.

MINNESOTA 169 BLUE STEM. This variety of wheat needs very little introduction. Those who have raised it realize that there is not a more perfect milling wheat. The average yield of No. 169 for a term of eight years at the Minnesota Experiment Station was 27.4 bushels per acre. We have grown this variety to yield as high as 30 bushels per acre. There is no rust or smut in any of the wheat we offer for seed. Our stock is strictly pure and thoroughly clean. Price, \$2.00 per bushel.

VELVET CHAFF. South Dakota Bearded Fife Wheat. This variety is a heavier yielder than any other spring wheat excepting Durum. It is true that it does not always bring the highest price on the market, but the difference in the yield considerably more than overcomes the slight difference in the price. However during the last two seasons the millers have displayed an increased desire to buy this wheat and it has brought within three or four cents of as much as No. 1 Northern. We are thoroughly acquainted with the results obtained from planting this wheat in the northwest, and we recommend it for South Dakota east of the Missouri River, southern North Dakota, southern and western portions of Minnesota and northwestern Iowa. Price, \$2.00.

DAKOTA TURKEY RED WINTER WHEAT. Extracts from South Dakota State College Press Bulletin No. 4, Agronomy Department: "Extensive variety tests with wheat have been conducted in neighboring states and of all the strains determined Turkey Red stands without an equal. It is a hard bearded variety, tillers fairly well and stands drouth and cold weather admirably. The variety produces good pasture and sells first class on our general wheat markets. Other strains have received some attention but in several cases they are only Turkey Red under another name." Write for prices. Prices on wheat subject to market changes.



MARQUIS WHEAT. This variety took the \$1,000.00 prize offered by Mr. Thos. Shaughnessy for the "best wheat in America." It was originated by Doctor Chas. and Wm. Saunders of the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada, by cross-breeding the Red Fife and the Hard Red Calcutta, a native of India, acclimated to this country. By scientific cross-breeding, a variety was produced that inherited the remarkable

earliness of the Calcutta, and the frost resistant and yielding qualities of the Red Fife. This wheat was named "Marquis."

It is from one week to ten days earlier than Red Fife, and this fact alone should induce many of our customers to grow it this spring. In introducing "Marquis" Wheat we are offering our customers absolutely the earliest and hardiest wheat grown. It grades No. 1 hard for milling purposes, and outyields the Red Fife. In appearance "Marquis" Wheat is similar to Red Fife, but the heads, as a rule, are heavier and the stalk is shorter, making it less liable to lodge. The kernel is flinty, a little darker than the Red Fife and more plump than that variety. Write for prices.



DAKOTA-GROWN SEED FLAX. We have a fine stock of Dakota-Grown Flax that was grown in this country on new land, free from mustard and all noxious weeds. There is no crop the farmers can grow that will make them more money than flax. Write for prices.

Improved White Hulless Barley

ITS VALUABLE PROPERTIES

- IT IS HULLESS
- IT IS BEARDLESS
- IT IS VERY EARLY
- IT WEIGHS OVER 60 POUNDS TO THE MEASURED BUSHEL
- IT YIELDS WELL ON POOR LAND
- IT YIELDS ENORMOUSLY ON GOOD LAND
- IT MAKES BETTER PORK THAN CORN
- IT MAKES EXCELLENT FLOUR
- THE STRAW MAKES GOOD HAY
- IT IS OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO EVERY ONE WHO FEEDS STOCK

Write for prices.

POULTRY FOOD

We do not pay freight on Poultry Food

Jones Baby Chick Food.....	Per 100 lbs.,	\$2.35
Jones Laying Food.....	" " "	2.25
Poultry Grit	" " "	.70
Poultry Shells	" " "	.70
Charcoal, pea size.....	" " "	2.50
Granulated Bone	" " "	3.00
Meat Scraps	" " "	3.50
Alfalfa Meal	" " "	2.00

North Grown Hardy Vegetable Seeds

THAT HAVE QUALITY AND PRODUCTIVENESS

ARTICHOKE. Large Globe, or Paris

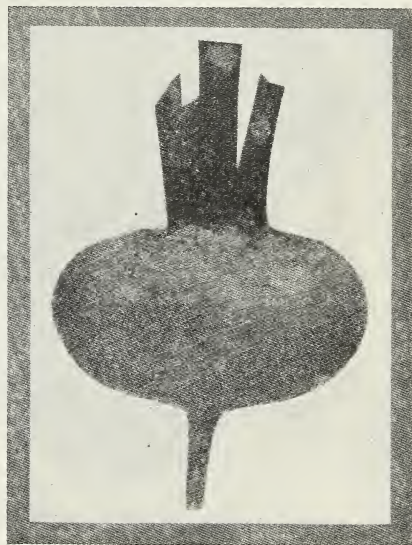
Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$4.00

ASPARAGUS. Barr's Mammoth

\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.75
Columbian Mammoth White			
\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.75
Asparagus Roots			
per 100, \$1.35; per 1000, \$5.50			
Brussel Sprouts			
\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.90	.....

TABLE BEETS

Detroit Dark Red Turnips			
\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
Half Long Blood			
\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
Early Egyptian			
\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
Crosby's Egyptian			
\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60



MANGEL WURZEL

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Improved Long Red.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40
Golden Tankard .....	.05	.10	.15	.40
Danish Sludstrup .....	.05	.10	.15	.40
Danish Taaroje .....	.05	.10	.15	.40
Danish Red Giant Eckendorf.....	.05	.10	.15	.40

BEANS

	Pt.	Qt.
Kentucky Wonder	\$0.35	\$0.60
Wardell's Kidney Wax.....	.35	.60
Improved Golden Wax.....	.35	.60
German Black Wax.....	.35	.60
Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	.35	.60
Wonder Bush Lima.....	.30	.60
Henderson Bush Lima .....	.30	.60

CAULIFLOWER

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Early Snowball	\$0.10	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$14.00
Danish Dry Weather.....	.10	2.50	4.00	15.00

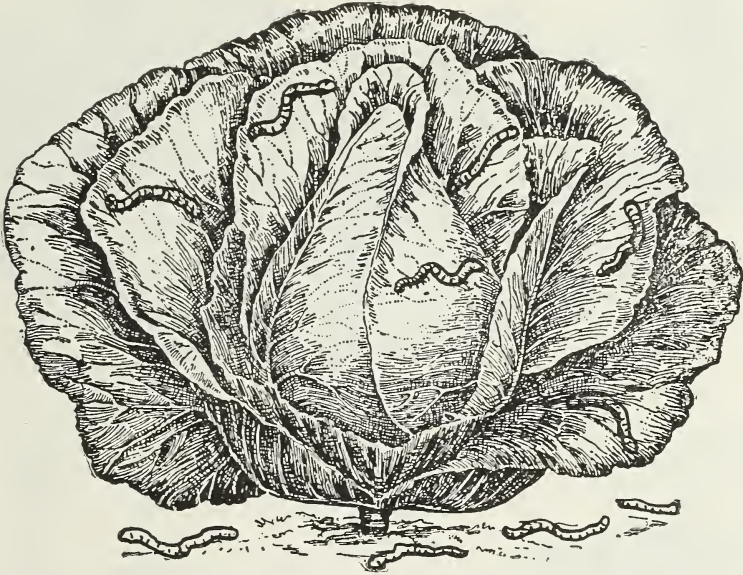


Jones' Copenhagen Early Market Cabbage

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
CABBAGE				
Copenhagen Early Market.....	\$0.05	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$5.00
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Charleston Wakefield.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
All Head Early.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Glory of Enkuenheizen.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Late Flat Dutch.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Danish Round Head.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Danish Ball Head Short Stem.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Danish Ball Head Tall Stem.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Red Drum Head.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Improved American Savoy.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
CRESS				
Curled or Pepper Grass.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
True Water.....	.05	.35	1.00	3.50
CARROTS				
Earliest Short Horn.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Guerande or Ox Heart.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Danvers.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Mantes.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
CELERY				
White Plume Selected.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Golden Self-blanching French grown.....	.10	1.00	3.50	12.00

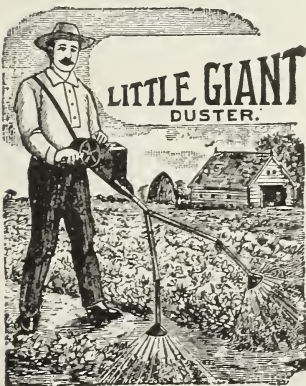
Jones Cabbage Worm Killer

THE ONLY GUARANTEED NON-POISONOUS PREPARATION ON THE MARKET THAT WILL KILL THEM



We have customers from every part of the country who have used this preparation for the past three years with perfect success. Thousands of acres of cabbage have been saved from the cabbage worm by those who have used it. **JONES CABBAGE WORM KILLER** is sure death to the dreaded cabbage worm. It is non-poisonous and does not injure the plant but stimulates the growth. It can also be used on cucumber, melon and squash vines and is very effective for killing worms on currant bushes and all kinds of plants about the yard and garden.

Your cucumber vines are often destroyed by a little striped bug, use Jones Worm Killer and the bugs will disappear leaving the vines in a perfect healthy condition. The insects can not work where this preparation has been applied. You will appreciate its value when you find how effectively it works. It must be kept in a dry place and applied in dry form by using a duster such as our Little Giant that is described below. It can also be used by perforating the bottom of a bucket and holding it over the plant tapping it with a stick so the dust will cover the plants or vines. It is best to apply this preparation when there is no wind and after a rain or when there is dew on the plants. Price per lb. postpaid, 35c; by freight or express at purchaser's expense, 12 lb. pail, \$3.25.



Little Giant Duster

LITTLE GIANT DUSTER. A perfect dry powder gun which will distribute any dry insecticides. Strongly built, perfectly adjusted, and with tubes in sections as shown in the cut. Will do as much work as a horse power water sprayer. Dusts two rows at once. Adjustable to the width of the rows. Price by ex. \$5.50.

Sweet Corn



Jones' White Mexican

SWEET CORN		Pt.	Qt.	¼ bu.
Golden Bantam	\$0.15		\$0.25	\$1.50
Early Minnesota .....	.15		.25	1.50
Peep O'Day .....	.15		.25	1.50
Black Mexican .....	.15		.25	1.50
White Mexican .....	.15		.25	1.50
Mammoth White Corey.....	.15		.25	1.50
Country Gentlemen .....	.15		.25	1.50
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.15		.25	1.50
POP-CORN		Pt.	Qt.	¼ bu.
Monarch White Rice.....	\$0.20		\$0.35	\$1.50
Japanese. ....	.25		.40	.....
CUCUMBER		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Early Cluster	\$0.05		\$0.10	\$0.25
Early Short Green.....	.05		.10	.75
Early White Spine.....	.05		.10	.75
Improved Long Green.....	.05		.10	.75
Chicago Pickling .....	.05		.10	.75
Thornburn's Everbearing .....	.05		.10	.75
Wild Cuc .....	.05		.20	1.50
EGG PLANT				
Improved Large Purple.....	.05		.40	....
LETTUCE				
Burpee's Butter Head.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.00
Black Seeded Simpson.....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
White Seeded Simpson.....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
Big Boston .....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
Deacon. ....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
Grand Rapids .....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
ENDIVE				
Large Green Curled.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
KALE				
Odense Market .....	.05	.10	.20	.70
Dwarf Green .....	.05	.10	.20	.70
Dwarf Curled Scotch.....	.05	.10	.20	.70

Water Melons



CULTURE—To make certain of raising good watermelons, it is essential that the plants have a good start and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well rotted manure—hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seeds on this, covering them about an inch deep. It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill. Frequent watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests.

WATERMELON

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Kleckley's Sweet	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.75
Halburt Honey .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Cole's Early .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Phinney's Early .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Peerless. . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.75
Mountain Sweet .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Cuban Queen .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Sweetheart. . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.75
Tom Watson .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Citron. . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.75

Musk Melon

CULTURE—Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impractical. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.



Jones' Delicious

MUSK MELON

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Jones' Delicious	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.30	\$1.00
Paul Rose .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Osage. . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.75
Rocky Ford .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Burrell Gem .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Emerald Gem .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Yellow Meated Japan. . . . .	.05	.10	.20	.75
Banana. . . . .	.05	.20	.40	1.25

Onion Seed

Good onion seed is of the utmost importance to the market gardener and farmer. A whole season's work and expense may be lost on account of poor seed. The reason catalogue houses and some seed firms sell seeds cheap is that they buy up old and low grade seed that reliable firms will not send out to their customers. All our seeds are tested, and are the best that can be grown. You will find them true to variety and satisfactory in all respects.

CULTURE—The Soil—A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft. The same results will follow if sown on rank, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

Manuring—There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this, and it should be of the best quality well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefitted by fine ground bone and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

JONES DAKOTA YELLOW GLOBE. This strain produces beautiful globe onions with a brownish yellow skin and crisp, fine grained white flesh. Our stock has been closely selected to obtain the slender neck plant which insures earlier ripening of the bulbs. The onions average from two to two and one-half inches in diameter, and are the best keepers among the yellow globe onions. This is a very fine variety of yellow globe onions and we recommend them where a truly fancy onion is desired. We have many times received more money on the market for these onions than any other onions we shipped. They are fancy stock. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 80c.; lb. \$2.50.

LARGE YELLOW DUTCH, OR STRASBURG. One of the oldest sorts. Flat; flesh white; fine grained, mild and well flavored. Our stock, compared with most on the market, is distinctly superior in size of bulb, uniformity of shape and evenness of color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.20; 5 lbs. \$5.25.

QUEEN. A very white skinned variety of especial value for pickling. If seed is sown out of doors in spring it will produce bulbs an inch in diameter, maturing very early. If these bulbs are set out the following spring or if the plants are grown under glass in winter and set out in spring they will produce large onions. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; lb. \$1.25.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. A very large onion, resembling the White Italian, Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and rather a better keeper, making it more desirable for the later fall market. The skin is silvery white; flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

WHITE PORTUGAL, OR AMERICAN SILVERSKIN. A medium sized onion of mild flavor and with beautiful clear white skin, a favorite with many for use when young as a salad or bunching onion and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. An excellent sort for gardeners who do not care to plant more than one variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

LARGE RED WEATHERFIELD. This is the standard red variety and a favorite onion in the east, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulb large, somewhat flattened, oval shaped; skin deep purplish red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavor. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on unsuitable soil than the Danvers, but is the best variety on poor or dry soil. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.50.



ONION SEED—Continued

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. White Globe onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our Southport White Globe Onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN ONION. Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. The color of the skin is a clear amber brown. So widely contrasted from any other onion is this color that it will be noticed on the market, and when once bought, purchasers will be likely to return and call again for "Those beautiful brown onions." Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60; 5 lbs. \$7.00.

AMERICAN GROWN PRIZE TAKER ONION. This popular large yellow onion has been developed and acclimated from the large Spanish onions. All gardeners are familiar with the large size, handsome appearance and high prices of these imported Spanish onions as shown in the fruit stores of our Eastern cities during the fall months. From our home grown seeds of the Prize-taker it is possible for American growers to produce equally large, better ripened and better keeping onions of the same type. This strain is especially satisfactory where the plants are started very early under glass and transplanted to produce the very largest specimen onions as sold in crates in the fruit stores; it will also produce fine onions of four inches in diameter from seed sown in the open ground early in the spring. The onions grow to be very large in size, nearly round in form with a very thin skin of light straw yellow. The flesh is pure white, firm and solid, crisp and mild in flavor, especially desirable for salads, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.



Jones' Red Globe Onions, 640 bushels Per Acre, on the Lakeview Seed Farm

TRUE SOUTHPORT STRAIN OF EXTRA DARK LARGE RED GLOBE ONION. The most handsome of all perfectly globe shaped onions. The skin is a deep, rich, purplish crimson and with a satin-like gloss; the inner rings or scales of flesh are slightly tinged with rose pink. An average specimen from our trial grounds weighed ten ounces and measured three and a quarter inches in diameter and three inches in depth—grown from seed sown directly in rows not transplanted and only under ordinary garden culture. In many of the markets, especially in the North and West, the dark onions are preferred as in spite of deep coloring, the flavor is as mild as that of lighter colored varieties. Nothing handsomer than these dark, richly colored globes can be grown. We have taken especial care in selecting our stock to secure the deepest coloring possible, and planters can depend on regularity in form combined with intensity of coloring. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$6.50.

Onion Sets

To raise onion sets from seed, use good ground prepared as for large onions and sow the seed very thick in broad drills, using forty to sixty lbs. per acre. If the seed is sown thin, the bulbs will not only be too large for sets, but will not be the right shape, and if sown thick on poor land they will be necky or bottle-shaped. When onion seed is sown for sets the seed may be planted somewhat later than for large bulbs, but fine crops are more likely to come from comparatively early sowing.



Southport Red Globe. (From Seed)

RED BOTTOM SETS. Treated precisely as top onions are, setting them out in the spring instead of sowing seed. Per lb. 30c., postpaid; by frt., bu. 32 lbs. \$2.60.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS. Like the preceding except in color and used in the same manner. Per lb. 30c., postpaid; by freight, bu. 32 lbs. \$2.50.

WHITE SETS. Per lb. 30c; per bu. \$3.00. Prices subject to market change.

Garlic

A bulbous rooted plant of the onion family, esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc.; we can supply bulbs only. Prepare the ground the same as for onions and plant the bulbs in drills 8 inches apart, 4 inches in the rows, covering 2 inches deep. When leaves turn yellow, take up the bulbs, dry in the shade and lay them up in a dry loft as you would onions. Bulbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Parsley

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. A compact growing, finely cut and densely curled variety of a deep green color. Owing to its fine color and handsome foliage, it is one of the most popular sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

Parsnips

CULTURE—Parsnips do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is liable to make the roots coarse and ill shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate it should be sown as early as possible in drills two feet to two and a half feet apart; cover one half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to five or six to the foot.

HOLLOW CROWN, OR GUERNSEY. Root white, very tender with a smooth clear skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from a depression on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Garden Peas

CULTURE—One qt. for 75 ft. of drill, 2 to 3 bushels to the acre. Peas mature earliest in a light rich soil; for a general crop, a deep, rich loam, or inclining to clay, is the best. When grown in the garden, sow in double rows six or eight in. apart. When grown for the market crop, sow in single rows 1 in. apart, and 2 to 3 in. deep, the rows from 2 to 4 ft. apart, according to the variety. Begin sowing the extra early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked in April; continue for a succession every two weeks until June, then discontinue until the middle of August when a good crop may be secured by sowing the extra early sorts for fall use. They should be kept clean and earthed up twice during growth. The wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the smooth sorts, and if planted early should have a dry soil, as they are liable to rot in the ground; they are, however, the sweetest and best flavored varieties. The dwarf varieties are best suited for small gardens.



Alaska				
Pt.	Qt.	¼ bu.	1 bu.	
\$0.20	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$7.50	
American Wonder				
\$0.20	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$7.50	
Nott's Excelsior				
\$0.20	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$7.50	
Little Gem				
\$0.20	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$7.50	
Horford's Market Garden				
\$0.20	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$7.50	

Jones Potlatch or Big Dinner

	Pt.	Qt.	¼ bu.	bu.
Jones' Potlatch	\$0.20	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$7.50
Gradus	.20	.40	2.00	7.50
Improved Strategem	.20	.40	2.00	7.50
Champion of England	.20	.40	2.00	7.50

PEPPERS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Red Cherry	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.70	\$2.25
Red Chilli	.05	.20	.70	2.25
Ruby King	.05	.20	.70	2.25

PUMPKIN

New England Pie	.05	.10	.20	.60
Genuine Mammoth	.05	.15	.50	1.25
Big Tom	.05	.10	.20	.60
Connecticut Field	.05	.10	.20	.60

RHUBARB	.05	.15	.40	1.40
----------------	-----	-----	-----	------

GENUINE MAMMOTH, "Jumbo," or "King of the Mammoths." This is the very best strain of the true Mammoth pumpkin. Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching two feet or more in diameter and from 100 to 200 pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin, very thick, bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender and excellent quality for pies. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

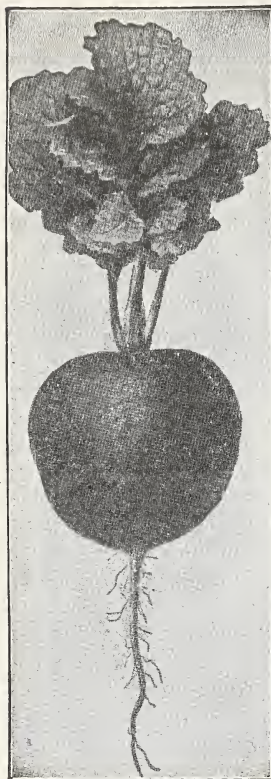
Radishes

CULTURE—For open ground culture sow on rich, sandy soil as soon in the spring as it is fit to work, in drills twelve inches apart and thin out the plants if necessary, to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowing from one week to ten days apart will keep up the supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventative measures are to avoid the use of rank manure and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbage were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible, and there is none sold under other names which is better than that of the varieties we offer.

JONES' THREE LEAF RADISH. So named on account of its extreme earliness and the fact that when there are three leaves formed besides the seed leaf it is large enough to eat. It is an improved form of the well known Scarlet Olive. Flesh is very crisp, tender and white, while the skin is a very bright scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting out of doors. It is but little later than the Jones Three Leaf, and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small tops are not the chief considerations. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A quick-growing, medium sized radish, rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet except near the tip, where it is pure white. A splendid

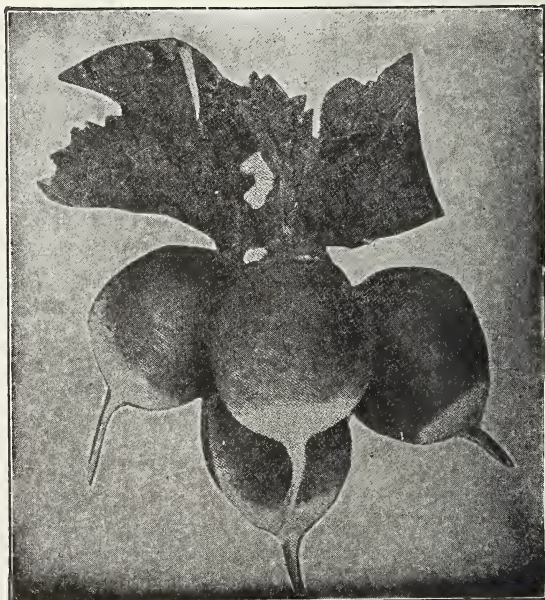


Jones' Three Leaf

variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP IMPROVED. This variety is a standard and excellent sort either for private gardens or the market. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color, and continuing crisp and tender until fully matured when they are about six inches long. This is the variety grown so extensively in Petite Cote, Ontario, where the finest radishes in America are produced. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. One of the latest as well as the hardest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black skin and white flesh and of firm texture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Scarlet Turnip White Tipped Radish

WHITE ICICLE. The finest and longest of the very pure white varieties. Planted in spring the radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days; the long slender form and pure paper white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This radish is not only crisp and tender when young but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first early variety. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowing in the open ground, and gives continuous supply of tender crisp radishes throughout the season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

JONES GIANT SCARLET GLOBE. A variety extraordinary in that while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in a perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties does not become pithy even when twice their ordinary size in diameter. Root, turnip shaped, color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we especially recommend it for outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

SALSIFY. (Vegetable Oyster.) The roots are long, white and tapering; when cooked form a substitute for oysters, as the flavor is similar.

CULTURE—Salsify succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnips. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Frost does not injure the roots but before the ground freezes a quantity for winter use may be stored in a pit or in a very cool cellar packed in damp earth or sand.



Mammoth Salsify

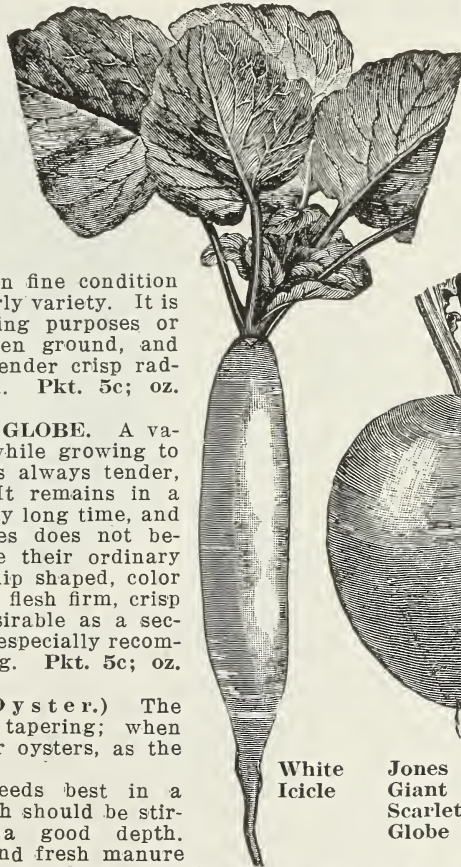
MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This variety is large, strong growing, and less liable to branch than the other sorts. It is invaluable for the market gardeners' use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

SPINACH

CULTURE—Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin to about six inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks. South of the 38th parallel Spinach can be grown through the winter with very little or no covering.

EARLY GIANT THICK LEAVED. A strongly growing and early maturing sort, with very large, thick leaves of fine deep green color. One of the most desirable medium early spinaches. Pkt. postpaid, 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 30c; by frt. or ex. 10 lbs. 15c per lb.

Radishes

White
IcicleJones
Giant
Scarlet
Globe

Tomatoes

Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past; when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them four or five inches apart, give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

DAKOTA FARMER. The most wonderful Tomato ever produced, is the opinion of experts and all who have grown it. Earliest most prolific, finest quality and flavor and best shipper.

ITS HISTORY. The Dakota Farmer Tomato is a result of our efforts to get a tomato that would mature early in this northern latitude. We worked with this end in view for seven years before we finally produced this variety. Some experts said it was an accident, others that it was a sport, but regardless of what produced this variety we are satisfied with the result. There is no tomato in the world that combines the qualities found in this variety. It has no equal. A few years ago after we had the variety coming true to type we were able to supply our northern markets with ripe tomatoes as early as they could be obtained from localities two hundred miles south of here.

EARLINESS. By reason of the latitude in which it was originated it can be expected to produce ripe tomatoes earlier than any other variety. We were advised by several of our customers in the northern part of this state that the Dakota Farmer was the only variety which ever produced a crop of ripe tomatoes before the frost.

PRODUCTIVENESS. By actual comparison with the most productive varieties we ever found it outyields them all. Last season we had single plants produce over 100 saleable tomatoes, many of them weighing over one pound. We picked one tomato from our own plants a year ago that weighed 22 oz. The size alone was not all that pleased us—the quality, the flavor and the firmness held true.

QUALITY. The Dakota Farmer excels all others in eating and shipping qualities. It is as smooth as a peach and not liable to crack. Hot weather does not seem to affect it. The fruit is a rich red color and free from core. The flesh is very firm and ripe tomatoes picked from the vine keep in a marketable condition longer than any other tomato.

THE PLANTS. Hardy and easy to transplant. We seldom lose a plant in resetting. Vines are very strong having thick leaves and not subject to sun scald and blight.

THE MARKET GARDENERS who raise the Dakota Farmer tomato find it the most profitable variety by far. This is because it is the early tomatoes that pay, also because the quality is superior. **Pkt., 10. Packet about 50 seeds. Sold only in packets.**

LAKEVIEW EARLIANA. This tomato is one of the earliest bright red tomatoes and of good size and a heavy yielder. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The tomatoes are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, all of medium size, averaging two and a half inches in diameter; they are smooth and solid, quite thick through, and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is deep red, with solid center and small seed cells. A specimen plant had by actual count forty-five ripened fruits at time of first picking and thirty-five green ones of good size, and the whole plant could be hidden by an ordinary bushel basket. This variety is an excellent tomato but is deficient in its keeping and shipping qualities. Our seed is absolutely the best it is possible to produce. We have a choice lot of Dakota grown seed which is sure to give good results in any climate. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.**



Squash

WARTY HUBBARD. This is a superior variety, and one of the best of winter squashes; flesh bright, orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps well through the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is held by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

THE DELICIOUS. This squash is particularly excellent in quality and in that respect is by some preferred even to the Hubbard. It is a very early winter variety of medium size; shell moderately hard but not very thin; flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow in color. Even when immature this squash is in condition for use and is of very fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Summer Squash

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. The fruit is beautiful, clear waxy-white instead of the yellow-white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop and is superior to that variety in size and beauty. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK. The old standard sort; very early and productive. Fruits when mature about one foot long, with crooked neck and warty surface; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Turnips

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Red Top, Globe.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40
Dales Hybrid .....	.05	.10	.15	.40
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	.05	.10	.15	.40
White Flat Dutch.....	.05	.10	.15	.40
Bortfelder Danish or Cow Horn Turnip.....	.05	.10	.15	.40
Grey Stone .....	.05	.10	.15	.40
Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball.....	.05	.10	.15	.40

Rutabagas

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Yellow Swede	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40
Bangholm.....	.05	.10	.15	.40
American Purple Top.....	.05	.10	.15	.40

Tobacco

	Pkt.
Sterling.....	\$0.05
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	.05
Havana.....	.05

Herbs

	Pkt.
Anise.....	\$0.05
Basil, Sweet .....	.05
Caraway.....	.05
Catnip, or Cat Mint.....	.05
Coriander.....	.05
Dill.....	.05
Fennel, Sweet .....	.05
Horehound.....	.05

Russian Sunflower Seed

	Pkg.	Lb.
RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER SEED.....	\$0.05	\$0.20

Jones Superior Flower Seeds

Sent postpaid to any Town or City in the U. S. for 5c per package.

ASTER

Giant Comet
Victoria
Christmas Tree
Peerless Pink

BALSAMS

Comelia Flowered
Dwarf Spotted
Bachelor Buttons

Chrysanthemum
Candytuft
Canna
Clematis
Cypress Vine
Calliopsis
Centuarea
Cosmos
Daisy
Mignonette
Forget-me-not
Gourd
Heliotrope
Hollyhocks
Larkspur

Phlox
Petunia
Marigold

NASTURTIUM

Dwarf
Tall or Climbing
Giant Imperial Morning Glories

POPPY

Cardinal
Tulip
Carnation Flowered

PANSIES

Orchid Flowered
Giant Mixed
Giant Snow Queen
Black Prince
Golden Queen

PINKS

Crimson Belle
Royal Pinks

SWEET PEA, Per Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Countess Spencer Mixed
Eckford's Hybrid Mixed
King Edward Spencer
Countess Spencer
White Spencer

Salvia Bonfire
Smilax
Sweet William

Gladiolus

American—Magnificent large flesh pink, large green foliage.

Augusta—Strong straight spikes with white flowers.

Brenchleyensis—Vermilion scarlet early bloom, all blossoms out at one time.

Grandavensis—Immense flowers of purplish red, a popular foreign variety.

Empire—The American Beauty Rose red.

May—Lovely white, flaked rosy pink—a beauty.

Lavandar Queen—Or Azure, a beautiful blue.

Madame Monneret—Delicate rose pink, very popular.

Pres. Taft—Very large and tall, late, pink.

Sherley—Light rose with pink center.

Bouquet—Hollandia, yellow with dark red center.

Yellow Queen—The most popular yellow variety.

Cracker Jack—Dark rich, velvety purple.

Pink Beauty—A bright pink, large.

Prices, per dozen, postpaid, 75c. Write for prices in large quantities.

DAKOTA SEED POTATOES



A Field of Jones' Improved Extra Early Ohio

Potatoes are the greatest paying crop that can be grown by the northern farmer. Potatoes can be grown on any land that will produce a good crop of corn. They should never be planted on the same ground more than one year at a time. Where the farmer has plenty of land there is no crop that will put the land in finer condition for a large crop of small grain than potatoes.

Always plant the best seed you can procure and plant them the same day you cut them. Do not cut them too small in trying to make them cover more ground. A potato the size of a hen's egg cut lengthwise is plenty small enough, and larger ones in four pieces. It will take from 12 to 15 bushels to plant an acre and do it right. Cultivate them just before they come up if you can follow the row, and then harrow them down good and you will have no trouble with weeds. We plant 10 inches apart in a row, one piece at a place.

Early Bliss Triumph

BLISS TRIUMPH is one of the leading early potatoes grown in the south. All southern planters know the value of northern grown seeds. The best investment you can make is to buy Bliss Triumph, and grow them for the southern seed trade. We are all familiar with it as sold at the groceries when the first new potatoes are shipped in. The tubers are nearly round, smooth, medium in size, reddish pink in color. Our stock is genuine and sure to please you. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.00; per bu., \$1.75; freight paid.

Early Six Weeks

It Hardly Matures in Six Weeks, but Very Early.

We are not going to be careless enough to say that this potato gets ripe in six weeks from planting, or foolish enough to think that our customers would believe such a statement. We prefer simply to say that it is extra early, a little earlier even than the Early Ohio. It has become immensely popular and is much sought after, especially by market gardeners. Although first introduced some 17 years ago, the seed is always in demand and sells at a premium over other earlies. Six Weeks belong to the Ohio family, resemble Early Ohio, but are usually a little redder in color. They make an extremely quick growth, grows very compactly and yields well. Our stock this year of Six Weeks is very fine. They will please everyone. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.10; bu., \$1.75.

Dry Bordeaux Mixture

Preventative of blight on potatoes, tomatoes, celery, etc. For fungus diseases, rust, molds, leaf-spot, leaf-blight, mildew, black knot, rot; also the best remedy for flea beetles. Bordeaux Mixture is a PREVENTATIVE and NOT A CURE therefore should be APPLIED EARLY. Rust and spot fungi live within the plant, and so cannot be destroyed after once they gain an entrance. Write for prices.

DAKOTA

Seed Potatoes

JONES' IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY OHIO. Our Early Ohios are at least one week earlier than any other strain of the Ohios. Better in quality and will produce a larger crop than any other variety. The Early Ohio is without doubt the most popular early potato on the market today. We have been growing them for the past 20 years and in that time have improved them greatly in yield and quality. We know it will pay you to plant our seed even if it costs twice as much as your home grown seed. There is always good demand for Early Ohios for the southern seed market. If you have a car to sell let us hear from you. We can get you the top price for potatoes grown from our seed. Prices $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.10; bu., \$1.75.



RURAL NEW YORKER. This is one of the best late varieties. It is an excellent keeper, shallow eyes, large, white and smooth; not subject to scab or blight, as is common among many of the early varieties. It yields great crops of fine, large, smooth potatoes even under most unfavorable circumstances; the handsomest large potato ever produced. It is claimed that it will out-yield any other variety and that practically every potato is of marketable size. It grows very strong with upright top, dark colored stalks and purple blossoms, and is very little affected by the drouth blight. A crop of Rural New Yorker is a money maker. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.10; bu., \$1.75.

Prices on Potatoes subject to market changes without notice.

Best Quality Pure Paris Green

We handle tremendous quantities of Paris Green in season. Our stock comes from probably the largest and most reliable manufacturer in the country. If you are interested write us. We can furnish the best quality and can save you money.



Success with Alfalfa and Clover

Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch

Field Peas and Beans, Garden Peas and Beans, and all other legumes.

A good "catch" and a big stand, of greatest feeding value—richer soil for succeeding crops—these results follow the use of



Alfalfa—
Inoculated with
"Nitragin"



Alfalfa—
Not
Inoculated



"NITRAGIN" is the trade-mark name for the special germ, or bacteria, that acts on the legume root, draws nitrogen from the air and converts it into plant food. As a result there is a uniform "catch"; the crop grows quickly; it is strong, hardy and healthy—deep-rooted—rich in food-value. Meanwhile your soil is growing *richer* instead of *poorer*—your land *more valuable*.

Failure with legumes is usually due to lack of bacteria. In "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture we send you *billions* of these necessary nitrogen-gathering germs, packed in proper food to keep them alive, active and healthy.

It's *easy* to treat your seed with "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture. A boy can do it in ten minutes.

If your past experience with legume crops has been unsatisfactory it was probably because your soil lacked these vital, strength-giving germs. Some soils have only a partial supply; in other soils the germ is missing or so sickly as to be worthless. Such soils need "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture to supply an abundance of *pure*, healthy, strong, virile bacteria. This means a profitable crop and new life to the soil.

If you have been successful in growing legumes you can have *greater* success by using "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture.

A green manure crop inoculated with "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture provides a *richer* humus in *far greater volume* than does a non-inoculated legume.

Get the Original Look for the Armour Oval Label

This is the *original* Pure Culture—discovered by Nobbe and Hiltner, famous German bacteriologists. It has been perfected by twenty years of scientific testing, in the laboratory and on the farm. The germs come to you packed in a *granular* food—in a ventilated can—the *safe* and *satisfactory* way.

Why use imitations when you can be *sure* of *perfect* inoculation by using "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture.

The *Armour Fertilizer Works* guarantee "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture to retain *health* and *vitality* for 6 months from date of preparation, stamped on can.

The Pure Culture system of inoculating legumes is endorsed by U. S. Government authorities, by state experiment stations, practical farmers and other agricultural experts. These men have accomplished wonders with inoculated legumes. *You* can do the same on *your* farm by using "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture.

There is a *special strain* for each legume. In ordering be *sure* to name the crop desired.

Prices per can: Garden size, \$1; acre size, \$2;
5-acre size, \$9. F. O. B. Sioux Falls, S. D.
Express Extra. Parcel Post, 10c per acre extra.

Order "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture with your seed—from

O. S. Jones Seed Co.



Cow Peas
Not
Inoculated

Cow Peas
Inoculated
with "Nitragin"