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*Eleventh Anniversary
Spring 1918*

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

*Alfalfas
Seed Corn
Field Seeds*

Dakota Improved Seed Co.

Mitchell,

South Dakota



What *Disco* Seeds Are

HARDIEST ALFALFAS, pedigreed and registered strains; pure bred, fully matured northern seed corn, much of it 1916 crop; high standard cane and millets, timothy, clover, alsike, blue grass, Brome grass and small grains—barley, wheat, oats, rye, speltz, field peas, rape, etc.

These are Disco Improved seeds, tried, tested and proven unrivaled successes in the past eleven years on farms throughout the nation and by practical and scientific men in leading agricultural schools and colleges, with whom we still cooperate in the planting of our seeds.

We have large stocks of many varieties of the hardiest Alfalfas, and a fair stock of early varieties

of 1916 corn and fully matured 1917 corn.

We have complete stocks of other grains and field seeds listed—stocks that early orders are sure to absorb. We endeavor to make shipment the same day we receive your order. We guarantee all our seeds to be exactly as we represent them. If an error is made, or for any reason you are dissatisfied, we refund every cent of the purchase price, upon the return of the seed.



PRICE LIST



February 15th 1918

The prices given herewith are those in effect Feb. 15th, 1918, and as near as we can anticipate them for the season. All prices are subject to market changes. We invite correspondence on seeds where prices are likely to vary, or on any seed where large quantities are desired.

All prices quoted are f. o. b. Mitchell, S. D. Freight or express to be paid by customer. If delivery prices are required, write us and we will quote delivered prices. In ordering by parcel post, your postmaster will tell you in what zone from Mitchell you are in so that your remittance will include the postage.

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES. BAGS WEIGHED IN

COMMERCIAL ALFALFA

Dakota Grown.....	Per pound.
Disco Brand	\$0.25
Emerald Brand .....	.23

Described on page 9. We have on hand some small seed which we can offer at very attractive prices. This is not up to the Disco standard, although it is Dakota Grown alfalfa. If you have been unable to get a stand of alfalfa, this seed sown with small grain will help to inoculate the soil so you can get a good stand from better quality seed in the future. Samples and prices on request.

DISCO REGISTERED ALFALFAS

	Per pound.
Disco 26	\$0.26
Disco 28 .....	.30
Disco 33 .....	.28
Disco 79 .....	.27
Disco 80 .....	.26

The Registered alfalfas are described on page 5. We have a large stock of excellent quality seed from these hardy type of Dakota Grown alfalfa.

DISCO PEDIGREED ALFALFAS

	Lots up to 60 lbs.	Over 60 lbs.
Disco Grimm (described on page 8)	\$0.60	\$0.50
Disco Baltic (described on page 8) .....	.60	.50
Disco 19A (special selection of Grimm) .....	.70	.55
Disco 11C (special selection of Baltic) per pound.....		1.00

See pages 4, 6, 7 and 8 for full description of these absolutely hardy varieties.

DISCO MILLETS

	Per 100 lbs.
Dakota Kursk, 50 lbs. per bu.....	\$6.50
Siberian, 50 lbs. per bu.....	6.00
German, 50 lbs. per bu.....	6.50
Japanese or Billion Dollar Grass, 36 lbs. per bu.....	6.00
Early Fortune, 50 lbs per bu.....	6.25
Proso, 50 lbs per bu.....	6.50
Hog or Broom Corn, 50 lbs per bu.....	6.50

On page 25 there is a partial description of all the millets. They are a wonderful crop. Try them this year.

SWEET CLOVERS

	Per pound.
White Blossom, hulled.....	\$0.35
White Blossom, unhulled.....	.22
Yellow Blossom, hulled.....	.33

All hulled seed scarified.
See page 12 for full description.

CLOVERS, LIMITED QUANTITY

	Per pound.
Disco Brand Medium Red.....	\$0.35

Emerald Brand Medium Red.....	.34
Disco Brand Mammoth Red.....	.37
Alsike .....	.30
White or Dutch Clover.....	.60

DISCO GRASS SEEDS

	Per pound.
Timothy	\$0.12
Timothy, Alsike mixed.....	.17
Timothy, Red Clover mixed.....	.17
Permanent Pasture Mixture.....	.20
Permanent Meadow Mixture.....	.21
Evergreen Lawn Grass.....	.35
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	.30
English Blue Grass.....	.25
Slender Wheat Grass.....	.22
Red Top .....	.20
Bromus Inermis .....	.20

Descriptions of the clovers and Disco Grass seeds on pages 26 and 27. Order early, quantities limited.

DISCO SORGHUMS

	Per pound.
Dakota Early Amber Sorgo.....	\$0.15
Fodder Canes—	
Amber .....	.12
Orange .....	.12
Feterita .....	.08
Kafir .....	.08
Milo Maize .....	.08
Kowliang .....	.12
Sudan Grass .....	.30

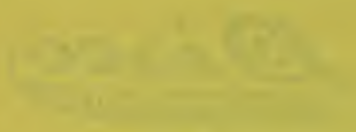
MISCELLANEOUS

	Per bushel
Marquis Wheat.....	\$2.90
Kubanka Wheat	3.00
Durum Wheat	3.00
Swedish Select Oats.....	1.95
60-Day Kherson Oats.....	1.30
Postia Imported Swedish.....	1.50
Barley, Mansury	2.25
Barley, Odenbrucker	2.25
Speltz, 40 lb.	1.60
Buckwheat—	
Japanese or Silverhull.....	3.00
Seed Flax	4.50
Canada Field Peas, per bu.....	\$6.00
Soy Beans	Price on application
Winter Rye	Price on application
Rape, per 100 lbs.....	\$15.00

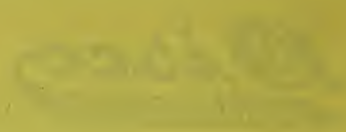
SEED CORN

Disco Pride, limited quantity..	
Riverview Special Yellow Dent	
Northwestern Dent	
Disco 90-Day White Dent.....	\$8.50
(Silver King)	
Minnesota 13	
Disco Early Muddock.....	
Wimple's Yellow Dent.....	
Disco White Flint.....	
Disco Squaw Flint.....	
Disco Gehu Flint.....	
Fulton Yellow Dent.....	
Disco Early Fodder.....	\$5.00 per bushel
Disco Medium Fodder.....	5.00 per bushel

DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED CO., Mitchell, S. D.



FRONT
PAGE



[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document with several lines of text per paragraph.]



The Home of Disco Registered Seeds.

What About *Disco* Seeds

DISCO are no ordinary seeds quoted at low prices to sell at bargain prices. Riverview Ranch—the fertile home of Disco seeds—is a fine tract of 1,520 acres of tillable soil along the James river, especially adapted to the growing of our seed corn and small grain.

W. S. Hill, our president and a breeder of prize cattle, is the owner of Riverview Ranch. Here on this broad acreage is ample room to carry on large ideal breeding plots and fields of corn and small grain. We isolate our fields to prevent cross breeding and alternating a field of Riverview Special Corn with one of 60-day oats or Silver King Corn with Marquis Wheat or Oderbucker Barley.

A complete threshing outfit is maintained on the ranch with ample elevators to store seed for the warehouses and cleaners. We have stored in one building alone 500,000 pounds of field seeds. The finest outlet imaginable for our surplus crops is provided on the ranch through our livestock. This fact merely emphasizes our ability to hold up the standard of Dis-

co seeds by our absolute control of our output from planting to harvest and later distribution through this seed annual. We aim to grade out through screens and gravity mills only the choicest heavy seeds, retaining the rest, at no loss, as feed. This is a wonderfully successful combination.

Prof. W. A. Wheeler, now with the United States Department of Agriculture, is a recognized early authority on hardy alfalfa strains and a great breeder of pure northern early maturing seed corn, the father of Disco Seeds. An instructor in agriculture, Prof. Wheeler took up extension work and experimented with different varieties of alfalfa at two stations before establishing the Dakota Improved Seed Co., and continuing his serious study and experiment work with these strains he kept diligently at this work until he was able to put this seed out, which he had registered and pedigreed. His tests proved these varieties extremely hard. So did similar tests made by many leading agricultural schools and colleges. We have religiously maintained this high standard.

See Special Price List.



AND now our alfalfa nursery and increase plots are likewise in an ideal location. We are at present at work increasing our output of the New Grimm, Disco 19A, likewise with Baltic, the variety which Prof. Wheeler developed to such a marked degree. Our alfalfa work now comprises 200 acres of these excellent hardy, drought resistant alfalfas. We are continually increasing this acreage and trying out new varieties which show up as being worth while in the nursery plots.

Disco tested alfalfas are dry land seeds, produced under the most severe weather conditions. They come from a latitude far enough north so that the parent plant is one of the survival of the fittest. It has stood the icy cold winters and the extreme heat and drought of summer. Disco seed produces a plant with a large crown. From the crown comes the stooling, the hay, the pastures and the seed. They are clean seeds—and as alfalfa plants are very tender they must be clean. Otherwise, weeds kill them. So must they be planted in clean soil.

Disco alfalfa seeds are run through a clipper cleaner and run over a gravity

mill. By gravity we separate the heavier seeds from the light. We clean seeds as nearly 100 per cent pure as is mechanically possible.

Disco alfalfas are only Dakota and Montana grown—northern seed grown by ourselves and for us under contract.

Wasa, B. C.—“I secured a small quantity of alfalfa seed from you a couple of years ago. Last summer was the first crop on the acre and one and one-half acre plot I put in. I got fully ten tons of good hay off of the plot in two cuttings. Last winter was a very severe one here, but as far as I can see the alfalfa was not killed out any.—C. L. Bechtel.”

Hood River, Ore.—“Two years ago I bought 25 pounds of this Grimm Alfalfa Seed. Sowed 12 pounds to the acre. Didn't get much the first year, but have taken three fine crops off this summer. My neighbors planted seed that cost just half what I paid, was guaranteed, etc. Now they are asking me where I got my seed.—Geo. F. Ogden, R. F. D. No. 2.”

See Special Price List.



ALFALFA

YOU would be a whole lot more enthusiastic about seeding more of an acreage of alfalfa if you could but see what a wonderful asset it is to the farmers in the great seed producing section of South Dakota, and in fact all the states where it is grown for commercial purposes, seed and hay.

It seems needless to go into details and tell about this wonderful crop. A crop that has been grown with wonderful success since its introduction into Greece about 490 B. C. Later then into the European countries, and from there found its way into Mexico and South America. From these countries it has worked its way north until during the past twenty-five years it has won a wonderful reputation in some sections of the country, and there is no reason why it should not be given a place on every farm. No agricultural community can afford to ignore alfalfa: it is now grown successfully in almost every part of the U. S. and Canada.

ALFALFA CROP LIKE A BANK ACCOUNT

Alfalfa can be grown for hay, pasture and seed. Some of the land in what used to be known as the "Great American Desert" is now producing wonderful crops of alfalfa. It is not uncommon in some seed producing localities for an acre of land to produce two tons of hay and a seed crop valued as high as \$75.00 per acre. Don't you want to do this? You can. It's a mortgage lifter; a bank account builder; a soil enricher; and a wonderful feed, summer and winter for those hogs and cattle.

There are a few things necessary for you to consider when you think of buying your alfalfa seed. The field of alfalfa you are going to seed this spring had ought to thrive and do well for a normal period of at least fifteen years. In order to get such lasting satisfaction you must first look for a seed stock that you can bank on will give you the desired results. You want a **hardy variety** of seed. Seed that has stood the test in the past surely ought to in the future. Then you want dry land seed, seed that is produced in under the most severe conditions. Seed that comes from a latitude far enough north so that the parent plant is one of the survival of the fittest. One that has stood the test of cold, icy winters and extreme heat and drouth of the summers. Seed that will produce a plant with a large crown, for from the crown comes the stooling, the hay, pasture and seed. These are the only kinds of alfalfa seed handled through the **Disco seed house**. Therefore, when you order seed from us, you can rest assured you will only get the hardy varieties.

One thing more, you should insist on getting seed that is as near 100 per cent pure as possible. Young alfalfa plants are very tender, and are likely to be killed by weeds if you do not take every precaution to secure **clean seed**, and seed upon clean land. Our seed cleaning facilities are of the best, and seed passing through them are cleaned clean—as near 100 per cent as machinery can make it. Read on. We will describe the individual hardy varieties.



Hardy Alfalfas

IN selecting alfalfa seed for the north half of the United States one of the principal points to consider is the ability of the strain to survive severe winters. There are certain strains or varieties of alfalfa which possess this hardiness to a very marked degree, and such should be chosen in preference to the more tender ones. The alfalfa plant shows a great range in cold resistance. 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. There are a great many other strains which range in hardiness between these two extremes.

On page 8 we describe more fully the Grimm and Baltic strains. These are known the world over as being hardy in every way. They have the immense spread of crown, underground root stocks of a branching habit, and underground buds protected by the soil and crown in such a way as to withstand severe winter weather without a snow covering, coming up between the crowns to thicken the stand. It is by the aid of these underground buds that fields of long standing are in existence.

The non-hardy strains of alfalfa have more erect crowns, and while stooling in habit, the buds are so near the surface as to be exposed to the winter freezing without a snow covering. Then again, the alternate freezing and thawing of early spring works havoc with the plants. A dry July or August will in turn dry out the buds until they go into winter quarters in a weakened condition. The non-hardy varieties have what is known as a tap root with but very few side roots to hold the plant in place. Soil heaving, so common in the eastern and south-central states, quite often breaks the tap root, killing the plant, or at least setting it back in growth and yield.

Hardiness is also referred to in the ability of the Grimm or Baltic strains to adapt themselves to various unusual conditions. Should there be hard pan to contend with, the many branching roots adapt themselves to these conditions and grow along parallel with the hard strata in the subsoil. The non-hardy plants with a long tap root find difficulty in doing so and soon become root-bound. Should the water level be high, the tap rooted varieties will grow down into the too sour subsoil, the bacteria forming nodules will not be formed, and the plants will gradually die from "wet feet." With the Grimm or Baltic the danger is not as great, although the stand will be more successful where the moisture conditions are corrected.



Disco Pedigreed selections from the Baltic and Grimm alfalfas showing the ideal hardy 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. Non-hardy types have a smaller crown and one straight tap root.

See Special Price List.



Registered Alfalfas Give Greater Profits

IT is just as important to know the kind of alfalfa you plant as it is to know the kind or variety of any other seed stock used on the farm. 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, the next time any seeding is done on your land, try a portion at least of some of Disco registered, hardy stocks

of alfalfa, and by so doing know to a certainty just what you are buying. Heretofore we have had many requests for "the same kind we obtained before." Until the registration system was established we were unable to supply this demand. By the use of our registration system our customers are able to secure the same kind of seed in future years should they wish to do so.

What Are Registered Disco Alfalfas

The "Disco Registration System" enables us to trace to specific strains of definite single origin and is used in registering 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 under equally severe conditions. Many of these registered stocks have records of over 25 years in the Dakotas. For convenience we have set an arbitrary mini-

mum of ten years of acclimatization for all Disco registered strains of seed.

A seeding of Disco Registered Alfalfa Seed will produce the desired results with a less amount of seed. A seeding of ten to twelve pounds per acre of registered seed invariably will give a greater return than fifteen to twenty pounds of ordinary seed. The cost per pound may be more, but the lighter seeding required and the greater returns from the registered seed more than make up the difference.

Established Registered Alfalfas

Disco Number 26 is probably of Turkestan origin. It was brought into western South Dakota about 15 years ago, and has been grown since then in the northern half of Meade county and the southern half of Perkins county. It is one of a group of three or four registered numbers that head the list of fifty or more native stocks that are being tested in the alfalfa nurseries of several state and federal experiment stations in South Dakota and other north-western states.

Disco 28. Has been grown in southern Meade and Pennington counties, South Dakota, for about thirty years. Some of the old fields are still in existence. It is a strong grower, develops a very strong crown and is a remarkable producer. There is a much increased demand for this seed every year. We have a large stock

of this seed on hand of excellent quality.

Disco 38. Has been grown in western Meade and southeastern Butte counties for over twenty-five years. We have distributed such of this seed and especially favorable reports have come from Oregon and other extremely western states where it is being used in the drier regions without irrigation.

Disco 79. A native Alfalfa of about twenty years' known record in the Black Hills region. Comes from same locality as Disco 28 and is doing equally well all over the country. Is a great producer of both hay and seed.

Disco 80. This stock is native of Lyman and Jones counties, S. D., and especially that portion tributary to the White river. The fields appear to be both drought and cold resistant to a marked degree.



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 alfalfas 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 and Disco-Baltic Alfalfas, 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 and Disco-Grimm, 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 two 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.

We have some very good stocks of these pedigreed selections from Grimm and Baltic, which are of excellent quality.

See Special Price List.

Grimm Alfalfa

HISTORY and research have left little room to doubt that Wendelin Grimm was the introducer as well as the unconscious breeder of this valuable alfalfa that bears his name. He was living in a little German settlement located in a splendid agricultural section of southwest Germany, the Grand Duchy of Baden, until he was about forty years of age. In the spring of 1857, having heard of the wonderful opportunities offered in America through friends who had already made their homes in Minnesota, he left his fertile Baden resolved to join his countrymen. We are told that Grimm reached Chaska, Carver Co., Minn., about Sept. 1st, and among the various belongings he brought with him was the original lot of alfalfa seed which did not weigh more than 15 or 20 pounds. The following spring, 1858, this seed was sown.

In his first attempts he suffered many setbacks and for many years this Grimm alfalfa made but little headway. But Grimm was persistent, for he knew the value of this plant in his fertile Baden, and was determined to save every plant that could be saved. It seemed to gain strength, to become acclimated, perhaps produced a new variety, until it is now the most dependable of alfalfas capable of enduring severe changes of temperature and the attendant hardships.

It was nip and tuck for several years, but by 1867 Grimm was able to produce 480 pounds of seed on 3 acres of land. From this time on the "everlasting clover" brought to the Northwest by Wendelin Grimm made gradual progress.

About six years before Grimm left Germany with what was destined to be the parent stock of the invaluable Grimm alfalfa, the common type of alfalfa was introduced into California, and in time worked its way into Minnesota and the Northwest, only to kill out three years out of five and to show up the true worth of this hardy Grimm type.

At the present time, trials without number at Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, New York and Canadian Experiment Stations have determined the real worth of the Grimm type conclusively to be many fold. It is fully able to endure the trying weather of fall, winter and spring, is exceedingly cold resistant and in a measure drought resistant; can be cut with safety later in the fall, and will bear

more abuse in pasturing than any other kind.

The real value of this Grimm type was not generally recognized until the attention of the Minnesota Experiment Station was called to it about the year 1900. To the professors in charge of this work, great credit is due in that they recognized its hardiness and great value to the Northwest.

We would have you become acquainted with Farmers' Bulletin No. 757, entitled, "Commercial Varieties of Alfalfa." From it we quote:

"On account of its superior hardiness, Grimm alfalfa is particularly recommended for the northern part of the Great Plains region and all parts of the Northwest. It has also proved better able to survive the winters in the colder portions of the humid section of the country where winter killing is a serious factor. The supply of seed on the market is still rather limited and commands a high price. As a result unscrupulous dealers have offered for sale large quantities of common alfalfa under the name of Grimm."

Keep this in mind when purchasing your supply of Grimm seed. Being specialists in this line, the original supply is a certainty with us. Better be safe than sorry.

DISCO 19A

From the many hundred individual trials carried on in our alfalfa nursery there are selective plants which stand out distinctly as being heavy seeders, erect and strong in habit of growth and producing many leafy branches. By careful selection and planting in increase plots, we are developing such worth while pedigreed stocks as Disco 19A, an alfalfa strain with a known parentage.

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.

From a large percentage of these trials we have had full reports on Disco 19A and other alfalfas with which it has been tested. So far as reports have been received, Disco 19A has never been surpassed for hardiness or production of either hay or seed. We have a limited stock of this excellent pedigreed strain that we will supply as long as it lasts.

See Special Price List.

Disco Baltic Alfalfa

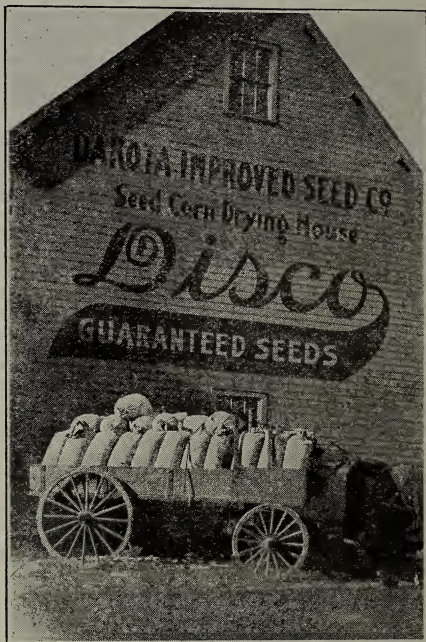
A VALUABLE and comparatively new variety of hardy alfalfa very similar to Grimm and rapidly being established in the esteem of the various stations in the U. S. and Canada. It may be that the Baltic and Grimm alfalfas are from the same original stock. The pedigree of the Baltic is not authentic, but when first recognized as a promising variation from the Grimm and yet bearing all the characteristics of that variety, it was being grown in eastern South Dakota.

Credit is due W. A. Wheeler for his ability to foresee the desirability and hardiness of Baltic alfalfa and for his work with this variety at Brookings, S. D., and at Highmore, S. D., and subsequent trials at Newell, S. D., and here at Mitchell, S. D.

In describing the Baltic alfalfa, the authors of the United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 757 have this to say: "While the Baltic differs slightly from the Grimm in some minor details, the two are so similar that it is seldom possible to distinguish one from the other. This variety is recommended for sections where the ordinary strains suffer considerable loss through winter-killing. This includes practically the same territory to which the Grimm is adapted, that is, the New England states; the greater part of New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; the northern Great Plains states, and the northern part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. As in the case of Grimm alfalfa the quantity of Baltic seed produced in the U. S. is rather limited and the same precautions are necessary in purchasing it."

In reports from numerous Experiment Stations, where the Baltic has been tried

out along with Grimm and other varieties, it has proved to be a better yielder of hay and a better seed producer in the seed producing sections of the country. This makes Baltic a more valuable alfalfa for both hay and seed.



The above represents a recent shipment of over 5,000 lbs of Disco Grimm and Disco Baltic alfalfa seed being made to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Proof that the government officials consider our Disco Grimm and Gisco Baltic genuine.



Commercial Alfalfa Seed

DAKOTA grown alfalfa seed has become recognized by the leading seedsmen as a distinct type. It is also a very popular variety with the experiment stations throughout the country. This fact is due to several things. The seed is usually to be had in the Dakotas if there is any to be found the country over; conditions in this state are usually ideal for seed production, with rigorous variations as to heat and cold making for a very hardy type. Ranch-

tion and the seed has inherited the tendency to become vigorous to a very marked degree. There is absolutely no questioning the past performances and present worth of Dakota alfalfa.

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.

KIND OF SEED DISCO 28 ALFALFA				
Stock Mark	Germination %	Year	Purity %	Grown in
160	90	1914	99.8	SOUTH DAKOTA
	INCLUDING ONE-HALF PARS SEED			
	80	ACTUAL 3 DAY LABORATORY TEST		

IMPURITIES NO NOXIOUS WEED SEED PRESENT

Dakota Improved Seed Co.
MITCHELL, SO. DAK.

Our Grades of Commercial Alfalfa Seed

Care is used in the purchase of our commercial stocks of alfalfa. In cleaning and milling process two grades are established—our **Disco Brand** and the **Emerald Brand**. We might quote on one grade only by blending the two grades, but prefer to keep the highest possible grade as our Disco, which must meet the requirements of any State or National test, be clean, plump seed of good color, according to the season and of high germination.

The Emerald Brand is a very good grade and usually an excellent business proposition, in fact 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.

ers in this state, and especially those west of the Missouri river, have combined the culture of alfalfa with live stock, many of them maintaining vast fields for hay and seed, and many of these fields long established.

Dakota alfalfa seed has made an enviable reputation in the northern states because of its general hardiness. Seed from this state brings much higher prices because of the added value coming from greater hardiness.

We especially recommend Dakota alfalfa for northern planting and are specialists in this line. The seed not only comes from fields long established, but from altitudes varying from two to three thousand feet and from semi-arid regions. The plants are compelled to undergo a natural selec-

This Unbiased Article from Wallace's Farmer Tells the Plain Facts About Alfalfa

Winter Killing of Alfalfa

"TWO years ago this spring, the Iowa station, at Ames, planted several hundred different varieties of alfalfa, in small plots, side by side. Practically all of the different varieties came through the first winter in excellent condition, but last winter, with its coat of ice, gave them a real test. Just before the winter came on, one-half of all the plots had been clipped close to the ground with a lawn mower, so as to make the trial more rigorous. This spring it was found that some of the varieties had completely winter killed; the Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Spanish varieties were the hardest hit. Some of the Kansas sorts were badly damaged, while others came through in fair condition, and one or two did splendidly. It seems that under ordinary conditions, over the southern half of Iowa, Kansas alfalfa seed should do fairly well. But the Nebraska alfalfa proved to be distinctly harder than the Kansas, and the Dakota alfalfas, in turn, proved to be harder than the Nebraska alfalfas. However, the worst of the Dakota alfalfas was not quite so good as the best of the Kansas. The Utah alfalfas, on the whole, seem to be inferior to the Kansas alfalfa, and the Montana sorts did not come through as well as those from Dakota. One seed firm in the Dakotas, which makes a special business of breeding alfalfa, came through with colors flying, several of its varieties showing not a particle of winter killing, even where the plants had been clipped close late last fall.

"There is great variation in the varieties of alfalfa, and it is time that the seed growers of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas were establishing definite pedigreed strains."

The above and many other observations prove conclusively that winter-killing is not confined to the extreme northern states and that Disco Registered Hardy Alfalfas are superior to others of southern origin or unknown record in the states of the Corn Belt as well as in the extreme northern states.

At the Missouri Experiment Station a few years ago Nebraska-grown alfalfa entirely winter-killed while hardy Disco Registered strains in the same plot and under identical conditions stood the winter perfectly.

THE unbiased article, at left, from Wallace's Farmer of May 19, 1916, gives an account of Alfalfa tests at the Iowa Experiment Station and is simply one of similar reports from experiment stations all over the country.

FROM this it is evident that the very best alfalfas would be registered Dakota strains of known record. The only recognized registered strains offered today are the *Disco Registered Alfalfas*.

THE seed firm referred to is the Dakota Improved Seed Co., of Mitchell, S. D., which is the only commercial institution in the United States today making a "special business of breeding alfalfa" and offering seed of registered and pedigreed strains for sale.

THE Dakota Improved Seed Co. was the first to recognize this and put it into practice by offering strains of known hardiness and record as Disco Registered Alfalfa.



How To Grow Alfalfa

1. Select a drained, well prepared and well settled seed bed, the richer the better.
2. Be sure the seed is hardy. It is the safest and the cheapest in the end. Don't use seed from unknown or questionable sources.
3. Be careful not to cover the seed too deep. From 1/2 to 1 inch is sufficient. In drilling in be careful; in sowing broadcast, harrow lightly.
4. Seeding can be made any time from April to September in amounts varying from 8 to 20 pounds.
5. Much good may be derived from adding lime to the soil and inoculating the seed. In many localities both are necessary. In this state it is not practiced to any extent. So do not become confused in thinking the culture of alfalfa requires a College education.
6. Best to treat an alfalfa field with care when it comes to pasturing the first year. Wait until the seed bed is well firmed and the root system well established.
7. Don't give up. Many well known growers have succeeded only by staying with it.

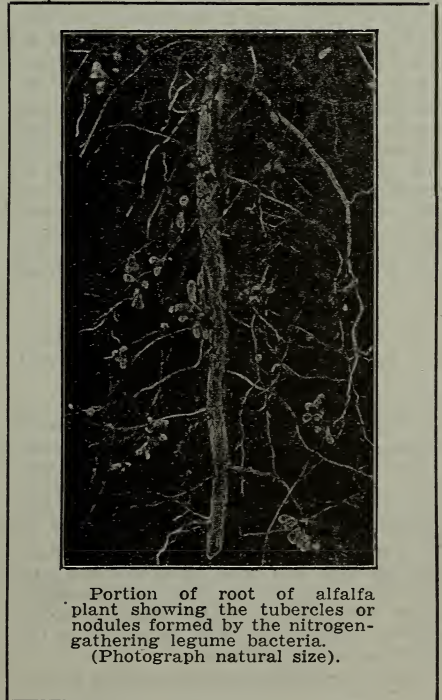
Inoculation of Alfalfa

ALL authorities on the subject advise inoculation of the seed or of the soil by various methods. It is rather costly to inoculate the soil, considering the labor in transporting the soil from a neighbor's field and spreading it over the soft seed bed. It is so much easier to treat the seed rather than the seed bed, either by the glue method, or better with a pure culture at a cost of from 20 to 30 cents, depending upon the amount of seed sown.

Inoculation places the nitrogen-fixing bacteria where they are needed and absolutely necessary for a perfect stand. In the older alfalfa growing districts that are fitted naturally for the growing of alfalfa, the soil already containing lime and bacteria, further expense in this regard is useless. This condition prevails in much of western South Dakota, and in fact a large part of this state and 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.

We carry in stock only pure cultures for alfalfa put up for us in the most approved form by a prominent bacteriologist, and can be relied upon to accomplish the desired result.

Prices: Culture for 1 bu. or 60 lbs., \$1.20. Five cultures or enough for 300 lbs., \$4.50.



Portion of root of alfalfa plant showing the tubercles or nodules formed by the nitrogen-gathering legume bacteria. (Photograph natural size).

See Special Price List.

Sweet Clover

WHITE BLOSSOM (*Melilotus Alba*) is a biennial, that is, lives but two years unless the seed crop at the end of the second year is allowed to form and scatter. For this reason Sweet Clover is well adapted to fit into crop rotation. Many prefer the white blossom variety because it is a very rank grower, and excellent for pasture. There are those of our customers, however, who will sow only **YELLOW BLOSSOM** (*Melilotus Officinalis*) claiming for it earlier yields, fine quality of hay and the seed is usually lower in price.

Where to Plant. If there is any doubt as to the advisability of sowing alfalfa or red clover, one will be safe in trying sweet clover first. It will grow in a variety of soils, wet or dry, heavy or light and is especially useful in improving alkali soil, makes a splendid growth along ditches or creek banks to prevent too rapid erosion. In fact this crop will help to fill up a wash, and do the work properly.

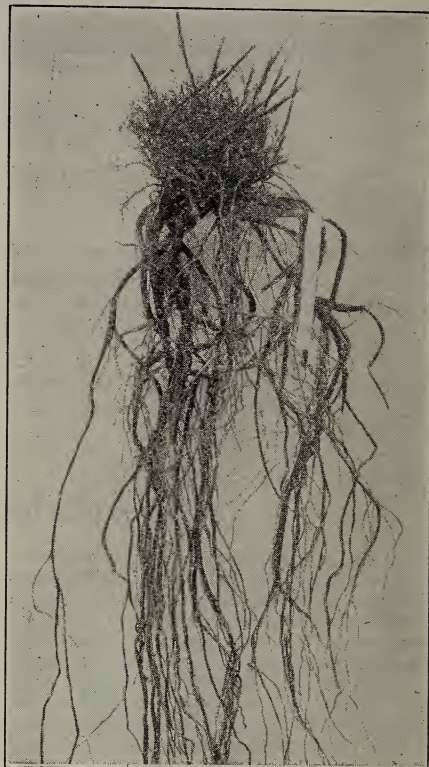
It is in building up worn out land that sweet clover is of especial worth. There are thin places on many farms that can be made fertile and at the same time produce pasture or a hay crop, and at a small outlay per acre, by the use of sweet clover.

The sweet clover plant grows rapidly. The root system at the end of the second season is very extensive and will furnish an abundance of plant food for an alfalfa crop or a crop of corn to follow. The nitrogen gathering bacteria found on the alfalfa roots are also present on the sweet clover roots, and while a stand of sweet clover may be obtained very easily, as a rule, it is advisable at times to inoculate the seed to make sure.

For an all-around money crop, hay crop, pasture crop or soil builder, sweet clover is a wonder. Its adaptability and usefulness is wide spread.

Culture. We advise the use of from 12 to 15 pounds of hulled seed to the acre or 20 pounds of unhulled. Use a nurse crop, or not, in a well prepared firm seed bed. Cover very shallow. We have customers who prefer to sow the unhulled seed during the winter months in the snow or on the last skiff of snow in early spring, depending upon the alternate freezing and thawing to rupture the seed coat insuring proper germination when warm weather arrives. This is the way the plant in the wild state is reproduced.

Usually the first year one cutting of hay



Note Extensive Root System.

or excellent pasture will be obtained by late summer. Sweet Clover pasture is of much value; horses, sheep, cattle and hogs relish it and obtain their first green feed from it in the early spring. Being very drought resistant, the pasture supply is not entirely checked during mid-summer drought. There is no danger from bloat-ing.

Scarified Seed. Probably there are more hard seeds found in sweet clover than in other clovers or alfalfa. This percentage can be greatly reduced and the actual percentage of germination by test brought up a great deal by scarifying the seed. We have found from experience that scarifying sweet clover seed is so valuable that we are scarifying all our hulled seed, for which we make no extra charge. For spring seeding, scarified seed is much safer to use than unscarified.

See Special Price List.



Disco Seed Corn

WE ARE specialists in growing seed corn.

We realize the importance of supplying corn suitable to the locality in which it is to be planted. For ten years we have been producing early corn for the country lying to the north of us. Our location is ideal for this work. You will be safe in planting **Disco Seed Corn**.

Disco Seed Corn for the North is **North-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.

Our early varieties such as **Disco Pride**, **Northwestern Dent**, **Minnesota 13**, and **Flint** varieties as well as the later varieties, such as **Silver King**, **Disco 90-day White**, **Riverview Special**, **Early Murdock** and **Wimple's Yellow Dent**, you will find described on the following pages.

The Seed Corn Situation

The producing of a good corn crop the coming season is of greater importance than ever before in the history of our nation.

We are doing our best to provide as much corn of suitable variety and satisfactory germination as we possibly can. We realize that we will be unable to supply the demand for our well known varieties.

We strongly urge an increased acreage

of corn for the patriotic reason that it is needed to feed our people, our army and our Allies. Just at a time when more depends on our corn crop than at any time in our nation's history we are facing the most serious seed corn situation perhaps ever known.

The weather conditions during September, 1917, were not favorable to maturing the corn crop. There was no frost in our locality until October 8th, when there occurred a freeze, which was followed by several others. These were followed by cloudy, foggy, cold weather covering much of the month of October. The result is that our corn did not cure and dry properly, and the 1917 crop cannot be depended upon as reliable for seed corn.

By careful sorting and handling some of the 1917 crop shows a fair germination. Much of it, however, is unfit for seed. On account of the unusual market price for corn during the summer of 1917, much of the 1916 crop was marketed. We have been able to secure a limited amount of 1916 corn, which we describe on another page.

Order Early

There never was a time when it was so important to secure your seed corn early as now. We fully believe that many will be unable to secure good seed corn to supply their wants. We expect to fill orders in the order in which they are received so long as our stocks last. So order early to be sure to get the kind you want.

Riverview Special



A VARIETY long established on Hill's Riverview Ranch. Has been developed not for the largest type of corn but for the hardy characteristics which predominate. The ears will average $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, a girth of 7 inches and with sixteen to eighteen rows well carried out at butt and tip. The dent is on the dimple order, pronounced and yet not too rough. The color is a rich yellow, grain moderately deep and of a smooth handsome appearance. The shelling percentage is around 88 per cent.

In establishing the type, Mr. Hill has had a definite aim in view. The ears are well formed, uniform and with a moderately strong shank. The field characteristics are in its favor with leafy growth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet, and with numerous brace roots.

Riverview Special thoroughly matures in 90 days when planted on favorable soil and in a good location, but 95 days will perhaps be a safe average. This makes an all around dependable variety of corn where early frosts are common. The southern half of South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Michigan and the north half of Iowa and Illinois covers fairly well the territory best suited for Riverview Special. It may also be used advantageously drilled in early June for ensilage or fodder. Three large silos are filled on Riverview Ranch each fall with Riverview Special. It fills the bill and suits us as well as our customers, from whom we have numerous testimonials on file. Our supply is limited. Order early.

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. Supply limited.

See Special Price List.

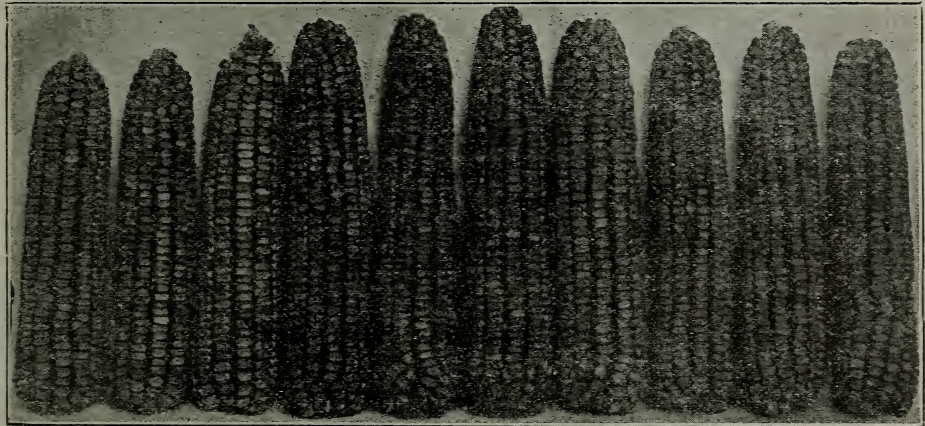


Disco Pride Corn

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 experi-

ment 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.



ment 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

most favorable reports from it. We were unable to obtain any seed stock from Montana this year but can furnish our Montana customers with a limited stock of Disco Pride produced here at Mitchell. The name "Disco Pride" implies the probable origin of this corn as an acclimatized strain of Pride of the North.

Pride of the North

We expect to have a fair stock of this variety suitable for territory to the east and south of Mitchell for an extremely early variety.

Our stock is limited.

See Special Price List.

Northwestern Dent

Earliest of All Dent Corn

THIS corn is well known in the Northwest. It is the result of a cross between an early yellow dent and a red flint, producing a type suitable for northern North Dakota, Minnesota and Montana. In fact it has ripened in Canada where even early sweet corn is an uncertainty.

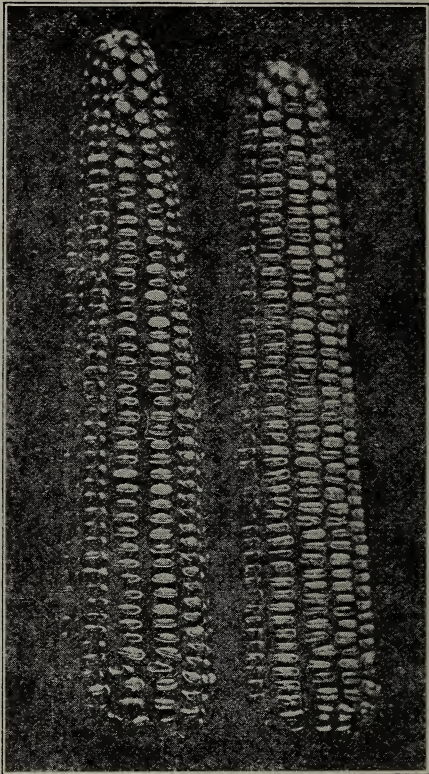
In North Dakota this corn is grown perhaps more largely than any other one variety. It is extremely early and hardy in North Dakota and northern South Dakota. No other variety seems to have given the uniformly satisfactory returns in North Dakota in comparison with Northwestern Dent.

It is extremely early and readily adapts itself to various soil and climatic conditions. While on record as having matured a crop in less than 80 days, it is safe to count on the Northwestern Dent as maturing in 85 to 90 days, and when conditions are very favorably, even earlier.

The size of the ears is remarkable, all things considered. In length they will average 8 inches with usually 14 rows of kernels. The cut on this page is very typical of the type showing a very well proportioned ear for such an early corn. It is a smaller type, produced for northern conditions absolutely. We have a good stock this year and of average high test.

The stalk is smaller and shorter than some of the later varieties, attaining the height of 7 feet on an average. The ears will be formed well up on the stalk. In yeild, Northwestern Dent is a sure cropper and a worth while variety, both for the extreme Northwest and for the corn belt.

For the corn belt, our early varieties fill a very useful place in the early feed list. A few acres of Northwestern Dent planted along with the main season crop will produce an abundance of early feed, fully two to three weeks in advance of the later varieties. For early hog feed and especially for hogging-off, with rape sown between the rows at the last cultivation, Northwestern Dent is a very popular variety.



Northwestern Dent

Many of our customers drill in their corn for ensilage and fodder early in June or the last of May. We ship quantities of Northwestern Dent to be used in one planter box with a late ensilage variety in the other. In cutting up the crop at silo filling time, the ripe ears from the early variety combine to make up a balanced ensilage with the more succulent late fodder type, making a great feed for the feed lot and dairy herd.

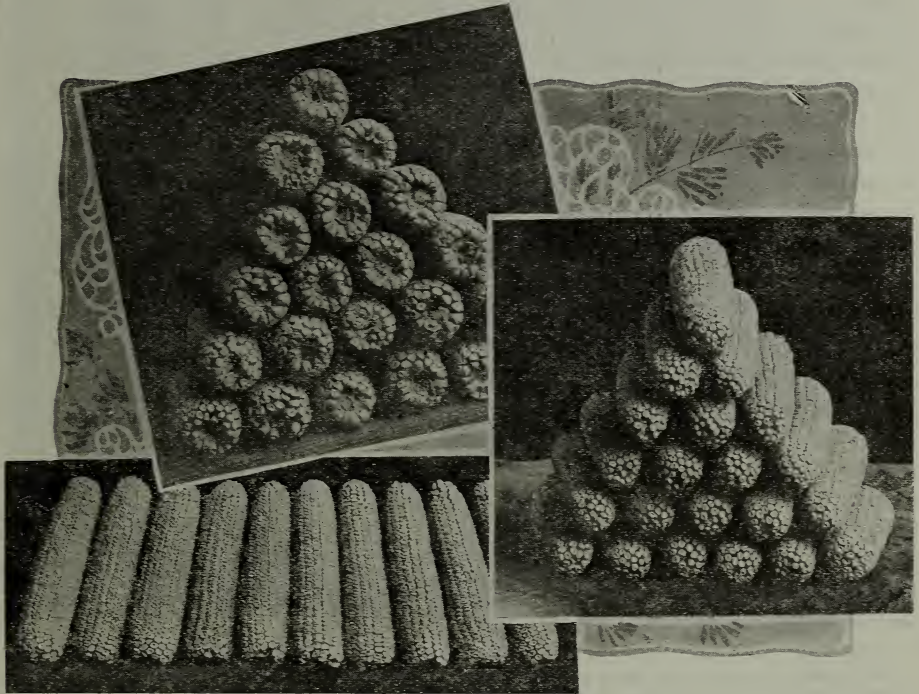
Under unfavorable spring conditions, when replanting is necessary, Northwestern Dent will deliver the goods. Under ordinary conditions this corn will ripen before the hot drying conditions of mid-summer prevail. It is in truth a drought resisting variety.

See Special Price List.



Disco 90-Day White Silver King

A good running mate for Minnesota 13, fully equal in quality, yield and fully as early and safe to mature. Preferred by many for thin, high land. You can't go wrong on Disco 90-Day White.



Disco 90-Day White Dent.

MANY of the corn growers of the Northwest are partial to a white corn. Some think the white corn is hardier and a better yielder than yellow, and especially under adverse conditions both of soil and climate.

Under fair competition this variety has won sweepstakes and first place from the Northwestern and Central zones in many corn shows. We are proud of Disco 90-Day White on Riverview Ranch. It delivers the goods, is a sure cropper, given half a chance, and not only produces early ears of sound corn but has a large leafy growth suitable for fodder and attains a height of from 7½ to 8½ feet.

Besides being early, the ears are good size and the kernels deep and well shaped. The photographs above are of this corn. Notice the shape of the ear, the well filled butts and tips and the good type of kernel. We especially recommend Disco 90-Day White for northern Iowa and Illinois, central South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Will undoubtedly mature north of this line with care the first season in saving the seed until it is acclimated to a more northern season. Our stock is limited and of a fair average test.

See Special Price List.

Minnesota No. 13 Corn

THIS corn needs no recommendation from us. Anyone 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 well known wherever an early worth while yellow variety is desired. It is conceded to be the best early yellow type, ears larger in size than Pride of the North as produced in the Corn Belt and fully as early.

The northern boundary of the Corn Belt has been extended by this one variety more than by any other. The eastern states also look upon Minnesota 13 with favor. Flint corn, a common type in New England, has given way to this yellow dent corn.



Minnesota No. 13 Corn.

In yields, records have been attained as high as 90 bushels on clover sod. In Minnesota and the Dakotas the average is close to 50 bushels, which is very conservative.

The ears contain 16 to 18 rows of rich yellow grains, have a good shelling percentage, well filled butt and tip and a small shank in favor with the husker.

In our strain of Minnesota No. 13 we aim to retain the earliness of the true variety by obtaining the seed for our own planting either directly from the Minneso-

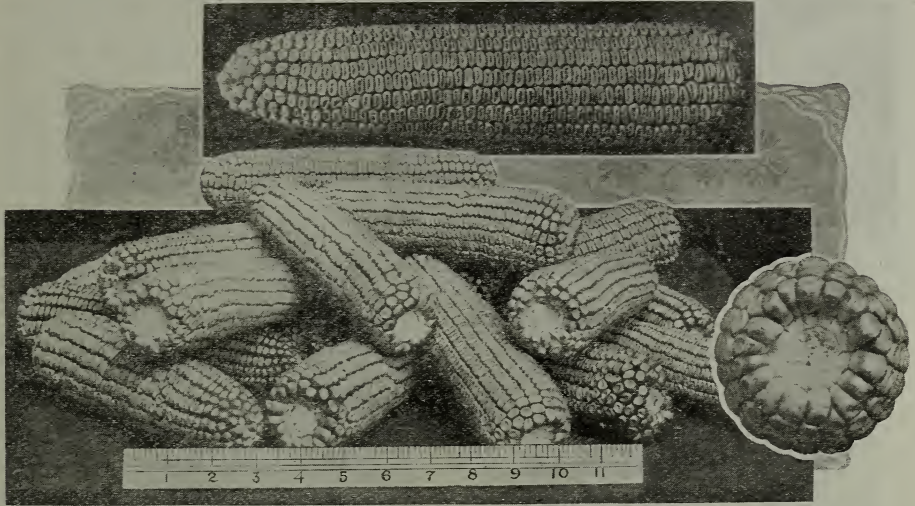
ta Experiment Station or from one of their accredited growers each year. We thus preserve the type of the experiment station as nearly as possible, which would not be the case if we continued to raise this variety in the vicinity of Mitchell or south of here from the same stock year after year.

One field near Mitchell produced good ripe corn in 87 days from the time it was planted. It is safe to depend upon Minnesota No. 13 in 90 days any year. We have a large supply from 1916 crop of high test.



Disco-Murdock Corn

Exceptionally Good 100-Day Variety for Northwest



Disco-Murdock.

A VARIETY very similar to our River-view Special in color, size of ear and general make-up. The ears are well formed, shell off a large percentage of corn, the kernel is deep and with a large germ. We recommend Early Murdock for all parts of northern Iowa, central and southern Minnesota, southern and central South Dakota, northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin and Michigan.

Our stock of Early Murdock for this season is small, but shows a high test. We recommend a trial to those who are not as yet familiar with this variety. We have many letters on file commending it. Some claim it will mature in any season along with Minnesota No. 13. In our locality, however, we consider there is at least a week's difference between the two. You will find Early Murdock will make good within its territory.

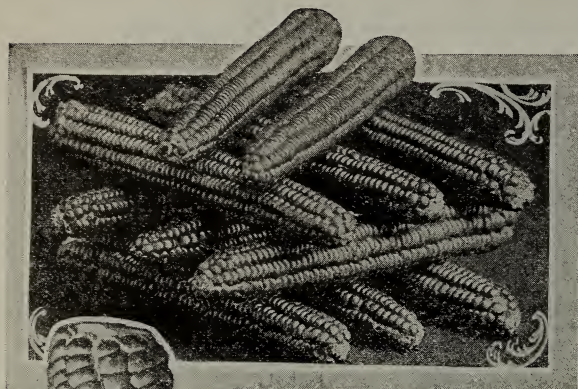
Wimple's Yellow Dent

Another prize winner and a variety recognized as standard in the north half of the Corn Belt. Has been grown for a number of years in southeastern South Dakota close to the boundaries of Iowa and Minnesota. Won the northern zone sweepstakes at the National Corn Exposition in 1907 against all comers from the northern states.

The size of the ear is surprising, an average ear measuring 9 to 9½ inches in length, 6½ to 7 inches in girth and containing 16 to 18 rows weighing 9 to 12 ounces. Its season is suitable to southern Minnesota, southeastern South Dakota, most of Iowa, northern half of Illinois, southern half of Wisconsin and other localities having similar seasons.

See Special Price List.

Disco Flint Corn



Disco Flint Corn.

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 White Flint. White Flint or Flour Corn as it is sometimes called, is becoming more and more popular each year. It is pearly white in color, the ears have from 8 to 10 rows, length of ear from 8 to 12 inches; kernels broad and blocky. From one to three ears are borne to each fine leafy stalk. The stalk is from 4 to 6 feet high, depending on the season, and the ears are from 8 to 20 inches from the ground. Matures corn with a very small amount of moisture. Is well adapted to high altitudes and northern latitudes.

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 "seed stock" from the extreme north. The quality and germination are good. If you have short seasons and can't grow other late varieties try the Gehu Flint. It will mature if any corn will.

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. The ears are larger than the Gehu but smaller than the Disco White Flint. It is corn of quite high yield and good quality. A splendid corn in every respect.

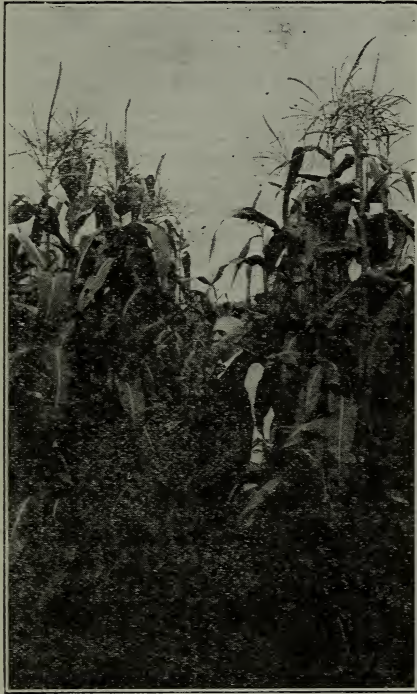
See Special Price List.



Corn for Fodder and Ensilage

CATTLE feeding and dairying is making wonderful progress in the Northwest, increasing land values and bank accounts. There are seasons, however, when pastures are parched from drought making it

We advise the use of from 12 to 15 pounds per acre drilled in rows three feet six inches apart. More corn may be used in this manner if desired, or it can be sown broadcast three pecks or even four pecks to the acre and cut with a mower. But we find 12 to 15 pounds drilled in with the corn planter is plenty. For succulent ensilage to be fed to a dairy herd, the seed should be drilled in thickly, at least 15 pounds per acre, resulting in more leafy growth and less grain. In fattening cattle for market, more grain is demanded and twelve pounds per acre will suffice. We will be glad to sell you more per acre if you wish.



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 seed stock 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 are equally good. We offer them at prices much lower than our regular grades of seed corn. Will gladly sell on sample, you to be the judge.

necessary to depend upon forage crops. To insure a uniform amount of feed, silos have been constructed, scores of them in almost every county. The fodder or ensilage crop is found now as a matter of necessity.

By devoting an acreage to fodder corn, a large amount of winter feed is produced, or a soiling crop to be used during August and early September while the pastures are dry. It also supplies a cultivated crop that can be used in systems of crop rotation in place of the summer fallow.

Disco Early Fodder—Stocks of same season as Minnesota No. 13 and Disco 90-Day White.

Disco Medium Fodder—Stocks of the same season as Wimple's, Murdock and Riverview.

Fodder Cane. Without a doubt a very heavy producer of high class forage. Stands drought well and other unfavorable conditions. Becoming more popular in Northwest as a feed crop. We advise thick seeding for the best quality of forage. Price of fodder cane on Special Price List.

See Special Price List.

Disco Corn Northern Grown

W E SELL you only seeds adapted to your own particular locality, for these are the only kind of seeds that will give you satisfactory results. We have lost, temporarily, many sales because we refused to ship varieties, especially corn, into localities where they were not especially adaptable.

We guarantee Disco seeds for purity and germination and to be as represented. If we quote you on a sample and say it is 99 per cent or 75 per cent pure and 90 per cent germination, we back up this statement. If, after you test or have the seed you order tested out by the state agricultural college, you find our seed does not test out according to the tag, we will refund your money. Of course, we do not guarantee a crop.

It has been our custom in the past to acknowledge orders with thanks. Owing to the advance in postal rates, we ask you to kindly accept our invoice and freight bill as an acknowledgement of your order. If our stock of what you order is exhausted, we will promptly advise you. Feel free to write us your seed problems. We gladly will furnish you any information you desire.

We have a stock of many thousands of bushels of seed corn which we are pleased to quote at reasonable prices. Much of this is from the 1916 crop. The rest is northern grown seed of early varieties that matured well.

We get our seed corn stock from North Dakota every year and grow it down here for a year. Then we ship it back in the same territory from which it came. In this way, the corn is sure to mature in good shape. By growing it here one year we keep it early enough for the north. Corn grown here is earlier than that produced in the southern part of South Dakota.

We raise much of our own seed corn on Riverview Ranch, and supervise the raising of the rest. We had to sort it all. Then the ears selected are picked over two or three times. The corn is then taken to a strictly modern and perfectly ventilated seed corn drying house, where it is care-

fully dried, after which it is snelled and graded and tested. Each bin in our seed drying house is separated by an open space and ventilators all the way round the bottom; corn thus stored is allowed to thoroughly dry and cure before being shelled through roller shellers and graded till we are satisfied with quality. We aim to keep the test above 90 per cent germination. In years when corn is very scarce, about 80 per cent. Much of the corn we offer for sale this spring averages 88 per cent test. Our 1917 corn runs from 75 per cent to 90 per cent.

You need not take our word that our corn is what we claim it to be and what we tag it. We invite you to test it yourself or have it tested. We mail you a one-pound shelled sample or ear of any variety for 25 cents, postpaid, or a letter sample of any variety free with time of maturity, soil required, its adaptability to your needs.

Those who know us remit with order by check, draft or money order with the satisfaction of knowing we make good our claims. Those who do not know us deposit the purchase price with their banker and direct him to order with the understanding we are to receive money or corn back as soon as they (the buyers) have time to test out the corn to find out for themselves whether it is as we represent it.

We must raise more corn in 1918. A hungry world demands it. So, every farmer—in the interest of his country and the world and also himself—should put forth his best efforts to secure good early varieties of seed corn that will germinate and produce as large crops as possible under the most severe conditions.

Only early maturing corn did well last year and was not soft. We sell early varieties for planting in localities in which we offer it for sale.

It is our aim to send out only the best seed corn. But we are only human. Mistakes sometimes occur in our warehouse and the wrong corn is accidentally shipped. So, we ask our customers to notify us at once of any error or dissatisfaction and wait until they hear from us before disposing of corn.

See Special Price List.



Special Stocks of 1916 Corn

For 1918

We offer below, subject to prior sale, the following described stocks of 1916 corn, all South Dakota grown, shelled and graded, germination tests ranging from 75 to 90 per cent. We do not claim these to be pure bred varieties, but they will closely resemble in type the varieties mentioned.

Samples and further descriptions will be given on request. Prices given include bags f. o. b. Mitchell, S. D.

Lot—A1—Yellow Dent, Early Murdock in type, germination 80 to 90 per cent.
Price per bushel. \$8.50
(For description of Early Murdock see page 19.)

Lot—A2—Yellow Dent of Early Murdock type, germination 75 to 85 per cent.
Price per bushel. 8.00
(For description of Early Murdock see page 19.)

Lot—A3—Yellow Dent, Minnesota 13 type, germination 80 to 90 per cent.
Price per bushel. 8.50
(For description of Minnesota 13 see page 18.)

Lot—A4—Yellow Dent, Minnesota 13 type, germination 75 to 85 per cent.
Price per bushel. 8.00
(For description of Minnesota 13 see page 18.)

Lot—B1—White Dent, Silver King type, germination 80 to 90 per cent.
Price per bushel. 8.50
(For description of Silver King see page 17.)

Lot—B2—White Dent, Silver King type, germination 75 to 85 per cent.
Price per bushel. 8.00
(For description of Silver King see page 17.)

Lot—B3—Disco 90-Day White, or North Dakota White Dent, germination 80 to 90
per cent. Price per bushel. 8.50
(For description of Disco 90-Day White Dent see page 17.)

Lot—B4—Disco 90-Day White Dent or North Dakota White Dent, germination 75 to
85 per cent. Price per bushel. 8.00
(For description of Disco 90-Day White Dent see page 17.)

Lot—C1—Early Mixed Fodder Corn, high germination. Price per bushel. 5.00
(For description of Fodder Corn see page 21.)

Lot—C2—Medium Mixed Fodder Corn, high germination. Price per bushel. 5.00

See Special Price List.



Dry Weather Crops

SUDAN GRASS. Probably no crop has come into prominence as rapidly as has this new sorghum, and it is without a doubt becoming a staple crop in all parts of the country. It readily adapts itself to any soil or climatic condition. Coming as it did from Northern Africa where the annual rainfall is very scant and the soil of a very sandy nature, it is "in clover" in this country, so to speak, yielding from 1 to 3 tons per acre.

For an annual hay crop it is a wonder. From three to five pounds of seed will plant an acre, using the corn planter with cane plates, or special plates can be obtained from the planter manufacturer. Two cultivations is all that is required, as the heavy leafy growth will by that time have over-shadowed the row. It can be harvested with a corn binder, shocked up or cut with a corn knife by hand, or with a mower and handled like cane. A farm tenant, moving onto his place in March with no prospects for tame hay can plant or sow Sudan the latter part of May, or as soon as the ground warms up and the weather safe, and obtain his first cutting of hay in July, in the latitude of Mitchell. Given a favorable spring, two cuttings may be procured in a season before frost, or a seed crop of more or less value, not as a feed but as a cash crop.

Kowliang. This is a companion crop with Sudan and may be used for fodder like any other sorghum, the grain may also be fed to all classes of live stock and is especially desirable as a poultry feed. It is particularly adapted for the Northwest and has given wonderful results in South Dakota, at the Experiment Station, as well as other localities where it has been tried.

Its cultural directions are very similar to those of Sudan or any other sorghum crop. It has produced excellent crops, even where the earliest and most drought resistant varieties of corn have failed. It is to the Northwest what feterita and kafir corn is to Kansas and Oklahoma.

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. It is more dwarf than the ordinary type of Black Amber, averaging about 5 or 6 feet. It is a very leafy desirable type for the North.

This variety is especially desirable for the making of sorghum, as well as for fodder. By the use for more sorghum and syrups you will help to solve the sugar problem. Try a few acres of this Dakota Amber Sorgho and make some of the good old-fashioned sorghum molasses.



Dakota Early Amber Cane.

See Special Price List.



Millet

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 eight 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 from selections that were made at Brookings by Mr. Wheeler in 1904.

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.

German Millet. This millet 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 from southern grown stock.

Japanese Millet. This millet is a rank grower and produces an abundance of good quality hay. It is a wonderful seed producer.

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.



Millet. Head of Broom-corn Millet and Field showing rows of Kursk Millet grown for selection at the Government Experiment Station, Newell, S. D.

Disco Quality Grass and Clover Seed—Continued

SLENDER WHEAT GRASS. An especially desirable pasture grass where there is alkali to contend with. Combines well with Bromus grass for pasture and hay crop using about 7 to 8 pounds of each, or alone from 15 to 20 pounds. Sometimes known as Western Rye Grass.

Kentucky Blue Grass. A bushel of average Kentucky Blue Grass weighs 14 pounds. The seed we have in stock and use in our various mixtures will weigh from 21 to 25 pounds. The best is by far the cheapest. Disco Brand equals the best. This is the basis of our lawn grass as well as pasture mixtures, affording a solid turf and is very hardy.

Disco Lawn Grass. A desirable lawn should appear at its best from early spring to late fall. By mixing early, medium and late grasses, our Disco Lawn Grass mixture insures the desired velvety even appearance. The mixture contains a well proportioned amount of White Dutch Clover and Kentucky Blue Grass as the basis, with Perennial Rye Grass and Canadian Blue Grass added for quick results. For seeding in late spring, a small amount of red clover will be of benefit as a nurse crop and present a desirable appearance as well. One pound of lawn grass will cover 200 square feet of lawn surface.

Disco Clover Seeds

Medium Red Clover. This is the common kind of red clover. Used alone or with timothy or in other grass mixtures. Our stock is absolutely northern grown, hardy and early. 10 pounds per acre.

Mammoth Red Clover. Ten days or two weeks later than Medium Red and not so commonly grown. We cannot always furnish South Dakota grown seed of this clover, but will offer the best seed

obtainable at prices governed by the condition of the market. 12 pounds per acre.

Alsike or Swedish Clover. The best clover to be used with timothy, and best for low moist places. In height will range between the small white clover and medium red. A perennial and very hardy. 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

White or Dutch Clover. Will do well most anywhere. Especially desirable in a lawn grass and pasture mixture. Is usually sown with Kentucky Blue Grass. Seed is high priced but a small amount will go far. 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

See Price List Inside Back Cover.

Permanent Pasture and Meadow Mixtures

The time is bound to come when more thought must be given the pastures of the Northwest. The native grasses must eventually give way to such mixtures that will produce a more continuous growth during the growing season, and much more feed.

In blending the desirable grasses and clovers suitable for a permanent pasture and meadow, the Disco standard is adhered to. We use timothy, alsike clover, medium and mammoth red clover, white clover, red top, Kentucky blue grass, Canadian blue grass, English blue grass, Italian rye grass, Slender wheat grass, Bromus and small amounts of alfalfa and sweet clover. Will make up a mixture to suit the soil requirements as needed. For the low places we add more alsike, timothy, white clover and red top. For the high places lacking in fertility, we add more sweet clover, Canadian blue grass, mammoth red clover and rye grass and bromus.



Disco Small Grain

THIS is an unusual year with small grain. Prices are right, seed of extra good quality. Conditions are favorable for a continuation of high prices, especially for small grain of good quality. We are fortunate in the quality of seed produced on Riverview Ranch, the home of much of the small grain we list, and advise early orders.

Barley

A most certain crop regardless of the season. Is very drought resistant, yielding splendid returns in dry farming areas. Seldom lodges even in rich moist places owing to a stiff straw, which is also rust resistant. Yields vary but are usually well worth while. Barley makes a splendid nurse crop for clover or alfalfa. Two bushels per acre are advised.

Mansury. Is six-rowed. A well established variety, probably better known than any other listed. Our stock is of fine color and well filled.

Wheat

Marquis Wheat. A heavy yielding beardless variety, absolutely without a peer. It is an early spring wheat, very hardy, based upon the ability to withstand very dry weather at growing season as well as severe weather at planting time. Among other varieties tried out at Riverview Ranch the Marquis has always been first in yield and ready for harvest at least one week ahead of any other. In changing your seed this season, consider the Marquis with increased yield and earliness in its favor. Our seed of this is thoroughly acclimated.

Kubanka Wheat. It is bearded wheat of a Durum or Macaroni variety. It has been grown on the Disco farm for the past two years with wonderful success. Have found it to be a great drought and rust resistant. All the agricultural experimental stations reports place this variety at the head, or nearly so, of the list, both in yield and hardness. Yielding better than other varieties of Durum.

We have a large stock of the Kubanka wheat which has been thoroughly re-cleaned, and is of excellent quality. Try a few acres of this Kubanka wheat and increase your profits.

Oats

We are listing but two varieties this season, the Sixty-Day and Swedish Select. The color could not be better; they will weigh out well, are plump and clean. Will gladly submit samples. We raise these on Riverview Ranch and find these two varieties especially dependable.

Swedish Select. This variety has become well known throughout the country, and especially in South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin; also Montana. The experiment stations of Wisconsin and South Dakota have probably accomplished more in first introducing this variety. Today it is standard and found to be wonderfully drought resistant. In the region between the James and Missouri rivers, a dry period often comes in the early part of the growing season. At this time many varieties of oats are seriously injured by drought. The Swedish Select, however, has shown itself capable of resisting dry weather at this season of the year and in fact has produced some of its largest yields in such seasons.

Sixty-Day. A very early yellow variety much resembling the Kherson in every particular, but much hardier and ripens about same time as barley. Was imported from Siberia several years ago, making a splendid addition to the small grain varieties. We can recommend the Sixty-Day as being a good yielder, stand up with stiff straw and not subject to rust.

Swedish Postia Oats. Every year the Swedish government is experimenting with various varieties of small grain. At last they have found something, the Postia Oats, that outrival the Swedish Select. The Postia has only been grown in this country four years. Its first American home was in Wisconsin. Then the seed was brought to Mitchell, where it has been grown for the past two seasons with marked success.

This variety was bred up from the large white oats. The grain is good sized, white in color, plump and heavy, very strong straw, and a heavy producer. Particularly adapted to thin, light soils.

Our seed is exceptionally fine quality, having been thoroughly re-cleaned. You cannot buy better stock at any price. Get started on these new oats this year. Sample on request. See special price list.

From

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

**Dakota
Improved
Seed
CO.**

MITCHELL, S. D.



\$1700 Made by One Man Selling the "Kant-Klog" Sprayer in
his home County during spare time



If you need a sprayer for your own use—or if you want to book the orders of your neighbors and friends, fill in and send this blank to address given below—we have

A Special Offer for You

Name _____

P. O. _____

St. _____ State _____

Mail this to **ROCHESTER SPRAY PUMP CO.**
177 BROADWAY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

(Over)





A Special Offer for You

To introduce the new "KANT-KLOG" Sprayer we make a very special offer to the first reliable applicant in each locality. The "KANT-KLOG" has distinct features found on no other sprayer. It is the first and only nozzle to give both flat and round sprays and solid streams. Has cleaning device for removing obstructions without stopping the spray. The new spring Hose-Cock starts or stops the spray instantly so preventing waste of fluid.

Sprays Trees, Potatoes, Vegetables, Vines, White-Washing, Disinfecting and many other uses.



Others are making hundreds of Dollars with this Machine

If you wish either to book the orders in your section, or want a sprayer for your own work, fill out the blank on opposite side and we will send special proposition, descriptive matter, etc.

Return this to
ROCHESTER SPRAY PUMP CO.
177 Broadway, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

(See other side)





Rape

RAPE can be put to quite a number of uses. It may be sown alone as a spring crop to provide early pasture. It may be sown with spring grain to provide fall pasture after the grain is cut. In this latter case it is better sown after the grain is up and the ground dragged immediately after sowing to cover the seed. As it is a common practice to drag or weed our grain crops after they are up, the sowing of rape at this time can be easily done. Rape may also be sown just before the last cultivation of corn to provide fall feed and increase the yield of feed per acre of ground, or rape may be sown with fall rye to provide fall pasture.

The uses of rape are hardly limited to those mentioned above, as it may be sown at almost any time of the year and will

provide quickly a large amount of forage. The farmers of the Northwest have not yet come to realize the possibilities of rape. There are thousands of acres of land sown to small grains that could be made to yield an abundant fall pasture by the sowing of two pounds of rape seed to every acre of ground. The cost of the seed is so little and so small an amount is required that there is really no expense connected with it compared to the value of feed that is secured. The amount of seed that is sown per acre varies from two to six pounds, depending upon the way it is handled. When sown alone, from five to six pounds are recommended. When sown with small grain, two to three pounds.



Rape sown in Corn at Last Cultivation.

Rape sown with Small Grain for Fall Pasture.

Emmer or Speltz

THIS CROP is becoming more popular every year. Very few farmers in the Northwestern Great Plains region can afford to be without it. It produces a good yield under adverse circumstances, where other crops would fail. It will stand more dry weather than any other grain crops, with the possible exception of Durum Wheat. It produces more food value per acre than most of our other grains and is a valuable feed for all kinds of stock. The plant is almost entirely free from rust, smut and other grain diseases.

We wish to do everything we can to encourage the growing of Emmer in the Northwest. Farmers in the semi-arid portions of the Great Plains region who depend on such crops as Swedish Select and Sixty-Day oats, Marquis Wheat, Bromegrass and Alfalfa need have no more fear of crop failures than those in the regions of more abundant rainfall. Emmer should occupy a place in every dry farming rotation.

See Special Price List.



Winter Rye.

Canada Field Peas. Here is a crop which is not only profitable, but will return to the land the much needed nitrogen. Peas are second only to clover in the soil enriching properties and can be grown under almost any condition of soil or climate. Peas are a profitable crop and can be planted in many ways. When sown alone about three bushels of seed required per acre. Peas and oats are often sown together, using one and a half bushels peas and two bushels oats. They are easily threshed together and make a most excellent feed.

They can also be sown with oats and cut for green feed. They make an immense amount of fodder when grown this way. The fodder is especially desirable for cows, sheep and hogs.

Soy Beans. Make a valuable hay or soiling feed for cows, hogs and sheep pasture, also green manure. A great soil enricher. In appearance they resemble the

navy bean. They may be planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with from four to six plants to the foot, if grown for beans. This requires about one-half bushel seed per acre. They may be sown broadcast or in rows closer together at the rate of about forty pounds per acre, when the crop is desired for hay purpose.

Winter Rye. Is much hardier than winter wheat and can be grown on a greater variety of soils. It does well in dry season on a light sandy loam. It can be grown for grain or cut for hay. The average yield of rye of the United States is about sixteen bushels per acre.

Should be seeded between Aug. 10th and Sept. 10th— $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre if for grain and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre for fall pasture. If seeded by Sept. 1st to a depth of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches there will be less danger of winter-killing.

Write for samples and prices.

Gregory, S. D.—“Your letter of July 13th relative to alfalfa seed purchased of you in 1910 received. I think this seed was called Diamond in your catalog of that year. I also think I paid \$24.00 for 100 pounds. One incident I recall is: A neighbor to whom I had showed the seed was astounded at the price, telling me he believed he could buy as good for \$7.00 per bushel grown just across the line in Nebraska. I simply said he would be foolish

to pay 24c per lb if he could buy just as good for less than half. But I added that my experience with the cheap so-called home-grown seed had been failure. A few days after he called me when passing his place to see his alfalfa seed. He had four bushels which cost him \$28.00. Now this seed to the naked eye did not look bad; of course, it was not clean. He asked me as to what amount I intended to sow per acre and when I sow I told him I had de-

(Continued to Page 31).

See Special Price List.



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 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.

(Continued From Page 30).

decided to sow ten lbs., and sow it as soon as I was through planting corn. He decided to sow the day after I got through using my drill (with grass seed attachment). I advised him to sow at least fifteen lbs. to make up for foreign matter in his seed.

Our land was prepared much the same. Seed sown at the same time with same drill. I have been feeding alfalfa every winter since and he has never fed a fork full. Not only that, but he has made two failures since. Now he says his land won't grow alfalfa.

To go back to his 1910 sowing, it came

up to what I called a fair stand. He clipped twice, the same as I, only I hauled six big loads home from last clipping and he left his lay. His went into the winter in seemingly better condition than mine. The next spring his appeared here and there a stalk. Mine came up thick as the hair on a dog and gave me three cuttings, or about twenty tons, the first year, and has improved every year since.—Thos. Miller."

Mr. E. F. Sweet of the Department of Commerce of Washington asks us to furnish him 150 pounds of Grimm and Baltic Alfalfa Seed to plant on his farm in Dickey County N. D., this spring.

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	POSTOFFICE	STATE



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. Complaint 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, 1918.

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	Bridgewater, S. D.	.15	.11	Miles City, Mont.	1.04	.79
Sioux Falls, "	.21	.16	Canton, "	.21	.16	Musselshell, "	1.34	1.11
Woonsocket, "	.14	.11	Flandreau, "	.27	.20	Lewiston, "	1.42	1.18
Wolsey, "	.19	.14	Howard, "	.21	.16	Butte, "	1.50	1.26
Redfield, "	.22	.18	Bradley, "	.34	.26	Billings, "	1.34	1.11
Aberdeen, "	.28	.21	Andover, "	.32	.24	Le Mars, Iowa	.30	.23
Bowdle, "	.36	.27	Milbank, "	.41	.30	Eagle Grove, "	.53	.41
Mobridge, "	.40	.30	Watertown, "	.34	.26	Sanborn, "	.35	.27
Orient, "	.39	.29	Faulton, "	.34	.26	Rock Valley, "	.27	.21
McLaughlin, "	.54	.46	Gettysburg, "	.39	.29	Manilla, "	.46	.34
Lemmon, "	.65	.51	Hettinger, N. D.	.72	.55	Charles City, "	.43	.37
Plankinton, "	.14	.10	Linton, "	.53	.41	Cedar Rapids, "	.57	.45
Chamberlain, "	.21	.16	Edgeley, "	.47	.36	Des Moines, "	.53	.41
Kennebec, "	.32	.26	Oakes, "	.41	.30	Sioux City, "	.30	.22
Murdo, "	.49	.42	Fargo, "	.68	.52	Chicago, Ill.	.64	.45
Belvidere, "	.57	.49	Grand Forks, "	.83	.64	St. Louis, Mo.	.65	.48
Rapid City, "	.73	.64	Wahpeton, "	.61	.47	Buffalo, N. Y.	1.06	.76
De Smet, "	.24	.18	Jamestown, "	.61	.52	Denver, Tex.	1.49	1.32
Huron, "	.24	.18	Minot, Minn.	1.10	.85	Dallas, Colo.	1.04	.83
Miller, "	.30	.23	Worthington, Minn.	.43	.37	Leavenworth, Kan.	1.48	1.20
Pierre, "	.39	.29	Winona, "	.43	.37	Milwaukee, Wis.	.64	.45
Philp, "	.75	.66	Minneapolis, "	.64	.45	La Crosse, "	.43	.37
Underwood, "	.87	.74	Duluth, "	.64	.45	San Francisco, Cal.	2.50	2.00
Belle Fourche, "	.96	.79	Marshall, "	.43	.37	Seattle, Wash.	2.20	1.83
Buffalo Gap, "	.94	.78	Crookston, "	.82	.65	Ogden, Utah	1.80	1.49
Dallas, "	.78	.63	Fergus Falls, "	.64	.45	New York City, "	1.24	.87
Tripp, "	.16	.12	St. Cloud, Neb.	.55	.42	Baltimore, Md.	1.21	.84
Armour, "	.19	.14	Fremont, "	.49	.36	Boston, Mass.	1.24	.87
Tyndall, "	.20	.15	Lincoln, "	.49	.36	Portland, Ore.	2.20	1.83
Platte, "	.28	.21	Omaha, "	.46	.35	Dayton, Ohio	.98	.70
Yankton, "	.22	.17	O'Neil, "	.64	.51	Pittsburg, Penn.	1.06	.76
Elk Point, "	.27	.20	Terry, Mont.	.97	.74			



NORTHERN GROWN SEED CORN

WE HAVE SOME SPECIAL
STOCKS OF SOUTH DA-
KOTA GROWN 1916 CORN,
OF GOOD GERMINATION.
DESCRIBED AND PRICED
ON PAGE TWENTY-THREE

DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED CO.

MITCHELL,

SO. DAKOTA