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Spring and Fall 1925
from the house of

GURNEY



FOR DESCRIPTION AND PRICES, SEE ROSE SECTION, PAGE 130

GURNEY SEED AND NURSERY COMPANY
YANKTON, S. D.


JAN 1925



The illustration shows two beets at the top. On the left is a round, smooth beet with a dark red color and a short stem. On the right is a larger, more elongated onion with a distinct red and white layered structure and a long, thin stem. The background is a light, textured yellowish-green.

GURNEY'S MODEL GLOBE BEET

No other beet equal to this for uniform size, shape, color, earliness and quality. Foliage, dark red. Very ornamental. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; ½ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.



The illustration shows a single, large potato with a smooth, light brown skin and a slightly flattened, oval shape. It is set against a dark, textured background.

**GURNEY'S DAKOTA
RED GLOBE ONION**

The most profitable, highest yielding, best shaped red onion. The kind that pays a dividend. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; ½ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$10.00. Postpaid.

GURNEY'S BUGLESS POTATO

The highest yielding, best quality, best keeping, drouth-resistant and more immune from bugs than any other potato grown. 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. postpaid, \$1.30; 15 lbs. \$1.40; 30 lbs. \$1.75; 60 lbs. \$2.50; 300 lbs. \$10.00; 600 lbs. \$19.00.

The House of Gurney

Dear Friends and Customers:

Again, I come to you with the annual catalog of the House of Gurney. This is the fifty-ninth and each of the fifty-nine have been written by a "Gurney," as the business has been continuously in the family. It means that everyone of the Gurneys now connected with the Company were born in and their life's work has been with this Company. We have worked strenuously all of these years to create and distribute the highest quality goods and those best adapted to your locality, no matter where you may live.

To give you an idea of the scope of our business, we have received today, November 14th, 1924, orders for seeds and trees from every State in the Union but two, and from five foreign countries, and you must understand November is probably the lightest month in the year for seeds and nursery sales. Business results of this kind could only be obtained by giving the customer service and quality goods that would not only secure his own order, but would leave each customer so well pleased that he would urge others to buy from us.

The business and facilities have grown from the first twelve by fourteen foot nursery packing house to the present four acre floor space. The catalog edition has increased from an original few hundred to this edition of more than nine car loads. They have spread from the original local trade, covering possibly a County in Eastern Iowa to the entire United States, as well as most foreign countries.

I am just as anxious today to increase the number of customers as I have ever been and each year has shown and I hope the next will, liberal increase in the number of customers and the total dollars of business.

We are equipped to give you Gurney service on every order that comes to us. This service means a close inspection of the orders sent to us, to determine whether or not you have ordered that which is best adapted to your locality. If you have not, we advise changes, subject of course to your approval.

On all orders for seeds and Seasonable goods that would not be damaged by weather conditions, immediate shipment is made, often closing our business day in a rush Season, with less than twenty-four hours of orders on hand, unshipped. Perishable goods, such as nursery stock, potatoes and greenhouse goods are of necessity held until weather conditions are such that safe shipment can be made, and the ground will be in such condition on their arrival that you may be able to give them the same care that we do.

Our service to you does not stop with the receiving and shipping of the order, but we are working in your interest years in advance, originating, producing, experimenting with and eventually distributing to you, proven new varieties that are equal to or better than old ones. I have in mind now many things that may not be offered to you in ten years, because it takes time to prove them. Many that I have in mind and on which we have spent much money and time will never be offered, as they will prove unworthy, in some way.

The greater part of our work has been in this immense Central West. We have assisted, materially, in originating and distributing varieties of corn, that has made it profitable to grow corn to the extreme North line of the United States. We have originated and distributed varieties of fruits that has made it possible to grow all of the fruit a person can use on any piece of ground where there is sufficient moisture to keep it alive and sufficient soil in which to plant and sustain it, and I want to refer you to the many testimonials printed in the catalog, bearing me out in this.

Our service does not stop with this originating and distributing, but is carried further in our knowledge and action in the proper packing and shipping, so that the goods will absolutely reach you in the best condition and at the proper time. We have shipped nursery stock to China and other foreign countries and been complimented on the excellent condition of their arrival, due to our careful system of packing.

Our service does not end here, but we write, print and distribute free, more than fifty different bulletins on various Horticultural and Agricultural subjects that you may have the knowledge that we have gained in our half century's experience to assist you in proper care of the various purchases. The edition of these bulletins run into the millions and you are absolutely welcome to them, whether or not you buy from us. It is a part of the Gurney service.

We receive and answer every day of the year, a great many letters asking for special information, not given in the bulletins. These are all handled by experts, without cost to yourselves. We are pleased to give you this service.

To demonstrate the above to your own satisfaction, favor us with an inquiry for bulletins or special information, or better yet, send us your order and we will demonstrate to you the value of this service.

I wish, especially, to thank the immense number of new customers that were added to our list in the year of 1924. I want to say now that it was the largest number ever added in one year. We could only do this by service which means quality goods, as well as the other service that goes with them and it must have been extended over many years.

I thank all of you.

D. B. GURNEY, President.

READ CAREFULLY—BUSINESS RULES, INSTRUCTIONS AND GUARANTEE

Any business to be successful must have "Rules," and live up to them.

No. 1—Never allow any seed to leave our possession until it has been tested, and shows a germinating test that would satisfy us for our own planting.

No. 2—Use every means in our power to know that all Seed and Nursery Stock sent out by us are true to name.

No. 3—Never give customers less than they pay for; always give them full amount of the very best goods and then put in some extra.

No. 4—We guarantee safe arrival at your post office or railroad station of any goods purchased from us, provided you send us notice of their failure to arrive within three months from date of shipment. We do not guarantee against loss of

goods after arrival at prepaid stations where there are no agents. If goods are received at your station or through the postoffice in bad order, accept them, but in every case, if through the postoffice have a statement made by the postmaster or the carrier of the condition of the package when you receive it; if through the railway or express company, a notation on the freight or express receipt of its exact condition, noting torn sacks, shortage in weight, or any other damage that may be made to the shipment. Return this to us and we will immediately reimburse you and make our claim against the transportation company. This protects you.

No. 5—Never open a book account with any person; cash before shipment.

TRANSPORTATION—READ CAREFULLY

No. 6—At the prices quoted we deliver goods to any Express or Railway Company or postoffice in the city of Yankton, no charge for bags or boxes. All seeds quoted in packages, ounces, one-fourth, one-half or one pound, and all strawberries, will be sent by parcel post or express, all charges paid to your postoffice or railroad station. Transportation charges on all other seeds and nursery stock, machinery, or other goods handled by us are to be paid by the purchaser.

No. 7—Follow shipping instructions given by the customer; if none are given, use our best judgment, always securing the lowest possible rate for them.

No. 8—When we receive an order for goods without any signature, or one that we cannot read, we use every effort to locate the party. To avoid this extra trouble and delay in filling orders, please **sign your name to your orders**; give the P. O. address, Rural Route, County, State and name of railroad. Make them plain so that anyone can read them.

No. 9—We guarantee safe arrival of all money paid us by bank draft, personal check, express or postoffice money order. We accept currency and coin in any amount, but advise against sending it as it is easily lost in the mail. **We do not guarantee its safe arrival.** We accept postage stamps in payment

of goods, and request when you send them, that you make them in 5c and up denominations. **We, however, do not guarantee their safe arrival.** Your personal check is the most convenient method for you to use. It is often inconvenient to send to town for draft or money order, and if you have money in the bank to cover your check it is good with us. We make you this offer to save you delay and trouble in obtaining the goods you need.

No. 10—If we do not have every item ordered, we do not substitute, without your permission. All money sent for goods that we are unable to fill is returned promptly.

No. 11—We send out nothing but goods of the best grade. If you want a cheaper, poorer grade, you will have to purchase elsewhere.

No. 12—Prices of all goods subject to change without notice.

This is a very important paragraph, as in these times of changing prices it is very difficult to determine what prices may be in February, March or April at the time of writing this catalog in November. We use our best judgment and any information we can secure. Remember, we are just as willing to lower as to raise the prices if the market will warrant.

PARCEL POST

No. 13—We can deliver to your door packages weighing up to and including 70 lbs., in the first, second and third zones, 50 lbs. outside of those three zones. We can deliver these packages to you at a very low rate, lower than express rate in most cases. This will undoubtedly mean a readjustment of express rates to a lower basis.

No. 14—Orders packed in rotation as received. Notice mailed on day of receipt of order if order cannot be packed that day. All perishable goods ordered will be shipped just as early in the spring as the weather will permit. **They will reach you in time.**

No. 15—We guarantee that all seed ordered from this catalog will prove of satisfactory germinating test to you; that is, on arrival of the seed test it, and if it does not prove satisfactory you may return it to us within **fifteen** days after receipt of the seed by you, returning at our expense, and your money, together with the transportation charges which you

have paid, will be refunded. It is so manifestly impossible for a seller of any perishable article to be responsible for what may happen to it after it leaves his hands, especially one like seeds, which are planted under varying conditions of soil and climate, that we and all other American seed houses disclaim responsibility as to the crop that may be raised from seed which we sell. At the same time, in case of failure to secure proper results caused from some inherent fault in the seeds themselves, Gurney Seed and Nursery Company accept responsibility, not for the crop, but to the extent of the amount of money paid for the seed if immediately advised; or, seeds may be returned. We do not warrant in any way, express or implied, the contents or the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seed and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned, and your money and transportation charges paid by you will be cheerfully refunded.

We Live Up to All of the Above—GURNEY SEED & NURSERY CO.



Roses on the Front Cover

We are proud of the Roses we send to our customers. We have thousands of customers who know the quality of our Roses, just as Mrs. Thorup does and acknowledges in her fine letter below.

The Rose garden on the front page can be a reality at your own home. Eleven of all of the various colors of the Rose family, the hardiest varieties, all heavy two-year field grown plants, not the kind that are torn out of greenhouse benches, after they have been forced to death, but the kind that has been grown especially to produce beautiful flowers for you; the kind that bloom continuously during the summer and at the extremely low price of 60c each; five, your choice for \$2.60 or the whole set of eleven for \$5.00.

Mrs. Anna W. Thorup, Wright County, Ia.
Apr. 11, 1924.

I want to thank you and congratulate you on the fine, large roses you send out to your customers. They are so much larger and stronger than from other Companies, and the packing seems to be perfect.

These conditions are very satisfying to your customers.

Fred W. Lander, Jr., McCook County, S. D.

A couple of Mammoth Pumpkins from your seed. They took first prize at McCook County Fair. These are my two boys.

The Folks Who Are Responsible for Your Orders and Something About Them



H.J. GURNEY



J.C. GURNEY



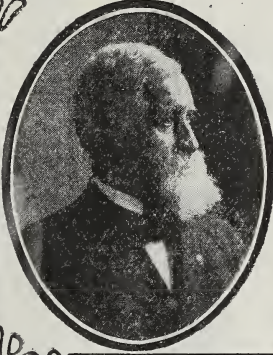
P.S. GURNEY



CHARLES GURNEY



C.A. GURNEY



COL. C.W. GURNEY



MOTHER GURNEY



D.T. GURNEY



G.W. GURNEY



S.S. GURNEY

IN dealing with anyone that you cannot meet personally, seeing their picture and knowing a little about the connection they have in handling your business is more satisfactory. I cannot say very much about any one of them on account of lack of space. A few years ago we showed you a picture of Col. C. W. Gurney and the seven sons. In 1913 Col. Gurney passed to the great beyond. The seven sons are still actively connected and have added the grandsons, Chandler and Charles, sons of D. B.

H. J.—Is again located in California, taking care of our West Coast business, which has been growing very rapidly and promises to equal that of any other portion of the United States.

D. B.—President and general manager of the business. Responsible for the whole bunch in a business way. Something of a job sometimes. A mighty good bunch, however, and we work well together.

P. S.—General overseer of the downtown plant. When you consider that our downtown plant consists of about ten large buildings and large grounds, and houses all the departments, you will know that his job is a strenuous one.

S. S.—Is nursery superintendent. S. S. produces the nursery stock received by you, and there are hundreds of acres of it, and increasing each year. It requires the best possible knowledge to grow these trees and plants right. S. S. has lived on some portion of the nursery practically all his life.

Geo. W.—Is absolute "Monarch of all he surveys" in the nursery department in the office. He has charge of everything in connection with the nursery department from the office end, and thousands of letters are received by him each day during the busy part of the season.

C. A.—His title should be "General Assistant to Everybody." But he is actually Assistant Superintendent of propa-

gation at the nursery during the summer months and Superintendent of nursery packing the balance of the season.

Donald—Is Superintendent of the vegetable and flower seed department. Every order that comes to us for these items passes through his hands, and when I tell you that during the busy season we send a good many truck loads of parcel post packages to the postoffice every day containing thousands of packages to the load, you will realize that he has to keep busy.

J. C.—Son of D. B. Born in 1895. The first year was devoted to the "nursery" department. From that time to the present he has been in and through most of the departments and has a rattling good working knowledge in any part of the business. He is secretary-treasurer of the company. During the World War, he spent nearly a year in France, and just after the armistice took a look into the "Great Beyond." J. C. is married, has three peaches of kids out at his place, and this puts me in the grandfather class four times.

Charles—Son of D. B. Married in Oct., 1921. Almost 21 years old, "some rustler" that boy. Mighty fine wife. Spent his last several summers calling on our merchant customers in a great many of the western states. The new baby is growing up rapidly nearly two years old now, talks nearly as fast and as much as its mother.

D. B. GURNEY, Pres.

GARDEN SEED FOR 1925

Something Good Packed Free with Each Order

SPECIAL CASH PREMIUMS FOR 1925

Mammoth Pumpkin—Every order that goes from the garden and flower seed department contains a package of these Mammoth Pumpkin seed, producing pumpkins weighing as much as 200 lbs. We pay for the largest pumpkin reported **\$10.00 in cash.**

Gurney's Bugless Potatoes—The largest yielding, best quality, most immune from bugs of any potato. For the largest potato grown from our seed **\$10.00 in cash.**

Table Queen Squash—The highest yielding and best quality individual squash. For the greatest number of squash produced on one vine we pay **\$10.00 in cash.**

Gurney's Rainbow Flint—For the longest ear of this remarkable flint corn we pay **\$10.00 IN CASH.**

Ground Almond

Is a very interesting novelty as one nut will produce as many as 125 to 150 in a hill. They should be sown in good mellow ground, they have a very fine almond flavor. The nuts are about three-quarters of an inch in length, having a thin brown skin and snow white meat that becomes sweeter after the nuts have been harvested and dried for a time. Our seed of these nuts is graded and will make an excellent crop. The nuts are formed near the surface and will mature in the fall after the first frost. **Price, pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.**

Asparagus

Sow in early spring in drills two inches deep and one foot apart between rows. After the plants are one or two years old transplant them into permanent beds. Set them 15 inches apart each way and cover four inches deep. Manure plentifully each fall, to be forked in very early in the spring, after which sow on a good dressing of salt, one oz. to 50 ft. of drill.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing large white shoots that remain white as long as fit for use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 70c.**

Conover's Colossal—A standard sort of large size, tender and excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 70c.**

Summer Asparagus—Known as "Cut and Come Again." This most delicious vegetable is worth a place in all gardens. The plant makes a strong growth, like summer crookneck squash.



ASPARGUS

The fruit should be cut at four to six inches long and you should not allow any fruit to mature, as it stops the formation of new fruit. Cook it just the same as asparagus. Yields wonderfully. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Beans, Garden Variety

Wax and string beans can be grown in very large quantities on very small plot of ground and are one of the best vegetables; can be used as green or snap as well as dried beans; is excellent for canning and pickling. The Pole beans are very desirable and can be planted in each hill of sweet corn, or individual stakes can be set for the plants. They yield enormously.

Plant as soon as danger of frost is past, in light, warm soil, in rows two feet apart, three inches apart in the rows. Keep well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but do not hoe when wet, as it will cause them to rust and injure the crop. Plant every two weeks until about the middle of August for a succession. One and one-half pounds to 100 feet of drill.

Gurney's Everbearing Wax Rust-Proof Bush Bean

See colored plate page 33

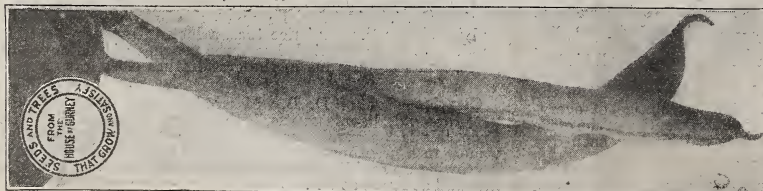
(45 Days to maturity.) The great campaign carried on by the government for the canning of vegetables applied especially to fresh beans, the wax and green podded beans in the pod. This created a very heavy demand for beans suitable for canning purposes. We planted a larger acreage than usual and have a fine crop. We find this not only the best for canning purposes, but the best for using fresh as string or snap beans. As its name implies, it is an ever-bearing bean, or a continuous bearer, over a period of six weeks; it is also rust-proof and practically immune from all other bean diseases, producing always a large crop. This bean is especially valuable to the home gardener for all of the reasons named above. It produces the most beautiful pod of any of the beans, generally of very even length, of a beautiful shiny wax, very brittle and free from fiber, being absolutely stringless until ripe. **½ pint, 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 30 lbs., \$6.00; 60 lbs., \$11.**

Curry's Rust Proof Wax—(40 days to maturity). Positively proof against rust. This is the earliest of the black wax beans. An ideal bean for the market gardener, being a heavy bearer of large, well-formed pods, tender, absolutely stringless.

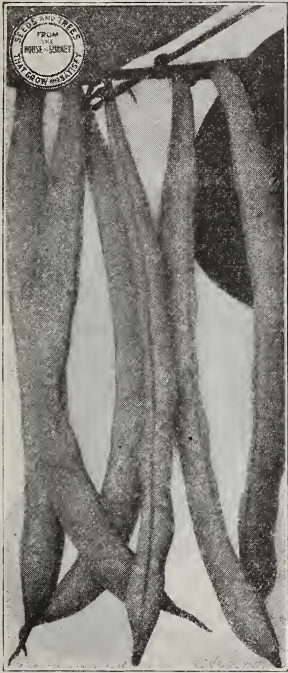


GURNEY'S RUST PROOF WAX

It is a variety that when you sell it to your customer means a re-order. It is excellent to be used as a string bean when the pods are formed and before the beans are full grown. It can be used as a shelled bean when the beans are full grown but not ripe. Quality excellent. **½ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.30; 60 lbs., \$11.00.**



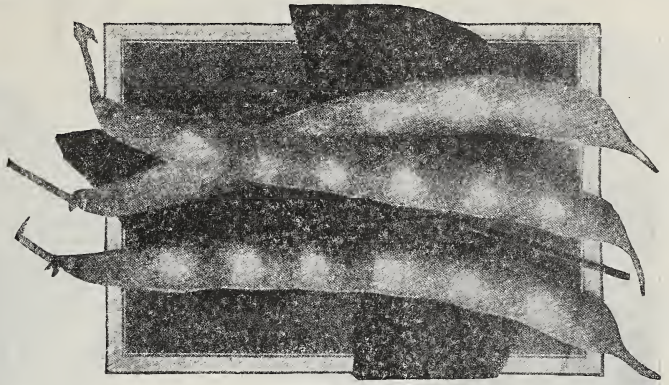
CURRY'S RUST PROOF WAX



DAVIS WHITE WAX

all others. It has outyielded all other varieties of wax beans under adverse conditions and given crops where other varieties have failed. The plant is exceptionally healthy, compact, upright growth, carrying its pods in the center and well up from the ground. It seems to stand wet and dry weather better than other beans and always gives a large yield of handsome pods, long, flat, clear and waxy white. The dry beans are most excellent for cooking. Personally, I prefer them to any Navy Bean. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.00; 60 lbs., \$11.00.

Gurney's Earliest Brittle Wax—(40 days to maturity). This remarkably early clear white bean, delicious in quality, stringless in all stages of its growth, combined with its extreme earliness, makes it one of the most desirable for the garden, and as its name implies, it is of that degree of brittleness that



HODSON WAX

Wardwell Kidney Wax—(45 days to maturity). An early prolific wax bean; hardy and productive; pods flat, of a delicate waxy yellow and brittle; seed white, mottled brown around the eye. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.30.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—(45 days to maturity). A most delicious rich dark yellow snap bean, being so tender and brittle that by taking it at either end and bending it, it will fly into several pieces. Abundant bearer. Seed black when ripe. Price: $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.00.

Hodson Wax Rust Proof Bush Bean—(45 days to maturity). Remarkably strong grower, sturdy and productive. Has been entirely free from rust and blight. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods averaging about seven inches in length; the color is a very bright yellow, making them very attractive; the pods are brittle and tender and of the very best flavor. They are free from fibre and stringless, while its fine table quality, its long handsome pods will render it of special value to the private gardener. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.00.

Davis White Wax—(40 days to maturity). This bean has taken the place of practically

makes it extra desirable for cooking purposes in its golden waxy stage. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00.

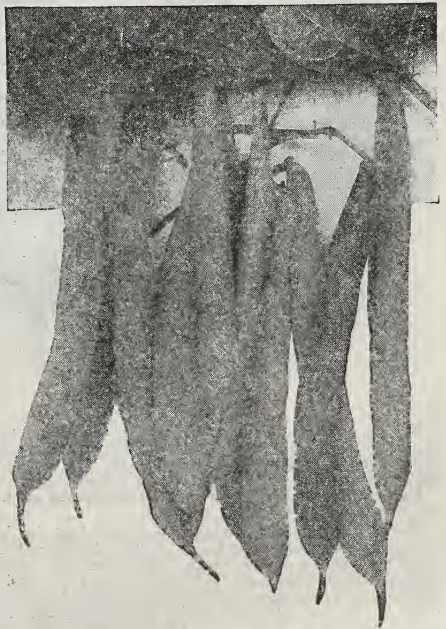
Golden Wax—(40 days to maturity). The Golden Wax is probably the earliest, and we believe the most generally planted and satisfactory of any of the old varieties. Pods are a bright, waxy yellow, good length, a little flatter than round, entirely stringless, and of a fine, buttery flavor. It is excellent for cooking when the pods are just formed. Again, when the beans are nearly ripe, as a shelled bean. An excellent sort for canning or pickling. A very heavy bearer, and withstands adverse conditions. The seed is white, mottled, red and purple. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.50.

Green Podded Varieties

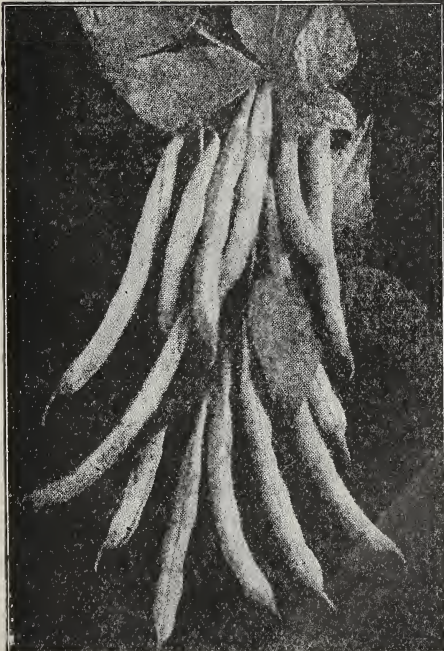
Navy Bean—A great many people grow what they suppose is the Navy Bean, but is generally a mixed, uneven bean that cooks uneven and lacks quality. Our navy Beans are absolutely pure and hand picked. You will not find a bad bean in a bushel. Per lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.25; 60 lbs., \$7.25.

Burpee's Green Pod Stringless

—A very desirable dwarf green podded snap sort for the home garden and largely grown for the market. The plants are large, spreading and productive. The pods are medium green, five to six inches long, cylindrical, larger than those of Red Valentine but are quite as fleshy, of equally high quality and remain crisp and tender longer. They mature a little later. Seed of medium size and length, yellowish brown. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.00; 60 lbs., \$11.00.



STRINGLESS GREEN POD



GURNEY'S BRITTLE WAX

Pole or Running

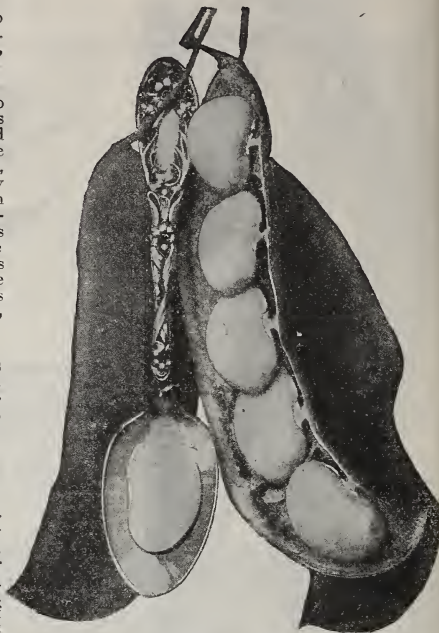
Large White Lima—(85 days to maturity). Pods broad and rough. Seeds large, broad and white. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.75.

Kentucky Wonder—(70 days to maturity). (Old Homestead.) This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine or ten inches, nearly round, stringless and very crisp when young, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. The seed is long, oval, dun-colored. This is one of the very best early Pole Snap Beans for the home garden or market. The supply of seed is limited and purchases should be made early. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.75.

Golden Cluster Wax—The flat pods are 7 to 8 inches long. Of a rich golden yellow; stringless and excellent in flavor. White-seeded. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.75.

Bush Lima

Improved Henderson Bush Lima—(70 days to maturity). This is the very early Sieva or Butter Bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.75.



BUSH LIMA



KENTUCKY WONDER

Bush Lima (Burpee's)—The true bush form of the old large Lima Bean. It grows vigorously to a height of 18 to 20 inches, forming a circular bush, 2 or 2½ feet in diameter, requiring no poles or stakes, yielding from 50 to 150 fine pods, similar in size and quality to those grown on the large white Lima Beans. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 45c; 15 lbs., \$4.00.

Fordhook Bush Lima—(75 days to maturity). The very best large-seeded variety. The plant is vigorous, erect-growing, bearing well above the ground. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are medium green, about four and three-fourths inches long, each containing three to five large beans of exceptionally fine quality. Don't fail to plant some of these in your garden this spring. Prices: $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

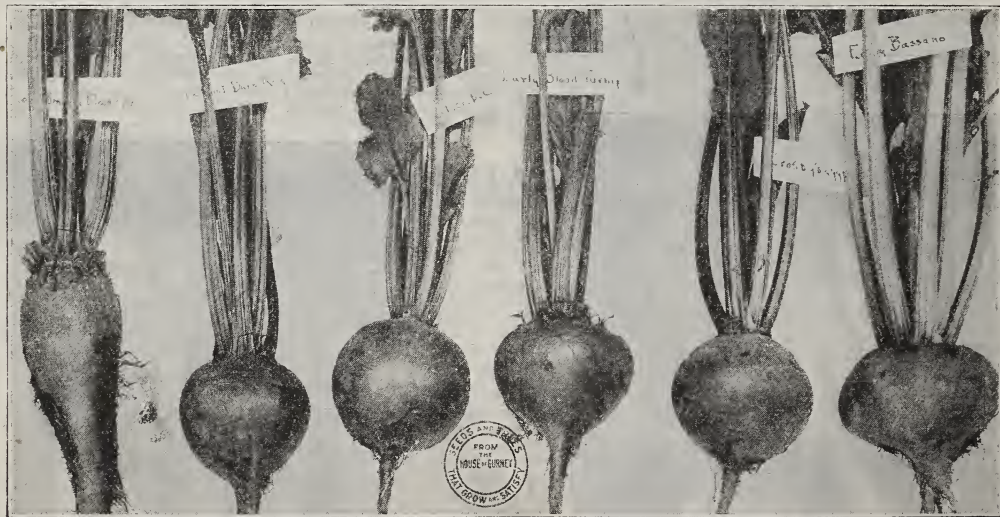


Table Beets

For an early supply sow as early in the spring as ground can be properly cultivated. Lay out the drills for seed about one foot apart and two inches deep. For the main crop, sow first week in May and for the winter use in June.

Long Smooth Blood—The standard long sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip—A grand beet for bunching for market; tops are exceedingly small and uniformly upright; roots are perfect turnip shape, with small tap roots. The principal fault with most Turnip Beets is the occasional appearance of white rings, and this will be found has been overcome by careful selection of the deepest red beets. Quality is the very best, sweet and tender. Gardeners can safely plant it largely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 80c.

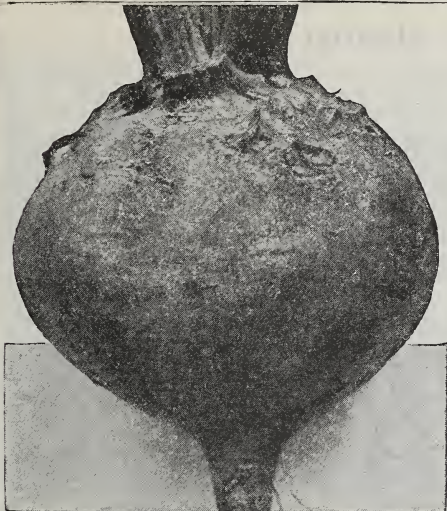
Improved Early Egyptian—We consider this the best first early beet of all the standard varieties. Best for forcing, best for first outdoor planting, roots very dark red, rounded on top, flat underneath. Small tops, which allow close planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Arlington Favorite—A new dark-leaved early blood variety; originated at Arlington, Mass., where it is grown extensively for the Boston market. It follows the Eclipse closely in maturing, but is of much darker color and superior in quality; perfectly round in shape, it differs from all other dark blood sorts, in that it has the sweetness of the Bassano, and yet a very dark, deep blood color. Its small, upright growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with everyone. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb. 80c.

Gurney's Early Model Globe

See Colored Photo, Inside Front Cover

One of our lady customers wrote us that the Model Globe Beet should be sold as an ornamental plant as well as a vegetable. I do not blame or wonder at her making this remark. A row of the Model Globe Beet is very ornamental. The foliage as well as the root, is purplish red, and would make an ornamental bed even in the best front yard. The Model Globe Beet is medium early, always even in size, color and shape. A number of newer varieties have been offered since we offered the Model Globe, but they have never equaled this beet in the trial grounds or in the field. One of the most satisfactory uses of the Model Globe Beet is for pickling purposes, using them when they are about 1¼ inches through. They retain their color and are of excellent quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.20.**



GURNEY'S MODEL GLOBE

Crosby's Egyptian—It is large, dark red, nearly spherical; one of the best for early planting outdoors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c.**

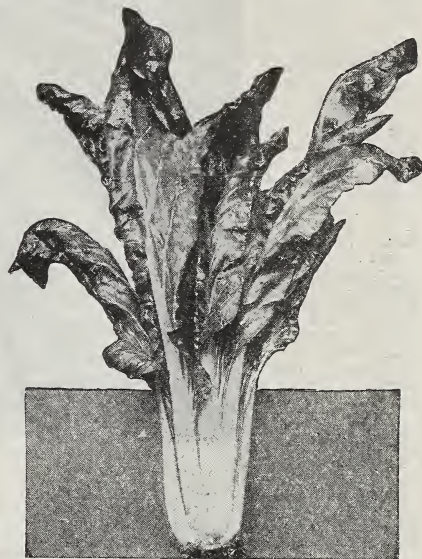
Bassano—Extra early pink, globular early, fresh white, circled with brightest pink. The very best extra early. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.**

Bastian Half Long—An early half long beet, quality excellent and will produce nearly twice the weight in the same time as the early round beets. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.**

Extra Early Eclipse—An excellent sort; about as early as the Egyptian, but we consider it better because it is larger and of much finer quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.**

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—The very best sort for general crop. In quality one of the finest; exceedingly dark; shape globular, having one tap root. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.**

Swiss Chard—For the leaves alone this variety is grown. This gathered young, should be cooked the same as spinach, or later the midribs may be cooked and served the same as asparagus. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c.**



SWISS CHARD

Root Crops—Sugar Beets and Mangels

It is our purpose to give as much advice as possible in this catalog, advice that is worth while, coming as it does from long varied experiences of ourselves and our customers who have been kind enough to report, or where we have visited their many farms and ranches. One of the best paying crops on a stock farm is the acreage of **root crops**.

Their feeding value is high. The variation of feed to live stock is of nearly as much value as the feed itself. The yield per acre is enormous when proper selection of varieties and proper care is given the growing crop. It is not any more difficult to produce an acre of "root crops" than it is an acre of potatoes and none of you would think of discontinuing your potato field. Potatoes do not always yield a full crop, even with best care, but you always plant again; other root crops

with good care almost invariably yield a much greater tonnage per acre than potatoes.

Of the numerous kinds and varieties we would select the following for stock purposes: **Mangel Wurzel, Mammoth Long Red**. This produces under good cultivation **twenty tons per acre**. If fed to milch cows will increase flow of milk about 25 per cent. **Mangel Danish Sludstrup**. Long reddish yellow root, probably best of all mangels.

Sugar Beet—These will not produce the tonnage per acre that mangels will, but on account of their greater sugar content they are of greater food value. Sugar beets are especially valuable for syrup purposes, for cooking, as you do any other table beet and for canning. A fair yield under good care would be 13 to 17 tons per acre. A load thrown to the hogs, another fed properly to milch cows, will add a vast addition to your year's income.

Carrots—Any variety of table carrot listed except the very short, early varieties, will pay well and are of great value for stock purposes as well as for winter's house use. An ordinary yield of carrots, table varieties, would be about 15 tons; of the mastodon variety, about 25 tons. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.**

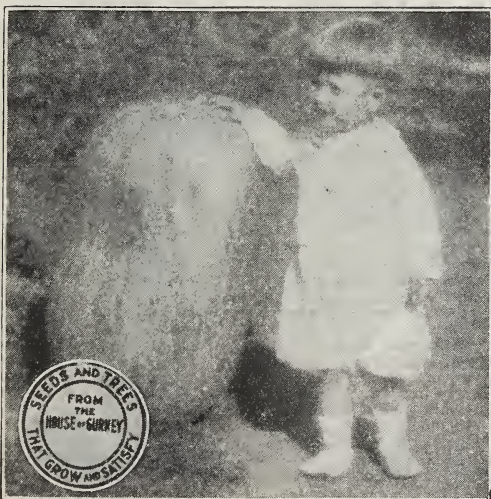
Mangels

In foreign countries a man running a dairy or growing stock of any kind for any purpose would be considered a mighty poor manager and in the end would be almost sure to fail, if he failed to grow a quantity of root crops each season. A ration of beet roots with the grain and hay will increase the milk flow at least 25 per cent. The fact that you can produce from 15 to 25 tons of beet roots per acre will, I believe, convince you that it is the greatest and most profitable crop you can grow. An acre of mangel beets can be produced, figuring all of the work from the first plowing of the land until they are harvested, stored, for not to exceed seventeen dollars per acre.

Mammoth Long Red—More generally grown than any other sort; roots large, quality excellent. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.**

W. M. Brogan, Chelsea, Iowa, Nov. 13, 1924.

With my order last year, you sent me a free package of pumpkin seed. You will note the result from the enclosed snapshot. This is our boy, Pat Brogan and one of the pumpkins weighing one hundred pounds. Weather conditions were bad or the pumpkin would have been much larger.



DANISH SLUDSTRUP MANGEL

This most wonderful Mangel has been awarded a first class certificate several times by the Danish Government, which is the highest honor attained in Agricultural circles in Denmark.

Sludstrup is a long reddish yellow root, but not so long as the Mammoth long red. It grows more above the ground and is very easily harvested. The size of the roots, like all other varieties, depends entirely upon circumstances. They are frequently grown to a size weighing from 15 to 20 pounds each. The Danish farmers prefer to grow them smaller, viz., 6 to 10 pounds each, which is accomplished by not allowing so much space in and between the rows. The smaller roots contain a higher percentage of dry matter, consequently the crop is more valuable than if large roots are grown. **Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.**



DANISH SLUDSTRUP FOR SEED SELECTION

Giant Half Sugar Rose—As its name implies, this is a half sugar beet. Roots of much greater nutritive value than mangels. Yield nearly as large as the best of the mangels. Roots grow about one-half out of the ground, and are conveniently harvested. **Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.10.**

Golden Tankard—One of the medium sized perfect shaped ones, can be grown closer than other varieties, giving as good yield as large varieties. **Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.10.**

Vilmorene Sugar Beet—It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.**

White Klein Wanzelben Sugar Beet—This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country, where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground and it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent of sugar. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.**

Mixed Table Sugar Beets and Mangels

We have just a few pounds of beet seed that has become mixed in handling. The germination is very high, all fresh seeds, and for stock purposes they will be equal to the best named varieties, but will not be all of one type. **½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.**

Mrs. Harry Reid Long, Carter County, Mont., Feb. 28, 1924.

I received your welcome letter with the check of \$10.00, prize money from the largest Mammoth Pumpkin. I was pleased to know that I had the largest and the second largest pumpkin.

You ask me how I handled the plants to grow such immense pumpkins. I planted the seed in good, rich ground, watered the plants when they were young and needed it and kept the weeds away and just watched them grow. Everybody can do the same with Gurney seed. I have never received seeds so good from other Companies.

I regret I did not have a kodak when my garden was growing, as I know you would like to have a picture of it for your catalog.

I am enclosing \$36.24 for my new garden seed order.



KALE

Borecole or Kale

Tall Kale—One of the very best plants for greens, well known and much planted by German-Americans, but little used by others. It is much harder than cabbage and a good frost improves its quality. The leaves are very curly. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c.**

Dwarf Green—Hardy, prolific, flavor similar to cabbage; desirable in every garden. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Broccoli

Sow early in spring. Transplant and cultivate the same as Cabbage. The Broccoli is similar to the Cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November.

Large White Mammoth—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1 lb., \$2.50.**

Brussels Sprouts

Cultivated for the small heads that grow in considerable numbers on the main stem, delicacy much esteemed by some. Sow in seed bed middle of spring and transplant as Winter Cabbage. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25.**



BRUSSELS SPROUTS



WHITE PLUME

Golden Self-Bleaching Celery—Like the White Plume, this Celery requires very little earthing up, and in many other respects it is similar to that favorite sort, differing, however, in color, which is yellowish, the heart being large and solid and of a beautiful golden hue. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb. \$3.00.**

Giant Pascal—Grows about two feet high, the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width

Celery
Did you know that Northwestern grown celery will bring almost double the price on the market that the fancy Michigan and California celery will bring? Northwestern celery will not compare with these fancy brands in size or looks, but in quality it is simply perfect. It is easily grown and every family should have some of this nutritious, healthy vegetable.

Sow in April and May and rake seed in lightly; water and shade from strong sun. Prepare trenches from two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep; dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants when they are three or four inches high, six or eight inches apart in each trench. Keep them shaded until started and gradually earth them up as they grow.

White Plume—Out in the State of California they produce and ship thousands of carloads of White Plume celery each year. We have received letters from some of the largest of the California celery growers, telling of the wonderful results from our White Plume seed, and we know that it will give you better results, as it has them. Celery is one of the most delicious of the vegetables, can be grown easily in any small or large garden, and if you ask for it in placing your order a celery leaflet, giving full instructions, will be placed in your package. This is also true of practically all of the vegetables. We have bulletins on all of them for your special benefit. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. It bleaches with but slight "earthing up," and very quickly, usually in five or six days. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Winter Queen—Highly regarded by growers for late keeping, preserving its solidity and tenderness very late in the spring. Vigorous in growth and of attractive appearance. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

Chicory

Large Rooted, or Coffee—Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted or ground, they become the chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.**

Cress

Curled or Peppergrass—Common and well known. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 75c.**

True Water Cress—Leaves tender and highly flavored. **Pkt., 10c.**

Cauliflower

For spring crops only the extra early dwarf varieties should be selected and seed sown in hotbeds early in February, transplanting the young plants to the garden early in April, when the trees are starting out in leaf. For main or fall crop seed should be sown about June 1st, and young plants set out during the latter part of July.

Gurney's Earliest Market Cauliflower—This wonderful new short-stemmed, large-headed, heavy-leaved Cauliflower was offered by us in 1910 for the first time, and we wish to say to all lovers of this delicious vegetable that you can grow these as easily as you can grow the cabbage. It is a sure heading variety, nearly every plant making a good, solid head. Is desirable for market gardeners on account of earliness and clear white color, which creates an unusual demand for it. **Pkt., 20c; oz., \$2.00.**

Early Snowball—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf, compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$4.50.**

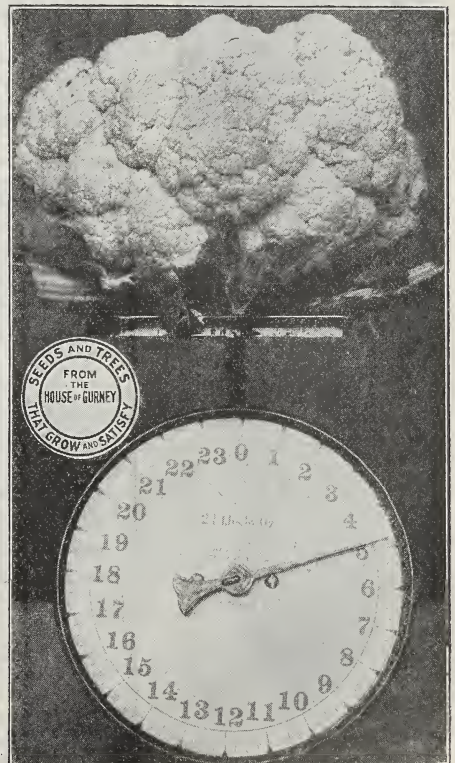
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—(Extra Selected)—This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00.**

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

Meisner Department Store, Vermillion, S. D. Mar. 22, 1924.

You ask me to tell you why I sell so many of your seeds. The demand for your seeds which this store has established is largely due to the good quality of them as they are indeed what you express in your slogan, "Seeds that Grow and Satisfy." They are doing all of that for everybody we sell them to.

We are now handling your seeds exclusively and are going to push them harder this Season than ever.



GURNEY'S EARLIEST MARKET

Mrs. Henry Henle, Sr., Jones County, S. D. Mar. 22, 1924.

I have already sent you my order, but I want to express myself in a very thankful way for all the profit we got from your seed.

Out of 15c worth of Onion seed, I raised a wagon-load; out of 30c worth of Tom Watson Watermelon seed, we sold \$200.00 worth and had enough left for ourselves and all our neighbors; out of \$1.25 worth of Cossack alfalfa seed, I sold \$29.00 worth and have several pounds left for next Spring's planting, and also, harvested four ton of good hay from it.

The above is proof enough that you should get all your seeds from the House of Gurney and I am proud that I have been doing so.

Mrs. Louis E. Nelson, Lake County, S. D. May 27, 1924.

The seeds and plants that I ordered came in excellent condition. Thank you so much for the extras sent, especially the Sweet Peas. I certainly love them.

I always have great fun in my garden, grown mostly from Gurney seeds.



CELERICAC

Early Chantenay Carrot—This carrot is considered by the market gardeners as one of the very best for early use; it grows about six inches long, very uniform in size and shape, stump-rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine grained, sweet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

Gurney's Pie Carrots—We do not suppose you have ever made or eaten a carrot pie; very few people know that any particular variety or kind of carrot would make a better pie than another. Carrots for pie purposes are at least equal to pumpkins, and the pie resembles in flavor the pumpkin pie, but is much more delicious and on account of your being able to use them long before the pumpkins are ripe you have almost a continuous season of carrot pie, commencing with the carrots when they are about one inch through, and using them until the old carrots are gone in the spring. Make the carrot pie just as you would pumpkin pie, and you will be surprised at the deliciousness of it. This particular carrot is better than any other variety for that purpose. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.**

Earliest French Forcing—Small, almost globular root, maturing in about 40 days, valuable for market gardeners on account of its earliness. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.20.**

Rubicon Half Long—It has rapidly grown in popularity, until now it is more largely grown than all other varieties combined. It is best in shape, deep red-orange colored flesh, finest of all in quality. Earlier than Danvers, about the same length, but heavier and thicker at the shoulders, making it more productive; the leaves shorter, fewer and finer. It is a wonderfully heavy cropper, producing thirty to forty tons to the acre under good field culture. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.**

Guerende or Ox-Heart—A variety with short, thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Color, bright orange. Sweet and fine grained; good for table or stock. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.**

Jesse Wheeler, Dixon County, Nebr. June 28, 1924.

We are well pleased with all of our purchases from the House of Gurney. I certainly have a fine grove of your trees set out five years ago this Spring.

Mrs. Wheeler will hardly plant a garden seed unless it is from Gurney's.

James Brobin, St. Louis County, Minn. Sept. 24, 1924.

You will be interested in the picture of my two boys and the Mammoth Pumpkins, which I grew from seed sent me last Spring.

These pumpkins took first prize at the Fair and they were a great curiosity as they looked exactly like watermelons, although they turned yellow on the underside.

The best of it was that we took the prize away from a man that has never missed before, so we are going to keep the record up and grow larger ones next year.

The Sweet Peas from your seed are still blooming, although we have had several heavy frosts. All the seed we got from you gave good results. In fact, our garden was better than most people's.

Danvers—There is no variety grown which will produce as much to the acre with a minimum length of root, as this one. Under proper condition of the soil and cultivation it may reasonably be expected to produce, which it has done, 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck; color is a rich orange. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 3c; 1 lb., 90c.**

Celeriac

A variety of celery having turnip-shaped roots which, when cooked and sliced in vinegar, makes a most excellent salad.

Large Smooth Prague—This is the largest and best variety grown, and grows to a large size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

Carrots

If you have never grown root crops for stock, do not neglect it any longer. It will be the most profitable acre on your farm. Cultivate with your corn cultivator if you have plenty of it planted. If not, plant them with your Planet Jr., in the spring, rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and cultivate with Planet Jr. Wheel Hoe during the summer. One man with a Planet Jr. Cultivator will handle two acres per day. A wagon load of these thrown into the feeding yard reduces the chance of disease and is a mighty satisfactory change of food. 20 to 25 tons per acre.

Is actually one of the most valuable and health giving vegetables grown. A great many people do not realize that it is the most delicious of all the vegetables. You can commence using them when they are one-half inch through and use them continuously until they are full grown, and then they are excellent all winter.



EARLY CHANTENAY



GURNEY'S PIE CARROT





GURNEY'S GOLD LUMP

Improved Long Orange—A well-known standard sort, roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for the table and main field crop. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Mastodon—Giant white, best and largest stock carrot grown, nearly one-half its length will be above ground when mature, which makes it easy to harvest. Will produce as many tons of green feed per acre as any vegetable grown. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.**

Gurney's Gold Lump—One of our customers sent us this picture. Said he could not resist the temptation to just go

pull a few and have their "mugs" taken. He tells us it is just a little time after you have planted the seed until you have a full grown carrot. You can grow them mighty thick, and the quality is the very best.

This new carrot is of French origin, is the brightest golden color, grows about 3 inches long and matures earlier than any other carrot grown. Market gardeners can safely discard all other extra earlier and plant largely of this. It is very uniform in size and color, consequently a money-maker, as there are no culls to throw out. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., \$1.00.**

Cabbage

The high cost of living can be materially reduced by the farmer and the person in town with just a town lot, if they will plant more gardens. The garden should always contain a quantity of cabbage because it can be used in so many ways and is in demand by the housewife almost every day. They will yield very large quantities of good wholesome food, and are one of the easiest of all the vegetables grown. Can be kept all winter in an ordinary root cellar or basement of the house. We print small booklets of instructions for planting, care, diseases, pests, and how to destroy them for practically every vegetable listed. In placing your order do not fail to include these free instructions. They are written by experts and will often save you a crop with just a few minutes' work. Sow the seed in the hot-bed or cold frame, thinner than usual, so that every plant will be good and strong. Transplant often so that when they go into the field you will not have to replant, and in this way make one-half pound of seed do where you used one pound before. You can do it.

Sow one ounce for 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Four ounces for one acre if plants are to be transplanted. If drilled in the field and thinned out 1½ pounds per acre.

St. John's Day Extra Early, Extra Dry Weather Cabbage—Distinct variety, with extremely short stem. Head very hard and compact, round. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.50.**

Extra Early Express—Produces fair sized heads in 80 to 85 days. It is earlier than Etampes, although not quite as large. An important acquisition for the market Gardener for very early use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

Early Jersey Wakefield—One of the best of the conical types. Very early and makes medium sized, very solid heads fine flavored and tender. Has few outside leaves. **Price pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.25.**

Charleston or Large Wakefield—This cabbage is of the same type as the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is about 50 per cent larger. The heads are very solid and tender. -Matures about a week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield **Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.**

Jessie Haskell, Pennington County, S. D. Feb. 5, 1924.

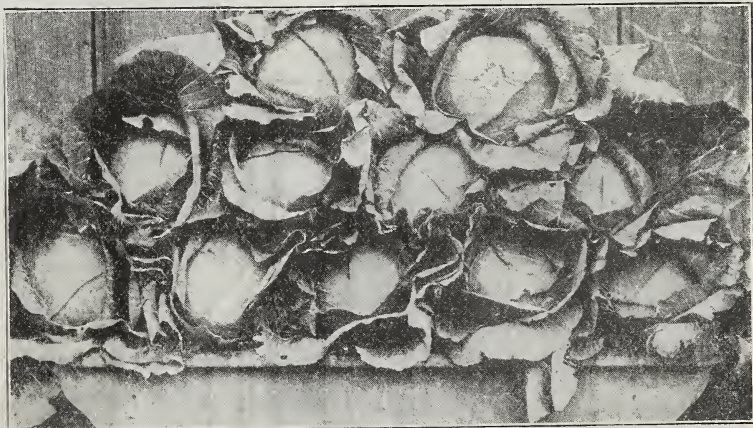
I have ordered seeds from you for four years and I find them to be the best.

I recommend your seeds to all of my neighbors.

Early Winningstadt—

Another of the conical type, maturing about the same time as the Wakefields. The heads are very pointed and the leaves somewhat fluted on the edges. For the private garden it is one of the best and in point of tenderness or flavor it has no superior. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

Copenhagen Market—The best Early Round headed sort on the market. The heads are very solid, averaging about 8 pounds. It is short stemmed, the heads growing very close to the ground. Matures with Charleston Wakefield and will give a heavier crop per acre. Our stock of this is very fine. **Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.50.**



ENKHUIZEN GLORY

Ralph Eagle Feather, Todd County, S. D. Feb. 12, 1924.

I have a friend who comes to the Rosebud Indian Fair and wins the most premiums of anyone. His name is William Long Wolf and he says he purchases all of his seeds from Gurney's.

He shows me many different kinds of vegetables and better than any I have grown myself.

Send me your catalog so that I may buy from you.

CABBAGE—SECOND EARLY AND SUMMER VARIETIES



TRUE JERSEY WAKEFIELD

Late Varieties

Premium Late Flat Dutch—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.**

Premium Late Drumhead—We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size. Very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.**

Mrs. Roland Warner, Banner County, Nebr.

Apr. 26, 1924.

I am, again, sending my order for garden and flower seeds. I would only do this if previous purchases were satisfactory. I have planted your seed for the last six years and they have assured me each year of a splendid garden; in fact, the best in the neighborhood.

I am going to plant some of your trees and shrubs.



MAMMOTH ROCK RED

Enkhuizen Glory—Our experience with this cabbage makes it appear more valuable to us each season and leads us to recommend it most highly. It produces a large percentage of perfect solid heads. It is one of the best to follow after the early sorts. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.40.**

All Head Early—Without doubt this cabbage is unexcelled as an Early Flat Dutch or Summer variety. It makes very uniform, large, deep, flat heads and is a very sure header. Withstands heat and dry weather very well. The grain of this variety is very fine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

Early Flat Dutch—A very good variety for second early use. Makes good sized flat heads and is very tender and of fine grain. It is similar to All Head. Has few outside leaves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

Sauer Kraut

In 1926, we are going to publish a Recipe Book, covering the best methods of cooking and caring for vegetables and fruits.

I want someone to win the \$1.00 for the best method of converting Cabbage into delicious Sauer Kraut, also, recipes for cold slaws and cooking cabbage alone or in connection with other vegetables or meat.

Each recipe used by us will be paid for at the rate of \$1.00 each. How many dollars can you get from it?

Do not stop with recipes on Cabbage, but include anything in the fruit and vegetable line. You, undoubtedly, have a special way and at least a local reputation for cooking or preparing some of the vegetables or fruits better than anyone in the neighborhood. Let's have your way.



LATE FLAT DUTCH

Danish Ball Head—One of the best varieties for general crop. It has been selected for more than fifty years by the Danish gardeners, who grow it almost exclusively for Winter Cabbage and annually export large quantities. The heads are not as large as late Dutch Flats, but harder and more solid, fine grained and good keepers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.25.**

Mammoth Rock Red—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and deep red color. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.**

Gus Guston, Cass County, Minn. Apr. 22, 1924.

Seeds received and we are well pleased with them, as we have always been with goods from you. I planted many of these today and could not help but notice how clean and perfect the seeds were. There is surely lots of satisfaction in planting seeds of high-grade like those you send.

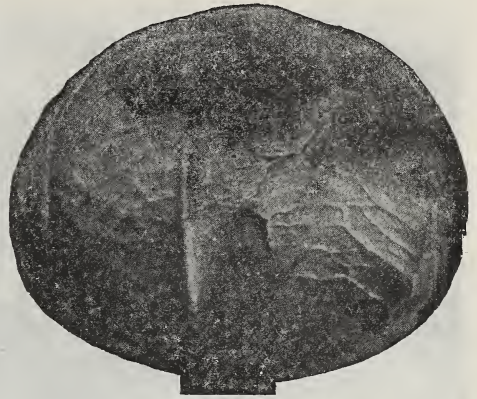
We make good use of the free bulletins.

Gurney's Early Ball Head Cabbage

In offering this new early summer Ballhead Cabbage we know that we are presenting the cabbage growing public with a winner and a money-maker and a great deal of satisfaction. This cabbage closely resembles the Danish Ballhead. The heads are perfectly round, good size and mature as early as Wakefield. They are exceptionally good keepers and the late plantings will keep equal to the winter varieties. We recommend this sort especially to market gardeners and for the home garden for both early and late. We feel sure it will take the place of nearly all of the summer varieties, producing a greater per cent of solid heads than any of them, and on account of the small amount of foliage and the compact form in which it grows, can be planted much closer than other varieties. We are offering this feeling sure that it is one of the best articles in the vegetable line we have offered. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$3.50.**

Mrs. Kate Chilton, Kossuth County, Ia. Mar. 4, 1924.

I am thanking you for the seeds which I received and can say that I never received such large packages of seeds from any other House. I often received much more paper from others, but not so many seeds and never such high quality ones.



GURNEY'S BALL HEAD

Chinese Cabbage

Pe-Tsai or Celery Cabbage—I believe there have been more disappointed customers of seed houses over this vegetable than any other. It has only been offered for the last few years, and there are so many varieties of it that seedsmen generally have had a difficult time in establishing a correct variety to offer to the trade. We have tried out practically every variety offered, and there is only one that we shall offer in the future. All others have failed to head entirely, or made only a small percentage of marketable heads. Those that failed to make heads have produced immense quantities of seeds. The heading varieties produced but few seed. The Chinese Cabbage is one of the very valuable vegetables and will never be discarded. It is suitable for the usual cabbage purposes, especially valuable as a salad. It has the combined flavor of cabbage, turnip, celery and mustard. This should be planted at about the same season as lettuce for early use, followed by other plants during the summer. Cut these for fall and winter use just as you do other cabbage heads, storing in the same way. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Cucumbers

Do not plant cucumbers before danger of frost has passed, as the plants are very tender and the least frost will damage or kill them. Plant in hills or rows four feet apart, 10 to 15 seeds to each hill, thinning out later; make soil very rich. For pickles plant from June 1st to the middle of July.

I don't know as there is any use in my talking to you about cucumbers. A fellow certainly cannot do a subject justice if he doesn't like what he is talking about, and positively the only time I can look a cucumber in the face is when the vines are commencing to run and the fields are covered with millions of yellow flowers. This time is when the thousands of little fellows, about an inch to an inch and a half long, are picked and made into pickles. At that time I know and relish a good cucumber. As the cucumber increases in size and they commence to bring him in sliced, I am not there. I will let the other fellow eat him, but not me. The next time I enjoy looking at the cucumber is when the fields are covered with the beautiful yellow bronze ripe ones, ready for the seed thresher. It is really a wonderful sight to see fields of cucumbers with hundreds of thousands of the ripe fruit, all practically alike, the ground fairly covered with them, so easy to grow, so good when made into pickles, for myself, and I expect I will have to agree with the millions of people who eat them sliced. Anyone can grow a cucumber.



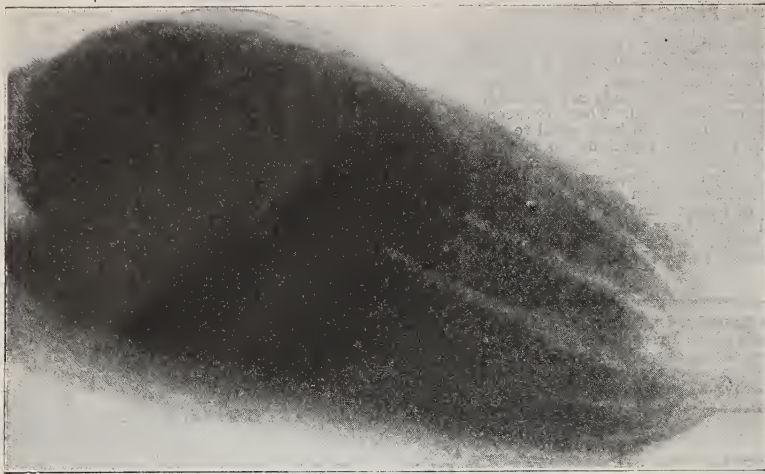
PE-TSAI

Davis Perfect Cucumber

It is seldom that any one cucumber or other vegetable will stand permanently at the top of all others in quality, yield, etc., for as much as eight or ten years at a time. But the Davis Perfect has been on the market for about that time and its nearest competitor is so far behind that it seems safe to predict that Davis Perfect will be the best for a number of years. We have grown this in large fields for seed purposes and the cucumbers would lay so thick on the ground that you could hardly walk without stepping on them. It produces a very small quantity of seed, in fact, less per cucumber than any other cucumber grown. This makes it specially desirable for slicing or for sweet pickles. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.**



DAVIS PERFECT



EARLY WHITE SPINE

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling—Medium length, pointed, with large, prominent spines; color deep green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Gherkin or Burr—Oval-shaped and prickly; for pickling only. **Pkt., 8c; oz., 20c.**

Improved Extra Long Green—An extra fine variety, grows very long, very productive. For early and late crops, excellent

Improved Early White Spine

—This special strain of White Spine Cucumber is noted for its extra earliness, earlier than Fordhook or Arlington. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Great bearer, for table use or pickling. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.**

Early Cluster—Early, short,

and prickly, bears in clusters. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.15.**

New Everbearing — Very

early, enormously productive, literally covering the ground with its fruit the entire season until killed by frost, making it the most prolific variety in existence. Fruit is medium size and rich, dark green in color, shape long, excellent for pickling or slicing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.**

for pickles. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.35.**

Earliest of All Cucumbers—This is a white spine sort, very dark green; when fit to slice, 6 to 7 inches long; has pale green stripes about ¼ length from blossom end, straight square ended, firm, and makes a fine pickler. This is a great favorite among market gardeners and others desiring a good, prolific cucumber. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.**

Lemon Cucumber

Here is a cucumber in the shape of a lemon and having a flavor that no one puts it ahead of the common cucumber. It is bound to become a great favorite as a table delicacy. It is an excellent shipper, and pickled as a gherkin is delicious. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00.**

White Wonder Cucumber—Color of White Wonder is nearly pure snow white. It grows to good size, usually 8 to 10 inches long, and is very uniform. In season almost the same as the White Spine, but keeps in eatable condition longer. Flavor is pleasing and flesh firm and crisp—fine sliced or in salads. Its smooth, clear surface makes the White Wonder an ideal pickle. Aside from excellent qualities of fruit White Wonder bears a great quantity of them. A packet of seed will furnish you cucumbers in abundance. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.**

A. W. Bliss, Emmett County, Mich. May 21, 1924.

In last night's mail I received the ounce of Early Model Globe Beet that was short in the first shipment, also, several trial packages of flower, lettuce and pumpkin seed. Many thanks for them.

Such prompt service in making good or correcting errors, builds permanent friends and customers for your Company.



LEMON CUCUMBER

Corn, Sweet or Sugar

This is the most satisfactory of all of the grains for table use, and can be made to cover a period from the first of July until the heavy frosts of Fall, if you use proper varieties and season for planting. The earliest of all sweet corn is the Malakhof. By planting this about May 10 to 15 you will have good roasting ears of excellent quality by the first of July. Plant at the same time Golden Bantam and you will have corn a week to ten days later, follow this with Gurney's Early Golden, then Mammoth White Corey, then Early Minnesota and then Country Gentleman or Stowell's Evergreen, and you will have a supply of delicious roasting ears through the entire season. If there are any of these varieties you like better than the other, simply make your plantings about one week apart of that variety and you will accomplish results.

A great many farmers, the very fellows who should have the very best of everything, depend on their field corn for roasting ears. By so doing you are missing the most delicious grain you can have. If your planting is a little larger than can be used in the house, stock of all kinds appreciate it, and it is worth 50c more per hundredweight for fattening purposes than the ordinary field corn.

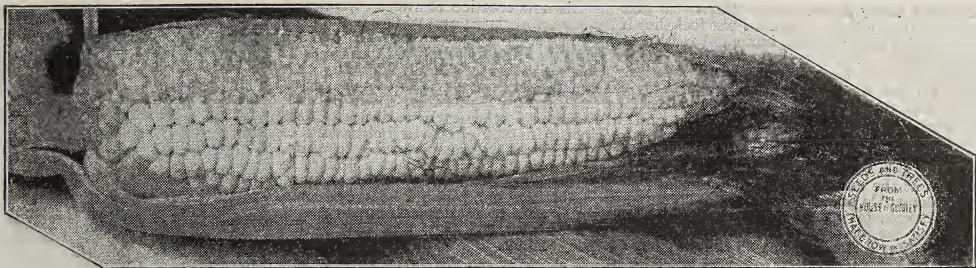
Early Minnesota—A very popular early Corn, ears fair size, uniform and of excellent quality. **½ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$14.00.**

Mammoth White Cory—Produces wonderful yields. This comes in immediately after the Malakhof and will out-yield all other early varieties. The quality is strictly first

class, size of ear much larger than other varieties of early corn, and an exceptionally profitable variety for market gardeners. **½ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$14.00.**

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn—Due to an oversight, our 1915 catalog failed to list Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn. We never knew until that catalog was issued how many fellows wanted Stowell's Evergreen. We were "swamped" with letters from the time the catalog went out until past planting season wondering why we had discontinued Stowell's. Of course, this took a personal letter to all of the people who wanted it and we told them we had the same strain of Stowell's we had been selling them for several years. Absolutely the best of this late, delicious sweet corn. We grow Stowell's in large quantities and we will always grow Stowell's Evergreen until they get something better. **½ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$8.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.**

Golden Cream Sweet Corn—(See colored photograph on colored insert, Page 32.) There are two standard varieties of sweet corn which are outstanding in quality. They are Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman, and the Golden Cream is a cross of the two. It is of irregular rows like the Country Gentleman, retaining the quality and the deep kernel of this most desirable corn. A golden yellow, early maturing, high yielding, large eared, delicious corn, being ready for table use about ten days later than Golden Bantam and retaining its table qualities several days longer. **Price, ½ pt., 20c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 50 lbs., \$9.00.**



PROFESSOR N. E. HANSEN'S MALAKHOF SWEET CORN

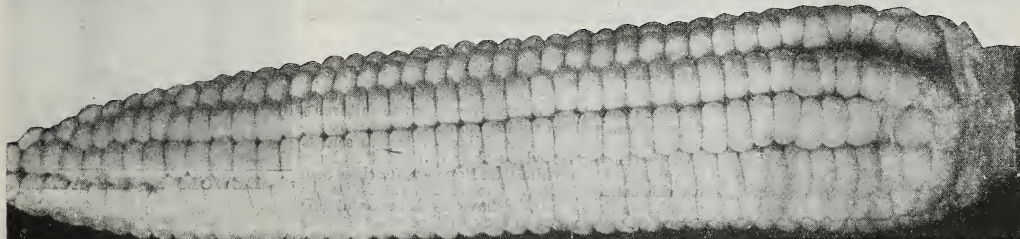
This picture shows the first ear of the Malakhof picked in our field this year. I regret that the boys did not give me the date of the planting and picking, but they said that the Malakhof was so much earlier than any other variety that I did not need the information. One of our market gardeners says that he gets the Malakhof so much earlier than others that people are always willing to pay 25c per dozen for these little delicious ears.

Professor Neils Hansen has originated a great many things in vegetables and fruits, but he did not originate this Malakhof Sweet Corn, but found it in Russia, in one of his early trips to that country. He brought it because he considered it the earliest and sweetest sweet corn and that it would fill a place not yet taken by any other variety. The color of this sweet corn varies from an amber to a clear white. It matures the earliest of any variety; planting, say, by the 15th of May, you are practically sure of good roasting ears of mighty good

quality by the 1st of July. The gardeners in and around Yankton sell this corn ahead of all other varieties, and from twenty to twenty-five cents per dozen ears. It will produce often three to four ears to the stalk. They are not large ears, but nearly as large as Golden Bantam. Coming, as they do, ten days ahead of Golden Bantam, it makes it specially pleasing and profitable to grow it. Everyone with either small or large garden can include some of the Malakhof. We would advise for an ordinary family at least one pound of this seed. We are still growing our stock from the original seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 13 lbs., \$3.25.

C. E. Main, Clark County, Washington. Apr. 5, 1924.

I received the seeds and like your business methods, as well as the goods purchased from you.



GOLDEN BANTAM

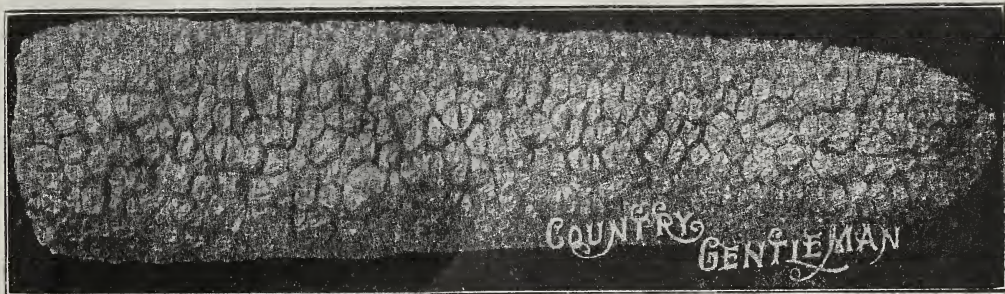
Golden Bantam—Fifty per cent of the sweet corn planted in the United States is of the Golden Bantam variety. It is one of the earliest and sweetest, yielding very heavily, producing good sized ears of the most excellent quality. On account of the seed being very hardy it allows early planting, consequently it reaches the roasting ear stage very early. You can sow this as any variety of field corn. The stalks grow only about 4 to 5 feet high and bear generally two good ears to the stalk. When ready for use the kernels are rich golden yellow color—a mighty satisfying sweet corn. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$8.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Rudolph A. Olson, Chippewa County, Minn. July 3, 1924.

I want to let you know that the seed I ordered from you grew good and are producing a wonderful garden.

The free package of poppy seeds are just wonderful; the most beautiful flower I have ever grown.

I am proud to be a Gurney customer.



Country Gentleman—The most delicious of all; for private family use where quality is preferred to size it has no equal. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels.

Time of ripening a little later than Stowell's Evergreen. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$9.50; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn

This sweet corn was originated by us here at Yankton, a cross of the Golden Bantam and Early Evergreen. In color it is a bright yellow, the quality is equal to either the Evergreen or the Golden Bantam, size of ear 50 per cent larger than the Golden Bantam, and the average yield from 40 per cent to 60 per cent over the Golden Bantam. It is always advisable to plant your garden for as much of a succession of crops as possible. Sometimes the same variety planted at

different times during the season produces the best results but in sweet corn we advise the planting of three varieties. We would plant the Golden Bantam for first early, the Gurney Early Golden for second early, Evergreen for third. But if you are going to plant only a small patch in the garden and expect to get along with that, you will get the greatest satisfaction and yield from this Early Golden. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 13 lbs. \$3.25.

DeWolf's Early Acme Sweet Corn—In placing this new creation of sweet corn before the world a fourth time, I cannot but feel that if rightly appreciated and widely introduced as it should be on its merits, increased wealth and pleasure will be added through the corn growing section. It is the sweetest and yields from two and one-half to three times as much as the very best of the white varieties. Consequently, it will displace all other varieties for home use and canning. It will yield equally as many bushels to the acre as the best field corn, and on account of its earliness and greater food value, it will be used for hogging down the last week in July, and will displace other early varieties of field corn for this purpose. It made a yield for the originator in 1920 of 362 bushel baskets of ears per acre. Some have objected to its color, saying that yellow was preferable to white. By growing this variety, you will produce white corn that will produce golden dollars in abundance at the end of the season, so that you may have both the white and the yellow. It will make cattle and hog feeding possible and profitable five hundred miles farther north than at present, giving that extended area a cultivated crop to rotate with small grains, thus keeping the fertility of the soil always on a paying basis. **Price, 1/2 pt., 25c; 1/2 lb., 45c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$13.00.**



DEWOLF EARLY ACME

From Frank Wilder, The Mandan News.

Morton County, N. D.

I purchased one pound of your DeWolf's Early Acme sweet corn. I planted this one kernel in the place in rows three feet apart, kernels eight to ten inches apart. Two of these rows furnished sweet corn for our table from the 25th of July until the 13th of September. The other 13 rows I have cut and shocked. The stalks of this corn grow from ten to twelve feet high and attract much attention, but you can see that it is remarkably early from the fact that we commenced using it July 25th.

Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn; being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other corn or sowed thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow 1/2 bushel per acre in drills, 1 to 1 1/2 bushels broadcast. **15 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.**

Popcorn

About one farmer in ten grows Popcorn, even the little amount that is required for the children's popping during the winter months, when it is enjoyed so much. Give the children this year a little spot in the garden where they can plant at least one pound of the White Rice Popcorn, for their own use this coming winter. I would bet you dollars to doughnuts that the little shavers will never let this popcorn bother you, but they will hoe and cultivate

it and produce a greater money yield, per square rod, than you will in the best acre of your own cornfield. Give the kids a try at it. It will yield from eight to ten tons of fodder per acre of as high feeding value as sweet corn. It matures very early, which is an advantage where you are going to be short of early feed for the stock. It can be planted at least twice as thick as other varieties of corn and the yield of ear or shelled corn is usually equal to that of field corn. The market price is much better than for other varieties of corn, and is always marketable. Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre.

White Rice—1/4 pt., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.80; 56 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$8.00.
Red Rice—Fancy seed, bright red, 1/4 pt., 30c; 1 lb., 65c.
Japanese Hulls—1/2 pt., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 14 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.
Popcorn for Popping—1 lb. carton, 20c; 4 for 60c; 8 for \$1.00.



M. J. DEWOLF

DANDELION

Much esteemed for greens, which are cooked like mustard and spinach. The cultivated Dandelion is much superior to the wild one for greens. Sow the seed in May or June on good, rich soil, and thoroughly cultivate, when the leaves will be ready to cut the following spring.

Improved Large Leaved—The largest leaved and best cutting variety. Plant is compact and leaves are thick. **Pkt., 10c.**

Egg Plant

Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Hoe often and hill up gradually until they blossom.

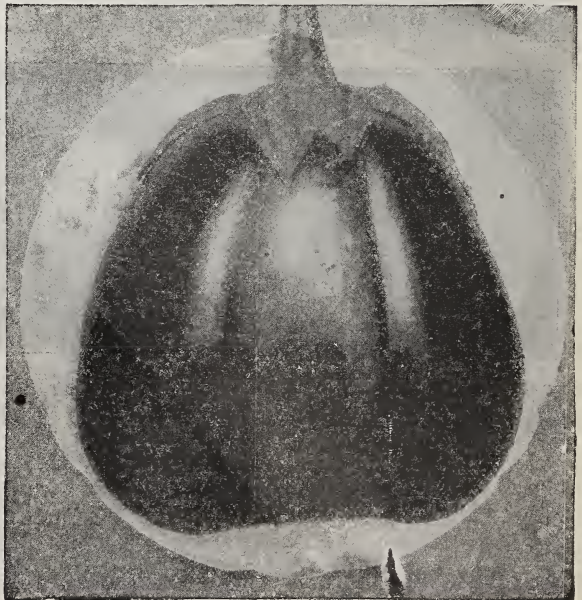
New Improved New York Purple—The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. The fruit is large, oval, very deep purple. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.**

Garlic

Garlic—This vegetable is very much in demand for use with meats, sausages, etc. We can furnish in any quantity. **1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.**

Kohl-Rabi

Early White Vienna—Dwarf, small, early; bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small, the best variety for table but should be used when young and not larger than an early Turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**



NEW YORK PURPLE

Lettuce

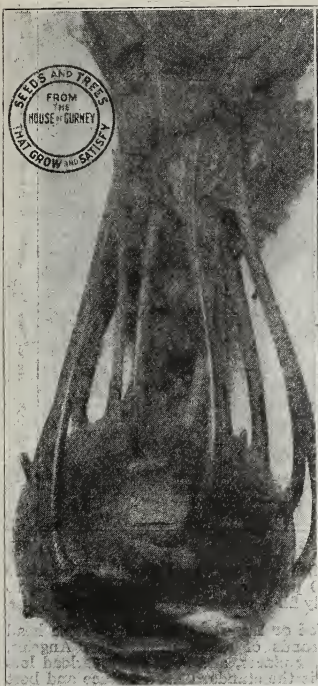
For very best results sow the lettuce in rows just as you always do, but when it is up and making the second set of leaves, transplant it to about four to six inches apart in the rows. Did you ever realize that when you sow lettuce so very thick in the row that you are getting very poor quality lettuce and only about one-tenth the quantity to the row that you should have? By transplanting, the plants will make immense, tender leaves, of good quality, and the headed varieties will often head, making solid heads weighing one pound or more. Give them plenty of room and they will well repay you for the little time and trouble you take in transplanting. Try it out on a small scale anyway, and see if we are not right.

Gurney's Crisp as Ice

Very large, extremely crisp, hard-heading, and extra long-standing.

Grows to a larger size, makes larger heads, is, of more pleasing appearance and retains its crispness and mild flavor to a greater degree during the hot summer months than any other crisp-head variety. While especially adapted for midsummer, it is most desirable also for spring and fall.

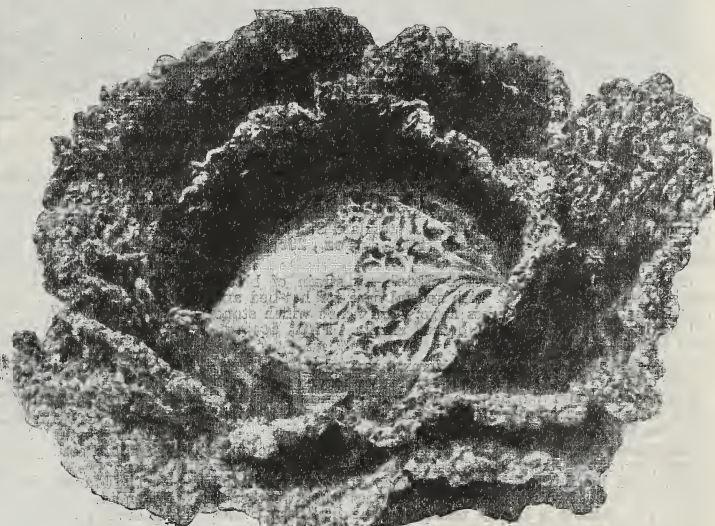
The plants are of quick, strong growth, attaining a diameter of twelve inches with good cultivation. The leaves are of a soft bright green, growing closely around the head. The heads are tightly folded, six to eight inches in diameter, bleached to a silvery white and nearly as crisp and brittle as celery. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.**



KOHL-RABI, WHITE VIENNA

Gurney's Stonehead Riviera

This wonderful new Lettuce is of French origin and was introduced from there by us. Very hard-headed, and the most long standing of all lettuces. Heads average size, closely folded, clear light green color, interior leaves blanching to a creamy white. Unequaled for late planting or in places where it will be very hot and dry. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.90; 1 lb., \$3.60.**



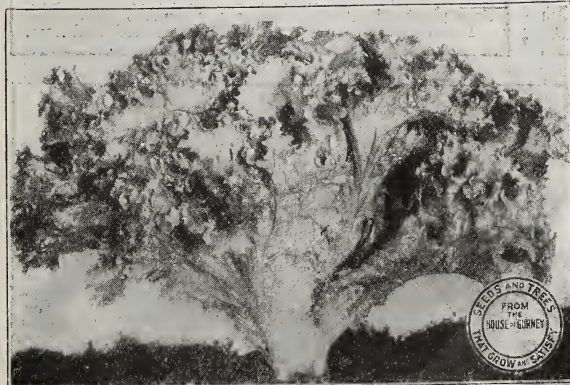
GURNEY'S STONEHEAD RIVIERA

Black Seeded Simpson—A favorite forcing variety; it does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves, and differs in being lighter colored; stands the summer heat well, and is nearly double the size of the Curled Simpson. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Grand Rapids—This is beyond question the most popular of all forcing Lettuce. On account of its upright habit of growth, it can be grown much closer than the other sorts, and it is less liable to rot; the leaves are light yellowish green, excellent for shipping, and keeps a long time without wilting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 95c.**

Royal White Summer, or Drumhead—Heads very large, crisp, tender and of good flavor, one of the best summer varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Prize Head—An excellent variety for family use; forms a loose head of a dense mass of leaves, filled at the edge and densely blistered. Deep green in color, tinged with red; crisp, tender and good flavored. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40.**



BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON

LETTUCE AS A STANDARD FOOD

We are more or less in the habit of thinking of lettuce as one of the early spring vegetables with a short two or three weeks' season. It is a delicious and healthful vegetable and may be had every day in the year, the entire growing season from your own garden and the balance of the year from your grocer. It is, prepared in many ways, a delicious salad, cheaper than any other salad even when purchased from the store.

For your own garden plant both leaf and head lettuce, first planting in the hot bed or in a box in the house and transplant into the open as early as weather will permit. Sow more in the open at this transplanting time and again later. Leaf lettuce if not too thick may grow as you have sown it, but HEAD LETTUCE to be at its best MUST BE TRANSPLANTED to about ten inches apart in the row. It will then make desirable heads. Let's have Lettuce all the time.



NEW YORK WONDERFUL OR LOS ANGELES

The production of head lettuce for the market for every day in the year is one of the big industries over the country, very profitable on account of its immense yield and big market.

Hanson—A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout and entirely free from any bitter taste. A standard Summer Head Lettuce, very slow to run to seed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.**

Market Gardeners' Private Stock—A strain of black-seeded tennis ball selected with special care for hot-bed and cold frame culture. It makes large, solid heads which stand a long time before sending up seed shoots. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40.**

Big Boston—A large heading, forcing sort, also for outdoor winter culture. The plants are very hardy and vigorous, with broad, smooth, thin and hard leaves, light green in color, and when well grown are quite tender. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40.**

California Cream Butter—Splendid lettuce for the open ground, producing very large, solid heads in cool weather. This should be planted just as early as you can work the ground, as it does better than other varieties when weather is cool. This lettuce is largely planted in the Southern States for shipping to the Northern markets in winter. Heads of large size, very solid heads and the interior portion blanching to a beautiful white. The genuine stock of this popular lettuce can be distinguished by very small spots on the outer leaves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40.**

Brown Dutch—Medium sized firm head, leaves broad and crumpled, color medium green tinged with brown. One of the best for late planting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Melons—Musk

What's the use of letting your boys steal the Melons they want from your neighbors? Why not plant them yourself and have company? Did you ever steal a watermelon? Crawl through the wet cornfield on your belly, about nine or ten o'clock at night, listening every minute for the watchdog, finally reach the patch, and find one of the largest and ripest ones right in the edge of the cornfield, pick it carefully, roll it ahead of you until you are 'way back in the field, then pick it up and run, reach the edge of the field and then with your two or three companions, eat the most delicious watermelon you ever had? Possibly those in your father's patch were much better, but you wanted this melon because it was harder to get. I have stolen melons a good many times. As my hair commences to get gray, I don't know that I approve of it, but boys will steal melons for the next twenty generations just as they have for the last, and when they go into the patch and take just what they want to eat, picking and handling them carefully, not destroying the vines nor spoiling melons, I think we can all forgive the crime just for the fun they get out of it. So plant enough for your boys and a few for the neighbors.

Head lettuce produced from our seed near Omaha brought the grower nearly \$2,000.00 per acre and it was not unusual to find six heads completely fill a standard bushel basket.

New York Wonderful or Los Angeles—This is the head lettuce grown in thousands of acres around Los Angeles, Calif., in Idaho and other places, and shipped in carload lots all over the world. It is the standard head lettuce and best of any except Gurney's Stonehead Riviera. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$9.50.**

Endive—Sow in August in shallow drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin to one foot in drills. When fully grown, tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or ten days to blanch. Leaves curled, dark green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40.**

Nels O. Grefsheim, Steele County, N. D. Feb. 22, 1924.

I regret that I have not written thanking you for the premium seed packets sent me with my 1922 and 1923 order.

The Mammoth Pumpkin and New Globe Tomatoes were splendid. A slice of New Globe Tomato was large enough to cover an ordinary dinner plate. The Walrath's Golden Champlain Muskmelon simply cannot get enough praise from me. I had a patch of them last year and the ground was just covered with nice juicy melons.

All the fruit trees and nursery stock ordered from you in the past are doing fine. The 2,000 White Willow Cuttings planted in 1922 are now six to ten feet high.

I am certainly well pleased with Gurney seeds and trees.



PRIZE WINNERS
All from One Garden—All from Gurney Seed

Hearts of Gold—When the first one was handed to me, the grower said: "Peel it with your knife and eat it as you would an apple. It is solid meat clear through from the thin skin clear to the heart." I tried it and it was a wonderfully delicious melon, absolutely the best second early. We found it again in the Nevada deserts and carried a melon for three days, bumping around in the bottom of the car, then ate it and it was not bruised and was still delicious. This melon marketed in New York and in San Francisco at the height of the melon season, when the market was glutted with other varieties, and sold at a very profitable price to the producer, the first car selling as high as \$4.50 per crate against 75c for standard varieties. Hearts of Gold, like Golden Champlain, makes a heavy crown set and ripens about one week later than Golden Champlain; shape, slightly oblong, well-netted; skin thin, meat thick and firm, quality delicious. No other melon equals it for shipping purposes. One of the growers located on the Lincoln Highway in Nevada, told me that he sold his entire crop to tourists. They would stop and buy a melon and invariably left orders for crates to be sent by parcel post or express to their friends in the East. We expressed a crate across the United States and it reached destination in perfect condition. Market gardeners should plant heavily of this variety. **Pkt., 15c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; ½ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$3.25; 5 lbs., \$13.00.**



HEARTS OF GOLD—This photograph was made from a melon that was shipped from Fallon, Nevada, to Yankton, from Yankton to Rochester, N. Y. and photographed at that place, and still in perfect condition. The wonderful shipping melon.

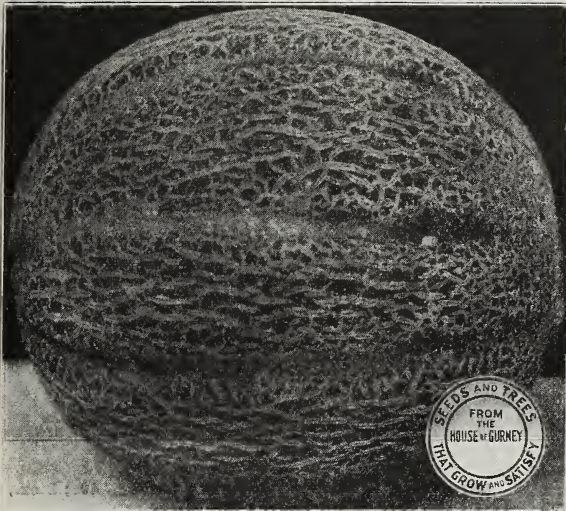
Grand Muskmelon

This splendid new melon is a sport from the Osage, which it resembles in quality, but differs somewhat in color and markings and is more uniform in size. It is at least ten days earlier than Osage, has a more vigorous vine, and because of its vigorous growth, a greater yielder. Color, a peculiar pea-green; flesh, rich salmon or red color. In flavor it surpasses the best grown Osage or Emerald Gem. The flesh extends to the rind and retains the color and quality quite to the outer shell, which, though thin, is very hard and firm, and because of this bears shipment remarkably well.

The flesh is very thick, considering the size of the melon, leaving a small seed cavity. With repeated trials beside the Osage for the last five years, it has proven a more profitable melon for the market. The bushel crates will weigh five pounds heavier than the Osage, which shows that it is a much thicker-meat melon. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.55.**

Gurney's Enid Muskmelon

Our description of this extremely valuable new melon when it was introduced by us in 1908: This new and valuable muskmelon originated in Enid, Oklahoma, and is certainly the best of all melons for home use or market gardeners. It is one-half larger than the Rocky Ford, one week earlier and twice as good. Color and shape the same as Rocky Ford, abundant bearer, and an excellent market melon. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.**

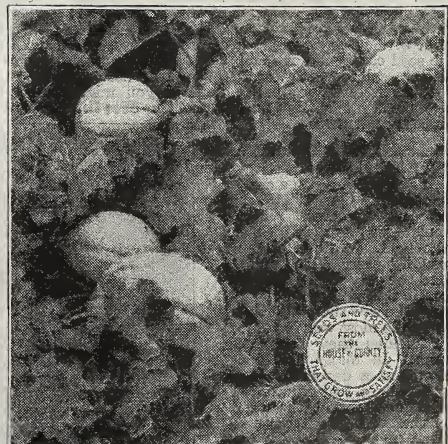


GRAND

Netted Gem—One of the earliest and best small melons grown. Oval in shape and very uniform in size; flesh light green and of fine flavor; exceedingly productive **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00. Postpaid.**

Paul Rose or Petoskey—This widely advertised melon is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem and combines the sweetness of the former with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. The flesh is of orange red color like that of the Osage. A splendid shipper and just the right size for the hotel and table use. **Large pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00. Postpaid.**

Milwaukee Market—A medium large, pink flesh melon with excellent eating qualities. The ribs are fairly prominent and the netting is heavy. The shape is slightly oval, early maturing and increasing in use each year. This melon, on account of its earliness, quality and heavy bearing, is planted liberally by market gardeners in the Northwest, who produce the greatest number of dollars per acre. For home use and for the regular market, especially in the North and West, this will be found one of the most profitable and satisfactory melons. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$4.50. Postpaid.**



GURNEY'S ENID



TIP TOP

Persian Winter Muskmelon—On the west coast they are grown by the trainload, the meat is of a pleasant golden color, at least three inches thick and has that delicious flavor of the "Hearts of Gold" summer melon. The Persian is a large finely netted dark green melon weighing about 10 pounds. Keeps equal to the Honey Dew. This is the great Christmas melon. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.**

Pollock No. 10-25 Salmon Pink—In twenty years there has been a number of improvements in the **Netted Gem** or the **Rocky Ford Cantaloupe** and the 10-25 Salmon Pink is the latest, yielding heavily, even sized melons, so that after picking there is hardly a cull left in the field, netting a little more heavily from stem to blossom, rust resistant, a few days earlier, and reach the market in such condition that they are worth the money asked. It is a re-selection of Pollock's No. 25. **Price—Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$7.00.**

Mrs. Axel Carlson,

Grand Forks County, N. D.

I planted your Cole's Early Watermelon seed last Spring and I have the best melons in this whole country. They weighed up to twenty-four pounds and were of fine quality.

I like your seed better than any other.

Emerald Gem—I asked the gardener at the Hospital for the Insane to name the muskmelon that he thought the most of, the one that produced the best percentage of strictly good melons of the right size. Without hesitation he said Emerald Gem. For the big institution he grows several acres, and I noticed a larger percentage of Emerald Gem than any other variety; they are nearly smooth skinned, deeply ribbed green rind, with just a few lighter colored stripes, flesh thick so that the seed cavity is not much larger than a walnut. Flesh of a delicate salmon color, and it would be useless for me to tell you much of their quality because you might think I was prejudiced. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00, postpaid.**

W. S. Lee, Wayne, Ill.

I am sending you a snapshot of my Gurney's Earliest and Sweetest Watermelon, just as they grew in the field. We had an unusually early frost, and I had the only ripe watermelons in this vicinity. Everyone who saw them said they were the most wonderful lot of melons they had ever seen. In many places as many as a dozen lay in a space eight feet square. I sold more than a thousand of the largest and they had been marketed when the pictures were taken.

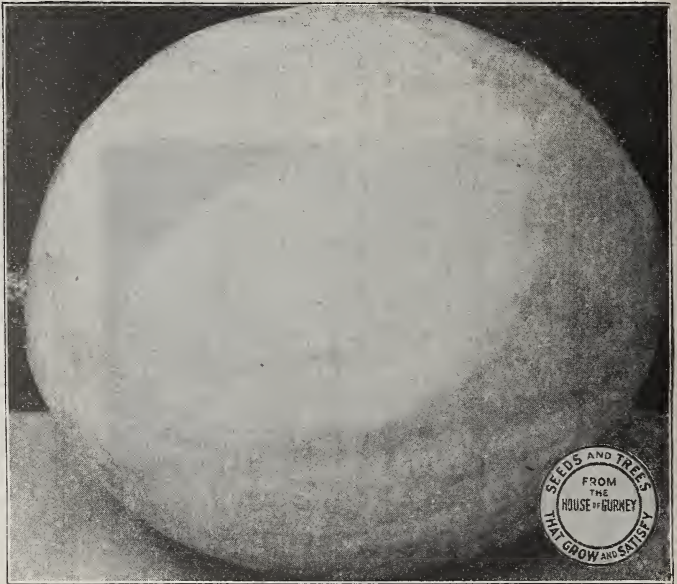


Honey Dew Muskmelon

This melon is especially adapted to west of the Missouri River in South Dakota, Western and Northwestern Nebraska, Colorado and Montana and Southwestern North Dakota. It produces exceptionally large crops of even sized high quality melons and brings more money per acre than any crop you could grow. Honey Dew melons sell at an extremely high price, retailing often at from 60c to \$2.00 each, and people located in the places named above, will do well to plant sufficient quantity of Honey Dew for their local as well as their shipping market, as they will bring exceptionally high prices in October, November and December.

The Honey Dew is in a class by itself, being different from any other melon. The flesh is very thick and firm, emerald green in color, spicy and of a flavor that you do not get in any other melon.

Honey Dew—"Some better than the very best, a whole lot better than all the rest." We might stop right there with our description of the Honey Dew Muskmelon. It is a wonderful production, a cross of an African Casaba and the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. We want to say just a few words of its value on the market. I have taken from the Daily Chicago Trade Bulletin the market on various melons at different times, and without exception, the Honey Dew was selling at from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per crate more than any other melon on the market. You can eat it in September or keep it until Christmas, it simply gets better all the time.



HONEY DEW

Green Fleshed Honey Dew—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 2 oz., 70c; 4 oz., 85c; ½ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

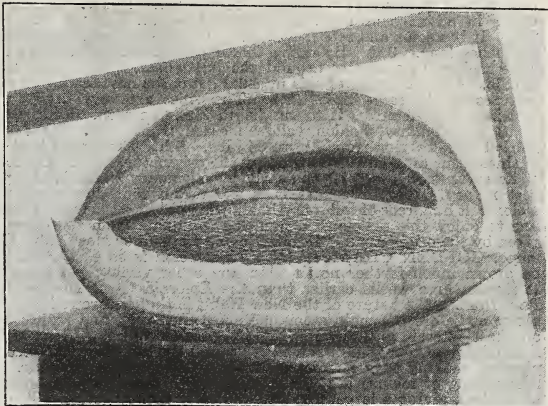
Golden Fleshed Honey Dew—In every respect the same as the Green Fleshed Honey Dew, except the flesh is a rich golden color. **Price—Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 60c; 4 oz., 80c; ½ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

Giant of Colorado—Large size; oblong; 12 to 15 inches in length, heavily ribbed and netted. Skin green, flesh light green and excellent quality. Best quality of any of the large melons.

This is a very satisfactory melon for the home garden and home market. The melon is very large and attractive and brings a good price always, but not a good shipping melon. We have picked as high as six ripe melons at one time from a single vine, none of them weighing less than 7 lbs. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.20; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.**

Tip Top—This wonderfully fine melon should be planted by all melon growers. **It always pleases.** The testimony of all who use **Tip Top** is that every melon produced, whether big or little, early or late, is a good one; sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm-fleshed and eatable to the outside coating. Its appearance on the market is very attractive—sells on sight. The fruits are of large size, nearly round, evenly ribbed and moderately netted. Flesh rich deep salmon, sweet and spicy. Ripe fruits in 90 days. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.**

Rocky Ford—This variety is an improvement on the Netted Gem, and is largely grown in Colorado and shipped by the carload to the eastern cities. It is much sought after by hotel and restaurant keepers on account of its size and exceptionally fine flavor. Flesh is greenish white in color, very juicy and rich and good clear to the rind. It is medium in size, of round oval form and a most excellent keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.**



GIANT OF COLORADO

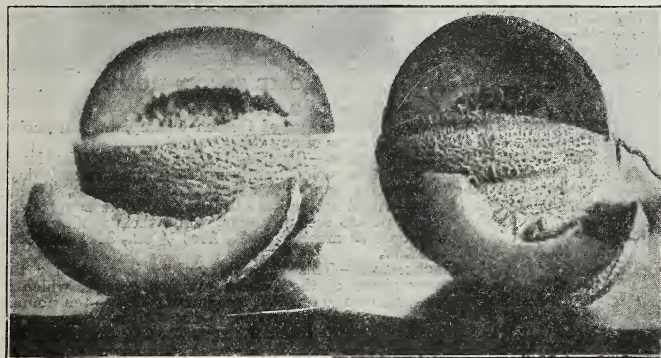
Hoodoo—Another of Paul Rose's wonderful melons introduced three years ago, has grown into popular favor more rapidly than any other melon. The Hoodoo melon is equal in quality to any melon planted today, and for all purposes it is better than nearly all others. The color of the flesh is bright orange, meat very thick, seed cavity extremely small, netting is very close and firm, making it one of the very best for shipping. Our seed of this variety is saved from a most carefully selected, inspected field, and is two years ahead in selection of any other seed offered. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.**

Banana—A peculiar, long, smooth yellow-skinned melon with salmon flesh. **Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.**

**Ivan Hammer, Brule County, S. Dak.
Mar. 3, 1924.**

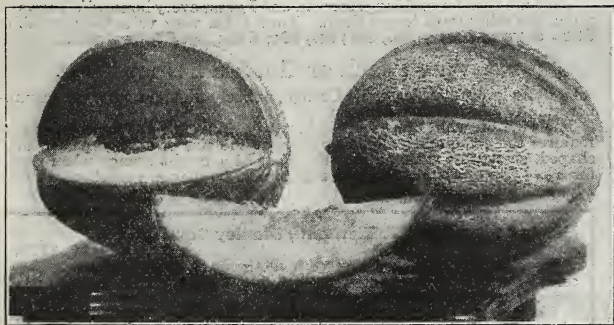
Please send me your catalog as I wish to purchase more trees and seeds.

Two years ago I was at Brule, Nebraska, where I purchased trees and seeds from you and was more than pleased with them. Every tree that I got from you certainly did fine and I know that I will have good success again.



ROCKY FORD

HOODOO



OSAGE

Davis' White Seed—We listed this melon in 1911 for the first time and recommended it highly on account of the good showing it had made in our trial grounds in comparison with other melons. Last season we said this was the best quality of any of the muskmelons yet introduced, and one more year's general trial over the country has convinced us that it is the best all-round home and shipping melon yet introduced. This is the only white-seed muskmelon, as all other muskmelons produce a yellow seed only. A report from one of our growers in western Nebraska tells us that the White Seeded was the earliest muskmelon of any that he planted this past season, coming in two weeks ahead of the Osage, and produced more melons to the vine that were marketable than any other melon he has ever grown, and the quality was all good. In most melons you will find sometime during the season lots of melons of poor quality; with the Davis White Seeded they are all alike, both for size, color, quality, and the immense number borne on each vine. We can only offer a limited amount of the seed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50.**

Osage—(Miller's Cream)—This is the most profitable of all melons for the market gardener; uniform quality; it makes no difference what the size of the melons may be, they are all sweet and delicious. The skin is thin, dark green and netted. The flesh is deep salmon, remarkably sweet and of a spicy flavor; extremely thick and delicious to the rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.70, postpaid.**

Home Sweet Home—This is a very fine market or family melon. As shown in the illustration, it is oblong in shape, very beautifully netted, thick green flesh, and of delicious flavor. The melons run medium to large in size and exceedingly uniform, and a basket of them makes a very handsome appearance in market. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.**

E. C. Willis, Scott County, Iowa. Dec. 22, 1924.

I have always thought that excellent service of any kind should be acknowledged and appreciated. In this connection, I wish to say that I have had splendid results from nursery stock purchased from you.

In 1919 I purchased a number of the Prof. Hansen Hybrid Plums. They are one of the finest things in the fruit line that I have ever come across.

I have the Hanska, Kaga, Opata, Sapa, Ezaptan and Waneta. Those of the Sand Cherry blood, I consider the most meritorious production of Horticulture in the present century, the finest for canning I have ever tasted, the flavor is equal to the finest champagne, and when the trees are in bloom, the flowers are in clusters entirely covering the branches; later they are a solid mass of fruit. The fruit is different from the ordinary American plums and the fact that they have been free from curculio and blight.

Walrath's Golden Champlain Muskmelon (See colored plate, page 67)—Ten reasons for offering this new melon: 1st. Ripens three weeks in advance of the Hackensack, Emerald Gem or Paul Rose. 2nd. It blossoms and sets fruit thickly on laterals before the vines are six inches long. 3rd. By doing this it produces from eight to fifteen large melons in a cluster around the hill which makes them easy to handle. 4th. Because of this unusual habit the first setting of melons matures at the same time. 5th. The vines are very hardy, strong growing, which enables it to handle an immense crop. 6th. Because of its high quality, golden yellow meated fruit. 7th. Its desirable market size, varying from 2½ to 3½ lbs. 8th. Because it is the best of thirty-four different kinds tried by the originator. 9th. On account of its earliness it grabs off the early melon money which is always the best money. 10th. Because it is the melon that has extended the melon belt hundreds of miles north, allowing people clear to the Canadian line to enjoy this delicious muskmelon. I quote from the description given by the originator: "In introducing to you our New Habit Cantaloupe, **GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN**. This melon is so early that it can be grown much farther north than any other variety yet introduced. It ripens three weeks earlier than the Emerald Gem, Hackensack or Paul Rose. The nature of the New Habit is that it throws laterals and blossoms before the main stems are six inches long, and real fruit sets on these laterals and develop rapidly. You will find from eight to fifteen large melons in a bunch right around the hill where the seed were planted, making easy and inexpensive handling when ripening. This first setting of melons account starting at the same time, mature at the same time, giving a large crop and the early money getter. The vines are exceptionally strong and hardy. Quality of fruit excellent, flesh golden yellow. Outside skin green, well netted, and firm. Size from 2½ to 3½ lbs. I have grown thirty-four different kinds of cantaloupe in the last fifteen years, but the Golden Champlain yields much heavier than any of them even if you only count the first setting. Three years out of four we have picked ripe melons fifty-seven days after planting seeds in the fields, with ordinary field culture. This melon is successfully grown in the Lake Champlain district in high altitude, hence its name, **GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN**. Its extreme earliness prevents a lot of melon money from getting into the pockets of the Imperial Valley growers, and gives it to the home producer three weeks sooner."



HOME SWEET HOME

From Wilburt Harrison, Kingsville, O., 11-19-21.

I received more money from one acre of Golden Champlain muskmelon than from two and one-half acres of any other varieties.

Golden Champlain Melon—Successful melon growers, if they knew of the many qualities of this melon, maturing as it does twenty days earlier than others, maturing in 57 days from seed to market, netting \$2,000.00 per acre, they would not hesitate to pay \$20.00 per acre for the seed, about the cost of potato seed per acre, while their profits would be at least five to ten times as much. **Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.**

Extra Early Hackensack—This valuable variety is ready for the market fully ten days ahead of the well-known Hackensack, which it much resembles in size, shape and quality; weight from five to ten pounds each; very productive, averaging from five to six melons to the vine; deeply netted; flesh light green. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.**

Citron

They are used for making preserves, and I guess every housewife knows of numerous other ways to use them. They are a very valuable vegetable. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.**

Vine Peach or Garden Lemon

sometimes known as Vegetable Orange; entirely different from the cucumber known as Cucumber Lemon.

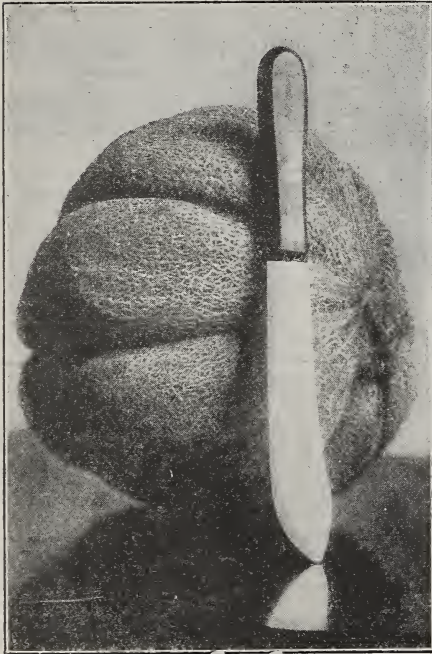
The vine on which this fruit is borne is similar to the muskmelon and requires the same cultivation; fruit about the size of a large peach, oval shaped, somewhat russeted and the color of a bright orange when ready for use. For sweet pickles, pies and preserves, they are excellent. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Ziemann, Stánley County, S. D.

May 10, 1924.

We certainly do appreciate your methods of doing business. Received the new package of trees in fine condition and if they do not grow, it certainly will be our fault.

We wish to thank you for the free bulbs of the Blackberry Lily, which you sent.



HACKENSACK

Special List of Profitable Melons for Market Gardeners

This list is selected to cover, as nearly as possible, yield, season, quality and ability to stand shipping or rough usage.

Muskmelons

Walrath's Golden Champlain—First early, good quality, high yielding muskmelon. Sets its first fruit from the first blossoms, insuring early ripening. **Hearts of Gold**—Ripens immediately after Golden Champlain, the highest quality, best shipping muskmelon produced; nearly solid meat, and of such quality that one remembers it selling from the market gardener's load or in terminal markets at double the price of other melons. **Honey Dew**—No other melon in this class. Western Nebraska Melon Growers' Association received an average of 42c each for all of their Honey Dews this past year. Especially profitable in western South Dakota, western Nebraska and Colorado.

Watermelons

Gurney's Earliest and Sweetest—Just as early as the Cole's Early, better quality, average five pounds heavier, stands shipping better. Follow this with **Round Light Icing**, an especially valuable melon for the Northwest, good size and quality, and good carload shipper.

Kieckley's Sweet—Follows Round Light Icing; very dark green flesh, high quality, heavy yielding, good shipping melon. Produces a large percentage of melons weighing from 25 to 50 pounds.

Corporal Gurney—Absolutely the best quality melon produced. Follows Kieckley's Sweet in season of ripening; extremely thin rind, but so tough and strong that a 200-pound man can stand on it without breaking. When Corporal Gurney ripens, you can sell no other melon.

This list of melons does not mean that other varieties are worthless, but these are especially good for a person who grows melons to sell. I shall be glad to have you write for the best list of melons for the home or commercial garden in your particular locality, where you feel that the above list does not apply.

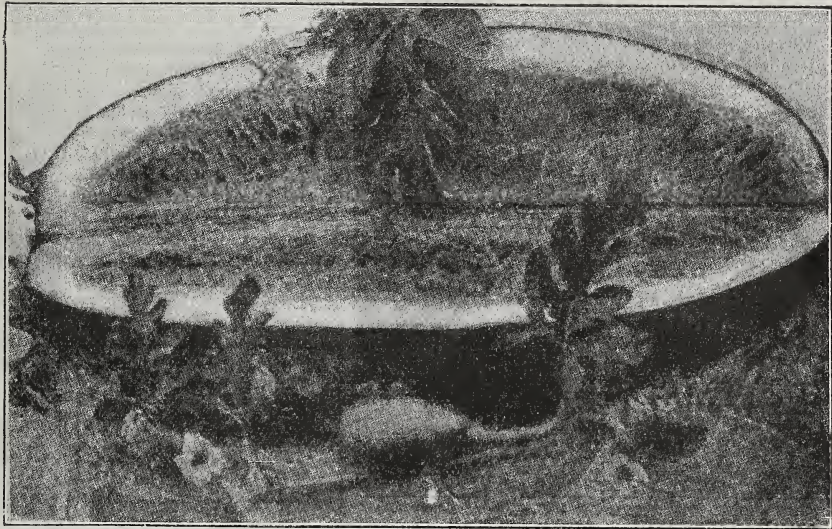
The New Watermelon "Corporal Gurney"

We offered this four years ago and, with the exception of a very few reports, it has proven one of the very best melons of the entire list. Its large size, extremely tough rind and excellent quality has made it a desirable market melon. We

are offering it again with the assurance that this is the coming melon for the market, at least for that part of the country where they are grown in large quantities for the market.

We have called this "Corporal Gurney" because the first ripe melon was picked on the day he was appointed corporal. Since then he has become sergeant, but the melon remains "Corporal," although it is absolutely "General" in quality. It is an oblong melon, shorter and much thicker through than the Tom Watson and Kleckley. In color it is a very pleasing gray, or a very light green. The rind is extremely hard, making it best of all melons for shipping purposes. It can be shipped across the United States and back again, and be equal to any freshly picked melon. The quality never has been surpassed, and probably never will be. The rind is thin, but strong enough so that the heaviest man can stand on it without injuring it. I have rolled these melons off from an ordinary table to the floor

without cracking the rind or bruising the flesh. I am not showing you a picture of Corporal Gurney, but a picture of the melon instead. This melon is not as early as the earliest, but will be classed as a medium early melon. Our supply of seed is limited and consequently rather high-priced this season,



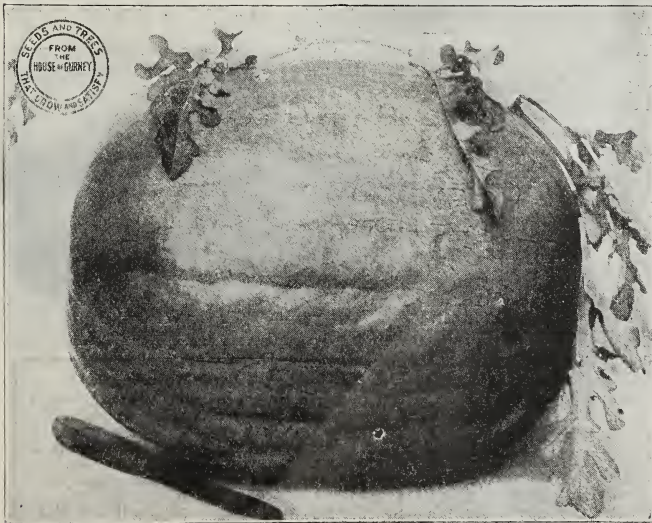
CORPORAL GURNEY

but for satisfaction you had better plant one packet of Corporal Gurney than a dozen packets of other varieties. **Price per well-filled packet, 15c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.00.**

Winter Watermelon (See colored plate, Page 34.)

Yankton, S. D., has the best equipped State Hospital, takes better care of its patients, and cures more than any other in the United States. This is a broad statement, but I believe it is true. It is equipped with theatre, dance hall, ball ground, tennis court, and last, but not least, an immense automobile, carrying thirty passengers, and on every decent day, during the entire year, it is loaded with patients early in the morning, a fifteen mile ride given them, the car then returns to the Hospital and is reloaded, and this operation continues until nightfall. You wonder what this has to do with winter watermelons. I am just coming to that. I have been on the grounds of the Hospital for the Insane at Yankton this summer a number of times, and it was not unusual to see hundreds of the patients on these beautiful grounds among the trees and on the lawn, each patient, if they wanted it, eating watermelon. Their garden covers about thirty acres, all grown

from Gurney's seeds, and they had thousands of the winter watermelons, besides thousands of other kinds. On this date, November 1st, they still have a quantity of the winter watermelons stored. It is the sweetest and best of all. You can almost taste the deliciousness of this wonderfully sweet melon hidden in its luxuriant foliage. It is not only good at time of maturity of the ordinary melon, but can be harvested and kept well up to Christmas time. It is medium-sized, almost clear white rind, the brightest red flesh and small black seeds, very firm and very tough rind, which accounts for its keeping qualities. These should be harvested when ripe, not over-ripe, placed in a cool dry cellar; or if you wish, place them in the open in straw, seeing that the melons do not touch each other and covering all of them with sufficient straw to keep from freezing. Take them out as wanted and you will be well repaid. **Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**



ROUND LIGHT ICING

Round Light Icing—Fruit medium sized, nearly round, greenish white, slightly veined or dotted with light green. The flesh is light red, sweet and crisp, seed white. A very early melon producing remarkable crops. Late in May in the spring of 1921, we had a telephone order from one of our customers for more than 100 pounds of this seed. I advised that it was too late to plant any watermelon, but he insisted on planting and I recommended some earlier varieties; but he still insisted on Round Light Icing, and he marketed from that field dozens of carloads about as early as the earliest varieties, and received top prices for them. **Price—Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.**

The Florida Favorite—White seeded, rind light green, with model stripes of dark green, shape long and the melons average about twenty-five pounds in weight. It is not a good long distance shipping melon, but, is very excellent for home trade on account of its excellent quality and it has become very popular where grown.

I advise all growing melons for their own use or for the home market to plant liberally of this variety. Medium early, which insures satisfaction for the home use and profit for the market gardener.

This has become a very popular melon around Yankton in the last three years, where lots of them are marketed each day, with satisfactory results to the consumer, as well as to the grower. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.**



KLECKLEY'S SWEET

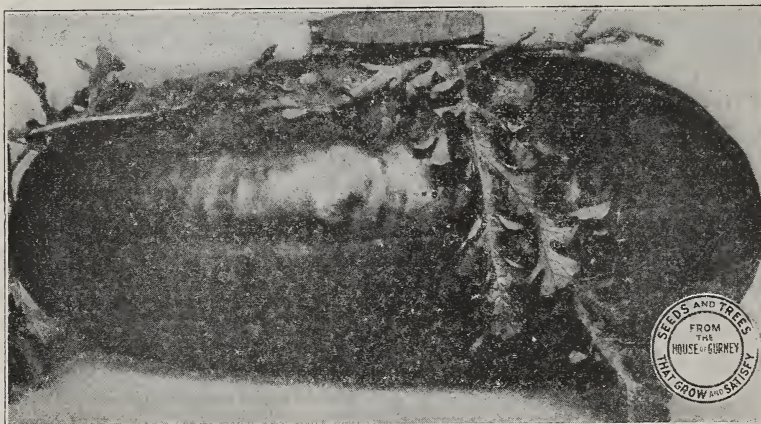
The above photo is of Charles and a Kleckley Sweet. The kid married October, 1921. Can you beat it?

Georgia Rattlesnake—One of the oldest Southern varieties, very large, long, light green in color with mottled stripe of a darker shade. Flesh tender and sweet. Plant this variety as early as possible so that it may have the delicious flavor that has made it famous in the South. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.**

Kleckley's Sweet—Vines are strong-growing, producing uniformly large-sized melons. The fruits are oblong. The skin is dark green. Flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within one-half inch of the rind. The quality is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is decidedly one of the best. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.**

H. M. Brabham, Custer County, Nebr. Sept. 4, 1924.

I am enclosing a snapshot of the Yankton Main Crop Peas, which I purchased from you. Your seeds are the very best that money can buy.



TOM WATSON

Peerless—(Ice Cream)—of medium size, thin rind, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, and sweet as honey. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.**

Fordhook Early—Without a rival. This is the earliest large-fruited melon in cultivation. We secured a good number of fine large melons before any other varieties ripened, with the exception only of the small Cole's Early. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter; skin dark green, occasionally with faint stripes of lighter green; flesh bright red, crisp, sweet, and of splendid quality; rind quite thin, but skin tough; make an excellent shipping variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.**

Kolb's Gem—A valuable variety. The fruit is large, weighing from 25 to 50 lbs. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., by express, \$2.40.**

McIver's or Wonderful Sugar—Oblong in shape; size uniformly large; handsome appearance; skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green; quality is superior; flesh is soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness, and juicy. The melons have a solid heart, free from cracks, while the seed rows are close to the rim. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.**

Phinney's Early—An early variety; medium and uniform size, and a beautiful form. The skin is smooth, with white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, sweet and delicious. One of the best for home use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.**

Tom Watson—It is not often that a melon will jump from the unknown to the most popular melon grown in a short period of four or five seasons. The Tom Watson is a melon of that type; it is one of the very best shippers of the long melons, and one of the best quality. The melons will grow to a length of about two feet, and about one foot in diameter. The rind is a hard mottled green, thin, but tough enough to endure shipping to any distant market. Of the long shaped melons it is the best shipper of any. The flesh is deep red and comes very close to the rind. We consider this for quality equal to any of the melons, and it sells readily on the market when there is no demand for others. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.**

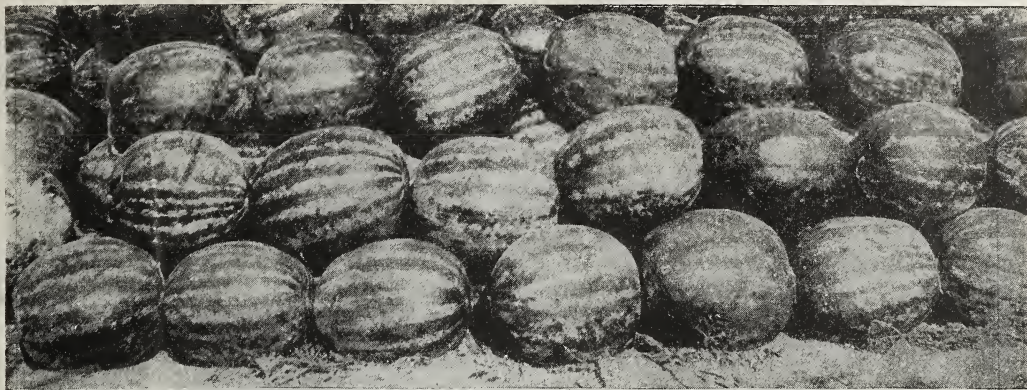


J. A. Mueller, Turner County, S. D.

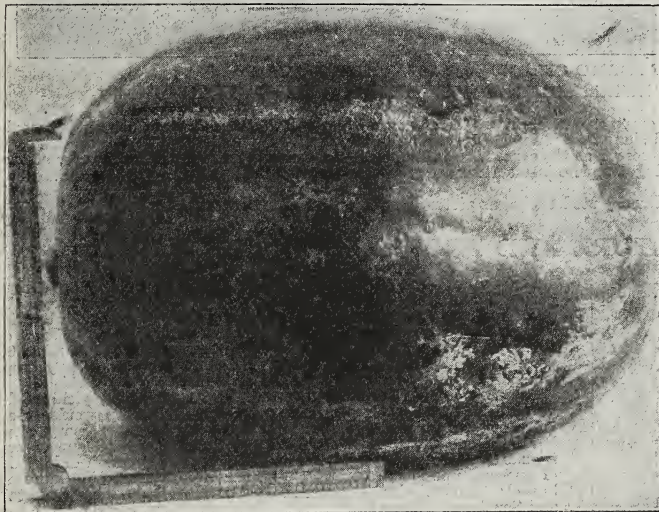
I am enclosing a snapshot of myself with a big Tom Watson Watermelon which weighs sixty-two pounds.

I raised this on my Father's farm South of Davis and from Gurney seeds.

I planted Gurney seeds for years on a twenty acre melon patch and also garden. The seeds cannot be beat. I will not plant any other.



Gurney's Improved Cole's Early Watermelon



EARLIEST AND SWEETEST

Gurney's Improved Cole's Early Watermelon—This is an improvement over the old COLE'S EARLY. By selection it has been made more uniform in size, better quality and earlier. Sure to ripen. Just the melon for home market. Ripens during August and by far the best watermelon for the northern states, where the seasons are usually too short for any other. Since its introduction melons have ripened further north than it was supposed possible to ripen them. COLE'S EARLY is no less valuable for the middle states from the fact that it ripens melons ahead of any other and continues to bear abundantly throughout the entire season. Weight about 10 to 15 lbs., nearly round, dark green with lighter stripes, flesh brightest red, crisp and free from stringiness. Very solid. Is deliciously sweet and refreshing all the way through to the rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.65.**

The Earliest and Sweetest

Almost as far back as I can remember we have urged everyone to plant the Cole's Early, for the earliest and best watermelons. We have not changed our minds a particle about the Cole's Early, as it is still one of the very best, but the earliest and sweetest, a cross of Mountain Sweet and Cole's Early, combining the best qualities of both, is nearly one week earlier than Cole's Early,

three to five pounds heavier, does not break as easily when handled, and the facts are that when the two melons ripening together are placed before you, you will always eat the earliest and sweetest. The average weight of this melon would be probably from 12 to 15 lbs., flesh scarlet, very fine grained, and the flavor is delicious. The seeds are white. Vines producing wonderful crops, often producing eight to twelve melons to the vine. We wish to say to our Northern customers that this earliest and sweetest melon is the one they should plant. There is but little use in planting the large late varieties in your locality. They are only a disappointment, nearly ripe when the frost comes. You will always get under the wire with the Earliest and the Sweetest. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Sweetheart—Our field of watermelons was certainly a pleasant sight. A field of 30 acres of these planted right and growing right was so well covered with melons that a person could have started in any part of the field and walked around all over it and stepped on a large melon each time. Every melon seemed to be perfect in color and shape. This is certainly a fine strain of this very popular shipping melon. Rind is thin, but firm. Flesh bright red, very sweet and tender, size large. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.**

Golden Sweet—The only desirable yellow meated melon, and for home use the best of all melons. Very thin rind, golden yellow flesh, so remarkably sweet and tender that they will be chosen above all other melons for home, not shipping purposes. **Price—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.30.**



MY TWO SWEETHEARTS



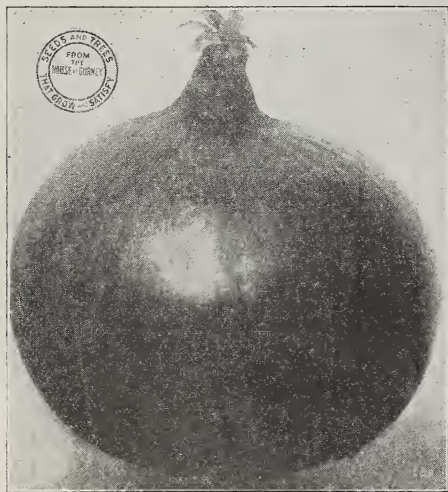
A FIELD OF IDAHO ONIONS—387 BU. FROM $\frac{1}{3}$ -ACRE
An Onion Bulletin with Each $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. for Larger Order.

As Onions are one of the most profitable crops grown, often producing several hundred dollars net profit per acre, it would be well for you to plant liberally of them and share in this immense growing profit.

In order that you may grow equally as successful as the expert or continuous grower, we will enclose with each order of one-fourth pound and up, our Onion Bulletin, giving complete instructions for preparing the seed bed, planting, growing, harvesting and marketing.

I want to call your special attention to Gurney Red Globe, as pictured on Page 34, of this catalog.

ONION CULTURE AND PROFIT IN ONIONS



GURNEY'S DAKOTA RED GLOBE

See Colored Plate Page 34

You cannot plant a crop on your farm that will produce more dollars per acre than a crop of onions. The yield in the northwest from the onion **Dakota** and **Southport Red Globe** and other standard varieties is always exceptionally heavy; the gardeners selling but few of them under \$1.25 per bu., and lots of them moving at \$1.50 and \$2.00 per bu., making the greatest yield of dollars per acre of any crop. Onions can be grown and harvested for \$45.00 per acre; this allows about \$8.00 per acre rent for the land. A very ordinary yield would be at least 300 bushels per acre, even this small crop would bring more net dollars per acre than any five acres in an ordinary crop. Yields of one thousand bushels are not uncommon and one of our friends at Bassett, Nebraska, has just sent us a photograph of his field of one and one-fourth acres from which he harvested nine hundred bushels. The varieties he planted were Gurney's Red Globe "Dakota" and Southport Yellow Globe.

Figure the cost of production as high as you please and you could not come within a mile of the gross profit, plant just as many as you can take care of, you cannot flood the market.

In previous years we have devoted several pages to onion culture and profits in onions. Owing to the fact that we have reduced the size of the catalog this year we are compelled to leave out of the regular catalog all of this matter, but instead will pack with each order of one-fourth pound or more an onion bulletin, giving you full instructions for the cultivation, care and marketing of onions. We shall be glad to send copies of these or other bulletins on request at any time.

Australian Brown—An early onion of medium size and nearly globular shape; a sure cropper and long keeper. The skin is a bright brown, and the flesh is white, crisp, extremely solid, and of a sweet, mild flavor. This is the longest keeper and the best onion to plant for early market when prices are high—a very beautiful onion. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$5.25. Postpaid.**

Extra Early Red Flat—For the early market we advise this onion, as it matures two to three weeks earlier than other onions. It is not quite so large, medium size, flat in form, flesh white tinged with pink, skin deep red, solid, good keeper. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

In offering the "Dakota" Onion we wish to tell you something of it. The parentage of this onion is strictly Southport Red Globe, but has been grown in Dakota for a number of years and by careful selection of the bulbs and saving of the seed crop we have produced an onion that is very uniform in size, very dark red in color, a perfect globe, and quite a bit earlier than any other globe onion that we know of. We consider this one of the most profitable onions for the people of the Northwest to plant. It has yielded an immense crop of firm bulbs when other seed has failed to do as well. On account of being able to market them earlier than other varieties you can secure a better price, and as the yield is equally as large as any other variety it is certainly more profitable to plant them. The seed will cost you a little more money than the others, but a few cents per acre is more than made up by the results in the fall. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$10.00. Postpaid.**

Mammoth Silver King—This is absolutely the largest white onion grown, specimens often measuring as much as 20

inches in circumference and weighing as high as four pounds. It is of very attractive shape and color; silvery white skin, flesh a most agreeable flavor, but only a reasonable keeper. We advise the growing of this in small quantities, and you should dispose of them by the first of December. For exhibition purposes these should be started in a hotbed and transplanted; in this way you will produce onions of immense size. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.75.**

From Guy G. Frary, State Food and Drug Commissioner, Vermillion, S. D.

I am sure you will be interested in a comment made in a letter I have just received from the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture of the State of Nebraska, Mr. Grant Shumway. He makes this comment upon your splendid nursery: "I think you have a wonderful nursery at Yankton. One of the best of the entire West to my knowledge."

White Welch Onions—For early green onions, the seed of this onion may be treated as any onion seed, making one-third the expense and trouble of planting top sets and producing more green onions. The flavor is the sweetest of all onions. The plant is perennial and may be left in the ground for years with but slight protection. Maximum results, however, are obtained by treating as an annual; sow in the spring or fall. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.**

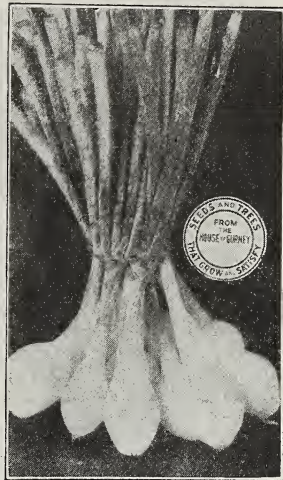
PARIS WHITE PICKLING, OR SMALL SILVER-SKIN—This is used for pickling purposes almost entirely; it is of small size, silvery white and makes the best onion for its purpose. In planting onions for pickling or for sets, seed should be sown at the rate of about 40 lbs. per acre. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25.**



White Portugal — Is very good sized, half globe, pure silvery white, an excellent keeper, and yields heavily. This is the best of all onions for the production of sets or small pickling onions. For sets or pickles sow at regular time very thick—at least ten times the amount you would sow for larger onions. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.50.**

Large Red Wethersfield — One of the old standard varieties and a favorite onion especially in the West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size, skin deep purplish red, form round, somewhat flat, flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained, and stronger in flavor than most other kinds. Very productive, best keeper, and very popular for general cultivation in most localities. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on very rich soil, but it is the best of any variety on poor or dry soil. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.60; 4 lbs., \$6.00. Postpaid.**

Southport Red Globe—We consider this the most profitable of the onions for planting in the north. Brings the best price on the market of any of the red onions. Its large size, dark, glossy red color and the fact that it is one of the best keepers makes it very desirable. They are just a little later in maturing than the Red Flat, but are safe to plant almost any place that onions can be grown. We would advise that you make the bulk of your planting Southport Red Globes. This variety has given as high as 1,100 bushels per acre, and is the leading market variety in the north. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.00; 4 lbs., \$7.50. Postpaid.**

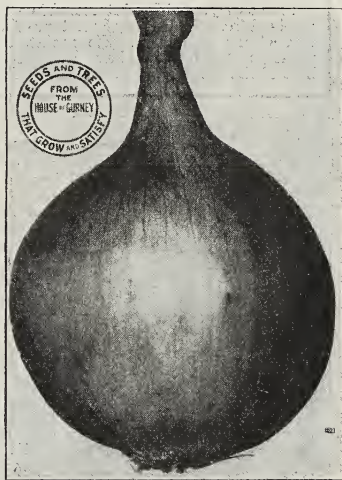


WHITE WELCH

Southport Yellow Globe—The true Southport Yellow Globe is particularly valuable for winter market. It is a more perfect globe than the Yellow Globe Danvers and a better keeper. The onions are similar in size and form to the Southport Red Globe, but have a pale, straw yellow skin, mild flavor and a heavy cropper. Owing to its handsome appearance and delightful flavor it sells readily on all markets. We would advise that you plant a part of your acreage to these. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$1.60; 4 lbs., \$6.00. Postpaid.**

Southport Large White Globe—This is the best all-purpose white onion in cultivation; it is large, a perfect globe, silvery white and the very best keeper, and excellent quality. It commands in a small way a higher price on the market than the Yellow or Red onion, but the demand is not as large for the White. In growing onions we advise that you put in a part of your acreage of this large White Globe, as there is always a demand for a reasonable amount of them at a better price than you could get for other onions. On account of their mild flavor they are particularly valuable for green onions for bunches. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$9.00. Postpaid.**

Prizetaker—This is the largest of all onions and most handsome, the mildest in flavor not excepting the Bermuda onions. Our seed stock of this onion is pure American grown and produces the largest and handsomest onion we have ever seen; large in size and better in appearance than the most wonderful of the Spanish and Italian varieties, many of the bulbs weighing as high as 3 and 3½ lbs. each. Skin rich golden color, and so mild and sweet that it can be eaten raw like an apple. This variety has been on sale in the grocery stores over the country and usually retails at from 5 to 8 cents per lb. This onion is a reasonably good keeper, but should be disposed of by January 1st. We strongly urge the planting of a reasonable acreage of this variety, as it will certainly prove profitable. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.00.**



SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

Leek

London Flag—Sow early in the spring in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high transplant in rows 13 inches apart and 5 inches between the plants as deep as possible, that the neck may be blanched. One oz. to 150 feet drilled. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.95.**

Mrs. Dr. Starkey, Hall County, Nebr. Apr. 21, 1924.

The potatoes, trees and shrubs came in good condition and are all planted.

The Compass Cherry and Waneta plums bought from you two years ago, bore fruit last year.

Everything I have purchased from you is growing and proving satisfactory.



PRIZETAKER



Onion Sets

These may be planted early in the spring to be used for green onions, or can be allowed to grow, producing large onions very early. They are planted largely by market gardeners and allowed to grow full size on account of coming into the market when other onions are scarce; in this way they realize the best price. 32 lbs. per bu.

White Bottom Sets—1 lb., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Red Bottom Sets—Lb., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$12.25.

Yellow Bottom Sets—1 lb., 25c; pk., \$1.50; 1 bu., \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$12.25.

Multipliers — Enormously productive. Lb., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.00.

Potato Onions—Should be planted in March or April. Lb., 35c; pk., \$1.65; bu., \$5.25.

ONION SETS

Evergreen Top or Winter Onions—These are to be planted from the 1st of September until it freezes in the fall. Shipment will be made as soon as the sets are ripe, the latter part of August and September. Price— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

Mushrooms

These delicious fungi can be grown in a warm cellar or close shed, in which an even temperature can be maintained of from 50 to 60 degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. Our spawn is imported from the best English makers, runs freely and produces the finest mushrooms. Bricks weigh about one pound, and a brick is sufficient to plant about nine square feet. **Best Spawn, 40c per lb.**

Okra or Gumbo

Sow about the middle of spring in drills, and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus.

Long White Velvet—Long ribbed pod. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 70c.



MUSHROOM

From Guy G. Frary, State Food & Drug Commissioner, Vermillion, S. Dak.

I am sure you will be interested in a comment made in a letter I have just received from the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture of the State of Nebraska, Mr. Grant Shumway. He makes this comment upon your splendid nursery: "I think you have a wonderful nursery at Yankton. One of the best of the entire west to my knowledge."



OKRA

This photograph shows a field of one acre of Onion Red Globe Dakota and one-fourth acre of Southport Yellow Globe. Nine hundred bushels were harvested from this field this past season, grown from Gurney Seed by Mr. Frances of Bassett, Nebraska.

I do not know the price at which he sold them, but I imagine he received about the ruling price this last fall of two cents per pound.

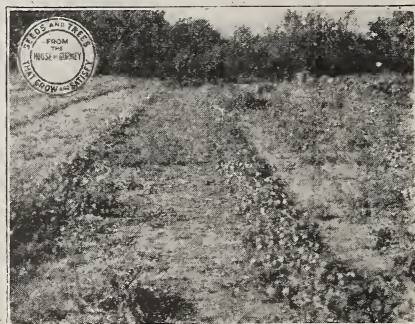
45,000 pounds at 2c per pound—\$900.00.

We will figure that Mr. Frances allowed land rental, bought the seed and hired all the work done, on a basis of last year's costs with this yield per acre, the production cost should have been approximately \$60.00 per acre or \$75.00 for the field of one and one-fourth acres.

His ledger account with the field would show about as follows:

45,000 pounds onions at 2c per lb. \$900.00
All costs of production..... 75.00

Net profit on $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres.....\$825.00
Net profit per acre..... 660.00



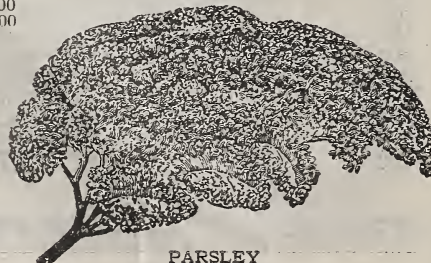
ONION RED GLOBE DAKOTA

Parsley

Parsley thrives best in a rich soil. The seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance. Sow early in spring half an inch deep, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. One oz. to 150 feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled—A beautiful crimped and curled variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Turnip-Rooted Parsley—This vegetable has the same flavor as the regular parsley, but it produces small turnip-shaped roots underground that are used for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.



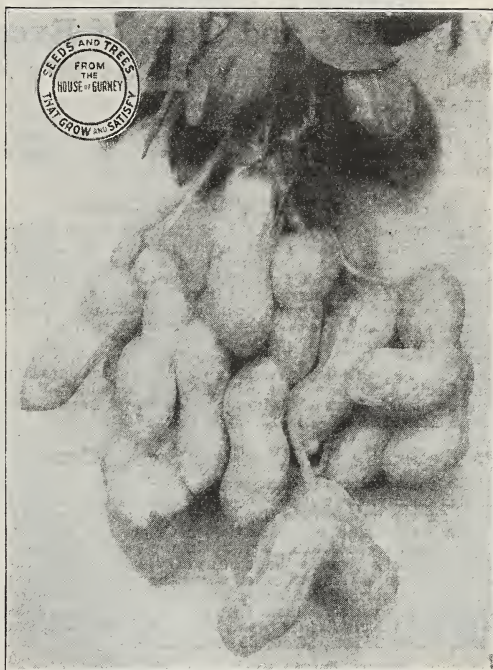
PARSLEY

PEANUTS—South Dakota Grown

Two or three years ago we offered a quantity of South Dakota grown peanuts. It sounded almost wonderful to think that South Dakota was growing them, and we find that peanuts are just as easy to grow as potatoes, sometimes a little more so. Peanuts go right on peanutting and make a good crop. Down south they let the hogs harvest the peanuts because it is easier to do that than it is to harvest them in any other way. The southern hog has a shovel nose and enjoys this work. Up here peanuts are grown profitably, and a handful of them set in the oven, baked and eaten during these long winter evenings is certainly worth while. Do you get the idea? The variety which we are offering is early enough to grow in any of the northern states, produces an immense yield of excellent nuts. We have enough of the South Dakota grown nuts to supply our customers this season, and believe it to be a profitable crop to grow. I am showing a photograph that will give you some idea of the yield. A peanut at its best should be planted in a light sandy soil, kept clean, and it will produce paying crops. You can grow peanuts in other soils profitably, but the light sandy soil produces the greatest crop. With each order for peanuts we will inclose the peanut bulletin that will give you full instructions for planting and care. **Per lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.20. Postpaid.**

From Frank Sickler Pine County, Minn.

I am sending you picture of a hill of the peanuts I got from you. Very fine and ripe. Planted on the 15th day of May and dug on the 3rd of October. It is a mighty good recommend for your seed in this country. I like all of the seeds I got from you.



FROM FRANK SICKLER

From Nelson H. Ulmer Richardson County, Neb.

A year ago I purchased a pound of peanuts from you and last fall harvested one and one-half bushels. I am enclosing a picture. Last spring I planted two pounds and have a good prospect for equally as good a crop. These fresh roasted peanuts taste fine on a winter evening. I have been well satisfied with all of your seed.

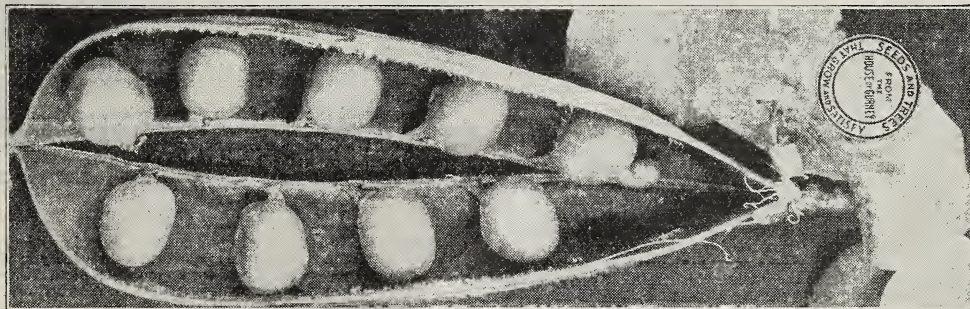


FROM NELSON H. ULMER

Peas, First Earlies

The planting of an early crop of garden peas should be made in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. They are usually planted in double rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and (those requiring it) bushed when about 6 inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between.

Nott's Excelsior—One of the best of the first early dwarf wrinkled peas. It combines good quality of American Wonder and Premium Gem. Vines being larger and more productive than the American Wonder and ripens earlier than the Premium Gem. Vines average about twelve inches in height. Pods medium size, two to three inches long. Quality best of the early ones. Seed medium size wrinkled green and somewhat flattened. Most desirable for home garden. **1/3 pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**



THOMAS LAXTON

First and Best—On account of its earliness and maturing practically all of the peas at one time it is very desirable for the market gardener. This is the earliest of the first early white peas, maturing so evenly that a single picking often harvests the entire crop. The vines are vigorous, hardy, of medium height, standing about thirty to thirty-six inches high. Pods straight, of good size, containing five to seven medium sized smooth peas of good quality for so early a variety. **1/3 pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$19.00.**

Alaska, or Earliest of All—A greater acreage of Alaska is planted by canners and market gardeners than any other. It is of unequalled evenness of growth of vine and maturity of pods, which are filled with medium sized bright green peas of excellent quality. Vines medium height, about two to three

feet. Pods good size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Invariably matures its crop at one time which makes it exceptionally valuable for market gardeners and canners. **1/3 pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$19.00.**

Dwarf Telephone, or Daisy—Identical, and has all of the fine qualities of the old well known Telephone, except that it is dwarf in habit, attaining a height of about fifteen inches, and is ready for use about a week earlier than the Tall Telephone. Peas are ready for use seventy-five days from day of planting. Vines healthy and vigorous, producing extra large pods in great profusion. Pods five inches and better in length, containing eight to ten green wrinkled peas of the well known Telephone quality. **1/3 pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$21.00.**

Vegetables and Corn of Exceptional Value to the Home as Well as the Market Gardener

The five items on the opposite page are selected for their exceptional quality, yield, freedom from disease, and because they are more resistant to the ills one finds when making a garden than other varieties. While these do not make a complete garden, they are absolutely the best of their kind.

Golden Cream Sweet Corn

You will notice the irregularity of the rows of the Golden Cream. This is typical of one of its parents, the Country Gentleman. The color comes from the other parent, the Golden Bantam. It is ready for use about a week later than Golden Bantam, ten days earlier than Country Gentleman, and combines the exceptionally good qualities of both and produces generally two more ears to the stalk. Very deep-grained, is fit to use for what is termed "roasting ears"; longer than any other variety except DeWolf's Early Acme, our new white sweet corn. As DeWolf's Early Acme is about eight or ten days later than Golden Cream, the two make the most desirable varieties you can plant. **Price of Golden Cream Sweet Corn: 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$4.50.**

DeWolf's Early Acme Sweet Corn

This is not pictured on the opposite page, but on account of its high quality, extremely heavy yield and the fact that it is ready for use by the time the Golden Cream commences to harden, I am listing it here, as Golden Cream and DeWolf's Early Acme are desirable partners in the garden. Ears of DeWolf's Early Acme in the roasting ear stage are 12, 14 and 16 rows, often twelve inches long, and the yield is immense. We harvested this fall from a single acre more than one hundred bushels of this variety. Plant the two for best results. **Price of De Wolf's Early Acme: 1/3 lb., 25c; 1/2 lb., 45c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$6.00; 50 lbs., \$11.00.**

Yankton Main Crop Pea

In the numerous testimonials received by us each year in reference to the quality of seed which we send out, a very large number of them refer to the Yankton Main Crop pea, and almost without exception state that previous to planting this variety, they were never able to grow peas in sufficient quantity for family use, but after planting Yankton Main Crop they had sufficient for themselves, for their neighbors and some to sell. We feel justly proud of this most desirable pea, because we have made it possible for the market gardener to increase his profits, and give exceptional quality to his customers. We have made it possible for the housewife to feed the hungry family all the delicious peas they can use and this from a small patch. It is a second early pea, wrinkled pods very large; in fact when they are growing you can hardly imagine the plant carrying a single additional pod. **1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$13.00; 100 lbs., \$25.00.**

Gurney's Everbearing Rust-Proof Wax Bush Bean

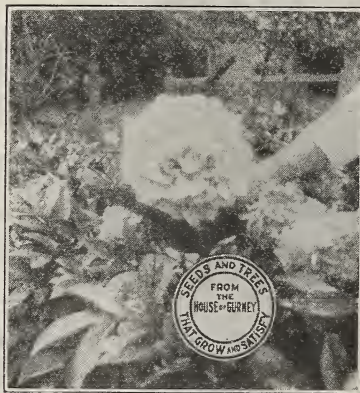
When planting Wax beans for home use, you should consider first the quality, because you can grow the highest quality bean just as well as a woody, tough, undesirable one. The Gurney's Rust-proof, with its long golden yellow, brittle, crisp pods and buttery flavor, warrant us in claiming highest quality for it. Next, it should be as nearly as possible disease-proof. Rust is the worst enemy of the bean. This bean, in more than eight years of close observance, has been entirely free from rust when other varieties in adjoining rows have been destroyed entirely by that disease. Next, you want them to produce just as much and over as long a season as possible. On the Gurney's Rust-proof, you will have beans of suitable size for use and blossoms at the same time. Keep the pods picked as fast as they mature sufficiently for use and bearing will continue over a period often as long as six weeks. Next, consider canning quality, because even with a very small plot of these beans, you will not be able to eat them all, but will have sufficient for canning for winter. This is a most excellent bean for canning. Gather the pods, cutting them the right length for a quart jar, pack them in lengthwise as tightly as possible, then cook in the jar in the usual way. **1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 30 lbs., \$6.00; 60 lbs., \$11.00.**

Gurney's Gold Lump Carrot

It has been discovered within the last few years that carrots are one of the most delicious and desirable vegetables, being fit for use from the time they are half an inch through until the next spring; used in many different ways and delicious in all of them. In offering to you the Gurney's Gold Lump carrot, we are offering one of the earliest, finest-grained, high quality carrots, in fact the most desirable of any for the market gardener to deliver in bunches to his customers, for the home gardener, for the table. I do not recommend this for the main crop for winter use, as other varieties will yield more per acre, but none of them will have the quality of Gurney's Gold Lump for use in its growing state. **Price: pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

Gurney's Stone-head Riviera Lettuce

Head-lettuce has become as much an article of food and as necessary in the preparation of a good meal as cabbage. We have tried many varieties and the two most desirable are Gurney's Stone-head Riviera and the New York Wonderful or Los Angeles. The New York Wonderful is very desirable in sections where all of the weather conditions are right. In fact, it is the most desirable of any variety and is grown in larger quantities than all others put together. But in the home or the ordinary market garden scattered over the length and breadth of the United States, conditions are not always right and you do not give as much time and attention to the cultivation and care of the head-lettuce as they do in the sections where this is grown as the main and really the only crop. Consequently, we recommend Gurney's Stone-head Riviera as the best for the ordinary grower. Heads of remarkable size, extremely hard, fit for use longest of any variety, and the entire leaves almost to the outer edge are blanched to a creamy white; quality excellent. We advise planting this over a considerable season, first as early in the spring as possible in the hot bed. Transplant in rows in the garden as early as they are safe from killing frosts. At about this time, sow additional seed in the open, transplanting this when it shows four to six leaves. Sow again about two weeks later. By doing this, you will have a continuous supply of lettuce during the entire summer. It should be planted one foot apart in the rows. **Price: pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., \$1.90; 1 lb., \$3.60.**



**Col. N. Welch,
Pierce County,
Nebr. July 17,
1924.**

Can you beat this Peony grown in Nebraska from roots received from your Nursery? It measures better than seven inches across its face.

Here is its photo and it was raised in Osmond, Nebraska. Use it in your catalog, if you like.

Royal Purple Raspberry

I have given you on this page a description of some of the best varieties of vegetables and corn. You will want a little fruit to go with it. In making up the catalog, on the raspberry section, I left out through error this Royal Purple variety. It is a variety of rather late origin, extremely hardy, and a better shipping berry than the red varieties. The fruit is exceptionally large, borne in remarkable quantities, and it has proven as hardy with us as the Ohta. It has been most profitable in this section in fruit production than any variety, including the Ohta.

Our supply of the Royal Purple is limited to about three thousand plants for this year's delivery. The price is very reasonable. We think you should plant some of them this year. I know you will be well pleased with the results.

Per 5, 60c; 1.00 per 10; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 500.

A Little Peony Collection

On pages 138 to 140, we told you considerable of peonies, but I want you to stop right on this page and let me tell you what I can do in the way of low prices for a nice assortment. Everyone is entitled to a few clumps of peonies in the yard and we grow hundreds and hundreds of varieties for trial. Some of these are immensely high-priced, but lack something after we have tried them out a number of years that would not fit them for commercial purposes, but possibly they are more beautiful than others. All of these go into the Trial Ground Mixtures and we put these up in four collections. Some of them will bloom this year; all of them next year.

Every peony, no matter how good or bad it is, is originally produced from a peony seed, sometimes from natural crosses, sometimes from careful scientific crossing, but every seed produces a flower that differs somewhat from any other peony, and you can hardly imagine the great variety and variation in color that is covered in the peony lists. All of these are in the Trial Ground Mixtures.

**Collection No. 1—5 plants.....\$1.25
Collection No. 2—10 plants..... 2.25
Collection No. 3—25 plants..... 5.50
Collection No. 4—50 plants..... 9.50**

GOLDEN CREAM SWEET CORN

The sweetest, fit for use longer, and highest yielding, golden yellow, a cross of Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam. Very deep-grained.

1 lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$4.50.

YANKTON MAIN CROP PEA

Absolutely the best for main crop, second early.

1 lb. 40c.; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$13.00; 100 lbs., \$25.00



GURNEY'S RUST-PROOF WAX BUSH BEAN

Best quality, high yielding rust-proof bean. Desirable for gardens and gardeners.

1 lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 30 lbs., \$6.00; 60 lbs., \$11.00.



GURNEY'S STONEHEAD RIVIERA LETTUCE

Hardest head, longest fit for use, head solid, interior leaves blanching to a creamy white. Unequaled for late planting or for places that are hot and dry.

Pkg., 10c; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.50; ½ lb., \$2.20; 1 lb., \$4.00.

GURNEY'S GOLD LUMP CARROT

No other carrot so early and of such delicious quality.

Pkg., 10c.; oz. 20c.; ½ lb. \$1.00.





HEARTS OF GOLD

Earliest, high yielding, delicious quality, thick meated, best shipping melon grown. Pkt. 15c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.10, ½ lb. \$2.00, 1 lb. \$3.25, 5 lbs. \$13.00.

WINTER WATERMELON

A most delicious melon keeping until Christmas

Pkg. 10c., Oz. 25c., ¼ lb. 60c., 1 lb. \$2.00



The new WHITE CUCUMBER

Peer of all cucumbers in size, quality and quantity

Pkg. 10c., Oz. 25c.,

¼ lb. 75c.

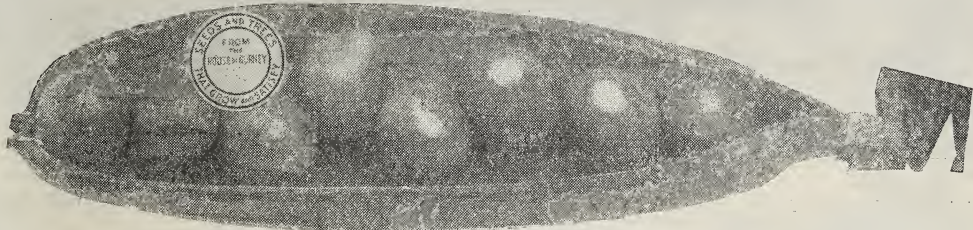
1 lb. \$2.25



Second Earlies and Late Varieties

Improved Telephone—This is without exception the largest podded pea in existence. It is a heavy cropper and of fine quality; the pods are well filled with peas of the largest size, tender, and retain their sweetness well. Undoubtedly one of the best of the tall-growing late peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Pride of the Market—A dwarf wrinkled pea, growing about 2 feet in height. Pods are medium green in color, very large, often containing 9 large peas of excellent quality. Not needing brush, a very good sort for the home garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00.



IMPROVED STRATAGEM

Improved Stratagem—This is one of the finest dwarf wrinkled peas. In quality it is unsurpassed, when cooked being of the most delicious sweetness. Vines grow only 18 inches high, do not have to be brushed; they are extremely robust and bear many very large pods packed with immense dark green peas. A remarkably fine sort for both home and market use. The heavy demand always makes this pea short. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

The Admiral—A very heavy-cropping green wrinkled pea. Ripens with the Telephone and remains palatable longer than any other variety after it becomes large enough to use. The

abundant pods are closely packed with peas of the very best quality. Vines 3 to 4 feet high. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

White Marrowfat—Almost exactly similar to Black-Eye Marrowfat as to growth, season and productiveness. A favorite on account of its being such a heavy yielder. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Horsford's Market Garden—A very fine wrinkled pea. Grows 2 feet high, very uniform and is an immense yielder. Because it yields so well it is one of the favorite canning sorts, hundreds of acres being planted by the large packers. The pods are of only medium size, but are always full of good-flavored peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

B. C. Fulcher, Cherokee County, Kans. Aug. 19, 1924.

Send me your latest catalog, as I want to get lined up for my tree planting. I have had wonderful success with nursery stock I have from your House. I shall have some pictures taken so that you can use them for the next catalog. I have purchased stock from many nurseries and yours has always been far superior to any.

You may publish this letter if you care to.

Edible Podded Peas

Dwarf Gray Sugar—Vines grow to be almost 15 inches in height, with purplish blossoms. These peas are not to be shelled, but cook pods and all like string beans. This vegetable should be grown by all and will never be left out of the garden after one trial. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.50.

Winter Watermelon (See colored plate, Page 34)

Yankton, S. D., has the best equipped State Hospital, takes better care of its patients, and cures more than any other in the United States. This is a broad statement, but I believe it is true. It is equipped with theatre, dance hall, ball ground, tennis court, and last, but not least, an immense automobile, carrying thirty passengers, and on every decent day, during the entire year, it is loaded with patients early in the morning, a fifteen mile ride given them, the car then returns to the Hospital and is reloaded, and this operation continues until nightfall. You wonder what this has to do with winter watermelons. I am just coming to that. I have been on the grounds of the Hospital for the Insane at Yankton this summer a number of times, and it was not unusual to see hundreds of the patients on these beautiful grounds among the trees and on the lawn, each patient, if they wanted it, eating watermelon. Their garden covers about thirty acres, all grown

from Gurney's seeds, and they had thousands of the winter watermelons, besides thousands of other kinds. On this date, November 1st, they still have a quantity of the winter watermelons stored. It is the sweetest and best of all. You can almost taste the deliciousness of this wonderfully sweet melon hidden in its luxuriant foliage. It is not only good at time of maturity of the ordinary melon, but can be harvested and kept well up to Christmas time. It is medium-sized, almost clear white rind, the brightest red flesh and small black seeds, very firm and very tough rind, which accounts for its keeping qualities. These should be harvested when ripe, not over-ripe, placed in a cool dry cellar; or if you wish, place them in the open in straw, seeing that the melons do not touch each other and covering all of them with sufficient straw to keep from freezing. Take them out as wanted and you will be well repaid. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Hearts of Gold—When the first one was handed to me, the grower said: "Peel it with your knife and eat it as you would an apple. It is solid meat clear through from the thin skin clear to the heart." I tried it and it was a wonderfully delicious melon, absolutely the best second early. We found it again in the Nevada deserts and carried a melon for three days, bumping around in the bottom of the car, then ate it and it was not bruised and was still delicious. This melon marketed in New York and in San Francisco at the height of the melon season, when the market was glutted with other varieties, and sold at a very profitable price to the producer, the first car selling as high as \$4.50 per crate against 75c for standard varieties. Hearts of Gold, like Golden Champlain, makes a heavy crown set and ripens about one week later than Golden Champlain; shape, slightly oblong, well-netted; skin thin, meat thick and firm, quality delicious. No other melon equals it for shipping purposes. One of the growers located on the Lincoln Highway in Nevada, told me that he sold his entire crop to tourists. They would stop and buy a melon and invariably left orders for crates to be sent by parcel post or express to their friends in the East. We expressed a crate across the United States and it reached destination in perfect condition. Market gardeners should plant heavily of this variety. Pkt., 15c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$3.25; 5 lbs., \$13.00.

White Wonder Cucumber—Color of White Wonder is nearly pure snow white. It grows to good size, usually 8 to 10 inches long, and is very uniform. In season almost the same as the White Spine, but keeps in eatable condition longer. Flavor is pleasing and flesh firm and crisp—fine sliced or in salads. Its smooth, clear surface makes the White Wonder an ideal pickle. Aside from excellent qualities of fruit White Wonder bears a great quantity of them. A packet of seed will furnish you cucumbers in abundance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

From Henry and Isaac Blakey, Yankton, S. D.

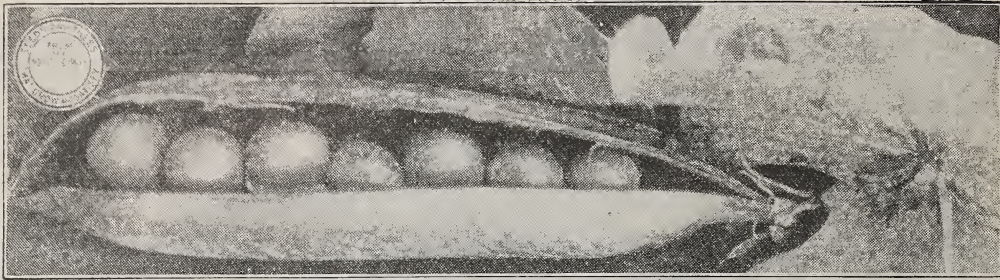
Last spring you induced us to plant a quantity of the Hearts of Gold muskmelon. The seed seemed very high but we planted quite a few of them and were able to sell when ripe at more than twice the price of any other muskmelon. They are the thickest meated, best quality of any muskmelon we ever grew and we are going to plant a larger acreage next year, probably fifteen acres of this variety.

We grow a great many acres of muskmelon and watermelon and none of our customers would buy other varieties of muskmelon when we have Hearts of Gold on the load. They set a large number of melons close to the hill and from the first blossoms, and by doing this we have some very early melons followed by a continuous crop for a number of weeks. We always plant Gurney's melons so we can have more melons than other growers. The quality is always good.

Mrs. Fred C. Becker, Morton Co., N. D. May 10, 1924.

Bulbs arrived in fine shape. They are all planted and were certainly nice large ones and so well packed.

Many thanks for the extra Gladiolus and Blackberry Lily. I am looking forward with much pleasure for these flowers.



The Top Notch Early Pea—Laxtonian

This is a pea that just suits me, and I eat some peas during the season. I like them any way they can be served, and the Laxtonian seems to be willing to be served any way, always yielding a bountiful supply. This splendid new pea is of Stratagem type, dark green pod, borne in pairs, larger, longer and more even in size than Thomas Laxton, and contains

fine deep green peas of excellent flavor. It is undoubtedly the best early, large-podded pea on the market. It can be picked ten days earlier than Thomas Laxton. It is in the dwarf class in habit of growth. The vines run about one and one-half feet in height. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Gurney's Yankton Main Crop Pea—See colored plate, Page 33

The most delicious fresh vegetables in the garden are peas. I believe more disappointment has been met with by the grower from an attempt to grow an ample quantity of peas than from any other vegetable. This is from improper selection of varieties, and not any fault of this vegetable. The Yankton Main Crop Pea has produced from a single pound all the green peas that a large family can use. We do not advise you to stop with the single pound, but plant enough so that you can use them fresh and then can some. The Yankton Main Crop is one of the most luxuriant of the semi-dwarf peas, attaining a height of about two feet, not tall enough to make it necessary to stake or brush them.

This has become one of the standard medium early peas all over the Northwest. It is the one variety that can be planted and almost insure yourselves all of the green peas you can use during their season. They produce very large pods, six to nine peas, excellent quality, and yield heavily.

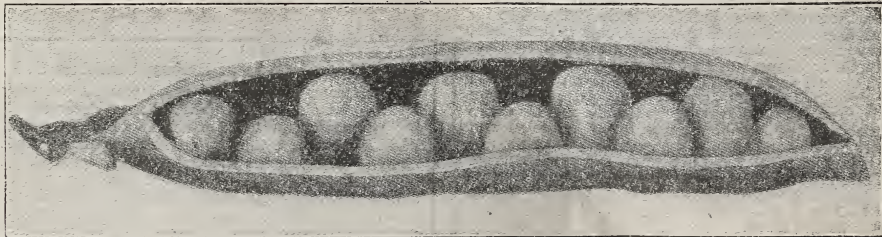
We sent this pea out the last five seasons as one of our specialties and it has more than redeemed itself. We counted pods on our trial grounds containing twelve large peas, and there were none of better quality. The leaves are very large and leathery; the vines grow about two feet high and are remarkably productive. As one of our lady customers wrote us, "I have never been able to grow peas enough for the family before, but this year with your Yankton Main Crop we have had a great many more than we could use." $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$13.00; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

Gradus, or Prosperity—Early as Challenge or Alaska; equal in quality and size to Telephone. The great drawback with the small, early round peas is lack of size and flavor.

Thomas Laxton—The earliest Wrinkled Pea. Equal in quality to the best of the late wrinkled sorts. Peas are large as Telephone, unsurpassed in quality; coming into use early in June, as soon as the small round early sorts. This is certainly the finest Wrinkled Pea yet introduced, coming in with the first earlys, with pods double the size, and contain on the average 7 to 8 very large peas of the richest flavor. It is a reliable market gardener's as well as private gardener's pea, and will undoubtedly take the same place among earlys as Telephone among late sorts. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.



AMERICAN WONDER



Alderman Pea

This new pea was imported by us from England and we found it in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the Telephone type. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to the Duke of Albany and about the same season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market gardeners are demanding the large podded, dark colored sorts

which retain their fine color even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman meets these requirements, and, furthermore, is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it especially for the market gardener and home market. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Fred B. Bruyl, Marion County, Ind. Apr. 22, 1924.

I received my shipment of nursery stock in first-class shape and planted them today.

The plum trees purchased from you last year are full of blossom buds and will be in bloom within a few days.

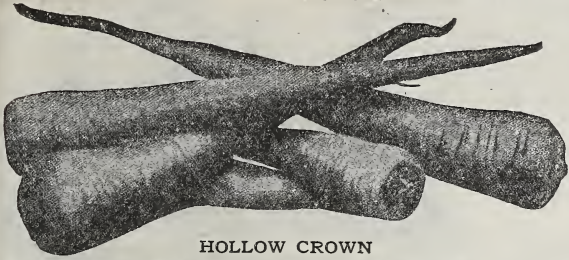
Peonies are, also, coming up fine and the flower seed, including Asters and others, gave me a wonderful flower garden last year.

In Gradus, however, we have a pea coming in along with Alaska, producing dark green, handsome pods as large as Telephone, containing 8 to 10 large peas, with that rich, sugary flavor found only in the wrinkled sorts. The vines grow to a height of 2½ feet and produce the pods singly, all maturing at one time. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

American Wonder—One of the earliest Wrinkled Peas in cultivation, of the finest quality and flavor, and very productive. Its great distinctive feature, however, is the compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 10 inches in height. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

McLean's Little Gem, or Premium Gem—A dwarf, prolific, green, wrinkled marrow; habit similar to the Tom Thumb. It has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled pea. Height, 1 foot. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Parsnips



HOLLOW CROWN

excellent quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown—A great cropper, tender, sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Parsnips improve by remaining exposed to frost. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

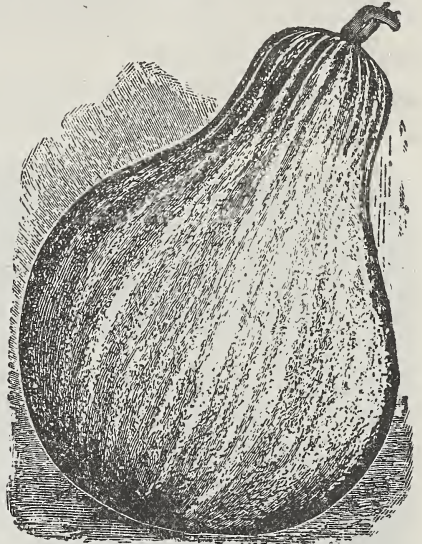
Pumpkins

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

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field—Cheese-shaped; in flavor like Crook-neck Squash; yellow-fleshed, fine-grained, and very productive; superior to many field varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

Connecticut Field—A large yellow variety; hard shell; an excellent variety for field culture. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.75.**

Japanese Pie—A very valuable new pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. Of medium size, early; very productive and highly desirable for pies or cooking. A Crook-neck variety with curiously marked seeds. Matures in 95 days. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, prepaid.**



JAPANESE PIE

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Grows medium size, pear shaped, slightly ribbed, color creamy white striped with green. Good keeper. Flesh firm and dry, making it an excellent pumpkin for pie purposes. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

Sugar—This variety is smaller than the Large Field, but of finer grain, sweeter and very prolific. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.**

Mammoth King—The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yielder, having produced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals squash. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.**

Mrs. T. Albertson, Dell Rapids, So. Dak. 1924.

I am enclosing a snapshot of a load of vegetables and a portion of my family. My garden was all from your seed and it was excellent.

Pomegranate or Queen Anne Melon

Delightfully fragrant. A very pretty little fruit that was grown centuries ago and is coming into popularity again. The Melons are round and yellow, irregularly striped with orange and spotted with red. The size varies from that of the peach to a good sized orange. Very aromatic. It is very easy to grow and prolific. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Rhubarb or Pieplant

How many farmers and city people are supplied with this delicious fruit? It is easily grown and produces abundantly. It comes the first of anything in the spring, just when you want it. The canned fruit from the cellar is exhausted and the price of fresh fruit at that time is almost prohibitive. It will grow any old place and will thrive there for years, but the better place, care and cultivation given it the better the returns. It is as easily grown from seed as from the roots, and you get a nice cutting the second season. Try at least a package of these seeds.

Early, large and tender. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.**



CONNECTICUT FIELD PUMPKIN

Peppers

Chinese Giant, or Procopps Giant—Double the size of Ruby King, the largest and finest mild red pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. Plants well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits; frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other. It makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.**

Bull Nose, or Improved Large Bell—The standard sweet-flavored scarlet sort. Plants 2 feet in height, prolific and quite early ripening. Sweet scarlet fruits 3 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. Our stock is particularly fine. Earlier than Ruby King. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.**

Ruby King—This is the most popular large red pepper. Plants grow 2 feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten from the hand like an apple. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.**

Long Red Cayenne—The true Cayenne, hot and pungent. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.**

Golden Queen—Largest sweet yellow pepper. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.25.**

Tobasco—Hottest, small bright red. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.**

Ruby Giant—A cross of Ruby King and a Giant pepper, produces immense crops of very large peppers, mild flavor, excellent for pickling or stuffing. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; 4 oz., \$1.60.**

Pimiento—The sweetest Pepper grown, as it does not contain the slightest trace of ferriens. The plants are productive and Peppers medium size and of a shape which is desirable for filling, and when prepared in this manner they are delicious. It may also be used in preparing salads and for flavoring. When fully ripe the Peppers are a brilliant red color and very attractive, being heart-shaped. Matures late. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.35.**



RUBY GIANT

Neapolitan, Earliest and Best for the North—This is the earliest of the large, mild red Peppers and very productive. The plant grows about two feet high and is completely laden with fine Peppers about four inches long. Flesh is very thick and exceedingly mild. Color of fruit brilliant red. Ripe fruits in 125 days. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$5.25, prepaid.**

Radishes

For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

Professor N. E. Hansen's Turkestan Radish—Did you ever notice boys or girls going on a journey, whether short or long, and when they returned note the difference in the report of the trip? One of them all enthusiasm, telling of the wonderfully beautiful sights and useful things noticed along the roadway, the other will listen to this narrative in open-eyed wonder, will ask, "Where did you see all of that?" Just the difference between people; one with his eyes open, senses alert, grasping that which is good. The other possibly a dreamer that needs awakening. Professor Hansen is of the type that sees and knows all of the good things in making a trip. This new radish, brought by him from Siberia, in his 1913 tour, is one of the things picked up from the wayside. He was sent for alfalfa seed, brought alfalfa all right, but found a great many other valuable things and brought them also. We have grown the Hansen Turkestan Radish two years in succession, and while it is not exactly of a fixed type, it is a wonderful all-season radish. You can use it from the time it is the size of a five-cent piece until it is five, or six inches through. You can pull and eat it in the field just as you would a turnip. **Pkg., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; oz., 40c; 4 oz., \$1.00.**



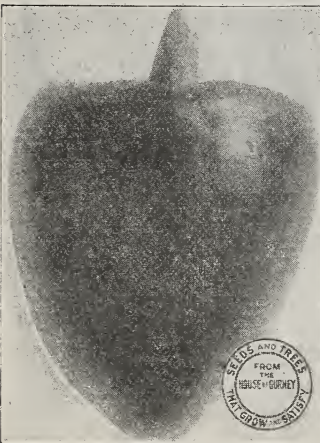
SPARKLER WHITE TIP

Radish, Sparkler White Tip

Tip—We consider this one of the most desirable radishes to grow. Color: deep scarlet with a distinct white tip covering at least one-third of the lower diameter of the root. It matures under favorable conditions in about twenty-five days and will hold longer than the other turnip or globe shaped radishes before becoming pithy. The maximum size before becoming over-ripe is about one and one-fourth inches in diameter. Its shape is nearly round, being only slightly flattened on the under side. **Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.**

Gurney's Extra Early Scarlet Globe Radish—In offering this Scarlet Globe Radish to the public we know we are offering the very best radish on the market. It is earlier than any other market variety, and the quality is so crisp and sweet that it always creates a demand for more. It is especially valuable for early planting in hotbed outdoor planting. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Radish, Half Long, Scarlet or Paris Beauty—One of the most delicious of the half long Radishes; in fact, it comes in season between the Turnip and Globe Root and the Long Rooted one. Upper parts are scarlet, changing to a much lighter pink at the tip of the root. Always crisp and mild. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.**



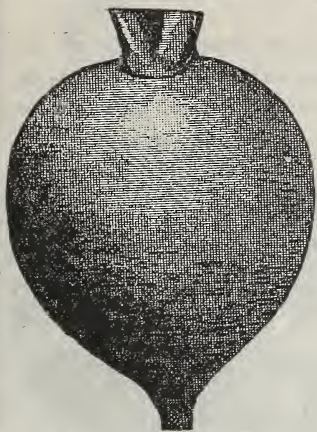
PIMIENTO



Joseph F. Nadeau, Kennebec County, Maine.

I am enclosing picture of my crop of Rainbow Flint; 168 pounds grown from one pound of seed. The most beautiful corn I have ever seen; a real wonder. This corn matured in good shape and produced many two-pound ears.

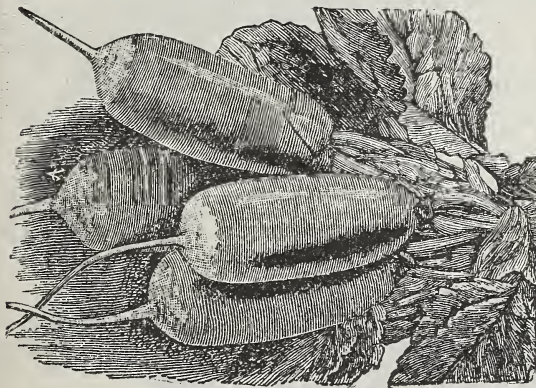
The Blue Hull-less Barley and Hull-less Oats are splendid.



CRIMSON GIANT RADISH

All Summer's Radish—This new Radish is a great acquisition to the list of Radishes. It can be planted very early and can be used as soon as it is large enough, but will continue to grow if left in the ground until it is as large as an ordinary turnip and does not become pithy or strong. It is one of the best money makers for the market gardeners on account of its long season and its immense size. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar. Color is bright scarlet, globe in shape, and exceptionally fine Radish in bunches. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.**

French Breakfast—A great favorite; beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip, oval in shape, fine for open ground or force. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.**



FRENCH BREAKFAST

Frances Trenouth, Renville County, N.D.

The apple, plum and mulberry trees purchased from you two years ago all grew and are doing fine.

The Rainbow Flint purchased at the same time has ripened both years, producing ears fourteen inches long.

We live ten miles North of the International Boundary Line in Sask., Can.

Sakurajima, Tokinashi and Other Mammoth Chinese and Japanese Winter Radishes

These monstrous Japanese winter radishes were considered a novelty some time ago, but they are becoming just as staple a winter vegetable as potatoes, carrots or beets. These radishes produce wonderful specimens, some of them will measure as much as four or five feet long, and retain the size well from top to bottom. Some of the other varieties are globe shaped and grow as large as the largest turnip. We have grown these in the trial ground for regular winter use for a number of years, and we have never found any of them but what were crisp and juicy. They will keep perfectly until spring. We find one of the best ways to use them is to take one radish at a time, cut off from this radish as much as you expect to use in one day, return the balance to the packing box, peel and slice, leave in vinegar for about two hours, and in serving use a little pepper and salt, and you will find them delicious and refreshing. These three

Crimson Giant—A remarkable feature of this Radish is that it will grow double the size of other red forcing Radishes and will remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. It will grow six and seven inches in circumference, weighing about ten ounces, and will remain solid and juicy. Shape is round to oval and very attractive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.**

The Icicle—This new Radish is undoubtedly the finest white Radish grown. It is very slender, pure white in color and the tenderest of the long Radishes. It is very early, as early as the Long Red. Compared with the Lady Finger, it is earlier and more tender, but not so large. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

Hailstone—The quickest growing white Radish; ready for the table in from fifteen to eighteen days. The Radishes are regularly "turnip-shaped." The flesh is solid, crisp and mild in flavor. The foliage is extremely small. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

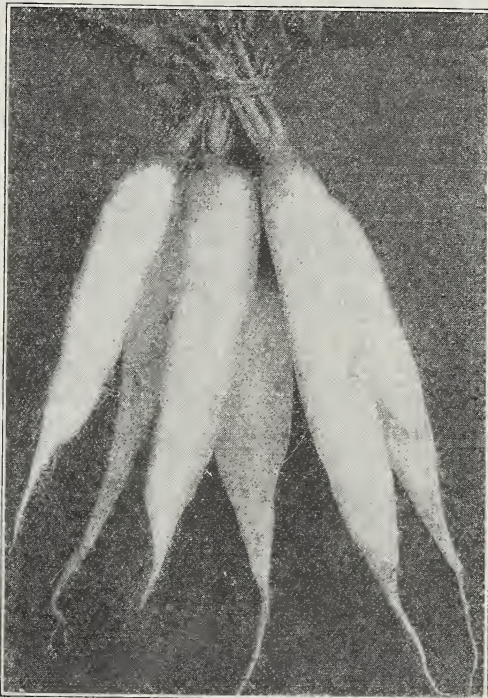
Early Scarlet, White Tipped—Very early; color bright scarlet, tipped with white; an excellent market variety; fine for forcing. Their shape is perfectly globular with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Tender, crisp and delicious. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.**

Edward Petsch, Arapahoe County, Colo. Nov. 27, 1924.

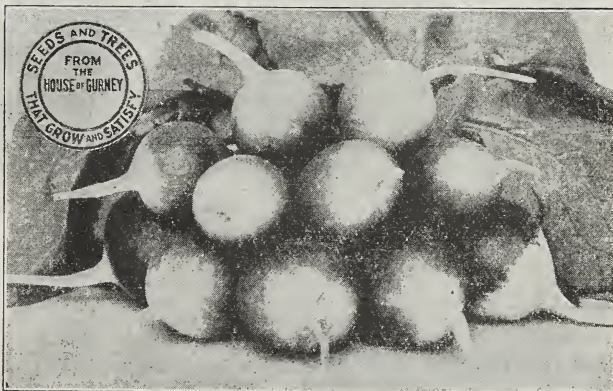
I want to inform you that my order of the past Spring grew fine, every tree and plant.

I am going to send you another order in the Spring. I never saw a better looking lot of nursery stock than you sent; splendid roots and splendid tops.

Long, Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—This is a new variety, resembling the Early Long Scarlet in shape and size, is very early, being ready for use twenty-five days after sowing. Very handsome, being of the brightest scarlet, tipped with white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.**



ICICLE



EARLY SCARLET WHITE TIP

varieties are absolutely the best of the winter radishes. **Single packet, 15c; three packages, one each variety, 35c.**

Winter Radish

This is a much neglected vegetable, and for the same reason that you neglect the Turnip and Rutabagas. When you are making your order for vegetables you pass the Winter Radish, as you will not be ready for it before June or July. It costs only a few cents and yields abundant returns. Take them up in the fall and store in your house, or cellar, same as older vegetables, and you will have fresh, crisp Radishes nearly all winter.

Roselle

THE CURRANT JELLY PLANT WHICH USES ONLY ONE-HALF THE AMOUNT OF SUGAR

Roselle makes a bright red jelly, that both looks and tastes like currant and would take an expert to tell the difference.

Roselle Seed should be sown in April in the field where the plants are to remain in rows six feet apart and thinned to two feet in the row. The plants grow rapidly and thrive in the interior valleys. In making jelly it is best to remove the seed pod. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.**

Squash

This vegetable is greatly neglected by the majority of farmers, as it adds greatly to the winter vegetables, it is easily grown, yields abundantly, and a most satisfactory vegetable. In placing your order do not forget the new Delicious, Burbank's Patagonia and the old standard Hubbard. They are all good.

Summer Squash

Giant Bush Summer Crookneck—Matures very early. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20.**

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—Large size; flesh clear, waxy white, tender and delicious. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20.**

Golden Custard Bush—A very productive early scalloped sort; color rich golden yellow; quality excellent. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20.**

Fordhook, Running—Strong growing, productive, oblong fruit, eight to ten inches long. Slightly ribbed, smooth, thin, yellowish skin. Flesh thick, light straw color. Can be used previous to maturity for a summer squash. Excellent keeper, and can be stored for winter. Cut in halves and baked for twenty minutes is equal to the best sweet potato. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

Fordhook, Bush—Same as above except that it forms a compact bush like the summer Bush Scalloped Squash. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

Golden Hubbard—Shape similar to the Green Hubbard, ripens earlier and is more productive. Fruit medium size, weighing from six to ten pounds. Orange red color, heavily warted, flesh fine grained, thick and of rich flavor, separating from the shell readily when cooked. Shell is equally as hard as the Green Hubbard. Matures in 105 days. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.20.**

True Hubbard—This is the well known winter squash of which a larger acreage is produced than any other variety, and the best known of all the squash. Fruit large, olive shaped,

Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

California Mammoth White Winter—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Round Black Spanish—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Long Black Spanish Winter—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.



SUMMER CROOK NECK

with skin varying from light to very dark green. Skin more or less warted, hard. Flesh, rich yellow. A good shipper and keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.30.**

Chicago Warted Hubbard—By a careful selection of the darkest green warted specimens of the well known Hubbards we have produced a squash that retains all of the good qualities of its parent, and in addition is a very even colored, hard shelled, even sized, good keeping and shipping squash, out-yielding the regular Hubbard. This is the best of the large hard shelled green squash and exceptionally desirable for the market gardener catering to the exclusive trade where he can secure fancy prices. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.**

Edward S. Guthoine, Cumberland County, Me.
Apr. 28, 1924.

This acknowledges receipt of the fine Waneta plum tree which I ordered from you March 27th. This tree came in splendid condition and has been set out.

I thank you for the extra plant sent with it.



Mammoth Chili—The largest of the squashes. The fruits are long and slightly pointed at the blossom end. The skin is mottled bright orange and yellow; produces immense crop and used principally for feeding stock. It is very profitable to grow them for this purpose.

They are, also, used for exhibition purposes and are fairly good baked. They often attain a weight of 150 lbs., winter type; it is widely used. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.70.**

Delicata—A small-fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use. The fruits are oblong, slightly ribbed with orange yellow, skin striped with dark green; flesh thick and solid; cooks dry and is of rich flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20.**

Symmes Blue Hubbard Squash—For more than fifty years the old Hubbard Squash has been considered the acme of perfection in squashdom. In comparing yield, size, quality and keeping qualities of squash it has always been compared with the Hubbard. The Symmes Blue Hubbard is simply a selection from the old true Hubbard Squash. Selected for better quality, for greater yield, and for its blue instead of its green color. It keeps equally as well as the Hubbard, produces a greater number of squash per vine, cooks up a little drier and sweeter. The demand for the Symmes Blue Hubbard has more than doubled each year since we introduced it.

Our stock seed of this variety has been saved each season from the bluest specimens and this past year over 98 per cent of all the squash in our field was true blue; only an occasional one going back to the original parentage. **Price per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.**

Gurney's Table Queen Squash

First: The size is the most desirable of any squash produced, and might be termed the individual squash. A really hungry person could eat one of them at a sitting. In the larger varieties of squash you cut one and bake a portion for the family and not wanting a continuous squash menu the balance invariably spoils before you are ready to use it. Second: The shell or rind is as thin as a sheet of paper, and the meat separates readily from the skin. The flesh is extremely thick, and of a bright golden color. The seed cavity is small and packed with seed. The color of the squash is a dark green, somewhat ribbed, and after picking and storing for some time changes to a bright golden color, but retains its quality until used. It keeps equal to the best of the other varieties, and bakes quicker than other squash, never requiring over 20 minutes in the oven. We find the most desirable way to cook these squash is to cut them in half, place a portion of butter in the lower half, cap it with the other half, and bake as though whole. They are always dry and mealy. It yields enormously. A single vine this past season produced in West Virginia more than 135 perfectly matured squash. I am showing here a picture of brother Don with a pailful of these and a split squash. It was hard to keep him out of the field while they were growing, and after they were mature he nearly boarded there. He surely believes in this new squash, and I think if I were to search his cellar I would still find quantities of them. Don has four kids up at his house, and he says there are two things they really like. One is corn meal mush, the other Table Queen Squash. The Table Queen can be planted in the most ordinary garden. The growth is medium, but they grow a squash at almost every joint. One man wrote me that it was the most desirable squash for market gardeners. He says, "I pile my Ford car full of these and I hardly reach town before they are all sold at 75c to \$1.00 per dozen."

Per pkg., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.00.

Delicious Squash—I cannot think of any better comparison than to figure the Old Hubbard Squash as the standard and the New Delicious as the one bidding for public favor. It has been out now years enough so that we can honestly say that it is better than any other winter squash as far as quality is concerned. It is not so large as the Hubbard, will not yield as many pounds per acre, will keep equally as good, but that one point, exquisite quality, entitles it to a place in the garden or on the farm of every person. I cannot express the quality better than one of our customers a few years ago expressed it to me. He said, "I put in a bunch of Delicious Squash in the cellar for winter. The good wife cooked one. I immediately went out and put in another bunch just on account of quality. They are better than the best sweet potato." This squash weighs about eight to ten pounds; the color is almost uniformly of a green shade. When baked it will separate from the shell of its own weight. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Sow early in the spring in drills 14 inches apart. Cultivate same as Carrots or Parsnips. Gather what may be wanted for the winter and let the balance stand in the ground for the next spring's use.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new and large variety. **Large Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Sunflower

that sunflowers would eventually become one of the main forage crops of the West. Experiments with sunflowers have been carried on by farmers all over the West and have established the commercial value of the plant.

Sunflowers can be grown in many localities where it is impossible to grow corn successfully. It is frost resistant and where it has sufficient water it will stand the intense heat of the desert regions which affects corn seriously. The plant will be of especial value in these districts and in the higher mountain valleys of California. It is also being grown extensively in other districts for seed and poultry feed. The demand for sunflower seed at present is larger than the growers can supply. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$8.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

Spinach

This is one of the most important of our market garden crops, and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August, and for early spring crop sow in September, covering it in exposed places with straw to protect it from severe frost.

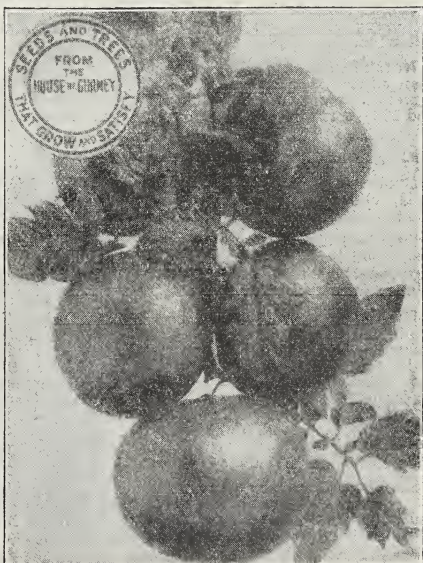
Long Standing—The leaves are thick, fleshy and crumple, equal to the Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved, and standing at least two weeks longer than any other variety without running to seed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved—The leaves are wrinkled like Savoy Cabbage, from whence the name; it is a very valuable variety, particularly for market gardeners. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

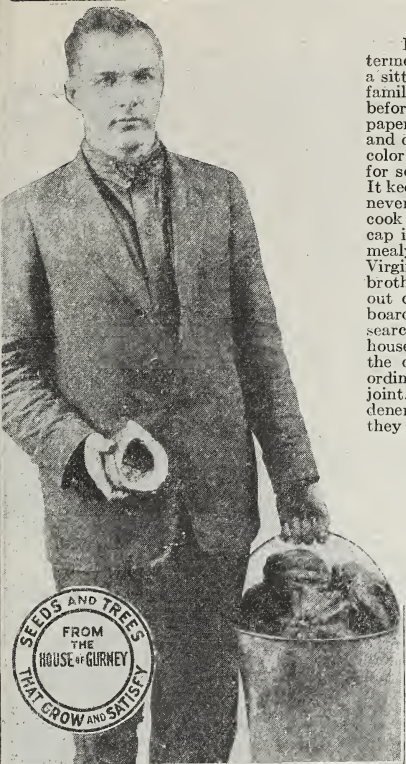
Tomatoes

It is not how cheap we can furnish you Tomato Seed, but how good. In buying Tomato Seed from us you are getting the **Gurney quality**, which means the very best product. There are no better strains of any of the varieties that we are offering and the constantly increasing demand for **Gurney Tomato Seed** proves that we are furnishing seed that produces the best quality, quantity, smoothest and best shipping of any.

Chalk's Early Jewel—The largest of the extra early bright red Tomatoes. About one week later than Spark's Earliana; a heavier cropper of large size and better flavored fruit, which are produced continuously throughout the season. On account of the handsome appearance, bright color and extremely good quality it has commanded nearly double the price on the local market over Spark's Earliana. On account of its extremely heavy foliage, fruit never scalds in the hottest weather. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 9c; lb., \$3.00.**

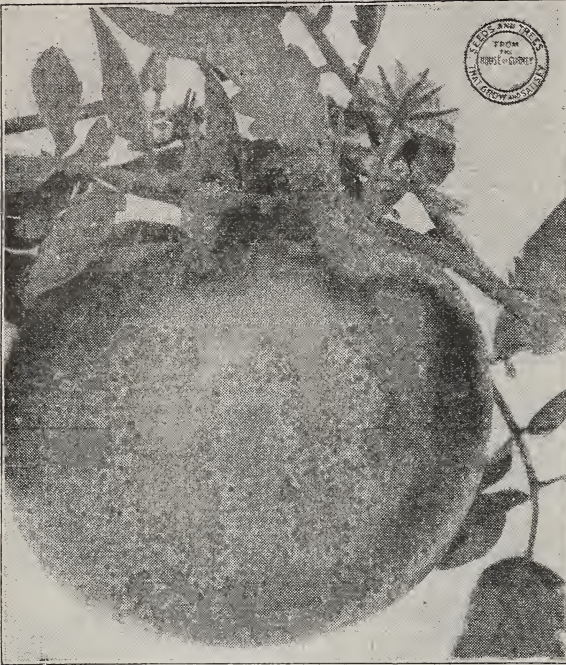


WHITE BEAUTY



BROTHER DONALD AND TABLE QUEEN SQUASH

Earlibell Tomato (Selection)



EARLIBELL SELECTION

We are still waiting for someone to prove to us that they have or can produce an earlier tomato than the Earlibell. I just received a letter from one of our Texas customers today, ordering six pounds of this Earlibell seed. He tells me that he can get 25 per cent more fruit to the acre and ten days earlier than any other tomato grown in the market garden section of Texas. This ten days means sometimes several cents per pound additional for their big crop. In the North it means ten days more of tomato season, freedom from frosts, etc. It means that we can produce tomatoes further north and at higher altitudes than ever before. This past season we grew in the Trial Ground practically every variety of claimed early tomatoes. The method adopted was as follows:

On the first day of June we planted in the open ground the seed of all of the varieties and as they grew made records of the growth, the time of blooming and the first ripe tomatoes. The Earlibell this year was just five days ahead of the next earliest, and running about as much as twenty days earlier than a number of varieties that were claimed to be extra early. The Earlibell is not only earlier but it produces greater quantities of fruit with enough foliage to keep them free from sunburn, seldom rots, generally good-sized, smooth and of a bright red color that makes it very desirable for market as well as for the home table. We have found that the Earlibell is also one of the best tomatoes for greenhouse forcing. It requires a little more trimming than some other varieties but produces quantities of good marketable fruit. Try it. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; ½ lb., \$2.25; 1 lb., \$3.50.**

Gurney's Giant Canner—The true stock of this variety outyields any other tomato and on account of its solid meat and small seed cavity we call it the best for home or factory canning. Last season a single plant ripened for one picking 33 tomatoes, five of which weighed more than one pound each; the picking weighed 21 pounds, and the plant continued to produce until killed by frosts.

Fruit very smooth, firm, solid meat and one of the best for shipping, colors up well while firm and before thoroughly ripe. This makes it extra desirable as a shipping tomato. On account of its immense size and its smooth shape it always commands the highest price. **Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 50c; 1 oz., 85c; ¼ lb., \$2.75.**

Tomato Record

Drilled in the open on June 1st, 1920, the following varieties of **Early Tomato: North Dakota No. 51, North Dakota No. 60, North Dakota No. 103, Burbank's Earliest, Earlibell Selection, Earlibell Regular Strain.** These were allowed to grow to a height of about 4 inches, then thinned to twenty-five plants of each variety and given best cultivation; were not "trellised" or "trimmed." First fruit commenced to show color **August 15th**, but was not disturbed in any way until **August twenty-first**; then all fruit entirely ripe was taken from each vine with following results:

North Dakota No. 51—Twelve fruit, good specimens, smooth, solid, good color, crop set medium. Lacks foliage.

North Dakota No. 60—Thirty-seven fruit, not as good specimens as 51. Extra heavy yield; not so good color. Lacks foliage. Medium strong grower.

North Dakota No. 103—Twenty-five fruit. Smooth, better than either 51 or 60. Good yield. Just enough foliage to protect from sunburn. Strong grower. Fruit of all—51, 60 and 103—borne in good clusters of good marketable size.

We saved some seed of all three. We offer it at **15c per package—one packet of each for 35c.**

Burbank—Nine fruit. Fruit rough, color fair, quality good, solid. Strong grower, well set with fruit. Yields well, but too late to be classed with the earliest.

Earlibell Selection—Forty-eight fruit. Smooth, color good, solid, borne in clusters of about five to seven; very even size; most of 48 fruit **over ripe.** Strong grower, good foliage, quality excellent.

Dwarf Stone—A splendid new Tomato, originating with the famous Livingstons. In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but it is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are the same color and size as the regular Stone, with the additional advantage of the Dwarf Champion habit. Under ordinary field culture this sort completely outclasses Dwarf Champion. Here is the record. Ten fruits picked at one time from one vine weighed 5 lbs. and 3 ozs. Specimen fruits of 1 lb. each are very common. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$3.00.**

Earlibell Regular Strain—Thirty-four over ripe fruit. Not so smooth as **Earlibell Selection**; identical otherwise. Full ripe fruit could have been picked from either strain **Earlibell** five days in advance of any other variety.

Albino or White Beauty Tomato—Wonder of wonders, at last a white tomato! For years it has seemed impossible

to propagate a pure white Tomato of good quality, but the impossible has been accomplished. The New White Beauty contains absolutely no acid and so will make tomatoes agreeable to thousands of people who have heretofore avoided them on account of the acidity.

White Beauty is ivory white in color, showing no trace of red and the flesh is almost paper white. It grows about as large as Stone and is firm and solid, carrying very few seeds. Ripens medium early. Fine to grow for exhibition with red and yellow varieties. This is absolutely the best white tomato to be had. The supply is limited. **Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.**

John Baer Tomato—In 1914 this variety was extensively advertised as a marvelous introduction. Perfect fruit in 30 days. The introducer claims: "John Baer Tomato produces large, solid, shipping fruit in 30 days, 50 to 100 fruit to each plant; ripens evenly up to the stem, does not scald; blight or crack; bright red color, a delightful flavor, almost seedless, often ten fruits in a cluster, solid and meaty. Tomatoes weigh about 6½ ounces." These are truly wonderful claims, and we think it would be well for our customers to give the "John Baer" a trial. Our seed was grown from stock supplied by the introducer. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.**

New Stone—The Tomato for a main crop. Choicest seed. We call this the king of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid, "beefy" Tomatoes. If asked to select one main crop, market sort, we advise this. Color, fine scarlet; stem set high, core small and shallow, so that but little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. If in doubt, buy the New Stone. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 55c; ½ lb., \$1.65.**

Beauty—(Livingston's)—A very fine variety of large size; grows in clusters of four or five; color glossy crimson with a purplish tinge; very solid, with a tough skin, making a desirable market variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; ½ lb., \$2.15.**

Bonny Best—(88 days)—Large smooth fruit of a rich scarlet red, the color demanded by many markets. Fruit thick, with a small core, an excellent tomato for any purpose. Slices exceptionally well. Nearly globe shaped, slightly flattened at stem. Borne in clusters of 5 or 6 fruits, all ripening evenly together. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 90c; ½ lb., \$3.00.**

Acme—One of the medium earlies handsomest fruit. The fruit is of a medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape; very solid and a great bearer; color dark red, with a purplish tint. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.75.**

New Tomato—Mr. Topp

We have grown this excellent new tomato one more season, and it has justified all that we have claimed for it, except that it is not the proper tomato for the market gardener to plant in large quantities. The Mr Topp tomatoes produce large clusters of fruit as shown in the photograph, and on that account the tomatoes are apt to be smaller than the gardener likes to use for his trade. We believe this tomato will produce equally as many pounds of fruit per plant as any tomato you can grow. The photograph shows a cluster of ripe fruit weighing over 7 pounds. This plant produced one stem of blossoms with over 350 flowers open at one time, and ripened 50 full size Topp tomatoes in that cluster. It is a very rapid, rank grower, and to get best results we advise staking it. It is the earliest of all the tomatoes except the Earlibell. They are of excellent quality, beautiful color, bright red, of medium size on account of their producing such an immense quantity of fruit. The fruit is always smooth and round. We have also found it especially valuable for forcing in the greenhouse for winter market. **25c the package.**

Early Dwarf Champion—A great favorite on account of its dwarf habit and upright, tree-like growth, which permits close planting, fruit resembles Acme; medium size, the color being a purplish pink, very smooth and symmetrical, fine quality, very solid meated. The vine growth is very strong and stiff, so that it needs almost no support. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.**

Spark's Earliana—The earliest, large, smooth, red Tomato. This Tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. Enormously prolific. The very finest for the Northern market and home garden. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**



NEW TOMATO, MR. TOPP

New "Globe" Tomato

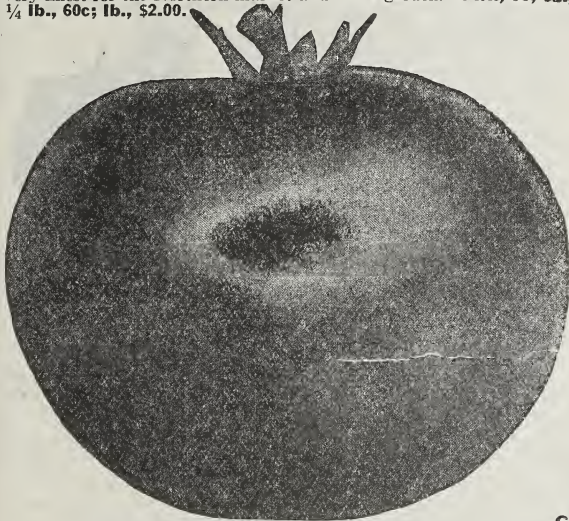
Every Tomato of this variety just alike. Size, color, solid meat and quality. Every vine full and ripens early. Get next to it. Market and Home Gardener.

An extra good all around sort, of distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a beautiful variety, and on account of its shape, one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit than from other sorts.

In time of ripening it belongs among the earlies. The fruits are of large size; and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season; always smooth, of firm flesh and has few seeds; ripens evenly; color a fine glossy rose. An exceedingly productive variety, and a remarkably good keeper. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 2 ozs., 60c; ¼ lb., 90c.**

Ponderosa Tomato—This is the largest of the tomatoes. Often producing fruit weighing two pounds or more. Very bright red, generally smooth, fine vigorous growers, producing large crops of this immense fruit; quality very good. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.**

Golden Queen—This is the only first class large yellow tomato. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.**



NEW STONE

When is the best time to plant Bull Pine seed, which you say grows as fast as the Cottonwood? I wish to get some of the seed at the proper time for planting. Send me the next catalog. I am going to venture a suggestion which I think might help you and it certainly would help some of us who do the cooking. Why not ask in your catalog for recipes of ways to cook the various vegetables you describe? Some of the women on the farms serve deliciously cooked and seasoned vegetables, but unless one happens to dine with them and ask them "how to do it," one is left wondering what all the things mentioned in your catalog are good for. For instance, I find that Swiss Chard tasted very good cooked with two or three pieces of bacon. My neighbors all tried it (out of my garden), and liked it, and came back for more.

Sioux City, Iowa, Aug. 16, 1924.

I wonder if it would be too expensive to put out a little recipe book with your name on it, or to print a recipe or two above each description in your catalog?

I think it would increase your business, though, very likely, you have all the business you care for without the additional expense.

The Swedish and Norwegian women know how to cook those Scandinavian vegetables.

CLARA B. WOLFE.

I am more than pleased to adopt the suggestion of Clara B. Wolfe, and I am going to ask everyone who has a special, favorite way of preparing vegetables or fruits to send me their recipe written plainly and in full, and I promise them the recipe book in 1926.

We are going to pay each person \$1.00 for each recipe that we accept and print in this book.

Send me the best you have! Let's make vegetable and fruit growing worth its maximum.

Will you not co-operate with me?

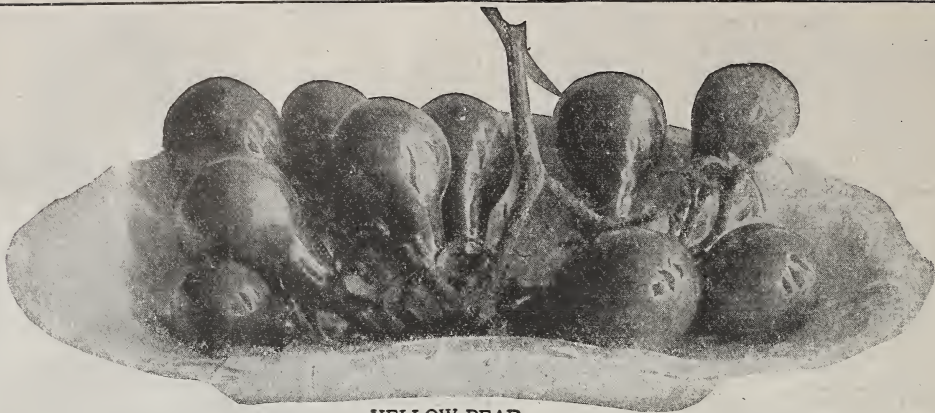
D. B. GURNEY.



System of growing Chalk's Early Jewel Tomatoes by J. O. Havaland, of North Dakota. He lives only seven miles from the Canadian line in northwest North Dakota.

With this system, he was able to mature these fine tomatoes in quantities on June 26th, which is really a remarkable record.

It would be well to adopt this method in the extreme north.



YELLOW PEAR

Garden Huckleberry—A wonderfully productive plant producing literally ropes of jet black fruit along its branches from the ground to its tips, plants grow about four feet tall, fruit matures about with ordinary tomatoes, size about that of the cranberry and are delicious for preserves or pies.
Pkt., 10c.

HUCKLEBERRY PIE

by Mrs. A. G. Sandy, Gretna, Nebr.

Stem and wash one pint of berries.
Add cold water to cover.
1 cup sugar.
1 pinch of salt.
Cook until soft.
Then add one tablespoon vinegar and 2 tablespoons of flour.
Dissolve in enough cold water to make a smooth batter.
Stir constantly to prevent scorching.
Bake between two crusts.
Serve warm.
Try them, they are delicious!

Hybridized Potato Seed

FROM THE SEED-BALLS—HEADQUARTERS STOCK.

Millions never saw a Potato Seed Ball. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This unrivaled seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.

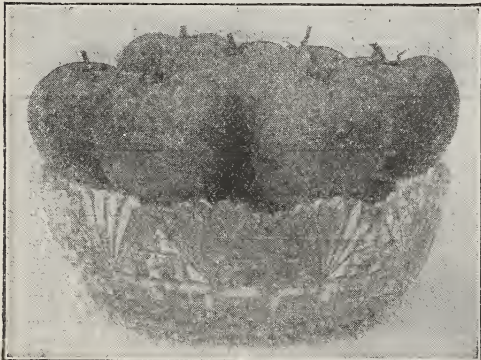


PHOTO OF POTATO SEED BALLS—ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.

It is from these that ALL valuable new varieties of Potatoes are produced.

Growing new and distinct Seedling Potatoes from the Seed-Ball Seed is intensely interesting. They will be the greatest curiosity of your garden. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes, and qualities. The product will astonish you. Some may be of immense value and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener, and bright boy should plant a few packets. You may be one of the lucky ones. Full directions on every packet.

READ THESE EXTRACTS FROM CUSTOMERS' LETTERS.

"I grew 101 Potatoes from one plant of your Potato Seed. Every plant was a different variety."

Mrs. Ellen Keencr.

"I raised 50 Hills from one Packet; many kinds and colors; some early, some late. 94 Potatoes in one hill."

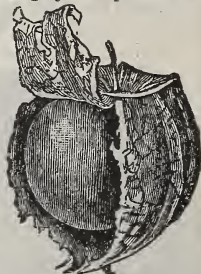
J. H. Skinner.

Packet, 15 cts. 2 for 25c. 5 for 50c. 10 for \$1.

Yellow Pear—Fruit bright yellow, distinctly pear-shaped; of rich flavor and used largely for preserving. The stock we offer is the true pear-shaped, not the large yellow plum often sold for it. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.**

Yellow Ground Cherry, Prospect
This is of the dwarf growing type, earlier and more suitable to the northern states than the tall spreading variety. Fruit about the size of the common cherry, bright yellow, enclosed in a loose husk. Bears abundantly and is most excellent for sauce and preserves. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.**

Husk Tomato—Plants strong and of spreading habit. Immensely productive. Fruit about 3/4 inch through. Borne in a tight fitting husk. Fruit when mature nearly purple. Very excellent for preserves. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.**



New Tobacco, Tom Sutton GROUND CHERRY

Grow Them—Smokes for yourself on your own farm. And think of the greater quantity at less expense.

Not being an expert on tobacco myself, I will have to give you the originator's description, and the experiences of the boys around here who use tobacco and claim to know a good tobacco from a "stogie." This tobacco was originated in Minnesota, is extremely early, yields wonderfully, and if I am to believe the fellows who use it, it is of remarkably fine quality. The originator says of it: "I feel that I have perfected as nearly a perfect tobacco for the northwest as it is possible to grow. I have crossed the General Grant variety with Evans Cinnamon, a Canadian variety, and have a tobacco that combines earliness, large size, productiveness, mild flavor and fine quality. It is unequalled as a pipe and cigar tobacco. My crop was all right to cut before frost this year. Stock four to six feet high, with as many as 24 large leaves on a stalk. Many people would grow gladly their own tobacco if they could do so without the rank flavor commonly found in northern grown tobacco. I wish you would note specially the light color, also the white ashes after burning. Compare carefully with any common cigar and note the extreme difference. Note also, and specially, that it has no green, rank flavor and does not bite the tongue.

I passed out a quantity of the leaves and crumbled tobacco to the boys who smoke. They accepted it, I suppose, just to indulge the "Old Man," but I insisted on their lighting their pipes in my presence, and the general report was that it was tobacco of excellent quality, and I believe them, for they are begging for more of it every day. Some of them would be willing to furnish the match if I would furnish the pipe and tobacco. We want to have all the Northwest tobacco users purchase a package of this Thomas Sutton tobacco this season. **15c the package, 2 packages for 25c.**



TOM SUTTON

Turnips

Along in June each year we receive numerous orders for these Seeds that should have been sent with early orders. Nearly everybody fails to include Turnip and Rutabaga Seed with the regular order on account of their not being wanted until late in the summer. The result is when ready to plant you do not have the Seed, so go without. Include all you are going to need with your first order; you are then sure of having plenty of good seed when planting time comes.

Light, well-manured soil is best suited for Turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about 15 inches apart, and thin out to from 6 to 9 inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals until the end of August.

Golden Ball (Robertson)—A rapid grower, globe-shaped and of beautiful color and a good keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Large White Globe—One of the most productive; in rich soil the roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight; globe-shaped, skin white and smooth. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.**

Purple, or Red Top Strap Leaf—Flat; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, and when sown late it is one of our best varieties, an excellent keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 69c.**

Extra Early White Milan—Extra early Turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan are united with the clear, white skin and flesh. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.40.**

Sutton's Snowball—New English Turnip—As its name implies, it is a round, clear white turnip of unusual size and a great yielder. Should be planted in July for winter use. One of the best keepers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Gurney's Purple Top White Globe Turnip—This is an all-season Turnip; is sweet from the time it is large enough to use until the following spring; size above medium; heavy foliage, and the best turnip of all of them.

This new English Turnip was brought from England by us three years ago and was recommended to us by one of the largest turnip specialists as the best ever originated. It has



GURNEY'S WHITE GLOBE

proven fully up to the originator's recommendation, and we urge all to give it a trial. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.**

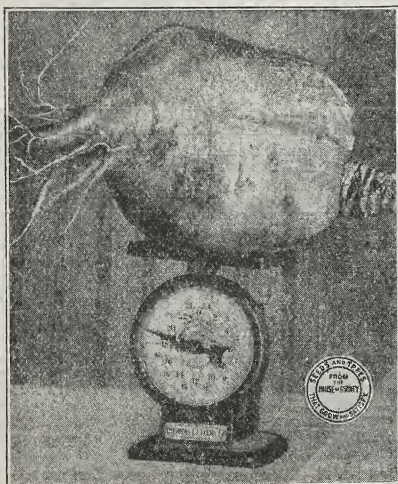
Rutabagas or Swedes

I am going to make this a little personal appeal to the fellows in the extreme North. Montana, North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, in fact, all of that strip of territory across the northern part of the United States where root crops, such as rutabagas, turnips, carrots, etc., grow to perfection, where you can produce a greater yield than in any other section of the United States, where they will outyield the potato crop, and where they will bring equally as much money if you grow them in quantities as your best acre of potatoes. Do you know that all of us fellows south of that northern point, where these root crops grow to perfection, are hungry every winter for your very best rutabagas, your turnips, your carrots, etc., and we do not get them unless we pay immense prices for them? They are recognized as the acme of perfection in good crops, and there is a demand for them that will take every bushel you can grow. When we ship our seed potatoes in from the north we always manage to get a few bags of rutabagas, carrots, etc., in the cars, for the reason that the quality is so much better than those of our own growing in this section, that we simply cannot get through the winter without

having these particular vegetables. Why not grow them in larger quantities so that you can load cars? We can find you a market for them every year. We will be glad to do it. In fact, we handle hundreds of carloads of produce of all kinds each fall and have generally paid nearly as much for these root crops as we have for potatoes, sometimes more.

For feeding stock in Fall or Winter there is nothing superior to Turnips or Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

Purple Top Yellow—Best variety of Swedish Turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.25. Postpaid.**



Krasnoselski Russian Rutabaga

On our trial grounds for past three seasons this gave the best satisfaction and produced the largest yield of any of the rutabagas. On account of the dry, hot weather, most varieties became hollow and strong. This was solid entirely through the season, making an extra large percentage of good-sized rutabagas, bright yellow in color and of excellent quality for table use. This will take the place of the older varieties on account of the increased yield and quality of the fruit. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**



RUTABAGAS FOR SEED SELECTION



DOWN ON THE OLD FARM UNDER AN ELM TREE

A Tree Like This Grows from Seed

This farm is down on the Jim River just a few miles from Yankton. It is not owned by the company, but by brothers, S. S., P. S., C. A. and Donald. I used to own it but they wanted it worse than I did and I sold it to them.

The big tree in the picture is a monstrous elm tree within about a hundred yards of the Jim River bank. It has a total spread of 87 feet, and two feet from the ground it has a circumference of more than fifteen feet. It has undoubtedly stood there for more than two hundred years and is in perfect condition and may be there two hundred years from now. The folks under the tree are just a bunch of the Gurneys having a little fourth of July celebration of their own. In the picture is the mother of the Gurney bunch, 77 years old; her brother, 84; a sister, 80, and a sister, 86 years of age, all of them strong, active and younger than lots of the younger

ones. There are also grandchildren and great grandchildren, and when the picture was taken there was a lot more of the tribe down in the river swimming.

This picture of the grand old elm tree demonstrates to you what a tree will do when given an opportunity. Most shade and street trees are planted so closely that they seldom develop into anything more than a pyramidal, crowded, ill-shaped tree, and when its close neighbor has to come out it leaves the tree that you want to save deformed beyond recovery. Plant your shade trees and your street trees far enough apart so that they will not interfere one with the other. It will cost you less money and give you better results. We want to sell you shade trees but we do not want to and will not sell you more than you need if we know it.

Evergreen and Tree Seeds

Evergreens may be grown easily from seed if the proper varieties are selected and reasonable care is given them. We list a few varieties which are most successfully grown by the amateur, and believe you will have no trouble in making a success of it. There is nothing that improves the looks and value of a place so much as Evergreens.

It is the general impression that they are very high priced, hard to transplant and only suitable for the front yard in the town or city. This is a mistaken impression, as they are cheap and easily transplanted. The one thing to remember in transplanting an Evergreen Tree is never to allow the roots to become dry for even one minute.

In preparing your seed bed it should be made about three feet wide, and length according to amount of seed to be placed therein. Rake it over smoothly and sow broadcast, then cover to the depth of about one-half inch with fine soil. Plant the seed in the springtime when the soil is warm and mellow; shade completely until germination takes place, then remove one-half the shade and raise the balance from six to ten inches above the plants, leaving shade on the entire summer after

planting. Shade can be made with a frame made of boards or laths, or with branches of trees.

Bull Pine (Ponderosa)—This is the most easily grown from seed of any Evergreen and is successfully grown by any person. One of the most rapid growing, hardy and best trees for windbreak. Will do well anywhere that any tree grows. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 50; ¼ lb., \$1.90; lb., \$6.50.**

Black Hills Spruce—One of the best ornamental Evergreens grown; resembles the Norway Spruce. Grows much broader and heavier. This variety only seeds once in several years, consequently seed is very scarce and high priced. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.**

Jack Pine—A standard rough, rapid cold weather tree. Absolutely hardy; a wonderful windbreak and easily grown. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 65; ½ lb., \$4.00.**

Colorado Blue Spruce—A rare, elegant tree, with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.**

Red Cedar—This grows as readily from seed as does the Bull Pine. Very desirable for shelter or fence posts. Grows rapidly. **Pkg., 15c; oz., 85c.**

Blackberry Lily or Leopard Flower—Seed sown early in the spring produces bulbs the same year about three-fourths of an inch through. These bloom the next year, growing to a height of about two and one-half feet and producing brilliant scarlet lilies in abundance. Absolutely hardy and the easiest lily to grow. **Pkg., 15c.**

Ash—This is the hardwood tree of the North and is readily grown from seed. About three weeks before planting the Ash seed place them in a cloth sack and soak them for all of three weeks. They should be planted about May 1st. Do not allow them to dry after they have been soaked; they will germinate and come up within five or six days after planting if they have been soaked long enough. **Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.**

Catalpa Speciosa, or Hardy Northern Catalpa—This is the only Catalpa that is of any value in the North, and all the seed offered by us is Dakota grown; consequently, it is the hardiest of this variety. These do well in any part of Iowa, South Dakota, or any place south of this latitude. Seed are very light and consequently there are a great number to the ounce. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; lb., \$3.00.**

Honey Locust—This is one of the most rapid growing and most beautiful of all of the northern shade and timber trees. In the spring it is covered with long racemes of pure white, very fragrant flowers, and in the fall and early winter is covered with the long and tropical-looking seed pods, seed about the size of a navy bean. This is one of the most valuable, most

rapid growing and easiest grown of any of the forest trees. **Oz., 20c; ½ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.25.**

Black Locust—A native American tree of large size and rapid growth. Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant, valuable for timber and is being largely planted for timber, posts, etc. Along the railroad lines east of Chicago there are hundreds of miles planted to Black Locust. This tree is easily grown and perfectly hardy. Seed very small. **Oz., 35c; ½ lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$2.25.**

Russian Mulberry—This well-known hedge, shade and fruit tree grows readily from seed. Often grows to a height of 4 feet the first year. Our seed of this is grown here at Yankton. **Pkt., 20c; oz., 70c; lb., \$10.00.**

Russian Olive—Easily grown from seed, the hardest and best hedge and windbreak for north and west. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.35.**

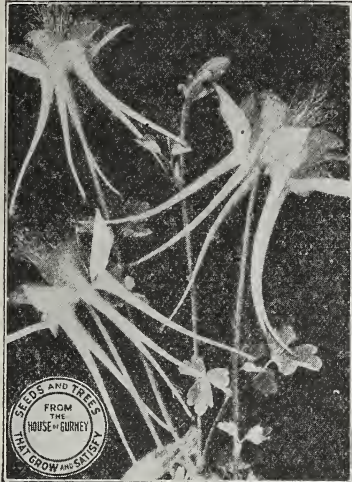
Box Elder—(See description nursery section.) **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.**

Hackberry—One of the finest trees for all purposes. (See description nursery section.) **Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.**

Caragana, or Siberian Pea Tree—A very hardy hedge or low growing tree from Siberia, bearing clusters of golden yellow fragrant flowers in immense quantity early in the spring. These followed by reddish colored seed pods that hang on through a portion of the summer. Foliage dark green, while the bark is light green or silvery in color, making a very ornamental hedge plant. **Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.75.**

FLOWER SEEDS

New and Standard Varieties



AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE) COERULEA

Flowers from seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. **Annuals** bloom and ripen seed the first year and then perish. **Biennials** do not generally flower the first season, and are in perfection one year.

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

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

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

Last summer I drove more than 8,000 miles, inspecting our own and other crops of flower, vegetable and field seeds. I carefully inspected thousands of acres of the most beautiful flowers in America, grown for seed purposes, and I have added this year a number of very desirable varieties that we have not catalogued previously.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

Popular hardy perennials that bloom very freely during spring and early summer. These plants grow wild in the timbered country and are known to all the children as Honeysuckle. They come in a great variety of colors and are easily grown. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.**

Aquilegia Coerulea—The most beautiful of the Columbines; sky blue, long-spurred, free bloomer, hardy perennial. Seed planted early will bloom the same season and last for a number of years. **Pkg., 15c.**

Alyssum

Little Gem—Plants 3 to 4 inches high; they soon become a large mass of white scented flowers; fine for bordering; hardy annual. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c.**

Sweet—Fragrant, white, hardy annual. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Anemone (S. D. State Flower)

The **Anemone** or Wind-flower is one of our choicest autumn flowers and is at perfection when most other flowers have ceased blooming. Hardy perennials, easily grown from seed, blooming the first year if sown early. Produces large double flowers in mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Abutilon (Flowering Maple)

Desirable plants for the house in winter and effective specimens for the lawn in summer. They will bloom the first year if sown early. Half hardy perennial, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 20c.**

Achillea—P

The Pearl—A hardy perennial; covered from spring until frost with many very double, pure white flowers. Grows two feet high. **Pkt., 10c.**

Ageratum

As an addition to the flower garden's blue, the Ageratum is a valuable flower. The dwarf sort being particularly desirable for borders, edging, etc., being very compact and erect. Half-hardy perennial.

Mexicanum Mixed—Blue and white. 2 ft. **Pkt., 10c.**

Tom Thumb—Dwarf blue, distinct variety, desirable for edging. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. **Pkt., 10c.**

Balsam Apple

A very beautiful, cut leafed, rapid growing, annual climbing vine, producing beautiful flowers, followed by seed pods bursting open and showing the interior, bright crimson. A very satisfactory climbing vine for hot, dry places where others will not do well. The seed grows readily and rapidly. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Balloon Vine

Hardy Annual Climber—A rapid-growing climber, very desirable in its place. It will grow to a height of from 10 to 15 feet, bearing beautiful white flowers which are followed by its seed-pods of a balloon shape. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Balsam or Lady Slipper

☞ Magnificent plants for garden culture. Tender annuals.
 ☞ **Camelia Flowered**—The largest flowered of any of the Balsams and perfectly doubled. The individual flowers frequently measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, the plants forming symmetrical, well branched, erect bushes, the branches being almost covered with the magnificent double flowers. In color they vary from the brightest scarlet to pure white, including spotted violet, royal purple and many others. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

Bean Scarlet Runner

Bean Scarlet Runner—The well known rapid-growing annual climber, producing bright red flowers, from July to September. The foliage being dense, makes it splendid for porches or any location where shade is desired. **Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.**

From Mrs. Clyde McNeil, Wessington, S. D.

I am enclosing a picture of our little girl, three years, nine months old. This picture was taken just before she left us for a better world. The Spirea in the picture is two years old and I have ten of them, purchased of you two years ago.

Antirrhinum, Snap-Dragon

An old favorite border plant, which has been greatly improved, with dark and glossy leaves and large, curiously-shaped flowers, with finely marked throats. They bloom the first season from seed sown in the spring, but the blossoms will be much stronger the second year. Succeeds best in dry, loamy soil. Half-hardy perennial. A few leaves of any light litter thrown over them will help to carry them through the winter, or they may be treated as annuals.

The Giant-Flowered grows about 2 feet high, with larger flowers than the old sorts.

Giant-Flowered Firefly—Scarlet, crimson and yellow. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.**

Purple King—This is the forerunner of a race of new and distinct Snap-Dragons. Flowers more than twice the size of the ordinary Antirrhinum. Do not fail to include it in your order. **Pkt., 10c.**

Snap-Dragon Empress—The most brilliant crimson in the field. Dwarf compact, free bloomer and easily grown. **Pkg., 15c.**

Amaranthus

Tricolor—(Joseph's Coat)—Beautiful foliated plants, growing three to five feet high. They are useful as borders for taller growing plants or for the centers of large beds. Should be grown in warm sunny situations and given plenty of room to develop. The ornamental leaves are red, yellow and green. **Pkt., 10c.**



Asters

(1) **The Rochester, or Vick's Mikado**—Pink petals, narrow, long and reflexed, bending and curling across each other in such magnificent disorder as to make it the fluffiest aster grown, color most exquisite shade of lavender pink, plants are very vigorous and produce immense quantities of very large flowers, ranging from four to six inches in diameter. **Pkt., 10c.**

(2) **Queen of the Market**—The earliest of all except No. 8. Grows about nine inches high and very branching; the fine double flowers are produced freely on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. **Mixed, pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

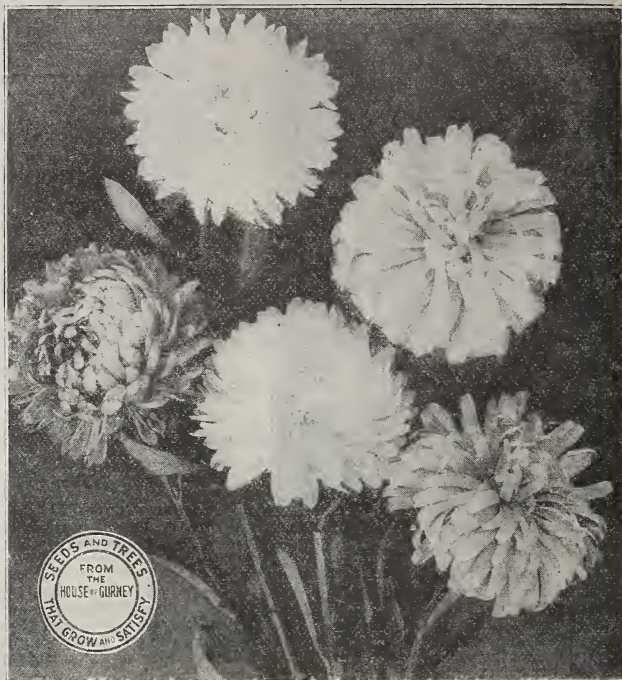
(3) **New White Branching**—The magnificent large double white flowers, 4 inches in diameter, borne upon long stems, are excellent for cutting. The big broad petals are curled so as to give the blossoms the appearance of a graceful Chrysanthemum. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.**

(4) **Asters, the Latest, American Beauty**—We are offering this in the novelty or special class and we want to say that it stands head and shoulders above all other asters for length of blooming period and quantity of flowers produced. It was in bloom with us this past season for over three months, more than one and one-half months longer than any other aster. It produces very large flowers, the inner petals being curved and of a deep rose color, borne on extra stout stems from 15 to 20 inches in length, making it a good companion to an American Beauty Rose. Seed of this aster planted in the early spring should be in bloom the latter part of July and stay in bloom until frost comes. **Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.**

(5) **Sensation, the New Red Aster**—This is a good companion for the American Beauty and if you want the best in the various colors, you should have, at least, a package of this new red aster. It is brighter red than any other aster and produces very large double flowers measuring as much as four inches across; the blooming period is about the same as the American Beauty; height about eighteen inches. It being a little shorter than the American Beauty, consequently it can be planted in front of the American Beauty without hiding the flowers. This is the fiery red aster we have all wanted. **Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c.**

(6) **Lady Roosevelt**—Lady Roosevelt with its distinct Carmine Rose coloring introduces a new class of asters. Its long period of blooming, its beautiful flowers, borne on long stems, make it one of the most valuable of its class. If you want the best aster in your neighborhood, something that cannot be equalled by others, plant the Lady Roosevelt and the other two varieties named on this page. **Pkt., 10c; 3 Pkts., 25c; 1 Pkt., each of 3 above Novelty Asters, 35c.**

(7) **Crego's Giant Aster**—With their long twisted in and out, curved petals they resemble the choicest of Japanese Chrysanthemums; flowers measuring four to five inches in diameter; borne on long, strong stems, making them very suitable for cut flower purposes; flowers lasting from one week to ten days when cut and placed in water; blooming period August and September; height of plants, about two feet. We offer them in the following separate colors:



NOS. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6

Crego's Giant Rose; Crego's Giant Pink; Crego's Giant Lavender; Crego's Giant White; also Crego's Giant Mixed. Any of the above, **Pkt., 10c; 3 Pkts. for 25c.**

(8) **Extra Early Hohenzollern Aster**—The earliest aster grown, earlier than Queen of the Market. Height, about twelve inches, branching and free flowering. Flowers measure about two and one-half inches. Colors: Dark blue, white and pink. By planting this variety, you will add several weeks to the aster season. **Pkt., 10c.**

(9) **Improved American Victoria Asters**—This is by far the finest of all Asters for beds or borders where an even growth and a mass of flowers are wanted for effect; the sturdy upright plants, 12 to 14 inches high, carry not less than 50 flowers each, producing a mass of color unequalled by any other; blooms from early August till late October. **Pkt., 10c.**

(10) **Early American Beauty Aster**—The last several years we have been offering the regular American Beauty which is an immense Aster, beautiful color, resembling the famous American Beauty rose as to size and color. The regular American Beauty is mid-season or later, while this new Early American Beauty blooms with the Queen of the Market and the Extra Early Hohenzollern. For continuous bloom of this immense Aster, you should plant both the regular and the Early American Beauties. **Pkt., 20c; 2 for 35c.**



A FIELD OF THE GIANTS

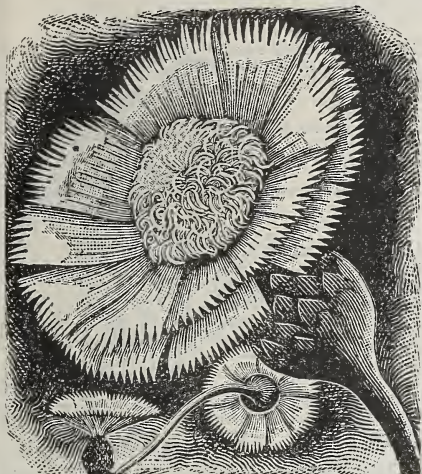
Chas. A. Morrill, Scottsbluff County, Nebr.
June 13, 1924.

I received yours enclosing check for overcharge, for which I wish to thank you.

All of the stock I have received this year came in fine condition. I will not lose to exceed one dozen plants out of the four hundred Privet, and it is making a good looking Hedge.

We have the most beautiful flower garden in the City and it all comes from Gurney's.

The stock I purchased for the County this year is doing fine.



CENTAUREA

Centaurea

Centaurea Imperialis—The bushes are about four feet high and covered with large, sweet-scented flowers. Will keep for over a week in water if cut when just about to open. **Pkt., 10c.**

Corn Flower—The Blue Bottle, or Bachelor's Button, is one of the most attractive of all hardy annuals, with its graceful beauty of its old-fashioned flowers. Colors include dark, light blue, pink, rose and white. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Calliopsis

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

Calliopsis Nana Compacta—Gold Star—Star-shaped, eight petals. Outer points bright yellow, main part maroon. Exceptionally free bloomer. Petals quilled, grows about six inches high. Especially good for borders or designs. **Pkg., 15c.**

Cosmidium Orange Crown—A very beautiful bright yellow flower, similar to the Calliopsis. Very excellent for cut flowers, very easily grown and should be added to all annual collections. **Pkg., 10c.**

Golden Wave Calliopsis—The Calliopsis is one of the easiest grown, most abundant producers of brilliant flowers for all sections of the country. Golden Wave derives its name from the immense number of flowers borne on long stems that move with the breeze like the waves of the ocean. **Pkg., 10c.**

Calendula

Hardy annuals about one foot high, that produce a wonderful profusion of flowers, ranging in color from ivory to orange. Valuable for bed and borders. Bloom until late fall. **Choicest mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10c.**

Early Flowering Cosmos

This new class of extra early, mammoth, flowering Cosmos, producing beautiful flowers, measuring four to five inches across, 60 days from sowing of the seed, allow us not only the beauty and pleasure of the Late Cosmos, but gives us a better flower; produces its flowers on wonderfully long stems, which are used extensively for cut flowers. Cut the flowers as fast as they open on the plants and their place will be taken by others for a long, blooming period.

Double Cosmos—This very popular flower—of the early flowering type is now produced in the double—and as I saw them growing in the big fields this summer they were the peer of the big singles, borne on long stems, early in the season lasting until frosts makes them very desirable. Colors: Red, Pink, White. **Pkt., 15c. One pkg. each color, 25c.**



COSMOS

White Lady Lenox—This gigantic Cosmos is a forerunner of an entirely new race; it is of extraordinary size and beauty, the flowers measure 4 to 5 inches in diameter, which is three times larger than the ordinary. Color, an absolutely pure white. **Pkg., 10c.**

Pink Lady Lenox, description same as for White Lady Lenox, with the exception the color is a beautiful shell pink, lighting up beautifully at night. **Per Pkg., 10c.**

Crimson Lady Lenox. Per pkg., 10c.
One each of the White, Crimson and Pink Lady Lenox, **25c. Giant Flowering Cosmos—Pkt., 5c. Mixed Cosmos—Pkt., 5c.**

Candytuft

All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers in early spring. When sown in April, flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. Hardy annual, 1 foot.

Empress, or Snow Queen—A complete mass of large snow-white flowers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

Dark Crimson—We all know the Candytuft, the white variety, and love it for the beautiful borders it makes. This new dark crimson variety produces largest racemes of flowers of a beautiful dark crimson and makes a wonderful border. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

Candytuft Giant Hyacinth—The little Candytuft we have known for so many years and used for border purposes is being superseded by this pure white giant. Flowers are grown compactly on stems about eight to ten inches high. Borne in abundance. **Pkg., 15c.**

Candytuft Rose Cardinal—All of the Candytuft we have known have been of the white variety. In inspecting the fields of flower seed, we found this cardinal-flowered candytuft, and it is a wonderfully beautiful flower, growing about the right height for bedding purposes. Very desirable. **Pkg., 15c.**

Cigar Plant

Cigar Plant (Cuphea Mineata New Hybrid)—This is not the little cigar plant that is ordinarily grown in the greenhouse, but the one producing thousands of the little cigar-shaped flowers, growing easily anywhere and blooming all summer. **Pkg., 10c.**



CANDYTUFT ROSE



CANDYTUFT GIANT HYACINTH

Mrs. Sam Krohn, Pine County, Minn. May 23, 1924.
The nursery stock we received from you this Spring is fine and I want to send you my hearty thanks for the liberal quantity I received and want to congratulate you on the strong root system.



Wild Cucumber

The most rapid growing vine in existence. It will make a growth of 50 feet in a single season and will cover unsightly places quicker than anything else you can plant. It is an excellent shade for summer houses or to train over trellis or porches. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Cannas

Extra Choice Mixed—Seed saved from 20 varieties of only the very best of the large or Gladiolus flowered type. Blooms in about ten weeks after planting. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Coboea Scandens

A rapid growing vine with beautifully cut foliage producing large quantities of bell-shaped flowers of a beautiful violet hue. **Pkt., 10c.**



CANNAS

Cardinal Climber

(*Ipomea Quamoclit Hybrida*)

One of the finest annual climbers. Very graceful and beautiful, growing rapidly, it reaches a height of twenty feet; densely clothed with lacinated, rich green leaves. The numerous clusters of fiery scarlet, tubular spear-shaped flowers resemble the cypress vine, but are much larger, often measuring one and one-quarter inches across. **Pkg., 15c, postpaid.**

Cineraria

A beautiful class of plants for spring decoration; may also be planted out in summer. They grow from 12 to 18 inches high, and are completely covered with a mass of flowers, two and three inches across, of the richest colors, in white, blue, violet and crimson shades.

Grandiflora (Large flowered). **Mixed. Pkt., 25c.**

Coleus

A beautiful class of well known and popular decorative foliage plants. For bedding or pot culture. **Choicest New Hybrids. (Mixed). Pkt., 25c.**



Coleus Bed—In a Portland, Oregon, park, this picture was taken by us on our Western trip. It is one of the many beds made in the Portland parks with the beautiful Coleus. These plants are of many beautiful colors and a package of the seed will produce many plants of bright, beautiful foliage. 'Tis a pleasure to watch them grow and develop. Select the most beautiful ones in the fall before frost for pot culture; easily grown.

Clematis

A very fine hardy climber; leaves bright and glossy green; flowers small and hawthorne scented, and just covering the plant when in bloom. Excellent for covering trellises or fences.

Hybrids Mixed—Attractive shades of purple, lavender, white, etc. **Pkt., 10c.**

An Old-fashioned Flower Garden

We often hear the above expression in driving by a home with a back or side yard filled with beds of glowing annuals. The up-to-date landscape gardener objects to this display and calls it "landscaping of the Gardenesque variety." I notice, however, the passerby always stops and admires this wealth of color and remembers the place pleasantly thereafter, especially if the good wife appears on the scene and hands a well-arranged bouquet to the onlooker. Let's all have a little of the Gardenesque landscaping to freshen up the tired eyes.



WILD CUCUMBER

Celosia or Cockscomb

Giant Crimson Empress Maxima—Dwarf plants bearing mammoth bright cockscomb and bronze foliage, making it one of the most attractive of all the Cockscombs. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dwarf Cockscomb (Cristata Nana)—Low growing plants with showy combs. Choice mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Chinese Wool Flower—This recent novelty is the most curious as well as the most showy of all Celosias. The round globular flowers, appearing like large balls of bright red wool, start blooming in July and continue until cut down by frost. The flowers do not fade but increase in size and brilliancy throughout the season. They are excellent for bedding or specimen plants. Height, 2 to 3 feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Ostrich Feather (Celosia Plumosa)—A beautiful feathered Celosia, producing large bright crimson and orange plumes. A packet of each with the taller for the center and the dwarf for the outer edge would make a beautiful bed. **Tall**—Mixed, 3 feet. **Pkt., 10c.** **Dwarf**—Mixed, 1½ feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Castle Gould—A distinct type of Celosia Plumosa literally clothed from base to summit with immense feathered heads. Pyramidal growth, two to three feet high; the profusion of long continued bloom being remarkable. The colors are blood red, carmine yellow, golden orange, scarlet and wine red. **Mixed. Pkt., 10c.**



COCKSCOMB



CHINESE WOOL FLOWER





Carnation

Carnation

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

Extra Choice Double Mixed—Seed saved from the choicest German and English stocks. A large portion of this Seed will produce double flowers. **Pkt., 15c.**

Marguerite—Very free flowering. Will be in full bloom in four months after sowing, flowering in profusion until checked by frost. They flourish well in open ground. It is many shades of red, pink, white, variegated. **Mixed pkt., 10c.**

Cypress Vine

A most beautiful vine, with delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped rose, scarlet and white flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Chinese Lantern

A showy variety of Winter Ground Cherry, 18 to 24 inches high and producing large, balloon-like fruits, changing from green to bright crimson as the season advances. Husk covering the fruit measures nearly 2 inches through, the fruit about three-fourths of an inch through and excellent for eating or for preserving. It bears fruit at every leaf bud, late in the season is a solid mass of crimson. Hardy perennial, roots living over winter in the ground. **Pkt., 15c.**



CYPRESS VINE



CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Chrysanthemum

The annual Chrysanthemums are distinct from the autumn flowering, blooming all summer and making a gorgeous display.

Annual Double White Snowball—A magnificent variety growing about 18 inches high and blooming continuously throughout the summer. They are covered with clusters of double pure white flowers of a beautiful fringed appearance. Will last a week or two after being cut. **Pkt., 10c.**

Annual Double and Single Mixed—Beautiful double and single types in a wide range of colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Chrysanthemum—The Sultan—Commonly known as Painted Daisy. An annual plant growing about twenty inches high, exceptionally free bloomer and easily grown. **Pkg., 10c.**

Blue Bell

Canterbury Bell (*Campanula medium*)—Blue bell, handsome, easily grown herbaceous plants of stately branching habit and profuse blooms for beds and backgrounds. They produce long racemes of strikingly effective bell-shaped or saucer-shaped flowers of rich color. A hardy biennial.

Sow seed early in spring. In the fall should be transplanted or thinned to eighteen inches or two feet apart and given some protection in severe winter weather. Height, two to four feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gurney's Selected Calendula

Pot Marigold—One of the surest annuals, easy to grow and literally covers itself with large double yellow flowers about two to three inches across. One of the best for cut flowers as they last after cutting, often as many as ten days, then the more you cut the better they bloom. For cut flowers, cut as soon as open, to keep plants blooming over a very long period, cut flower stems as soon as flowers fade. These plants are also called "Pot Marigolds" as they resemble the marigold, and respond beautifully to pot culture in the home in winter or summer, very hardy annual, height about eighteen inches. **Pkt., 10c.**

Coreopsis Grandiflora—P

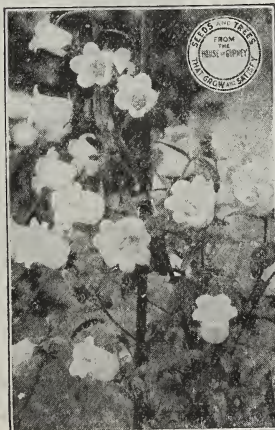
One of the finest hardy perennial plants. Bright yellow flowers, which bloom from June until frost. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Cowslip (Primula Veris)

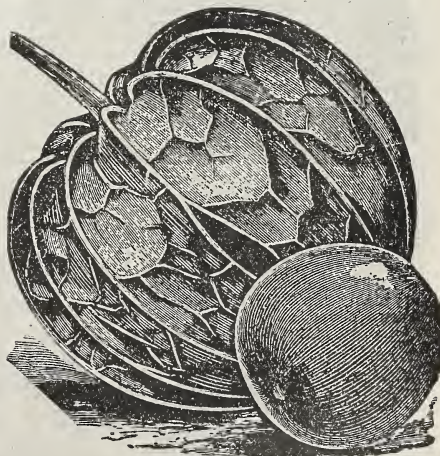
Invincible Giant—Quite distinct from the ordinary Cowslip, both in stronger growth of the plant and in the massive flowers, which are borne on stout stems 12 to 15 inches high. The colors range from pure yellow and orange to the deepest scarlet and crimson. **Pkt., 20c.**

Viola Shreffler, Hand County, S. D. Nov. 5, 1924.

I received the Peony roots in excellent condition. I am well satisfied with the goods that I ordered.



BLUE BELL



CHINESE LANTERN

Dahlia

The New Cactus—One of the finest flowers of late introduction, and where known is rapidly taking the place of the old standard Dahlias. Flowers are quilled and curved, resembling Chrysanthemums; grown on long stems, which makes them especially valuable for cut flowers. Our seed is all saved from the newest and most perfect varieties. **Pkt., 15c.**

Digitalis, or Foxglove

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often two feet in length, containing scores of the prettily spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Sow seed in spring in the garden and transplant as desired. Perennial. **Mixed varieties, pkt., 10c.**

Daisy, Bellis Perennis

A favorite spring blooming plant. Sow seed early in hot-bed or house and transplant to rich, cool, partially shaded situation, though they do quite well in open sunshine. Half-hardy, perennial, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. **Double Mixed. Choice. Pkt., 10c.**

Shasta Daisy (Alaska)—Hardy perennial. A bed of these giant white Dahlias in full bloom is a sight worth seeing. The flowers measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across and are borne on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. The numerous long, slender-stemmed white flowers rise most gracefully amid the bed of green, blooming all through the spring and summer months. The flowers keep in water for two weeks.



SHASTA DAISY, ALASKA

Dianthus, Pink Heddewegia

For brilliancy of coloring and markings, as well as beautiful forms of flowers, this family cannot be surpassed. The colors range through white, pink and crimson to the very deepest maroon; many varieties are finely fringed. Hardy biennials, but are better treated as annuals, as they bloom early from seed sown in the spring. Fancy mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dianthus—Chinese or Indian Pinks—Hardy biennials; bloom early from seed; extra double flowers in choices; mixture of bright single colors, variegated and spotted. One of the finest for massing in beds. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dianthus Nobilis—This is of the Royal pinks, covering a range of rose, pink and dark crimson shades, with dark eyes, petals double and lacinated. Very compact bushes, living for two seasons. Flowers exceptionally large. **Pkg., 15c.**

Dianthus Lacinated Splendens—This is the hardy garden pink, with the petals lacinated so that it is a waving mass of beautiful colored flowers blooming from early summer until late in the fall and living through to the next year for another season of unrivalled flowering. **Pkg., 15c.**

Escholtzia

Burbank's Crimson Flowering—This was raised by selection for nine years from one of our common California "Poppies," which showed a thread of crimson on the inside of one of the petals. The plants grow about one foot high and a foot or more across. **Pkt., 10c.**

Golden West—A grand strain of the well-known favorite California Poppies. The flowers have large, overlapping petals, which are often delicately waved at the edges, showing beautiful and varied forms. The color is an intense shining yellow, with an orange blotch. Hardy annual. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Four o'Clock, Marvel of Peru

A handsome, free-flowering, half-hardy perennial, blooming the first season from seed. The flowers, which are produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. They can be kept like Dahlias. Our mixture contains a fine variety of colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.**

Gypsophila, or Babies' Breath

The flowers are small, star-like and borne on feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined with Sweet Peas or Nasturtiums in bouquets. **Pkt., 10c.**

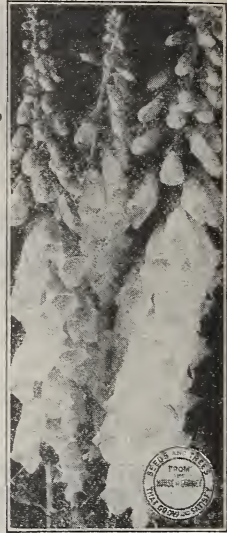
Hibiscus or Mallow

Shrub-like plants growing from four to six feet high and bearing bright colored flowers varying from three to five inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy and therefore excellent for mass planting with shrubbery. A fine background for any garden. **Pkt., 10c.**

Heliotrope

Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Tender perennial, one foot. Easily grown from seed, blooming the first summer if sown early.

Lemoine's Giant Hybrid. Choice mixed. **Pkt., 15c.**



DIGITALIS OR FOXGLOVE

With slight winter protection of straw or litter they will live and bloom for years. I have at my home plants more than five years old producing hundreds of flowers more than three inches in diameter, a veritable snow-drift at blooming time. Blooming period about six weeks. Of the many varieties the Alaska is best bloomer and hardiest. Seed may be started in the house or hot beds, transplanted to the open for early flowers; they may also be sowed in the open. Blooms first season. **Pkt., 10c.**

Golden Orange Daisy, African—This flower is from South Africa and is the easiest grown of any of the showy border plants. It grows to a height of about fifteen inches and blooms profusely all summer. Seeds planted in the open ground in early May were flowering in July and continued until frost came. In our trial ground it was the most attractive flower of any shown there; the flowers are about two and one-half inches across and the most beautiful golden orange color. We recommend this specially for borders and along walks. **Pkt., 10c.**



DIANTHUS

Everlasting or Eternal Flower—Helichrysum

These are of the most beautiful colors, pink, white, red, yellow, lavender. They bloom on good, strong stocks, standing 3 to 4 feet high and are as beautiful as any of the annuals you can have. Cutting these just as the buds commence to open, retaining their delicate colors perfectly and remain beautiful for several years. These are the genuine everlasting

flowers. Plant liberally of these. Cut large quantities of the just opening buds and retain them for the holidays and for special occasions. Add a few green fern leaves or Plumosus fronds and you will have most beautiful bouquets for all occasions. Mixed—**Pkt., 10c.**



HELICHRYSUM,
OR EVERLASTING FLOWER

Fireball—A beautiful flower glistening in the sunshine like a burning coal. **Pkt., 10c.**

Golden Globe—A beautiful branching plant covered continuously during the summer; flowers of golden yellow. The waxy finish makes them shine as though varnished. **Pkt., 10c.**

Silver Globe—This is a variation from the white eternal flower as it has a grayish shiny cast of silver; a wonderful bloomer holding its color indefinitely. **Pkt., 10c; 1 each of above, 30c.**

Japanese Variegated Hop

Where an attractive climber is desired that will stand rough usage there is nothing better. The leaves are strikingly variegated; the first color is bright deep green, distinctly marked and blotched with silvery white tinged with yellow; now and then a leaf will be almost snowy white, and another one, almost pure green. A strong grower—20 to 30 feet in a few weeks' time; not injured by heat or insects. Grow early in May. **Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c.**

Hardy Perennial Sunflowers

Mixed—Contains the finest single-flowering hardy perennial sorts. Seeds sown early will produce flowering plants the first year; as subjects for the hardy border as well as for cutting they are of great value. **Pkt., 15c.**

Helianthemum (Rock, or Sun Rose)

Mutabile—Exceedingly pretty low growing, evergreen plants, forming broad clumps, and which during their flowering season, July to September, are quite hidden by a mass of bloom; well adapted for the front of the border, the rockery, or a dry, sunny bank. Choice mixed varieties. **Pkt., 10c.**

Forget-Me-Not

This charming little blue flower succeeds best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. The Vic-

toria Blue which we offer is the largest flowering, and continues to bloom the longest of any. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hunnemannia

(Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy, or Bush Eschscholtzia)

Fumariaefolia—This is by far the best of the poppy family for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days. Seed sown early in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large buttercup-yellow poppy-like blossoms and never out of flower until hard frost. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are quite bushy, with beautiful feathery glaucous foliage. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Humulus (Japanese Hop)

Japonicus—A very ornamental and fast growing climbing plant. The foliage resembles in shape that of the common Hop, is very dense, and in color a lively green; annual. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Iris (Flowering Flag)

Kaempferi (Japanese Iris)—The seeds we offer have been saved from our own unrivalled collection, and should produce only varieties of the highest merit. Blooms the second year from seed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Hollyhock

Mammoth Fringed Hollyhock, Allegheny—The flowers of this grand variety are from 4 to 6 inches across, single, finely fringed and curled. Colors shell pink, rose and ruby red, crimson and maroon. The blooming season is from June until frost. **Choice mixed, pkt., 10c.**

Hollyhock—Double

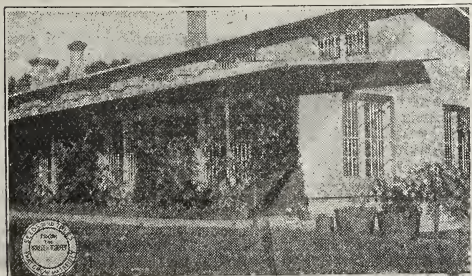
The stateliest of all flowers growing to a height of six feet and taller and covered with large, brilliant colored flowers in various forms. We have improved this old garden favorite until they are the highest and best type yet developed. Colors ranging from white and apricot, rose, cerise and crimson to the darker shades of wine, maroon and black. Our strains will surely please you. Every garden should have some of these majestic flowers. **Pkt. 10c; oz., 35c.**

Hyacinth Bean

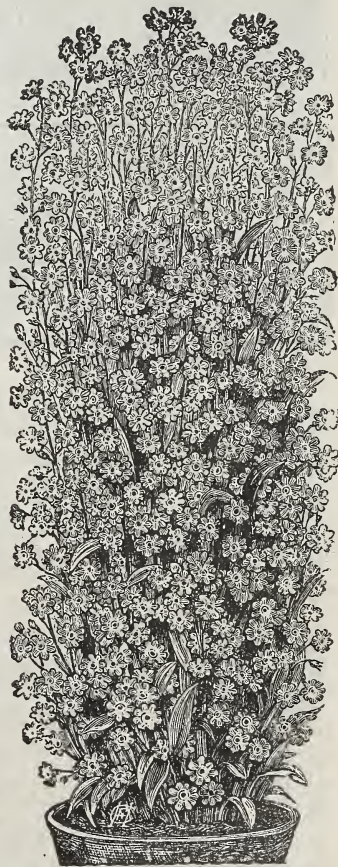
(**Dolichos Lablar**)—This photograph is taken at the South Dakota Hospital for the Insane. It shows one of the men's buildings with the beautiful Hyacinth Bean nearly covering the front of it. Makes one of the most desirable climbing vines, grows rapidly, produces clusters of beautiful flowers and then covers itself with the bright pods.

I want to say that all of the buildings at the Hospital are as well cared for and made just as beautiful as this one. The grounds are kept equally well and the whole institution is a credit to the United States.

Splendid climbers with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers. It is of rapid growth and often runs 30 feet in a season. Height, 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**



HYACINTH BEAN



FORGET-ME-NOT

Geranium

(Pelargonium.) When properly grown, the constant succession of bloom until frost comes, the brilliant colors of the flowers and the exquisite zone or horseshoe markings of the leaves of some of the varieties, render the Geranium very desirable for pot culture as well as for bedding out of doors and for growing in window boxes.

Sow in a pot or box in the house in rather light soil, preferably containing a little leaf mold and sand. Keep as near 63° F. as possible. Water moderately, and as soon as the third leaf appears, pot in two-inch pots. Plunge the pots or set in open border, and on approach of frost remove to cover. They will blossom the succeeding spring.

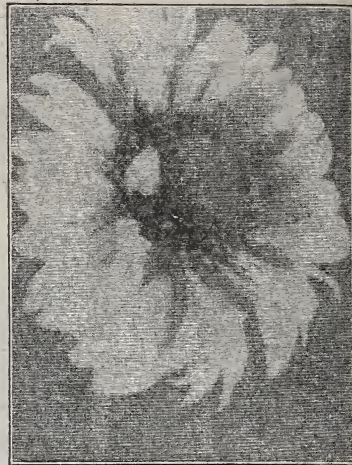
Scarlet Mixed (Zonale)—The seed we offer will produce a large percentage of double flowers in many beautiful shades. **Pkt., 25c.**

Godetia

These wonderfully beautiful annuals have been developed and improved so rapidly within the last few years that you would hardly recognize them comparing them with those of previous introduction. These new plants and flowers resemble the high priced imported Azalea, but, unlike the Azalea, continue to bloom for a number of months in succession. They are compact, pyramidal, and globe shaped plants covered with beautiful flowers of varied colors, the flowers measuring about two to three inches across and of the most dazzling crimson. **10c per Pkt.**

Gaillardia

Or Blanket Flower—Finest single mixed. The flowers are greatly admired for their rich blending of colors. They thrive well anywhere. Large single flowers in red, scarlet, yellow and orange. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**



GAILLARDIA

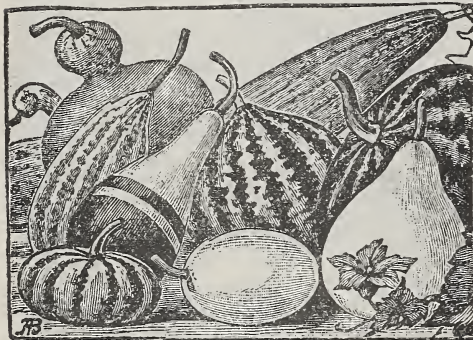
New Double Gaillardia—Large bright-colored double flowers, useful for cutting. The colors embrace Sulfur, Golden, Yellow Orange, Amaranth and Claret. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Gourds

Gourds—A tribe of climbers, with curiously shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Do not plant the Seed till the danger of frost is over, and select rich mellow ground. Tender annual climbers, 10 to 20 feet. **Fine mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Calabash Pipe Gourd—A rapid growing climbing annual from South Africa. The very popular Calabash Pipes are made from the fruit. When grown to make pipes it is best to let the vines run on the ground like cucumbers. These pipes are very light and color nicely. **Pkt., 15c.**

Nest Egg Gourd—**Pkt., 10c.**



MIXED GOURDS

Martin N. Peterson, St. Croix County, Wisc.
Sept. 26, 1923.

I want to let you know how well satisfied I am with the nursery stock purchased from you last Spring. All of the apples, crab apples and plum trees grew; many of them more than one and one-half feet this year.

The Trial Ground Gladiolus were wonderful. One cream colored blossom measured 6½ inches across.

Ice Plant

Handsome plant for baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. Leaves and stems appear as though covered with ice crystals; easily grown. **Pkt., 10c.**

Double Sunflower

Helianthus, or Double Sunflower—Double Chrysanthemum flowered. This variety grows about 6 feet high, and bears profusely all summer long. The perfectly double flowers are bright yellow and of many different sizes, from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. A row of these across our trial grounds this summer attracted great attention. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

The ornamental Grasses serve the double purpose of rendering the mixed flower-bed or border attractive during the summer and for the use of the spikes or panicles in a dried state in winter bouquets. For large beds or groups on lawns nothing gives a finer effect, and they are now largely used in prominent position in many of the finest public parks, etc. The following are the most popular varieties:

Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass)—In great demand for grass bouquets. **Pkt., 5c.**

Coix Lachrymae (Job's Tears)—Broad, corn-like leaves and hard, shining pearly seeds; annual. **Per oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.**

Eulalia Zebrina (Zebra Grass)—Light green, barred with creamy white. Variegation runs across foliage. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gynerium Argenteum (Pampas Grass)—White silvery plumes; perennial; blooms the second season. **Pkt., 10c.**

Ornamental Grasses

Pennisetum Longistylum—Extremely graceful greenish-white plumes; excellent for beds; annual; 2 feet. **¼ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.**

Rueppelianum (Purple Fountain Grass)—Graceful green foliage and purplish plumes, unequaled as an edging to a bed of Cannas or other tall plants; annual; 3 feet. (See cut.) **Per ¼ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.**

Uniola Latifolia (Spike Grass)—A pretty native perennial variety, with very ornamental graceful drooping panicles; 3 to 4 feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Collection of Grasses—8 varieties, noted above. **Pkt., each kind, 5c.**

Zea, Maize Japonica—A dwarf growing, fine leaved, white and green striped corn, resembling the old ribbon grass, but more beautiful and should be used liberally in the flower garden or with the ornamental grasses. This is a very attractive plant; grows anywhere. **Pkt., 10c.**



Donald Overbeck, Clayton County, Iowa.

This is a photograph of the pumpkins raised by Donald Overbeck. They are so large they make a good barricade for the front steps.

These were raised on the Ben F. Overbeck place at Luana, Iowa.

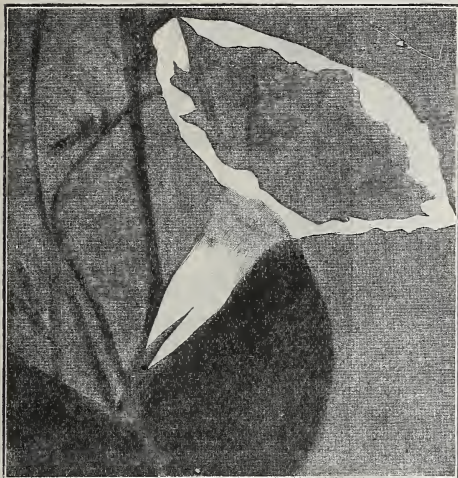
C. W. Price, Spirit Lake, Iowa. Nov. 12, 1924.

The three hundred Tulip and Peony bulbs for the Cemetery Society arrived all O. K. The bulbs are fine and the ladies well pleased with them.

Thank you for the liberal count. We appreciate it.

N. E. Keyes, Hennepin County, Minn. Apr. 7, 1924.

Bulbs and roots came today. They are very fine quality and surely satisfactory. Many thanks.



MOON FLOWER

Lily of the Valley—Very small and sweet and dainty; the creamy white scalloped bells pendant along slender stems. They make up with their broad shiny leaves into dainty bouquets of fragrance. They spread actively from the roots and soon reclaim shaded, cold ground which otherwise would be cheerless and barren. **Pkt., 15c.**

Lychnis

Chalcedonica, or Burning Star—One of the greatest hardy biennials, which grow and bloom year after year, requiring no protection and easily started. Color, brilliant scarlet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Linnou or Scarlet Flax

One of the most showy annuals for flower beds and masses. Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers, 1 inch across, borne in wonderful profusion. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Delphinium Larkspur, Annual Varieties

The branching varieties grow two feet high, and should stand eighteen inches apart. The annual varieties are very free bloomers, and produce large spikes of flowers, white, pink, rose, light blue, dark blue and violet. In some varieties the flowers are double, in others single. The beautiful plume-like foliage is very ornamental.

Double Rocket—One foot in height, mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Delphinium True Perennials

Delphinium Chinensis (Azure Fairy)—This is the best of all of the Delphinium, blooming very early, branching very close to the ground and producing long fronds of azure blue flowers. **Pkg., 15c.**

Delphinium—Hardy Larkspurs—Bloom freely the first year from seed. In our trial grounds, these are the most showy of any of the flowers for the longest period during the first season. The flowers vary in shade from light lavender to the deepest blue. They are borne on spikes eighteen inches to three feet high and are excellent cut flowers. The advantage of this hardy Delphinium is that when you plant them you have them for several years. They come up and bloom early in the Spring. **Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.**

Mrs. R. H. Wolf, Cottonwood County, Minn. Apr. 21, 1924.

We received the shipment of nursery stock which you sent to replace those lost in transit.

We wish to sincerely thank you for the fine way you have acted in this matter, and shall order from you when we need more.

Mrs. E. Roberts, Carter County, Mont. May 3, 1924.
We received the nursery stock in fine condition. It is all planted and growing fine.

I wish to thank you for the extras you put in. They are much appreciated.

C. Van Natta, Iroquois County, Ill. Jan. 14, 1924.

Send me the 1924 catalog. I ordered Sapa, Opata and Waneta trees of you and the next year after planting, I picked one bushel of plums from two Sapa and one Opata and had twenty-five immense Wanetas on one tree.

I sold that place and bought another and wish to have more of these plums.

Ipomea, Moon Flowers

Tender annuals of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; 15 to 20 feet.

Heavenly Blue—Flowers, 4 to 5 inches across in large clusters, produced in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage; color a beautiful sky blue. **Pkt., 15c.**

Mixed, including blue, red and white. **Pkt., 10c.**

Ipomea Mikado—A new Japanese climbing vine, producing flowers measuring from 4 to 5 inches across, in the greatest variety of colors. The leaves are large, glossy dark green, and will grow to the height of 20 feet in a very short time. **Pkt., 10c.**

Ipomea Bona Nox—This is the Goodnight or Evening Glory. Flowers very large, violet; commence opening in mid-afternoon and remaining open all night. **Pkt., 10c.**

Japanese Kudzu Vine

The most remarkable climbing vine of the age and should be planted by everyone for dense shade of porches, arbors, or places where you wish to screen outbuildings. It comes from Japan, the land of the flowers and of the most curious vegetable productions. The blossoms are large and borne in pinnacles like Wistaria, much larger in size and better clusters. Color, purple; blossoms very freely and early. It requires but little care and its hardy nature commends it to all. **Large pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c.**

Lupinus

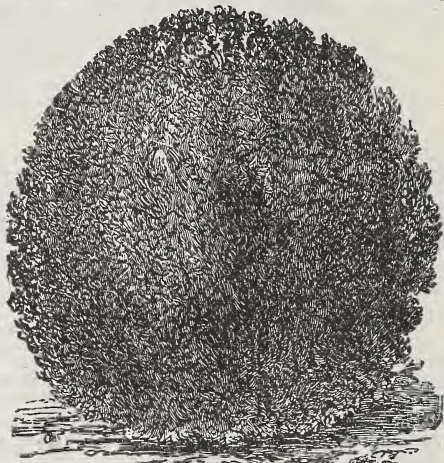
Mixed—Deep blue Texas Lupin—Loveliest spikes of deepest sea blue flowers, delicate fragrance, easily grown and very satisfactory. **Pkt., 10c.**

Kochia, or Summer Cypress

An easily grown annual about 3 feet high. Throughout the summer it is a beautiful green, but turns to a bright red in autumn. It is of perfectly rounded form, with very fine foliage and stems. Is used for ornamental exhibits or borders. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lobelia—Crystal Palace

A most excellent and useful plant for bedding. Compact, erect growth; flowers deep blue. Seed should be covered lightly. **Pkt., 10c.**



KOCHIA

Primrose Primula

Primroses are charming plants which blossom freely during the spring and winter. They are of easy culture and should be sown from March to May and again in July to August for a succession of bloom. All make splendid pot plants and some blossom freely out of doors even during the winter.

Giant Flowered—The beautiful Fringed Chinese and Obconica Grandiflora are large flowered, bloom freely for several months and are one of the very best house plants. We offer only the best seed.

Giant Flowered Mixed—Pkt., 25c.

Mignonette

Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through the summer. Very few cultivate the Sweet Mignonette compared with the many that might show their love for this sweet little flower. Annual.

Sweet—Well-known fragrant. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Queen Anne Lace Flower

"In ye olden days" the Queen Anne lace was the most delicate and beautiful, and Nature has done its best to reproduce the delicate figures and beautiful patterns in this flower. The color is a charming, dainty baby blue. This Queen Anne Lace flower is one of the best for cut flowers, and when made up in corsage or table bouquets with sprays of Gypsophalia or other dainty foliage, it will please the most exacting. Easily grown; early and profuse bloomer. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lathyrus Latifolius (Perennial Sweet Peas)

Lathyrus Latifolius—(Perennial Sweet Peas)—Hardy vines of robust growth resembling Sweet Peas, but the flowers are not fragrant. Blooms through a long season and are excellent as cut flowers. The plants die down in the fall and start growing from the roots early in spring. Height, six feet. **FINEST MIXED. White, pink and rose. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

Mourning Bride

Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious—An old-fashioned but most attractive flower. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored, fragrant blossoms on long stems make it one of the most useful decorative plants of the garden. Desirable for cutting as well as for beds and borders. Flower heads about two inches across; florets double, surrounding the thimble-shaped cone, and giving a fancied resemblance to a pin-cushion.

Seed may be sown in place as soon as ground can be worked; or for earlier blooming sow in hotbed early in spring and transplant one and one-half feet apart. Hardy annual; about two to two and one-half feet high. **Pkt., 10c.**

Marigold

The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in autumn, and can be grown to advantage in the little clumps with other plants in the front of shrubbery or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large, self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. The dwarf-growing kinds adapt themselves to spots where the taller varieties would be unsuitable. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.

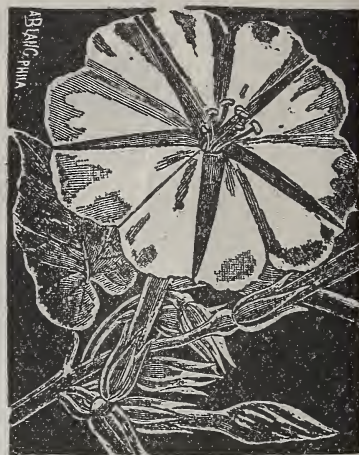
African Marigolds—Mixed varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.**

French Marigolds—Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.**

Marigold Tagetes—This is of the *Pumila* or miniature type, flowers bright orange, produced in abundance and extra fine for border work. Growing only about eight to ten inches high. **Pkg., 10c.**

Marigold Golden Ball—Brightest golden yellow flowers outcurved forming a perfect ball. One of the most satisfactory and easily grown annuals. **Pkt., 10c.**

Marigold Pallida (Lemon Ball)—Description same as Golden Ball, except it is lemon yellow. The two are very desirable for cut flowers. **Pkg., 10c.**



MORNING GLORY

Tall Morning Glories

Fine Mixed—A great variety of colors of the popular old-fashioned Morning Glory. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Imperial Morning Glory, Fancy Fringe—Exceptionally large flowers, beautifully fringed and ruffled, contains all and many more colors than the ordinary Morning Glory. **Per pkt., 10c.**

Scarlet Runner Beans

Scarlet Runners—A great favorite in England and Europe, not only as an ornamental climber, but for the delicious edible beans which succeed the sprays of bright scarlet pea-shaped blossoms. **Pkt., 5c; lb., 50c.**

Nasturtiums

I inspected the fields of Nasturtiums this summer when they were in full bloom; fields of more than ten acres in one body, a glowing, quivering mass of color. My wife compared it to an immense velvet carpet. It was a wonderful sight and one that will not be forgotten. Small beds of Nasturtiums are equally as beautiful on a smaller scale. The Nasturtium is one of the flowers you should plant largely of; the dwarf fellows in the beds and borders and the tall fellows for covering fences, objectionable objects or low buildings.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

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

Golden Leaved Scarlet—This exceptional and odd variety is outstanding among the varieties of Nasturtiums, on account of the contrast of the velvety, maroon flower against the golden yellow foliage. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Sunlight—Flowers of the largest size are most beautifully colored. Clear, rich golden yellow. In this you will find flowers measuring nearly three inches across and are produced most profusely. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

Midnight—Plants of extremely deep dark green foliage, flowers are a deep brownish red. The soft, velvety texture of petals is crumpled or partly folded. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

Ruby—Flowers of exceptional size and of deep rosy red, changing to lighter rosy pink. A beautiful variety. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Tall Mixed—Including all of the above and hundreds of other varieties. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10.**

Tall Mixed—For pickling. The tender seed pods with a portion of the stem attached make delicious pickles. They should be gathered while green, packed in a jar until filled and then covered with cider vinegar, brought to a boil and still warm. **Extra large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., \$1.00.**



MARIGOLD (GOLDEN BALL)

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

These are dwarf, compact, rounded growth, and, like all Tom Thumbs, succeed on light, well-drained soil, or in slightly raised beds. The Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are much freer bloomers than any of the other varieties and are excellent for border plants.

King Theodore—Dark foliage and flowers of a rich, velvety crimson. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Empress of India—Deep purplish green leaves, flowers dark rich salmon-scarlet. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Chameleon—It is unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct colorings on one and the same plant. It is one of the most brilliant and showy of all the dwarf nasturtiums. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Dwarf Pearl—This is a very pleasing, creamy-white, free bloomer and a good plant. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Vesuvius—Flowers very large, finely formed and the broad petals are salmon rose, heavily veined with salmon orange. Foliage dark green. Very beautiful. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Queen of Tom Thumbs—These are the baby class of nasturtiums. Form, neatly rounded, with beautiful variegated and marble leaves of silvery white. Flowers rich purple crimson, which show to the greatest advantage against the background of silvery variegated leaves. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 95c.**

Tom Thumb Mixed—This mixture is composed of all of the best Tom Thumbs and is remarkable both for brilliancy of color and perfection of individual flowers. The low price at which we are offering this seed brings it within the reach of everyone, and it should be planted liberally. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10.**

Pyrethrum (Golden Ball)

This is especially desirable for markings, borders or designs. Grows about six inches high, produces a wonderful quantity of small golden flowers, which makes it extra desirable for borders, etc. **Pkg., 10c.**



Pansies

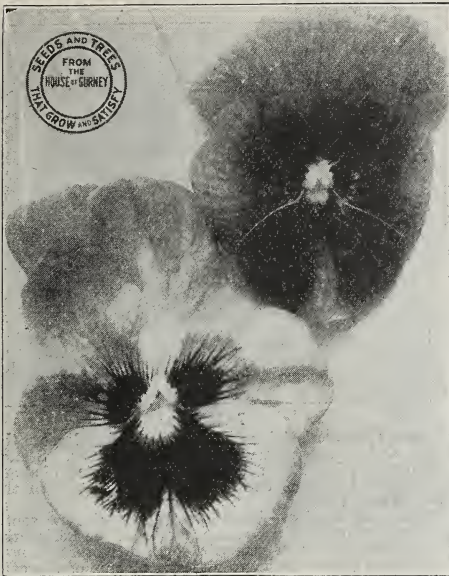
One of the most interesting classes of flowers grown. A bed of Pansies in bloom always has something new for you in variety of color and marking, every time you visit it. Are in bloom continuously from spring until late fall. The seed may be sown in the hot bed, in boxes in the house or in the open ground. Very best mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gurney's Special Blend of Fancy Giant Pansies—The increasing popular demand for the highest class of Pansies leads us to offer you this blend of varieties that cannot be excelled, containing as it does the largest and most beautiful of all of the blotched, frilled and the smooth, well formed and monstrous Pansies with a range of color, covering all of Pansydom.

The texture of these flowers is heavy and velvety. The flowers are borne on large, stiff stems which make them of exceptional value for cut flowers, lasting as they do for many days. They are especially fine for center pieces for tables when used in low dishes with plenty of the Pansy foliage.

To secure the best results and the greatest number of flowers, they should be cut continuously from the time they commence blooming. They will then continue until freezing weather and often with a slight covering of straw will continue to bloom nearly through the Winter. These varieties are hardy enough to withstand most Winters and commence blooming as soon as the ground is thawed in the Spring, producing immense quantity of not so large flowers the second year.

The seed of this Special Gurney Blend is necessarily higher priced than the common, but is worth many times the difference. **Pkt., 30c;** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$2.50.



MASTERPIECE

Orchid-Flowered—This distinct and beautiful strain will appeal to those who prefer delicate shades and soft tints of coloring. Includes orchid shades of chamois, pink, lilac, rose, orange, and lavender. **Pkt., 15c.**

Lord Beaconsfield—Ultramarine blue, shaded with violet, gradually shading to a velvety white on the upper petals. **Pkt., 15c.**

Lord Baltimore—A fine counterpiece to President Carnot. Rich golden yellow with pure shining black blotch. **Pkt., 15c.**

Special Strains

Snow Queen—A magnificent pure white, of size and heavy texture. **Pkt., 15c.**

Masterpiece—This is the latest in pansies. The large flowers have such a mass of substance that they are waved and beautifully ruffled on the edges. **Pkt., 20c.**

Black King—Large coal-black flowers of velvety texture. **Pkt., 15c.**

Odier or Blotched, mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Trimardeau Giant—These include the best of the German Giant Pansies, ruffled edges and various colors. **Pkt., 15c.**

Petunia

For outdoor decoration few plants are equal to this. They commence flowering early and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season, until late in the fall; easily cultivated.

Rosy Morn—This is of the new dwarf growing type, producing flowers of a most beautiful shade of pink, continuous blooming from early in summer until freezing weather. **Pkt., 15c.**

Single Grandiflora—Choicest mixed seed, saved from show flowers. Very large. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hybrid Striped Mixed—**Pkt., 15c.**

Howard's New Star—Each flower shows a large, distinct five-pointed white star on a bright crimson or purplish crimson ground. Late in the fall, when the weather becomes colder, the edges of the white star become feathery, with fine lines of rose and crimson, while on other flowers the entire white portion is suffused with soft rose pink. The plants begin to bloom early and flower profusely. **Pkt., 15c.**

Balcony Petunias

This type of single Petunias, although one of the best for general outdoor culture, is used most extensively for balconies, window boxes, hanging baskets, rockeries, etc. This strain begins blooming early in Spring and continues long after the first frosts. Seems to be no limit to its ability to flower, as it is one continuous mass of bloom. The more it is cut the more it blooms. **Pkt., 10c.**

Portulaca or Moss Rose

Moss Rose—There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored Portulacas. They thrive best in a rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and an exposed sunny situation.

Single Mixed—All colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Double Finest Mixed—Flowers perfectly double, of the most brilliant scarlet, crimson, rose, white, yellow, etc. **Pkt., 10c.**

Stocks, Gilly Flowers

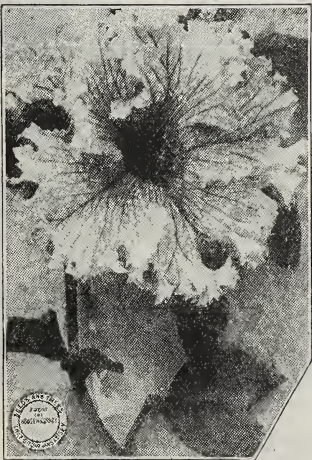
The Ten Weeks Stocks are generally cultivated, and bloom from 10 to 12 weeks after being sown; they grow from 6 to 18 inches high, and when grown in light, rich soil they bear an immense quantity of bloom, each plant forming a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Half-hardy annual.

Double Giant Perfection Ten Weeks—Tall, late, flowering class. Choice mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Stocks, Bismarck Rose—Most of the stocks grow too tall and slender to be valuable in the Northwest gardens. This strain grows about eighteen inches high, branches freely from the ground and produces quantities of blood red flowers with white eyes. If you have been unable to grow stocks previously satisfactorily, this will surely be successful with you. **Pkg., 15c.**



PETUNIA, ROSY MORN AND ELAINE, DAUGHTER OF J. C. GURNEY



ROSY MORN



Poppies, Annual

This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the seed where the plants are intended to be grown.

Shirley—Fine for cutting, cut in the morning while the dew is on. The colors range from bluish-white through many tints to bright crimson. Mixed, 2½ feet. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Mikado—Very distinct in character and color from any other class of Poppies. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white, with beautifully curved petals like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Double Mixed—Annual varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Single Mixed—Annual varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**



PEONY FLOWERED



MIKADO

Poppy Peony Flowered—These are immense balls as large as the ordinary peony. Colors: very clear white to flaming scarlet. Stands about two and one-half feet high and bloom over a period of about four weeks. A bed of these is one of the most desirable in the annual garden. **Pkg., 10c.**

Poppy American Legion—Flanders Poppy—A new sentiment has been created around a common flower of the fields—the scarlet poppy. Immortalized in verse, in song, in picture, it now takes its proud place beside the more majestic blooms of the conservatory. All of us have a greater affection for the poppy after reading Lieut.-Col. J. D. McCrae's "In Flanders Fields." For garden cultivation in this country, poppies seem never to have been remarkably popular—possibly because despite their prolificacy they are fragile flowers and wilt quickly when cut. Nevertheless, it is the Schoolmaster's humble guess that the poppy is destined to take a more prominent place in our affections—and our gardens—than in past years. The association with the Fields of Flanders would accelerate this popularity. This is the regular Flanders poppy that the boys who were over there saw in the fields. Plant a package of these for the boys who went across. **Pkg., 10c.**

Poppies, Hardy

New Hardy Perennials, Oriental Red—This new race of Oriental Poppies, when once planted, continue blooming for several years without further trouble. The flowers often measure 6 inches across and are of the most intense brilliant red. **Pkt., 20c.**

Iceland Poppies (Papaver Nudicaule)

Hardy perennials, flower the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts. They are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green fernlike foliage, formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 inches high, bearing their brilliant flowers in endless profusion. They remain evergreen throughout the winter, coming into bloom early the following spring.

New Hybrid Iceland—The latest development in this lovely species, varying in color from sulphur yellow through different shades of orange to chamois and salmon-rose, some of which are very striking. **Pkt., 15c.**

Saponaria (Bouncing Bet)

Caucasica flore pleno (Double-flowering Bouncing Bet)—A hardy perennial sort with white tinted rose, double flowers, produced all summer and fall; 15 inches. **Pkt., 10c.**

Vaccaria—A pretty and useful annual variety, grows about 2 feet high, and bears masses of satiny pink flowers somewhat like an enlarged Gypsophila; charming for cutting, adding grace to any arrangement of flowers. Several sowings should be made to keep up a succession of bloom. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**



CASTOR BEAN, 13 ft., 8 in. high



SEEDLING PEONY

Peony Seed

We gathered a quantity of these seeds, more than we shall need for our own use in the production of new varieties. Peony seed, you understand, do not reproduce true to their parent, but produce different varieties of flowers, single, semi-double and double. It is really worth while watching them from year to year, and as new varieties are produced in this way, you might secure something better than any of the varieties of today. They are very easily grown and bloom the second year after planting. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 65c.**

Ricinus or Castor Bean

The Ricinus has very ornamental foliage and beautiful showy fruit. Fine for the center of a bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance, or, planted thick, it makes a fine screen or hedge. Plant seed in open, very rich, deep-spaded ground, in a dry situation, as soon as safe in spring.

Cambodgensis—The finest dark-foliaged Ricinus. Leaves maroon; stem nearly black; fruit bronzy purple. Five feet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Platycodon (Chinese Bell Flower)—P

Perennial plants with showy flowers. Blooms from spring until early fall. Height, one to two feet.

FINEST MIXED—Blue and white flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**



Salvia, Scarlet Sage

America (Large-Flowered Scarlet Sage)—Under our hot summer sun this "flame-colored" beauty is the most gorgeous of all plants. For months the blaze of flaming scarlet is intensely brilliant with great spikes of bloom, completely concealing the foliage. A single plant will carry as many as 200 spikes of flowers, each ten inches long. **Pkt., 15c.**

Salvia Volcano—Of all varieties of Salvia cultivated this is undoubtedly the most satisfactory and finest of them all. It grows about 20 inches high, pyramidal form, and is a mass of extra long racemes of fiery red, trumpet-shaped flowers. It is the earliest Salvia of any. Seed planted in the open ground will bloom by July 1st and continue until frost. The plants may be taken up from the open ground before frost and will bloom continuously in the house through the winter. It is easily grown from seed and comes true to name. For earlier flowers should be planted in a hot-bed and given same care as cabbage or tomatoes. Do not plant outdoors until danger of frost is over. **Pkt., 15c.**

Salpiglosis

Grandiflora—This has long been one of our Favorite Flowers, but has never attained the popularity to which it is entitled. Nature can only paint its colors. It is a splendid half-hardy annual, with flowers of a peculiar richness, very delicately and beautifully penciled. Very effective in the sunlight, which brings out the beautiful tints and veinings. Unsurpassed for cutting.

After visiting the large flower seed growing farms and comparing one flower with the other, there were a few that were more satisfactory than all the rest, and Salpiglosis is one of the best. Grows about three and one-half feet high.



SALPIGLOSIS

producing flowers nearly as large and about the shape of the Morning Glory, and comes in almost every color that one can imagine, deep blues, purples, crimson, yellow, white, etc. **Mixed, pkg., 10c.**

Scarlet and Gold—This is one of the most beautiful of the bright colored varieties of Salpiglosis, selected from more than fifty varieties. A beautiful scarlet flower with gold markings. **Pkg., 15c.**

Violet—This flower is like the most beautiful piece of velvet cloth you can imagine. The best of the darker colors. **Pkg., 15c.**

Sweet William, Hardy Perennials

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and perfect in form, with trusses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine and purple, with distinct eye encircled out flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the flowers decrease in size.

Perfection—(Auricula-Flowered)—Single varieties, mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dwarf Mixed—These seldom grow over 6 to 8 inches high. Profuse bloomers; excellent for borders or edging. **Pkt., 10c.**

Violet

Sweet Violet—Well known, old fashioned hardy garden violet; prized for their fragrance and pretty blue and white flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Verbenas

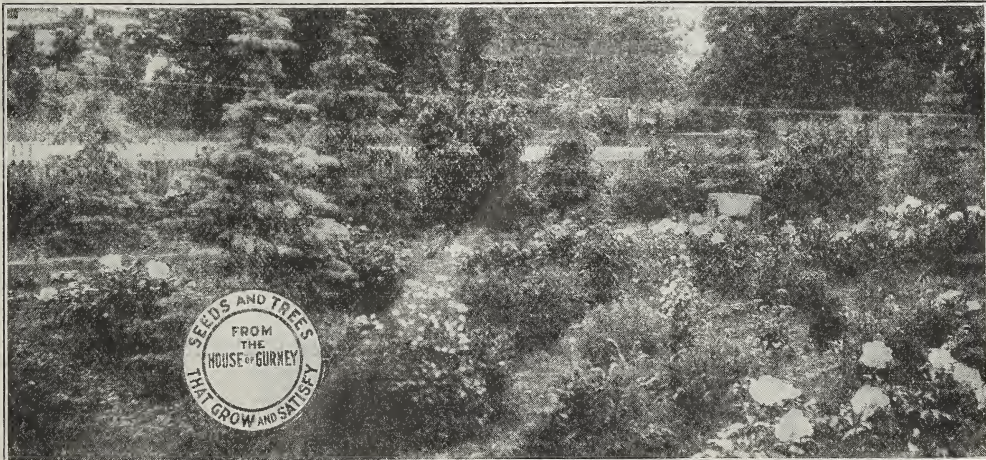
Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbenas, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start seed early in the spring and transplant after 3 or 4 inches of growth. Good, healthy plants can be produced from seed as readily as almost any tender annual. They flower in July and continue until destroyed by frosts. Our stock today stands unrivaled.

Auricula-Flowered, White Eyed—Mixed colors. **Pkt., 15c.**

Mixed Colors—**Pkt., 10c.**

Scarlet Defiance—Large trusses rich scarlet. **Pkt., 15c.**

Verbena Lucifer—This is the most brilliant scarlet of any of the Verbenas. Most of the scarlet ones have a white eye. Lucifer is entirely free from this. Free bloomer. **Pkg., 15c**



THE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS OF J. A. HOVLAND, FLAXTON, NORTH DAKOTA

I want you to note this picture carefully. See the beautiful evergreens, the annual and perennial flowers, the beautiful peonies blooming.

This is in northwest North Dakota, only seven miles from the Canadian line and is as truly a home as though it were

located in a tropical country where trees and flowers grow wild and naturally.

All of you may have just as beautiful grounds as Mr. Hovland, if you will make the attempt; not difficult at all.

Phlox

For a splendid mass of colors and a constant display that is not excelled by any other annual, commencing to bloom quite early and continuing until severe freezing. The Phlox colors range from purest white to blood-red or crimson. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets for vases are unsurpassed. The seed may be planted in the open ground May 1st or in hot-bed or house earlier, and afterwards transplanted to where wanted. Give good, rich ground and set plants 8 to 10 inches apart each way. Hardy annuals; 1 foot.

Phlox Drummondii, Grandiflora—Large flowered section. These are decided improvements over the old class, with much larger flowers, a better range of colors and of more compact growth. Choice mixed, all colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Star-Shaped Phlox—The most interesting of the Phlox family, bearing pretty star-shaped and fringed flowers, rich in colors, varying from violet blue to deep rose and blood-red, margined with white. Starred and fringed; choice mixed. **Pkt., 15c.**

Hardy Phlox (Perennial)

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. **Pkg., 15c.**



DRUMMONDI PHLOX

E. M. Beckley, Scott County, Kans. June 17, 1924.

Three years ago, I purchased ten Waneta plum trees from you. I have had two crops, not scrub plums, but nice big ones. The trees were just as full as your photograph shows them. I thought it would be impossible for trees to bear this way.

This has never been much of a fruit country, but the Improved Hansen Plums have converted it. My neighbors want some of these trees.

Sweet Peas for 1925

Of all the annual flowers, there are none that have come into popular favor over the entire world and have been improved so much in the last few years as the Sweet Peas, and it is marvelous the wonderful improvement that has been made in them. From a few ordinary colors of inferior small flowers they have, by careful selection and breeding, covered almost entire range of colors and have produced flowers measuring over 2½ inches across, and from the old-fashioned straight-edged type they have produced the ruffled and the butterfly Sweet Peas. The most easily grown of any of the annuals, blooming from early summer until killed by the heavy autumn frosts. No other flower equals them for cutting and few last as well. To bloom

to their best, the flowers should be cut every day, in the evening. By morning the vines will be entirely covered with the bright showy flowers.

In visiting the fields of Sweet Peas we found almost thousands of varieties growing, most of the varieties producing very wonderful flowers, but we, by careful selection in the trial grounds, have decided on the varieties that we are listing here as the very best; every season improvement is made in Sweet Peas and the latest introductions are generally the best. We are listing those that pleased us and we are sure they will please you. The descriptions which we are giving will be found very accurate.

We have discontinued grandiflora varieties as they are no longer desirable.

\$1.00 Spencer Collection

12 Pkts. of the Best Spencers for \$1.00

Single Pkts., 12c; oz., 25c

1. Agrícola—A fine, large, white, slightly flushed lilac; very good Spencer form and pretty.

2. Constance Hinton—A black-seeded, white Spencer of enormous size and fine Spencer form. Young flowers generally tinted a trifle pink.

3. Duplex Spencer—Duplex cream pink, waved.

4. Helen Lewis—Standard orange; wings rosy salmon, large, wavy, one of the earliest Spencers and still a favorite.

5. John Ingman—Rosy carmine, showing veins of deeper shade. This variety and Helen Lewis were two of the first from Countess Spencer.

6. Tennant Spencer—Rosy purple, self color; shows the tendency towards Magenta.

7. Marie Corelli—Rose carmine, tinted cherry red; waved; brilliant rose carmine or red.

8. New Margaret Madsen—True lavender; the size of the blossom is almost double that of Margaret Madsen; form is all that can be wished.

9. Mrs. Routzahn—Apricot suffused with pink; waved; a very pretty flower.

10. Nubian—Chocolate; self wave; better than Othello Spencer.

11. Mrs. Chas. Mander—Rich magenta with rather darker wings. Similar to Tennant Spencer.

12. Vermillion Brilliant—Scarlet waved. To date this is one of the best Scarlet Spencers. It will doubtless be improved upon sooner or later. The color is rich scarlet, but has some crimson in it.

Special 75c Spencer Collection

9 Pkgs.

America—Crimson scarlet, striped with white. The brightest striped and waved variety.

Hawlmork Pink—This, in my opinion, is the finest of the Spencer pinks.

Captain of the Blues—Bluish purple with distinct margins of lilac.

Dainty—Largest white Spencer, edged with clear rose pink.

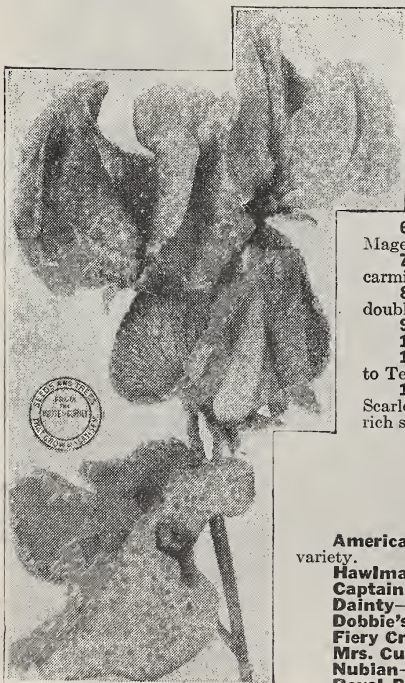
Dobbie's Cream—Grand color. The best cream Spencer.

Fiery Cross—An entirely new shade of Turkey or military red.

Mrs. Cuthbertson—The best pink and white bi-color.

Nubian—Chocolate self. Long stems; borne in fours.

Royal Purple—The best purple. Color royal purple; deepens and improves as the flower ages.



HELEN LEWIS

50c Spencer Collection 6 Pkts.

Per pkt., 12c; oz., 25c

13. King Edward Spencer—Rich crimson, wavy; flowers are large and of fine Spencer form. It is a vigorous grower and a good variety for exhibition and for garden.

14. Mrs. Rutzahn—Apricot suffused with pink; wavy; a very pretty flower.

15. Juanita—Standard mauve, wings lavender, both striped on white. Medium size, hooded form. Is better understood as Countess of Radnor, striped white.

16. Queen Victoria Spencer—Primrose, flushed rose, wavy, flushed rose in the primrose bud stage.

17. White Spencer—The best Spencer white. Flowers very large and magnificent wavy form.

18. Tennant Spencer—Rosy purple, self color; shows the tendency towards Magenta.

30c Spencer Collection 3 Pkts.

Pkts., 12c; oz., 25c

19. Asta Ohn—Pinkish lavender, the wings showing a little more clear lavender than the standard, good size and best Spencer form.

20. King Manoel—Giant, chocolate maroon. This, we think, is one of the largest and best maroon Spencers.

21. Martha Washington—White edged and flushed rose. Similar to Marchioness of Tweeddale, Eric Harvey, etc. Has much more color than Dainty Spencer or Elsie Herbert.

Other Varieties Spencer

22. Florence Morse Spencer—Beautiful light pink, deepening towards the edges; very large open wavy form of the Countess Spencer type; long-stemmed. Pkt., 12c.

23. George Herbert—Bright rosy carmine of largest size and best Spencer form. Pkt., 12c.

24. Loyalty—Violet flake, wavy. Hester Spencer, very similar. Pkt., 12c.

Early-Flowering Sweet Peas—Spencer Type

This is rather a new type of Sweet Peas, early blooming and more satisfactory in most cases than the older, later-blooming varieties. These Sweet Peas are used

exclusively by florists for forcing purposes, and are equally as good for planting in the open, flowers coming nearly thirty days ahead of the standard varieties.

Early Heatherbell—Large flowers borne in fours on stout stems; Spencer form; rich mauve. Pkt., 25 seeds, 15c.

Early Liberty—A rich, deep, sun-proof crimson. Richer than the Australian varieties. Pkt., 15 seeds, 25c.

Blue Bird—Large Lilac Flowers, borne in threes and fours on long stems. 15 seeds, 25c.

Early Morning Star—A beautiful deep orange scarlet or flame color in standard with rich orange pink wings. One of the most popular shades. 25 seeds, 15c.

Early Snowflake—A magnificent Early White Spencer of superb form and quality. Flowers borne in threes and fours on long stems. The best Early White. 25 seeds, 20c.

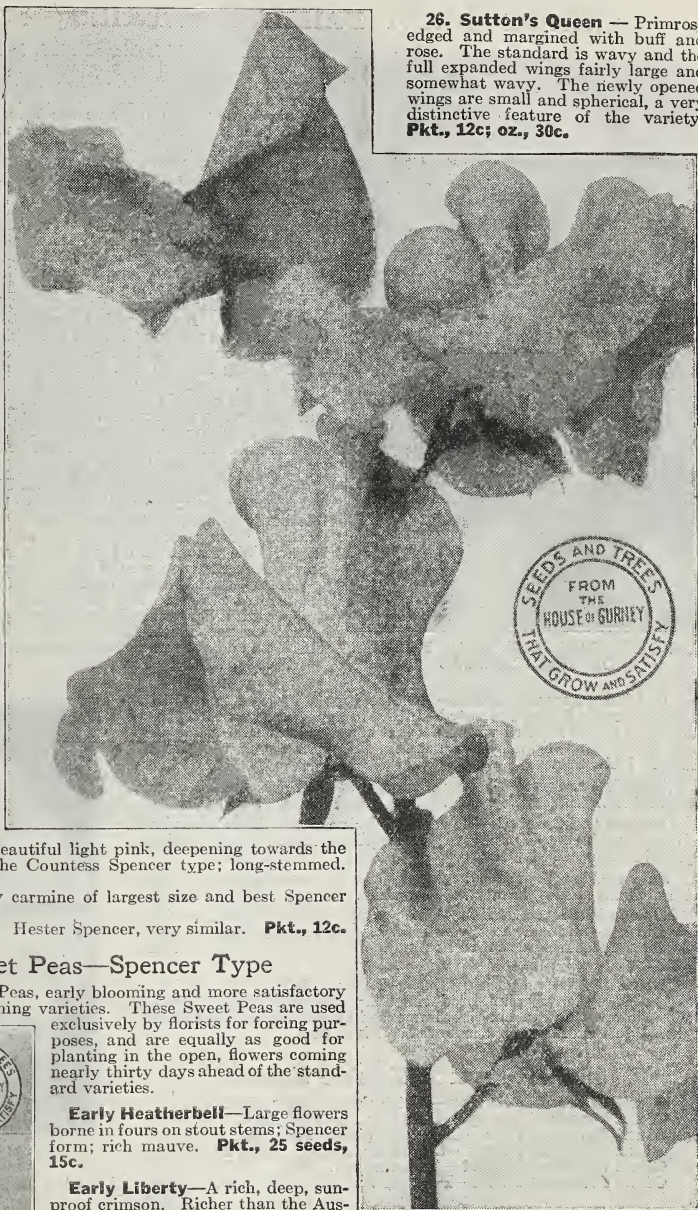
Early Spring Maid—A beautiful cream pink variety. Very strong grower. Flowers large and vines very floriferous. Similar in coloring to late flowering Mrs. Hugh Dickson. 30 seeds, 15c.

Hawmark Lavender—There is nothing quite so pure in lavenders as this splendid novelty. The color is difficult to describe accurately, as it is more pure in tone than what may be called the French gray-lavenders, being more a sky-gray. It is, however, a true, clear light lavender. The flowers are of the largest size; easily the best of its class. Pkt. (30 seeds), 25c; ½ oz., \$1.80; oz., \$3.50.

Meadow Lark—Deep rich cream. Pkt., 25c.

Mixed Spencers

For those who want to receive larger quantities of sweet peas for the money, will say that our trial round mixture of Spencer's gives the desired results, as they run in practically every color and shade. This is an excellent mixture, much better than usually offered in mixed sweet peas. Pkg., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.90.



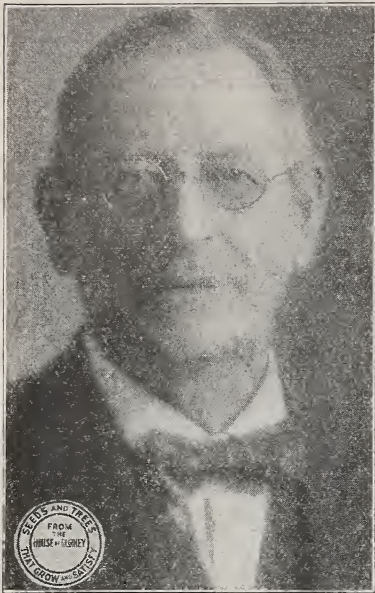
26. Sutton's Queen—Primrose edged and margined with buff and rose. The standard is wavy and the full expanded wings fairly large and somewhat wavy. The newly opened wings are small and spherical, a very distinctive feature of the variety. Pkt., 12c; oz., 30c.

MRS. RUTZAHN



HAWMARK LAVENDER

ZINNIAS—GIANT DAHLIA-FLOWERING AND OTHER TYPES



JOHN BODGER, THE REAL FATHER OF THE ZINNIAS

Zinnia, the old-fashioned kind, is remembered and admired by everyone. Few of you have had the pleasure of growing the new giant and Dahlia-flowering types of the Bodger strain. The little old flowers that could be planted most anywhere and produce in abundance were worth while, but when John Bodger, Sr., the big flower seed grower on the West Coast, found that he could double and treble their size and did so, and then replaced the dull with bright colors such as we saw in his hundreds of acres today, colors that dazzle the eye and as varied as those of the rainbow, we can appreciate the work of this man who loves flowers. And the Zinnia-loving public must take off their hats to and thank John Bodger, Sr., for the improvement in the Zinnia.

I spent the entire day in his Zinnia fields, going from one variety to another, picking flowers here and there, each one more beautiful than the last and some of them measuring fully seven inches across, as perfect as the decorative dahlia and as beautifully colored. I asked Mr. Bodger to allow us to use his picture in our 1924 catalog, so that our immense number of customers and friends could see and honor the man who put the big "Z" in Zinnia. I want to say to everyone of you that your flower garden will not be complete without some of these wonderful flowers. He has added beauty to the small bedding type, eliminating the dull colors and making them all desirable, from the seven-inch giant down to the little fellow one-half to three-fourths of an inch across.

In going through Mr. Bodger's Zinnias, I could not help pitying the individual who, of necessity or choice, is engaged in some business or located where he could not assist in some way in producing fruits or flowers, or where he might lack the time to make a fruit or flower just a little better than it had been before.

Since writing the above, John Bodger has passed to the great beyond, but has left a wonderful heritage in these beautiful flowers.

Zinnia

Few flowers are so easily grown or bloom so abundantly and continuously as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the months of August and September Zinnias are incomparably bright. We recommend them for groups, beds, borders and summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. Height, 1½ to 2 feet.

New Giant Zinnia Picotee—This novelty is the most attractive thing in all the race of Zinnias. The flowers are of the Giant type, each petal distinctly tipped with a darker shade as in Picotee Carnations. They come in a variety of colors: Orange, Flesh, Lemon, Pink and Cerise, each with the peculiar marking. This is an odd yet wonderfully beautiful Zinnia. We offer in mixture only.

Picotee Mixed—Pkt., 15c.

Golden Pheasant Zinnia—Picotee type. Flowers not quite as large as Double Giant, but very beautiful in appearance, as the edges of the petals are all marked with a distinct color. Golden Pheasant has a gold background tipped with maroon. Flowers about three inches across. **Pkt., 20c.**

Double Pompon—Flowers small and of good shape; double and of beautiful form; fine for bouquets. Fine mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Curled and Crested—Flowers of this fine class of Zinnias are large, full and double, petals being twisted, rendering them free from stiffness. Splendid colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Zebra—Flowers of all colors, many of which are striped and spotted with different shades, hardly any two alike. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dahlia Flowered Zinnia—This is a new type of Zinnia, was introduced in 1919 and is a most wonderful Zinnia, coming in practically all colors and measuring as much as nine inches across. All colors mixed. **Pkg., 15c.**

Golden Yellow Double Giant—I saw a field of this variety of nearly ten acres, every plant producing a large number of brightest golden yellow flowers you can imagine, immense in size, and truly a wonderful sight. Most excellent for cut flowers. **Pkg., 15c.**

Giant Flowered Double Zinnias

Giant Flowered Crimson—A rich shade. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Flowered Orange—Pure orange. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Flowered Pink—Clear light pink. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Flowered Purple—Clear deep purple. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Flowered Scarlet—A flaming red. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Flowered White—Pure snow white. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Flowered Mixed—A splendid mixture of all of the above and others. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Pumila Type Dwarf Double—This is the best of all the Zinnias for bedding purposes. All of the dull colors of the old Zinnias have been bred out of this and the mixture will show an extra good quantity of bright colors. Size of flower about



GOLDEN YELLOW

two and one-half inches, height of plant about 12 to 14 inches. **Pkg., 15c.**

Gracillima (Red Riding Hood)—A beautiful fiery red, free blooming Zinnia. **Pkg., 15c.**

Dwarf Mixed—Double Dahlia-like flowers, best colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Double Lilliput—Compact, bearing small, perfectly double pompon flowers, bright colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Tritoma

Red-hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Torch Lily Hybrid—The introduction of new, continuous flowering Tritomas has given them a prominent place among hardy bedding plants. It is not generally known that they are readily grown from seed, many flowering the first year if sown early. The seed we offer has been saved from our own collection, which is undoubtedly the finest in this country. Of course, for immediate results it will be better to get plants, but raising them from seed is highly interesting. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

Thunbergia (Black-eyed Susan)

Beautiful, rapid growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging baskets, vases, low fences, etc., very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors; 4 feet. **¼ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.**



BILLY, SON OF H. J. GURNEY. IN 40 ACRES OF BODGER ZINNIAS



MRS. D. E. GURNEY and DAUGHTER BONNIE

The little girl in the picture is now past 20 years, the mother a grandmother. This picture has appeared in last seventeen catalogs.

Mixed Wild and Tame Flower Garden

This is a combination of all the very best annuals. We recommend this for sowing in beds where you want a quick showing of bright colors that will last until frost comes. Also recommend it highly for mixture with Lawn Grass where making a new lawn. Do not sow in pod, as it will not be satis-

factory to you. Sowed on new lawns, it gives a fine showing of all the best annuals mixed with green grass, where it pleases the eye and the little ones to see fine bright flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Japanese Flower Garden

For several years we have been trying to secure from Japan a satisfactory collection of their wonderful flower seeds for planting in lawns and borders. We have secured it this year and believe that everyone ordering flower seed should include

at least a package of this. It can be planted with lawn grass or in beds by itself, and will prove one of the most satisfactory flower seed investments of the season. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c.**

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal Herbs

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. Harvest them carefully on a dry day, before they come into full bloom.

Anise—Cultivated principally for garnishing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Balm—Principally used for making Balm Tea or Balm Wine. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Basil Sweet—The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for soups. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Borage—Excellent for bees. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Caraway—Cultivated for the seed which is used in confectionery and medicine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Catnip—**Pkt., 15c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)—Seeds are used by confectioners. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Chives (Schnittlauch)

Every vegetable grower should become acquainted with this plant. It is extremely hardy, being a perennial; will grow for years, for this reason it is exceptionally useful as a border or hedge plant. Has a clover shaped violet colored blossom that is very attractive. The green leaves are highly prized for seasoning soups, salads and stews. The provident housewife always has a few clumps in the garden. The flavor resembles very much that of an onion. We recommend the setting out of clumps, rather than the planting of seed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; clumps, 20c each.**

Dill—The leaves are used in soups, and put along with pickles. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.**

Fennel—The leaves boiled, used in many fish sauces. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Hyssop—The leafy tops and flowers dried for making Hyssop Tea. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c.**

Morehound—Principally used for medicinal purposes. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c.**

Lavender—A popular aromatic herb. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c.**

Marjoram, Sweet—For seasoning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Pennyroyal—A well-known aromatic herb, also useful as a foliage plant. **Pkt., 15c.**

Rosemary—An aromatic herb. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c.**

Rue—Used for medicinal purposes, also given to fowls for the roup. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*)—**Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Sage—The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.**

Wormwood—It is beneficial to poultry and should be planted in poultry grounds. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c.**



SUMMER SAVORY—SAGE—DILL—SWEET MARJORAM

Savory, Summer—Used for seasoning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)—**Pkt., 15c; oz., 45c.**

Thyme, Broad-Leaved—For seasoning, etc. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**



Modern Methods of Seed Cleaning

An up-to-the-minute modern seedsman takes more pride in turning out to his customers seeds that are absolutely best than any other person in any other business. You see, there is so much depending on good seed, free from weeds, and the seedsman sees so many seeds sold to people, generally coming direct from the thrasher full of foul seed, dirt, etc., for which the people are paying good money and getting very little of anything but grief in return. He gets to be such a crank on the subject that when a man comes along with a model of some other machine that might be better than anything he has now, or will do some work that some of the machines will not do, it is a very easy matter to secure an order at a price that would make the price of a Ford car look like Fourth of July or Christmas spending money. I suppose nearly every reader of this catalog has bought some seed of their neighbors. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred he did not even have an old-fashioned fanning mill with which to clean it, but sold it to you at practically the same price that you could secure strictly first-class seed from the seedsman. If your seed had been re-cleaned, you have found the price at least 50 per cent higher or that you were buying 50 per cent poor seed, weeds, dirt, etc. I am just going to take you through a modern seed house, our own, in this little talk. We are going to let you come up on our own track in, we will say, a carload of western South Dakota grown alfalfa seed. It is "spotted" at one of the unloading doors and cleaning commences.

The first operation is to start an electric motor. The motor which we will start first is the one operating one of the **No. 23D Clipper Cleaners**. The hourly capacity of this Mill is from 65 to 100 bushels alfalfa seed per hour. The seed passes over four different screens, and the air blast, and is divided into five different grades. The Clipper machines are located in the basement of our cleaning houses. All of these different grades of seed are elevated to various floors in the warehouse, weighed carefully and sampled. This first operation over, the Clipper Mill has disposed of all the dust and the dirt, the straw and chaff, all small and light weed and broken alfalfa seed, and the five divisions that we have made are now taken to various machines, determined by the expert who is operating them, and cleaned again. We will suppose that one of these divisions contained quite a large quantity of Russian thistle. It would then be taken to what we call the **Rice Machine**. The purpose of the machine was to take buckhorn out of clover seed. We call it a fanning mill without fans, wind or screens. It is nothing more nor less than twenty combined machines, all operating on endless canvas around metal rollers. The method of separation is for the thistle seed to stick to the canvas and be carried over and brushed off. The good alfalfa seed is smooth, shiny and works its way down beside the roller until it discharges at the lower end, generally perfectly cleaned, absolutely free from any weed seed with a rough surface.

This machine will take out of any smooth surfaced seed all rough surfaced seed. It will separate only a very few bags per hour. After this separation is made samples are again taken and examined and if found to be perfectly free from weed or injurious seed of any kind, trash or otherwise, it is then run

over the **Specific Gravity** or human machine. The foreman of this department says it will hand pick and sort by color, refuses to work if improperly fed, refuses to do a bad job under any consideration, will work for man or boy and works overtime without a kick; in fact, it is a model hired man. It works on all kinds of seeds, will clean Bromus or Parsnip, the lightest seed, and handles Beans, Peas and Corn equally as well. Is it not better to plant seeds of quality? Seed properly graded by size, weight and shape. The growth is more even, produce better yields and this means more dollars per acre to you, and dollars per acre are the goal for which we are striving when we sow and reap.

Specific Gravity machine. This is rather a complicated fellow—lots of spouts, each one of them turning out a different grade of seed, and it is more than human in the separation of the different grades and seeds. After the seed has passed over this machine samples are taken and tested for both purity and germination, and an additional sample is taken at this time to be planted in the trial grounds at the next planting time to determine whether or not this seed was true to type. This last applies more to garden than to grass or alfalfa seeds. We have in our trial grounds each season more than four thousand twelve-foot rows, each row representing a lot of seed that has gone through our warehouse. Some seed may come into the warehouse with a greater amount of moisture than it should have and this is determined by a

Moisture Tester. This machine will show in just a few minutes the exact percentage of moisture contained in any seed or grain. If it shows a larger percentage of moisture than is desirable it is then run over the big

Dryer. This machine has a capacity of a good many hundred bushels every ten hours. Operates a three-foot fan six hundred and fifty revolutions per minute. This fan draws the air over a steam coil, temperature one hundred and ten to one hundred twenty degrees. This forces this warm air through the grain or seed at a violent speed, driving the moisture from the grain quite rapidly. After passing over the dryer the samples are then taken and tested in the

Sho-Gro seed tester, where the exact germination is made and recorded. If the seed placed in the Sho-Gro germinator should be of alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, or any of the hard-shelled seeds, failed to germinate up to standard, that lot of seed is then taken and put over the

Scarifier Machine. Its purpose is to scratch or scarify the outside hard hull or the waterproof hull so that the moisture can get into the meat of the seed and cause germination. You understand that sweet clover especially requires this scarifying if you want it to germinate the same year you plant it. Sweet Clover seed of the very best grade will often germinate as low as fifteen or twenty per cent if taken right from the thrasher and planted. By running it over the scarifier this same seed will often germinate 95 to 98 per cent on three days' test, after the scarifying. Do you wonder then when you receive seed from a strictly up-to-date house like ours that it is as near perfect as man and machine can make it?

Alfalfa Varieties

There is a wide range of opinion as to the best varieties of alfalfa for various sections of the United States. We have given considerable time and spent considerable money in investigation, and we find the South Dakota No. 12, the Grimm's and the Cossack absolutely the three best varieties, taking the place, much to the advantage of the grower, of all others.

South Dakota No. 12, or Standard alfalfa, is in greater demand in pounds of seed than either of the other varieties. This we believe is on account of the lower price. The price of seed should not be taken into consideration, however, except as

Grimm's Alfalfa

Grimm's alfalfa has received more free advertising from the Department of Agriculture, state colleges, etc., than any other variety, and the people have responded to the advertising by purchasing large quantities of Grimm's, and it has done remarkably well especially in the eastern states and the extreme northern part of the United States. It is undoubtedly a hardier strain of alfalfa than the South Dakota No. 12, and where South Dakota No. 12 fails to produce paying crops, we would

it has its bearing on future hay crops, because a difference of say \$1.00 or \$1.50 per acre in first seed cost can easily be overcome in the first hay crop, and many times overcome if there is a difference of even one or two years in the life of the field planted. South Dakota No. 12 is best over the largest area of any alfalfa selling at a medium price. It is extremely hardy and has given a good account of itself, especially over the western half of the United States. This should be planted at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds of seed per acre, depending on locality, how planted, and the condition of the seed bed.

Cossack Alfalfa

This new variety introduced by Professor Hansen from Siberia has demonstrated its fitness for a greater area of country than any other variety. First, it requires less seed per acre than others, caused by the fact that it stools heavily, often throwing up as many as three to five hundred shoots from a single crown, producing finer and consequently better hay. Second, severe freezes do not injure the plant when it first appears above the ground from seed. Neither does freezing

earnestly recommend a good liberal trial of Grimm's alfalfa. It often succeeds where some other varieties fail. It produces approximately the same quantity of hay per acre under the same conditions as South Dakota No. 12, apparently has a more spreading surface root system, as well as roots penetrating deep into the soil. This is an advantage, taking care of both dry and wet seasons. Sow the same quantity per acre as of Dakota No. 12.

affect it while growing, but, unlike all other alfalfas, it will continue to produce its regular crop though frozen solid even at twelve inches high. Third, in nearly all sections of the United States, it outyields other varieties from ten to twenty-five per cent in hay tonnage per acre. Fourth, on account of its extreme hardness and its perfect root system, it stands severe pasturing by hogs or stock of other kinds and gives you a permanent field for many years. Sow from eight to twelve pounds per acre.

Professor N. E. Hansen's Cossack Alfalfa



40 ACRES OF COSSACK ON HIGH LAND

We are showing photographs of a forty-acre field of Cossack Alfalfa in Lyman County, South Dakota. This you can see is planted right over the tops of the high hills of that section of the country. This forty-acre field is planted in rows three feet apart, and is cultivated after each cutting. The picture, showing the automobile on top of the high hill, is taken when the field is in full bloom, and shows the field ready to be saved for the seed crop.

This alfalfa, after another year's growth, has proven to be absolutely the best alfalfa from the Gulf of Mexico into Canada, producing plants in the Canadian country seven feet high, and producing from that point south clear to the Gulf of Mexico more hay per acre than any other alfalfa. On account of the spreading crowns which often throw out five hundred stems, and these with many lateral branches, you can save at least one-third in quantity of seed planted per acre over any other variety, which makes it even with the higher price nearly as cheap as the South Dakota 12 and as low as the Liscomb or Grimm's.

D. B. Gurney says: To sum up the whole matter of the Siberian Alfalfa: The United States invested a few thousand dollars in the several exploring trips of Professor Hansen in search of these alfalfas. The State of South Dakota invested about ten thousand dollars for the same purpose, and the people of the United States are millions of dollars better off today than they were before this expenditure of a few thousand dollars, for the reason that Professor Hansen has discovered and brought over an alfalfa that will grow on the millions of acres that would not produce alfalfa previously, and the seed will be distributed just as rapidly as possible. Every farmer owning land that would not produce the common alfalfa profitably and successfully is now assured of a hardy alfalfa that will produce paying crops on that ground. Consequently his land is equally as valuable as the more fortunate neighbor owning the low or bottom land. This **Cossack Alfalfa** has extended the alfalfa growing territory hundreds of miles north and over an area of millions of acres of the higher and dryer parts of the United States from the Gulf of Mexico to northern Canada. These trips to Siberia and Asiatic Russia made by Professor Hansen were trips that required lots of endurance, many dangers, and all of the inconvenience that one could possibly suffer, traveling as he did thousands of miles into the interior among the half-civilized tribes in that country.

We have prepared a little history book of Professor Hansen which we are publishing. Will tell of his three separate trips to Russia and Siberia as an American Agricultural Explorer. It will tell of his trips into the Province of Semipalatinsk and from there into the land of the Don-Cossack, of his failure to secure any quantity of seed in his first and second trips, and the success in his third trip. Tells of the land where they milk five different animals, of the land of the big, fat rumped sheep, sheep that weigh twice that of the American kind and store up in the summer forty to fifty pounds of pure mutton tallow on their rump. This is their winter food. It will tell of how he has in the Brookings College produced the new small fruits, raspberries, etc., the wonderful Hansen Plums that have made it possible for you to have all of the plums you want for yourself and the market. It tells of the things that Professor Hansen will do in the future.

We find the Cossack Alfalfa is very frost resistant; in fact, almost frost-proof, as heavy freezes in the middle of May killed back and destroyed the first cutting of the common alfalfa, while the Cossack continued to grow and produce its regular crop of hay. We find in the fall it will be green and suitable for pasture long after all other varieties are spoiled for that purpose by the freezing.

Price of Cossack seed in sealed bags, 1 lb., 85c; 3 lbs., \$2.10; 5 lbs., \$3.25; 10 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid; 50 lbs., \$27.00; 100 lbs., \$50.00.

Nitragin for inoculating alfalfa, ¼ bu. size, 35c; ½ bu. size, 50c; 1 bu. size, 90c; 5 bu. size, \$4.00.

State Bank of DePere, DePere, Wis., Jan. 22, 1924.

Was interested in receiving your letter on Cossack alfalfa as we placed this seed in this section about seven years ago.

A number of years ago we secured 25 pounds from a bank in the northern part of the state and gave it out to a number of farmers in three and four pounds apiece. Never pushed the matter very much, but there is some grown here now, and I might give you results of one of the sample plots that was put in.

One of our customers put in ¼ acre and from this ¼ acre 100 lbs. was threshed in 1921. Partly planted seven acres with the 100 lbs. in 1922 and in fall of 1923 threshed 25 bushels from this seven acre tract. Had fourteen loads of hay on first crop or about 18 tons of hay and 8 loads from the second crop. We have figured the crop out something like this:

25 bu. 1500 lbs. at 45c	\$675.00
18 tons hay, \$25.00	
per ton.....	450.00
8 loads from 2nd crop,	
\$10 per load.....	80.00
	\$1205.00

These may not be exact figures, but demonstrate the value of the crop.

Carl G. Scott, Cashier.

The First State Bank, Plummer, Minn.

Jan. 23, 1924.

We notice on the back of your letter our friend Mr. A. C. Widger, 2 miles east of our town, who got started in the growing of alfalfa at our suggestion. He sure is a booster for Cossack and am pleased to note that you have made use of his picture.

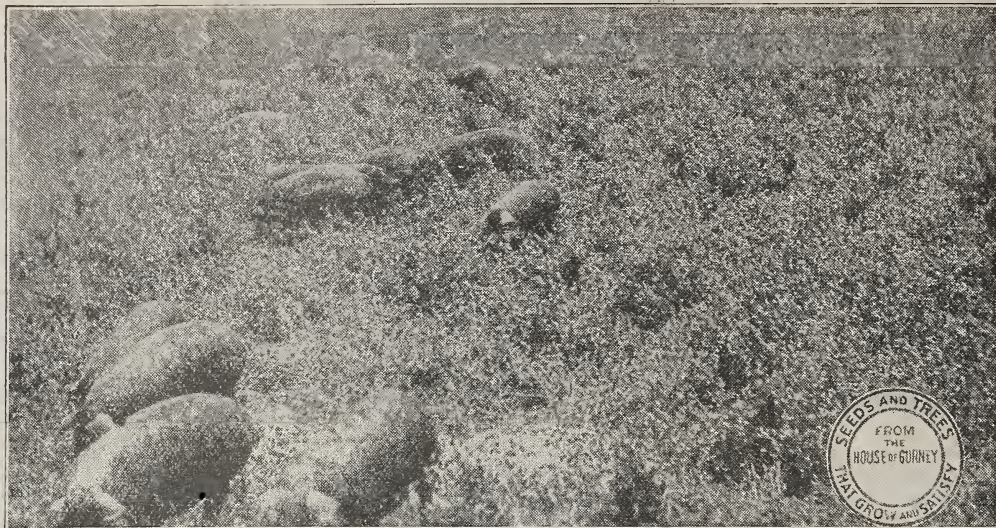
Henry J. Enderle, Cashier.

From A. C. Widger, Plummer, Minn.

Enclosed a picture of myself and one Cossack alfalfa plant. I raised this from seed purchased of you three years ago. I am standing on the edge of the Cossack field and the picture was taken just 28 days after the first crop was cut. I am six feet two inches tall, so you can see from this that it is some plant and also a remarkable crop of hay to grow in 28 days. I have never lost a plant by winter-killing. Cossack alfalfa is surely going to put Northwest Minnesota on the alfalfa map. The plant was dug on the 23rd day of July, took first prize overall kinds at Red Lake County Fair, also first at Thief River Falls, Pennington County, Minn.

The best melons for this season, those with which I have had best success are your Golden Champlain muskmelon and winter watermelon. Your northern hardy seeds are the seeds for this north country.





DUROC HOGS IN COSSACK—BEST PASTURE ALFALFA

This picture shows a bunch of our September pigs in the alfalfa field in the latter part of May. I do not know that Durocs like alfalfa any better than other pigs, but if others

like it as well as the Durocs and thrive as well, the man who neglects raising alfalfa for his pigs is missing a bet. We had 100 head in this 10-acre field and it made a heap of pork.

Nelson Hood Co., Redfield, Iowa. July 3, 1924.

Last season we sowed thirty-five acres of alfalfa from your Company; ten acres of this was Cossack. This ten acres sure has the attention of the farmers here. They inquire of us for the Cossack seed and we have referred them to you for prices.

Please let us know what price you can furnish us with five hundred pounds, for August delivery.

From Ufficio Tecnico Agrario Poggi, Livorno, Italy.

Returning thanks for the beautiful photographs received. We enclose purchase for 222 pounds of Cossack alfalfa. We are spending much money for the Cossack advertising and hope for the exclusive representation of your house in Italy. Cossack alfalfa has reclaimed much of the fruit land.

Grimm's Alfalfa

This alfalfa was introduced into Minnesota from Germany in 1857 by a German immigrant named Grimm. The seed was planted on his farm and it is claimed that plants from the original seed are still growing from the original planting.

Grimm's alfalfa over a period of more than fifteen years has been advertised more than any other variety and has received favorable comment from good authorities and has demonstrated its ability to withstand the severe Winters of the extreme North better than the common varieties. By doing this, it has obtained an enviable reputation for hardiness and yield.

Grimm's alfalfa may usually be distinguished from common alfalfa on account of a slight variegation in color of its blossoms. You will find in the true fields some flowers yellow, green, blue, brown, etc., instead of all purple, as in the common varieties.

You can usually determine it by its branching root system, as a greater number of the plants have this branch root system than the common and it enables the Grimm's to withstand the hard Winters and helps it to produce a greater crop of hay than the common, as it secures its food from the surface, as well as the depth of the soil.

The following is an extract from the Farmers' Bulletin No. 757, entitled Commercial Varieties of Alfalfa: "On account of its superior hardiness, Grimm's 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 portion 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."

We have a reasonable supply of this variety of seed and furnish certificate of genuineness with each shipment.

Grimm's alfalfa seed prices are where they belong. We quote certified Grimm's alfalfa at a legitimate price, one that gives us a fair profit on each transaction. Why pay more? All our Grimm's is grown in South Dakota, Montana and North Dakota. **1 lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$5.00; 50 lbs., \$22.50; 100 lbs., \$43.00.**

Nitragin for Inoculating Alfalfa. 1/4 bushel size, 35c; 1/2 bushel size, 50c; 1 bushel size, 90c; 5 bushel size, \$4.00.

American Grown Common Alfalfa

This high quality alfalfa seed is the common variety suitable for some localities, used in large quantities in the south.

10 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$12.50; 100 lbs., \$24.00; 500 lbs., \$115.00.

Canadian Grown Variegated Alfalfa

Not so hardy as Cossack but an extremely hardy, satisfactory variety generally over the northwest.

10 lbs., \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$20.00; 100 lbs., \$38.00.

Alfalfa with Small Grain

Alfalfa with small grain as a nurse crop is all right if you do not overdo the small grain. We advise a nurse crop with alfalfa, but in the right proportions. The grain that does the most good and the least harm is one bushel of Barley to the acre with 12 to 14 pounds of alfalfa, the reason for barley, it ripens earlier and does not make the dense shade of other

grains. The poorest nurse crop and the one used most is oats at the rate of a full seeding. If you are bound to sow oats, use not to exceed one bushel per acre, the earliest variety, and cut them at least six inches high when you harvest. You want a good, permanent field of alfalfa. We want you to have it. Let's work together.

Aye, the Corn, the Corn
the Golden Corn
Within whose Golden
Heart There is
Strength for
all the
Nations

Can you afford
to raise poor
Corn?

*Can you afford
to throw
away Money
in poor
yields*

DE WOLF'S
TRA PROLIFIC

WIMPLE'S
YELLOW DENT

NORTH DAKOTA
WHITE DENT

MINNESOTA
No. 13

*Plant early varieties
for early feed
and crowd the
growth of the
young stock*

*Our seed corn is of
the highest qual-
ity, guaranteed to
test to your satis-
faction, or it may
be returned at our
expense*





A FIELD OF HULL-LESS OATS

THE
HULL-LESS
OAT AS
THRESHED



HULL-LESS OATS

The greatest agricultural invention of the age, out-yields the common oat. No hulls to pay freight on. A most wonderful feed for man and beast.

1 lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00; 300 lbs., \$21.00.

NORTHERN
GROWN EARLY
SOY BEANS

*1 lb., 30c.; 10 lbs.,
\$1.65; 50 lbs.,
\$4.00; 100 lbs.,
\$7.50.*



WHITE HULL-LESS AND
BEARDLESS BARLEY

*15 lbs., 85c.; 24 lbs., \$1.50; 48 lbs.,
\$2.75; 240 lbs., \$11.00; 480 lbs.,
\$21.00.*

HULL-LESS OATS—OTTAWA 480 LIBERTY

Another year's trial over a vast area has demonstrated that this exceptional variety of Hull-less oats has come to stay, and within a very few years a crop of oats with the hulls on will be a curiosity, as you can no longer afford to grow them compared with the Hull-less.

A year ago we sent our representative to Alberta, Canada, to investigate and load the Hull-less oats we had grown for us in that territory. He informed us that our fields produced 2,295 pounds of oat meat per acre and that they were being grown in a small way hundreds of miles north of there profitably. The Hull-less oat threshes out like wheat or rye, the berry as large and plump as the best rye, from which you can make oatmeal or crushed oats equal to the best breakfast food. The whole berry cooks quickly and retains its shape like rice.

The Hull-less oat is the most valuable feed for the grower of live stock, especially pigs and calves, as you get entirely away from the irritating effect of the hull when fed to young stock. Feeders have used many devices to remove the hull before feeding, have either wasted a good part of the grain or the method was too expensive. Many feeders buy the oatmeal direct from the mills, but this has been too expensive. With the introduction of the Ottawa 480 Liberty Hull-less, we have solved the problem, and you may now grow your own breakfast food, as well as this valuable grain for your stock.

Liberty Hull-less was originated and introduced by Professor Saunders of the Department of Agriculture in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Oatmeal While You Wait

With the introduction of the Hull-less oat we have solved the breakfast food problem and you can grind and make your own oatmeal at probably less than one-fourth price paid for it in the store. These oats can be ground in any kind or variety of mill. We have ground them through a food-chopper, cracker mills, the ordinary burrs of a feed mill, over the stone and through the rollers of a flour mill and it has made strictly high grade, in fact better oatmeal than you could purchase from the store.

To demonstrate that this is true we are going to enclose with each 100 lb. lot purchase a package of oatmeal made over an ordinary mill, so that you may determine for yourself just how good this breakfast food is. Remember this package of oatmeal goes only with 100 pounds or larger lots.

The reports made by the growers are unanimous that it does not lodge, that it produces reasonably tall, stout straw that holds it up well, that it does not rust to the extent of serious damage, that it matures immediately after the Kherson Early oat, that it does not shell in the field, that it is as easily threshed as the common oat, all of them reporting that they will abandon all other varieties of oats from this time on, that

Last year I made the statement in the catalog that Liberty Hull-less did not produce as many bushels of hulled oats, as many varieties of oats with the hull on. You must take into consideration, however, that one bushel of Hull-less oats is equal for all purposes to two bushels with the hulls on.

I am pleased to give you the yield in pounds per acre, as reported to us by a number of growers. These figures are measured bushels per acre, and as the Hull-less oat tests an average of about fifty pounds per bushel, you will see the actual yield per acre in weight far exceeds the average yield of the common or oat with the hull on.

Yields in Pounds Per Acre

William Bohian, Mont.	1,650 pounds
Arthur Hahrodt, N. D.	1,350 pounds
Daniel F. Fiersteine, Ia.	1,000 pounds
Farrand Lewis, Wis.	2,285 pounds
L. D. Simmons, Ia.	1,750 pounds
Domina Westry, Wis.	2,150 pounds
Martin Christanson, Ida.	1,500 pounds
Rhinhard Bubs, S. D.	2,000 pounds
Alex. Molan, Minn.	2,285 pounds
James Du Boys, Ill.	1,970 pounds
W. D. Tarroll, Kans.	1,845 pounds

The above report covers the highest and the lowest yields per acre reported. We have reports averaging between the two high and low figures.

It should be planted at the rate of fifty pounds of seed per acre in order to secure the highest yield. The oat stools well and produces very large spreading heads with an exceptionally large number of kernels in each head. The oats which we will send you tests 50 pounds or better per measured bushel, Canadian and American grown, a certificate in each package certifying that it is Liberty Hull-less No. 480, this being the only desirable variety of Hull-less oats produced.

Last year the available supply was approximately 800 bushels and we returned money to our customers for more than three times the number of bushels we were able to supply. Our supply this year is approximately 2,500 bushels and when this is exhausted, money will be refunded. We advise early orders in larger quantities than the average order of 1924, because this oat has demonstrated that it is the most valuable farm crop, producing more dollars per acre in grain than any other kind or variety of grain. We paid this past season to a number of growers in excess of \$100.00 per acre for their crop.

1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00; 300 lbs., \$21.00.

W. R. Butler, Pope County, Minn. Sept. 21, 1924.

I am enclosing sample of Liberty Hull-less Oats. We bought one hundred pounds from you last Spring and threshed one hundred and two bushel.

Hilmer Hultquist, Redwood County, Minn. Aug. 15, 1924.

Early last Spring, we purchased one hundred pounds of Ottawa 480 Liberty Hull-less Oats. We seeded it on two acres and had great results. The two acres produced 3,200 pounds. It is very good quality and our neighbors are very interested in it.

B. F. Lawyer, Burleigh County, N. D. Aug. 5, 1924.

The writer purchased one thousand pounds of Liberty Hull-less Oats from your good Company last Spring, which I have seeded on twenty acres.

I informed you at the time that I would write you from time to time as to the progress they were making and have to advise that they are very fine.

They are about ready to cut and I figure they will average about forty bushel to the acre.

White Hull-less Barley

We are showing on the opposite page a field of the White Hull-less Barley. The White Hull-less has neither beards nor hulls, and for this reason is more desirable than the Blue Hull-less which has the beards. Common barley, as you know, has both beards and hulls and is not so desirable in any way as that without beards, or the Hull-less. This barley threshes out just like wheat or rye, or the hull-less oat, and is extremely early, earlier than any other variety of barley, which insures a crop of the earliest feed for the pigs. This you recognize is a great advantage, especially when you have been short in your crop the year previous, or have sold or fed up everything and want to mature a crop at the earliest possible moment to crowd live stock ready for market.

Hull-less Barley yields equal to the common barley, and can be planted from the first of April to the middle of May.

This barley is excellent for bread-making and was used extensively during the war for that purpose. Its yield is generally much in excess of wheat. Sow one hundred pounds per acre.

Price: 15 lbs., 85c; 24 lbs., \$1.50; 48 lbs., \$2.75; 240 lbs., \$11.00; 480 lbs., \$21.00.

Price of Blue Hull-less Barley: This is identical with White Hull-less except that it is blue in color and has beards. 15 lbs., 85c; 24 lbs., \$1.50; 48 lbs., \$2.50; 240 lbs., \$10.00; 480 lbs., \$19.00.

Soy Beans

On the opposite page we are showing just a single leaf and a cluster of the pods of the soy bean. During the war, the Department of Agriculture of the United States made a special campaign to increase the acreage of soy beans all over the territory where they could be grown profitably. The soy bean is one of the richest foods you can produce, especially valuable for silage purposes and for hog feed. The plant grows to a maximum height of about three feet, ordinarily one and one-half to two feet, and is literally covered from bottom to top with clusters of pods, each one containing from four to five and eight to ten of the beans. I want to refer you to page 71 for a complete description and how to handle these beans.

This past season of 1924, many of our contract growers produced as high as fifty bushels of threshed beans to the acre. They were threshed with an ordinary threshing machine, without cracking or damaging the beans at all.

Soy bean flour is coming into more general use each year, and the demand will increase as it becomes better known.

Varieties showing the greatest yield and adaptability to this section are the Mandarin, Wisconsin Early Black and Ito-San. These are the northern grown, early maturing varieties.

Price: Per lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.65; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

Late or Southern Grown Soy Beans

These are grown for us on contract farther south. They are suitable for all points south of Omaha, Nebraska. They grow taller and are excellent for silage purposes in that section. Can be planted with corn and mature at the right time for silage.

Price: 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

ALFALFA SEED, DAKOTA No. 12

Dakota Grown, 99 Per Cent Pure, Guaranteed

For more than forty years the state of South Dakota has been producing crops of alfalfa that are profitable. When I say profitable I mean that when the first acre of alfalfa seed was planted in South Dakota and that seed commenced to grow and they cut the first crop, that acre of alfalfa was producing a profitable crop, more profitable than other crops, no matter what they were, in that neighborhood. When that single acre of alfalfa was increased to hundreds of thousands of acres the state was made richer by millions of dollars, and today South Dakota and the world feel the effect of the single acre of alfalfa planted in South Dakota more than forty years ago. We do not know the source of the seed first planted, but we do know that by process of elimination and the "survival of the fittest" that South Dakota is producing alfalfa seed that in turn produces the hardiest alfalfa plants, and those that will yield greater returns in hay than seed grown in any other part of the world. That is a broad statement, but it has been demonstrated, and today alfalfa seed produced in South Dakota is worth and sells for from two to six cents per pound more than seed produced in other states. The alfalfa seed which we are offering you as Dakota grown is known as DAKOTA No. 12. This seed is produced from old fields or from fields whose parentage is the old Dakota fields. Our seed is all from the high and dry section of western South Dakota (where the rainfall is much less than in Minnesota, the home of the much advertised high priced Grimms Alfalfa), where the snow covering is very light or none at all, where the temperature drops from five to fifteen degrees lower than any other point in the state. These strenuous conditions have eliminated any plant that may have been tender, leaving nothing but the hardiest to produce seed, and in each successive generation any plant showing any inherent weakness has been destroyed by these conditions and the fittest has survived. Alfalfa growing in the United States is no longer an experiment. There is not one state in the Union but can produce alfalfa on most of its land profitably, and with the advent of DAKOTA GROWN SEED, GROWN ON VIRGIN SOIL, FREE FROM FOUL SEED, IT MAKES THE PROFITS LARGER AND THE TASK OF SECURING A PERFECT STAND VERY SIMPLE.

DAKOTA No. 12 ALFALFA AND AEROPLANES IN TENNESSEE

Our Mr. Seeley takes a trip to Tennessee at least once each year to get lined up on the alfalfa seed business. We sell carloads in the South each year, and a picture was taken of Mr. Seeley and one of our customers in an alfalfa field grown from Gurney seed. This field was rented by the government as a landing field during the war, and Mr. Seeley met many of the aviators. One-half of the field was planted to southern grown seed, the other half to Dakota No. 12. The aviators remarked to Mr. Seeley that they always "cushioned" down

in the heavy alfalfa (from Dakota grown seed), and "taxied off" in the short grass (from southern grown seed).

All alfalfa seed offered by us is re-cleaned and first class in every respect. Any acre of land, no matter where located, if it will produce a crop of alfalfa seed or hay, is worth \$200.00 per acre or more and will pay a good income on that amount. It will produce more forage, either green or dry, than any other known clover or grass. It successfully resists the fiercest drought; in the driest weather, when every blade of grass withers for want of moisture alfalfa stands up bright and green as in the spring. **South Dakota No. 12** is proof against our severest winters. It is adapted to dry and sandy soil where other plants fail to grow, as well as those that are deep and rich. Its roots, often measuring thirty feet in length, force their way down deep into the subsoil in search of moisture and plant foods that cannot be reached by other plants. It draws nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil more than 100 per cent faster than any other clover excelling sweet clover. Alfalfa is better than a bank account, for it never fails or goes into the hands of a receiver. It is weather proof, for cold does not injure and heat makes it grow all the better. The rust does not affect it. A severe hail storm might beat it into the ground, but in six weeks you could cut a crop of from one to two tons of hay per acre. Fire will not kill it; fields can be burned over safely early in the spring. When growing there is no stopping it. Begin cutting a 40-acre field, and when your last load is handled at one end of the field it is ready to cut again at the other. For fattening your cattle and hogs it will save one-half of the grain. This has been absolutely demonstrated by the best feeders. If your ground will grow alfalfa, you have "the world by the tail with a down hill pull."

A WORD OF WARNING—We wish to impress on our readers that nearly all of the alfalfa offered under various names and at high prices is western South Dakota grown alfalfa seed, and this seed you could not make any better than it is no matter what price you pay for it. Consequently you had better purchase it under its correct name and at a reasonable price, rather than at a high price, and secure the same seed. In some cases this is the fault of the growers, who find that by changing the name they can secure a higher price for their seed, and judging from reports from our purchasing agents they have caught a crop of suckers. It is absolutely impossible for you to get better alfalfa seed, in commercial quantities, than **Gurney's South Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa**. We guarantee it to be 99 per cent pure. Sold for just what it is and at a price that brings it within the reach of all. **Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$16.00; 100 lbs., \$30.00; 500 lbs., \$145.00; 1,000 lbs., \$280.00.**

Nitragin for inoculating alfalfa. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. size, 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size, 50c; bu. size, 90c; 5 bu. size, \$4.00.

Soja Beans (or Soy Beans)

(See Colored Plate, Page 68)

During the period of the World's War the Department of Agriculture spent considerable time and energy in educating the growers to a greater diversity in farming. They were ably seconded by the various State Agricultural Colleges and on account of the propaganda there was a very heavy demand for some of the items, especially the Soja Beans. The demand for the early variety suitable for Northwest planting was so great that seed enough had never been produced to supply the intended planter. This year we will, I think, be able to fill orders in full.

The Early Maturing Soy Beans listed by us are all absolutely Northern grown and of the earliest varieties suitable for planting in this and sections farther north. On account of the lesser acreage grown for seed purposes, these are higher priced than the southern beans, but only about one-half the price of one year ago. These beans yield enormously. **Price: Northern Grown Early Varieties, 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.65; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.**

Late or Southern Grown Soy Beans—These are suitable for all points south of Omaha, Nebraska, when planted with corn for silage purposes, as they will mature properly with the corn and add considerable value to your corn silage. **Price: Late Southern Grown, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$6.50.**

Wisconsin Early Black, Ito San and Mandarin were the best two varieties out of more than twenty in our trial grounds in 1922. We have both in Northern Grown.

Q. Can soy beans be planted with corn?

A. Yes: either for hogging or sheeping down or silage purposes. It requires from three to five pounds of seed per acre when planted with corn.

Q. How many pounds of soy beans to the acre if drilled in rows wide enough for cultivation?

A. Forty to sixty pounds, depending upon the width between and rate of planting in the rows.

Q. Is this a good way of handling soy beans?

A. It is one of the best. They can be drilled with an ordinary corn planter or with a wheat drill by stopping up a number of the holes so the rows will be from 32 to 36 inches apart. The beans should not be more than two inches apart in the row in Iowa; perhaps a little farther apart where the rainfall is less.

Q. If planted broadcast, how many pounds per acre?

A. Sixty to ninety pounds.

Q. At what stage of maturity should the soy beans go into the silo?

A. About half ripe. That is, in the dough stage and the leaves just starting to dry. A later and larger bean can be used for silage purposes than for hogging down or seeding purposes.

Q. Would you advise inoculation of soy beans?

A. Yes. The beans may do very well without, but they will not improve the land unless inoculated.

Q. At what stage of maturity should soy beans be cut for hay?

A. When the pods are well filled and when the first leaves begin to turn brown.

Q. What is the feeding value of the hay, especially for dairy cattle?

A. It contains practically the same amount of protein as alfalfa, but is not quite as palatable. For sheep it will take the place of alfalfa hay, pound for pound.

Q. Will soy beans and corn silage increase the milk flow over corn silage alone?

A. I do not know of any exact experimental data on this particular point. A number of practical dairymen in this state believe that it will.



Wonderful growth of nodules, containing the nitrogen gathering bacteria, on upper portion of sweet clover root. Found growing in the beach sand of Lake Michigan in North Chicago.
—Kindness International Harvester Co.

Hubam Clover

The New Annual White Sweet Clover—This extremely valuable new annual white blossom sweet clover was discovered by Prof. Hughes of the Iowa Experiment Station in some biennial white blossom sweet clover plants from Akabana, and a combination of the names of the Professor and the state from which it came give it the name "Hubam." The annual white blossom sweet clover has been the most valuable to use in crop rotation, but Hubam will take its place just as soon as the seed is produced in quantities to warrant the proper low prices. It is equal in every way to the biennial white blossom, and superior in the fact that you get the same result in one year, or rather in about 100 days, that you get with the biennial in two years.

Hubam as a Bee Feed

The greatest value of Hubam as we see it, is its value as a quick high honey producing plant. Sow Hubam just as early as you can in the spring and by June 15th you should have quantities of blossoms, this should continue for close to forty-five days and will produce as much honey per plant and as high quality as from any plant grown.

Profits in Honey

It is not unusual in South Dakota for a single stand of bees to produce as high as one hundred sixty-eight pounds or seven supers of honey. This will retail at least at twenty-five cents per pound or a total of forty-two dollars per year from a first investment of about \$7.00, the price of a stand of bees. If you do not have a few stands, write us and we will give you full instructions for care and a special price on bees. Grow your own honey, it is pleasant and profitable. **Price of Hubam, 1 oz., 15c; 1 lb., 60c; 3 lbs., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$18.00; 100 lbs., \$34.00.**

Yellow Blossomed Sweet Clover

This is preferred by some to the white blossomed for pasture and inoculation of soils. We have tested it out and found it equal to or better for crop rotation, but does not produce an equal tonnage per acre with the white. A very valuable clover, however, and will be used in greater quantities each year. **Pound, 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$10.50; 100 lbs., \$19.50.**

SWEET CLOVER, The White Blossom Kind

A great many years ago a Nebraska farmer called at our office and wanted to purchase one bushel of the white flowered Sweet Clover seed. We were both pained and surprised to think any man wished to plant the so-called weed. We told him so in a few harsh words, and refused to sell it to him. He told us if we did not get it for him he would buy it himself and plant it anyway. We finally consented to get it and told him we would watch results. This was planted opposite Yankton on the Missouri Bottoms, and produced an immense quantity of bee feed, for the purpose for which this man purchased it. After it had grown one or two years he commenced to take a crop of hay from it and found that it produced more bee feed and a good crop of hay that his stock was equally as fond of as alfalfa. Then we commenced to write about it, and urged its planting almost everywhere. Today there is as great demand for the white-flowered Sweet Clover as for Alfalfa, but the demand cannot be supplied, as the seed is very difficult to save. It will outyield Alfalfa as far as seed production is concerned, but the seed drops so easily that no one has been able to discover a method of harvesting that will save more than 10 to 20 per cent of the crop.

Scarified Sweet Clover Seed

White Blossom Sweet Clover has become such a necessary crop on the farm, and under old conditions there was so much trouble having satisfactory germination, that we shall **scarify** all of this sweet clover seed that goes to our customers and we will not charge you one cent more for this than you would have to pay for that which is not scarified. On numerous tests of sweet clover seed, unscarified, we find the germination from 25 to 50 per cent; on the same seed, scarified, we often have 95 per cent germination in a seven days' test. We also find in the unscarified seed that the largest, plumpest, hardest seed, and consequently the best seed are those that did not germinate, but probably stayed in the ground one year before germination. By this scarifying process we scratch the hull of this hard seed, which allows the moisture to get in and hastens germination.

The following analyses were made by the Wyoming Experiment Station of Sweet Clover and Alfalfa grown on the experimental farm, and published in Wyoming Bulletin No. 70, pages 70 and 74. These analyses show Sweet Clover to be richer than Alfalfa in protein (muscle, bone and tissue material), and in either extract, or fat-forming substance.

	SWEET CLOVER		ALFALFA		Average of 11 Samples
	Cut Oct. 4, 1904	Cut Aug. 10, 1905	Cut Oct. 4, 1904	Cut Aug. 10, 1905	
Water.....	6.02	6.88	6.02	6.88	6.57
Ash.....	9.57	11.03	9.57	11.03	8.79
Ether extract.....	4.42	1.96	4.42	1.96	1.66
Crude protein.....	21.77	22.27	21.77	22.27	31.25
Crude fiber.....	18.00	22.19	18.00	22.19	15.14
Nitrogen free extract.....	42.22	35.67	42.22	35.67	36.59

It is shown by experiments at the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., that grasses grown with legumes contain more protein and consequently are of more economical value than when grown alone. The following table is taken from Cornell Bulletin No. 294:

Crop	Protein in Dry Matter Per Cent	Protein per Ton
		of Hay (10% Moisture) Pounds
Timothy grown alone.....	17.19	309
Timothy grown with Clover.....	21.56	412

Comparative analyses of sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover, timothy, and cow peas showed that only the alfalfa and cow peas excelled sweet clover in percentage of protein. Considered from the standpoint of digestible nutrient, we find the following comparative values for the different feeds: Per Ton

Sweet Clover hay.....	\$18.49
Alfalfa hay.....	\$20.16
Timothy hay.....	\$9.80
Red Clover hay.....	\$14.12
Cow pea hay.....	\$19.76
Shelled corn.....	\$20.16

Sweet Clover Price and Sow Per Acre

If for seed purposes, 5 lbs. For hay purposes, 15 lbs. We would advise that you place your order very early, as there will be an immense demand for it this season. **Per lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$18.50.**
Nitragin for inoculating sweet clover, 1/2 bu. size, 40c; 1 bu. size, 75c.

Grundy County Dwarf Sweet Clover

We offer this special strain of Dwarf Sweet Clover, originated in Grundy County, Illinois, with a firm belief that it will be of considerable value in excess of the common Sweet Clover, as soon as a sufficient acreage is planted to produce seed to supply the demand.

This strain is earlier, more dwarf and leafy than the common Clover and has several outstanding features:

First, the fact is that it is three weeks earlier than the common Sweet Clover. Thus the seed ripens ahead of most seeds and of frost.

Second, it grows to a good height and makes a good hay crop and it is not as tall, woody and hard to handle as the common.

Third, it is finer and more leafy than the common and branches thick about one foot above the ground, making a greater quantity of better quality hay.

Fourth, it yields more seed than the common and on account of the finer stalks is more easily sowed. Some of the farms in Grundy County this past season, produced as high as fifteen bushel of this seed per acre. Grundy County Sweet Clover is considered in its home County, more like alfalfa than Sweet Clover. It grows a good deal like alfalfa, only faster so that it might be called a White Blossomed Alfalfa.

1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.70; 50 lbs., \$18.00; 100 lbs., \$35.00.



A SOUTH DAKOTA FIELD OF MEDIUM RED CLOVER

Medium Red—Our Red Clover Seed is all northern grown. It is first-class in every particular. This seed will be much better for the northern planters and also for those south of us than seed grown in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Our grass and clover seeds are good enough to comply with any state laws. It's the kind we sell always, not sometimes.

Valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow about 12 or 15 pounds to the acre. Weight 60 lbs. per bushel. **1 lb., 50c; 30 lbs., \$12.50; 60 lbs., \$24.00; 100 lbs., \$39.00.**

Mammoth Red Clover—This grows much taller than Red Medium, with larger, leafier stalks, and large, slightly pointed leaflets. It will produce more hay on poor ground than any of the other clovers. (60 lbs. per bu.) **Pound, 50c; 30 lbs., \$12.50; 60 lbs., \$24.00; 100 lbs., \$39.00.**

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—This clover comes from the little province of Alsike, in Sweden. It is one of the hardiest varieties known, being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill; it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drought or wet. It is a great favorite with all who have tried it. Produces annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. Sow in spring or fall about 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound, 35c; 30 lbs., \$8.00; 60 lbs., \$14.20; 100 lbs., \$22.00.**

White Dutch Clover—Excellent pasture Clover, forming with Kentucky Blue Grass the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow 5 or 6 pounds to acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound, 80c; 10 lbs., \$7.50; 20 lbs., \$14.50.**

Alsike and Timothy—In the Northwest there is a great demand for a mixture of Alsike and Timothy Seed mixed in the right proportion ready for sowing. This mixture is especially valuable for low, wet places, for permanent meadow or for pasture, and on account of the very low price at which we offer it you can seed down more ground for the Grass Seed Line. **Pound, postpaid, 25c; 50 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00.**

Nitragin for inoculating clover, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. size, 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size, 50c; 1 bu. size, 90c



ALSIKE CLOVER

GURNEY'S HIGH-GRADE SEED CORN FOR SPRING OF 1925

Who Introduced and Originated and Best Varieties of Early Corn?

We are practically the introducers of most of the early varieties that will absolutely mature within the ninety-day limit in North and South Dakota. For instance, most Minnesota No. 13 offered by other parties can be traced back to the original stock from Gurney's. We do not claim to have originated Minnesota No. 13, as it was originated by the Agricultural College of Minnesota, but we do claim to have had more to do with introducing it to the planter and extending the Corn Belt many hundreds of miles north than others. Our August 15th is of our own origination and introduction and is safe to plant anywhere that corn of any variety can be grown. By purchasing the early varieties you can always get in on the old corn market with new corn. The latter part of October or early part of November the price for shelled corn in the terminal market is always high. By planting early varieties and husking your corn early you can get this high price, which is generally 10 to 20 cents better than new corn moves at. We claim, and justly, that the early varieties of corn, such as Minnesota No. 13, August 15th and Gurney's Rainbow Flint have increased the land values of northern South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota millions of dollars. Previous to the introduction of these varieties it was not considered profitable to grow corn,

and land that will not produce corn, but small grain only, is soon worn out and of but little value. Any land in the corn belt that will produce from 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre per season is worth \$150 per acre of any man's money.

In this section of South Dakota the bulk of our farmers have decided from practical experience that Minnesota 13 will out-yield any varieties of Corn that can be planted, and if planted by May 25th they can be assured of an excellent crop of ripe Corn by September 1. This variety is outyielding by actual weight the late varieties.

In the following descriptions we are telling you just what the corn does here with us, and we also tell you the kinds that you should plant if you want ripe corn. For instance, if you live in North Dakota and you want to grow Corn, not fodder, we tell you to plant Gurney's August 15th, North Western Dent and Gurney's Rainbow Flint. Now, do not buy Silver Mine to plant there, because if you do you will be disappointed.

In buying seed corn, figure on one bushel for each 6 to 8 acres you wish to plant.

Prices of Seed Corn subject to change without notice.

Seed Corn to Russia

In the spring of 1922 we shipped over (80,000) eighty thousand bushels of seed corn to Russia. This was composed of various varieties of early Dents and 5,000 bushels of Gurney's Rainbow Flint. The field from which the Rainbow was

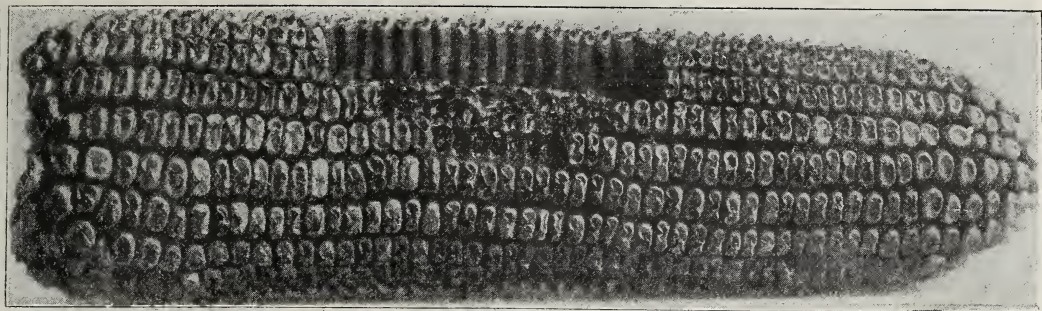
picked was on one of our own farms near Yankton and on a measured 145 acres we husked, weighed in over the scales 10,138 bushels, one half of which went to Russia.

H. C. Luedtke, Carver County, Minn. Oct. 13, 1924.

I bought from you last Spring, Silver King, Rainbow Flint and Minnesota No. 13 seed corn.

I received first prize on Rainbow Flint and Minnesota No. 13 at Waconia Fair and received first prize and sweep-stakes on the Minnesota No. 13 at Carver County Fair.

This corn matured fine.

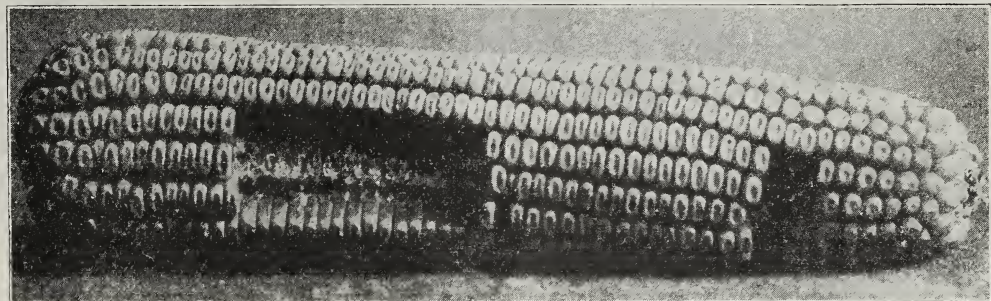


MINNESOTA 13

THE CORN THAT ADDED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO FARM VALUES AND CROWDED THE CORN BELT 300 MILES FARTHER NORTH

Our supply of seed was grown from Yankton to the northern line of South Dakota. I have talked to you about Minnesota 13 ever since we received our first lot of five bushels of seed from the Minnesota Agricultural College, and I think every one of you know the value of this corn. We have sold for seed purposes in the last eleven years hundreds of thousands of bushels of Minnesota 13 Corn, and it is the satisfactory kind. It always produces a good yield, with the highest protein contents of any corn. This makes it especially valuable for feeding and for hogging off. This corn should be planted for main crop from Aberdeén. South Dakota, to just as far south as the

corn belt extends. When you pass Yankton, South Dakota, we would not advise that you plant it for your entire main crop but plant a portion of your acreage to get your early feed, and to allow your huskers to start early before other varieties are ready to crib. To the people of Kansas, Oklahoma, southern Nebraska and other places where on account of the drought of 1918 you failed to grow corn, I would advise planting a quantity of this early, and by the first of August you can be feeding it. **Price, 1 lb., 20c; 15 lbs., \$1.50; 28 lbs., \$2.75; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 560 lbs., \$45.00.**



North Dakota White Dent

This extremely early White Dent Corn has been thoroughly tried out in the extreme north and has made good, maturing in North Dakota in any ordinary season.

In size like Minnesota No. 13, Yellow Dent, and, like the No. 13, stands up well even in the extreme North. Stalks grow to a height of seven feet, ears are up three feet from the ground, making it easily harvested with the Corn Binder.

This Corn will outyield any other variety of Dent Corn that can be grown in the extreme North. It has been bred for yield and earliness, and will withstand more extremes of weather than any other Corn grown. Might not be an ideal Corn for some of Iowa and Illinois farmers, who are used to the foot-long varieties, but North Dakota White Dent is a silver mine to the North Dakota, Minnesota and northern South Dakota farmer who has wanted to grow Dent Corn but could not on account of length of season. Do not get the idea that this is a 10 to 20 bushel to the acre Corn and so low down that you cannot find it at husking time. It stands up well, seven feet, and yields, with reasonably good farming, 50 bushels to the acre. Our supply of this Corn grown in Yankton, Bon Homme and Douglas counties, South Dakota. **Price, 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.50; 28 lbs., \$2.75; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 560 lbs., \$45.00.**

Ear Tested Ear Seed Corn

We are equipped to and do test large quantities of all varieties of ear corn, taking from each ear three to five kernels, putting in the ear tested ear seed corn only those ears showing a perfect test. This requires expensive equipment and a large outlay of labor on each bushel, but in a year of uncertainty, where so much depends on the seed planted, it is generally advisable to plant the ear tested seed. **Price, \$2.00 per bushel in excess of the single bushel price for Ear Seed Corn of any variety.**

From Sultanic Agricultural Society, Cairo, Egypt

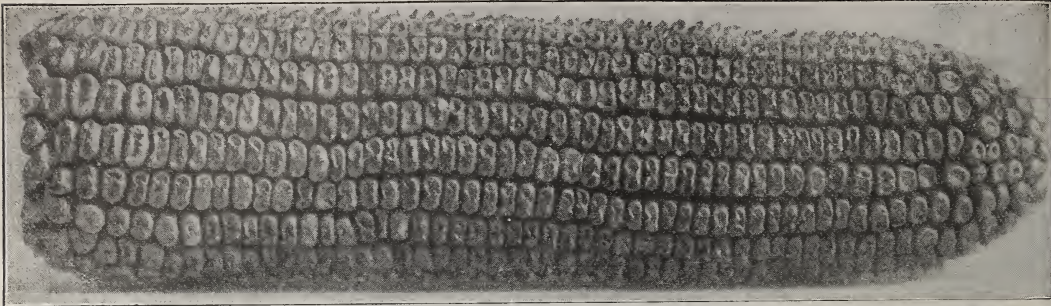
The Gurney's Model Dent and North Dakota White Dent received from you last year were two of the six most satisfactory of the many varieties of corn tried here. We desire to repeat the trial with pure seed this year, and I have cabled you today: "Ship five bushels each Gurney's Model Dent, North Dakota White Dent by the way of Garvey Forwarding Company, Boston. Remittance coming."

Rustler White Dent—We planted a 100-acre field of Rustler White Dent commencing on May 25, 1920, harvested and shelled, and shipped two carloads before the 10th of November that graded No. 2 white on the terminal market. This is a grade that is seldom reached by any variety of corn until it has been in storage for nearly a year. I give you the above to determine its earliness. This Rustler White Dent can be planted safely from the North line of North Dakota south. When I say safely I mean that Rustler White Dent will produce a crop in any of that territory when any other variety of Dent corn matures a crop. It is an exceptional yielding corn, producing in this country this past season better than 50 bushels per acre. We have this seed grown as far North as Southeastern North Dakota. **1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.50; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 280 lbs., \$23.75; 560 lbs., \$45.00.**

Wisconsin No. 7 or Iowa Silver King—This extremely new valuable White Corn originated with the Wisconsin Agricultural College at Madison, Wis., and has been distributed by them over their state generally and over the whole Northwest to some extent. It is the largest early White Corn grown, the deepest kerked; in fact, the best bred of any variety of White Corn. In Wisconsin it is considered more valuable than any of the yellow varieties on account of the increased yield over those varieties. In earliness it is equal to any Corn, maturing perfectly in ninety days.

It has been recommended by the Ames College for Northern Iowa under the name of **Silver King**, and is certainly king of the White Corn.

This should be planted any place north of Central Iowa to northern line of South Dakota. Height of stalks generally about 7 to 8 feet in this latitude. Ears up about 2½ feet from the ground. Ears very uniform in size and shape. An exceptionally pretty White Corn. **Per lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.50; 28 lbs., \$2.75; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 560 lbs., \$45.00.**



Wimple's Yellow Dent—Probably a larger acreage of Wimple's Yellow Dent is planted in southeastern South Dakota than any other variety of corn. This corn originated in Union County about twelve years ago and has spread in all directions from there, giving good satisfaction anywhere south of central South Dakota, the southern tier of counties in Minnesota and all points south of there. It is a very deep, broad

kerneled, rough corn, producing good sized ears and yielding heavily to the acre. It grows well up on the stalks, and stalks 7 to 9 feet high, depending on the location, soil, etc. Grown in South Dakota, **1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.50; 28 lbs., \$2.75; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 560 lbs., \$45.00. Selected ears, per bu., \$6.00; 700 lbs., \$55.00.**



Reid's Yellow Dent

For the last eight years we have grown and selected a **Reid's Yellow Dent** that would be satisfactory to the planter in the southern tier of counties in South Dakota, northern Nebraska and northern Iowa, as well as those farther south. **Reid's Yellow Dent** is the ideal Corn where it can be safely grown. It is too late for any place north of the north line of Iowa and our strain of Reid's is the earliest grown, so do not buy this variety and expect a crop to mature north of the north line of Iowa. **Dakota Grown Reid's, 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.50; 28 lbs., \$2.75; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 560 lbs., \$45.00.**

Dakota White Dent—About ten days later than Minnesota No. 13. Yields with us about 65 bushels per acre. Will be safe to plant in an ordinary season as far north as Madison, S. D. Ears from 8 to 10 inches; very deep kernel; stalks from 7 to 9 feet high, makes lots of fodder. If you live north of the south line of South Dakota and south of Madison, S. D., you will be pleased with it. Grown in South Dakota. **Price, per 56 lbs., \$4.50; 560 lbs., \$42.50.**

Dakota Yellow Dent—The description of Dakota White Dent fits this \$6.50 corn exactly, except this is yellow. Don't fail to order some of this if you are located in its territory. It is the yellow Corn for that section. Grown in South Dakota. **Price, per 56 lbs., \$4.50; 560 lbs., \$42.50.**



Northwestern Dent

Our supply of Northwestern Dent Corn is grown from Yankton to as far north as corn matured. We place this and August 15th at the head of the list of the earliest varieties of dent corn, suitable in most sections for the early hogging off. The very best in northern sections for the main crop variety. In the southern sections, southern Nebraska, Kansas, etc., where on account of drought you failed to get a good crop last year, you should plant at least an acreage enough to supply your wants until the later varieties mature. This and August 15th are absolutely the earliest varieties of dent corn that will produce a paying crop, and you should take this into consideration in placing your orders for corn. The color of this corn is red. August 15th is a white-capped yellow corn. **Price, 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.50; 28 lbs., \$2.75; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 560 lbs., \$45.00.**

EIGHTY CENTS PER ACRE FOR DEPENDABLE SEED CORN

H. F. Hull, Cherokee County, Ia. June 30, 1924.

I want to apologize for the letter I wrote you on May 10th, in reference to seed corn, which I purchased from you.

I made the statement that the corn tested only 70%, which it did in the indoor testing, but after planting it in the field, I have only been able to find one kernel that failed to sprout.

This is certainly good for this kind of a year, and I have the best stand of corn in this neighborhood and I tell everyone that it is from Gurney seed.

Gurney's August 15th

Our supply of seed of August 15th is practically all grown in Yankton County. None south of here. This earliest of all dent corns was originated by ourselves at Yankton, and although it is practically identical with Minnesota 23, ours was placed on the market one year previous to that variety. August 15th, as its name implies, is exceptionally early. It is as early, possibly a little earlier, than Northwestern Dent. It yields equally as well, or better, than that variety, depending, of course, on soil, care, etc. In color it is a white-capped yellow corn. The ears are almost perfect in shape, and every stalk producing a good ear. We use this corn for earliest feeding, for hogging off, and for farther north main crop variety. This corn has given good results in central Canada. It has saved the pocketbook of the southern farmer by furnishing him feed long before any other variety. Your hogs will enjoy a scrap with a good field of August 15th. **Price, shelled and graded: 1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.50; 28 lbs., \$3.00; 56 lbs., \$5.50; 560 lbs., \$47.00.**

Squaw Corn, Blue and White Flint—This is the old-fashioned Flint corn that is known by every one the country over as Squaw Corn. It yields an immense ear and an exceptionally large number of them. Plant an acreage of this corn, and you will be feeding new corn before you know it. In planting Flint corn figure about one bushel of seed to each six acres; it stands planting a little thicker than other varieties, and is really one of the most valuable corns to grow, especially in a season when you want early feed. **Price, 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.50; 28 lbs., \$2.75; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 560 lbs., \$45.00.**

Dakota White Flint—This is the White Flint used for Hominy and Hull Corn. For table quality, flavor and sweetness is the best variety of Indian Corn. Its ample foliage makes it desirable for ensilage fodder. Dakota grown. **Per 56 lbs., \$7.00.**

Longfellow Flint—A beautiful eight-rowed Yellow Flint, ears from ten to fifteen inches long. Very prolific and early. South Dakota and Nebraska grown. **1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.75; 28 lbs., \$2.75; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 560 lbs., \$45.00.**

King Philip Red Flint—Very early. About 10 days earlier than any of above named flints. **1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.75; 28 lbs., \$2.75; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 560 lbs., \$45.00.**

Red Cob Ensilage Corn—Among all the varieties of Ensilage Corn, this one gives the greatest product of green forage per acre, amounting on rich land and proper cultivation to as much as 10 tons. The fodder is sweet, tender and juicy, growing to a height of 10 to 14 feet. It is easier for the average farmer, and the first cost is less, to sow the ordinary field corn for ensilage purposes, but the thoughtful farmer will consider quantity and quality of the products as of first importance. **1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.00; 56 lbs., \$3.00; 560 lbs., \$26.00.**

Gehu Flint—Absolutely a seventy-day corn. This means that you can plant the corn and on the seventieth day thereafter you can harvest matured corn. This means a lot to you in 1925, because the 1924 crop was short and high in price, and if you have saved any over, by planting this Gehu you can sell the old corn and depend on this new crop taking care of your wants early in the season.



M. J. DeWOLF

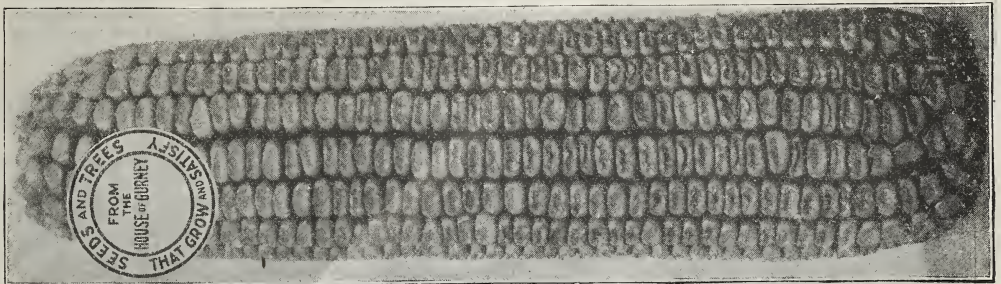
GURNEY'S AUGUST 15th

We have planted this corn as late as the 25th of June and matured a perfect crop. This is an excellent corn for hogging down, producing as it does from two to five ears to the stock, ears six to eight inches long. Should plant at the rate of four acres of corn to one bushel of seed to get best results.

We grow very large quantities of this corn each year for the extreme North, even well into Canada. **Price, \$5.50 per bushel.**

Mrs. Louise Arment, Jackson County, S. D. May 18, 1924

I received all my order from you and am well pleased with everything, especially the Everbearing Strawberries. They came in such good shape and are such nice plants. They are all alive and doing fine.



DeWOLF'S EXTRA PROLIFIC YELLOW CORN

DeWolf's Extra Prolific Field Corn—This is another production of M. J. DeWolf, now well past eighty years old. This corn matures well to the northern part of South Dakota and can be grown in the same district as Minnesota No. 13, but will outyield it. In 1920 it produced 150 bushels of ear corn to the acre in the seed trial grounds. We claim that it will outyield any variety that will mature in the same time on the same ground. This places it far ahead of other well-known varieties. If this variety was planted alone, to the exclusion of all other varieties in the State of South Dakota.

it would add to the wealth in the corn crop alone more than forty million dollars per annum. That would mean if you had planted DeWolf's Prolific instead of your regular corn, your crop would have brought you from one to three thousand dollars more than it has. Can you afford to let it pass another season? Can you afford to turn this proposition down, even if it costs you two or three dollars per bushel more for the seed than for other varieties? **Price, shelled and graded: 1 lb., 35c; 14 lbs., \$2.00; 28 lbs., \$3.25; 56 lbs., \$5.50; 560 lbs., \$50.00. Extra Select Ears, \$7.00 per bushel.**

GURNEY'S RAINBOW FLINT

Matures in British Columbia—Seed Dakota Grown

This is a variety of corn that we are proud of. It is the corn child that we think more of than any other. Several years ago, Professor Hansen was visiting us while attending the State Horticulture meeting. As usual, he was talking of the production and the method of production of new varieties. We finally talked corn, and the Mendel theories of production. Professor Hansen made the statement that if we would secure somewhere a variety of inbred corn, the longer it had been inbred the better; go in another direction and secure another variety, inbred just as long so that there would be no danger of these two lots being related in any way; place each variety in separate planters, planting two rows of one variety, then two rows of the other; then detassel one of the varieties and save it for seed, that we would receive from this seed a remarkable yield of corn, but that we must not continue it beyond one year, as the chances were almost 1 to 1,000 that the second year it would degenerate and show the bad traits of both parents. We tried this by the growing of two flint corns. We planted the seed as directed by him, and produced a wonderful yield of remarkable, large ears of early maturing flint corn, of about every color you can think of. The yield was so great, and so much better than either parent, that we thought we would take that one chance and try it again. Time has proven that we struck the one chance in the thousand, and produced a wonderful flint corn. It is getting to be standard everywhere, as the largest producer of corn and fodder, the finest to look at, and one of the earliest to mature. It has matured perfectly in British Columbia. It produces a remarkable yield in the South. And is the main crop for early hogging off in all sections of the country. It is not unusual to produce a very large percentage of 14-inch ears of 14, 16 and 18 rows. Try it in the field and in the hog pen. **Price, 1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.50; 28 lbs., \$2.75; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 560 lbs., \$45.00.**



From Frank Hagedone, Fergus County, Mont.

I have taken first prize for the last three years at the County and State Fairs with Gurney's Rainbow Flint corn. In 1920, I took five first and three second prizes; in 1921, seven first. All from Gurney's seed. I am going again this year.

Gurney's Rainbow Flint—Mr. Leaper of Platte County, Wyo., sends me a picture of his little daughter, three and one-half years old, in the Rainbow Flint field at roasting ear time. Mr. Leaper tells us that Rainbow Flint is one of the best for his section of the country, and we want to tell Mr. Leaper that the picture is of a mighty nice little girl.

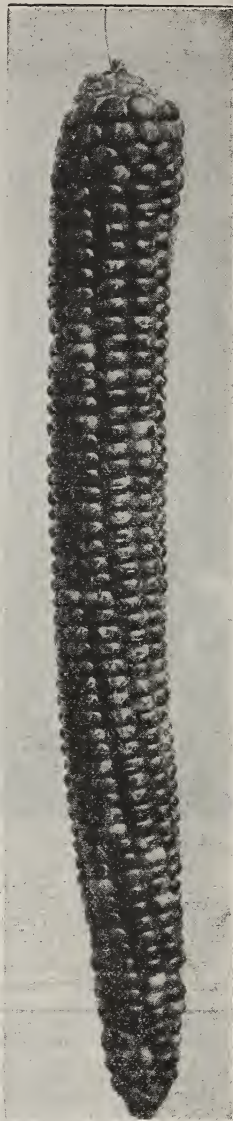
Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn. Being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other corn or sown thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels broadcast. **15 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$10.00**

Primitive, or Husk Corn—This is the original corn from which all the improved varieties of corn were produced. About thirty years ago a friend of ours was traveling in Central Mexico and in a district far removed from civilization and all human habitation he found this corn growing wild, just as it had doubtless been growing for many centuries before America was discovered. It is a very curious appearing corn, each separate kernel is enclosed in a husk and there is an outer husk over the entire ear. **Large Pkt., 15c.**

South America's Mammoth—What would you think of corn stalks 17 feet high, that caliper $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base, producing ears 12 to 14 inches long, and of immense caliper? Ears often containing 28 rows, the stalks big and strong enough to make side posts for a child's swing. We have grown them to this size in our trial grounds and we have attached the ropes and made swings of them. We exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair one year ten stalks and ears that weighed 82 lbs., the shortest stalk in this exhibit was 15 feet. We do not recommend this corn for general crops, but just for a novelty for exhibition purposes. We have had reports from North Dakota showing a 15-foot stalk in that state. If you want the real novelty in corn, try this. **$\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c.**

Guy G. Frary, State Food and Drug Commissioner, Vermillion, S. D. Dec. 1, 1924.

I am sure you will be interested in a comment made in a letter I have just received from the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture of the State of Nebraska, Mr. Grant Shumway. He makes this comment upon your splendid nursery: "I think you have a wonderful nursery at Yankton. One of the best in the entire West to my knowledge."



EAR OF RAINBOW,
16 INCHES LONG.
SOME CORN!



Early Murdock

We have been watching the Early Murdock for the last several years, and we have come to the conclusion that it is a direct descendant of Minnesota No. 13. A little larger ear, just a little later, probably one week; yields well and is an excellent corn for any part of South Dakota or any point south of the north line of South Dakota. We would not

plant Early Murdock beyond the South Dakota line. It will be one of the main varieties in the south two-thirds of this state and all states south of that point. South Dakota grown. **Price, 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.75; 28 lbs., \$3.00; 56 lbs., \$5.00; 560 lbs., \$45.00.**

Popcorn

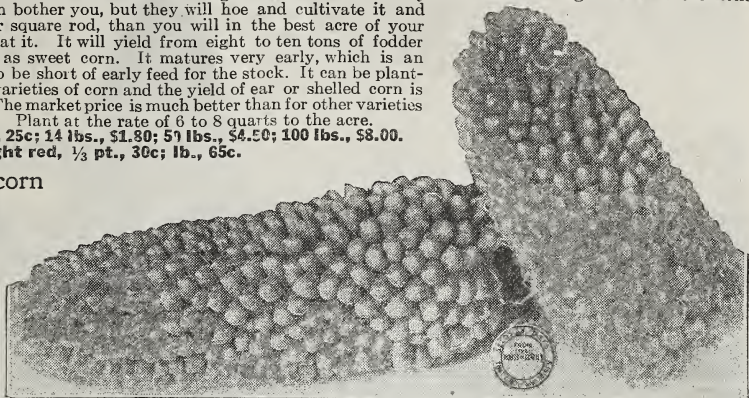
About one farmer in ten grows Popcorn, even the little amount that is required for the children's popping during the winter months, when it is enjoyed so much. Give the children this year a little spot in the garden where they can plant at least one pound of the White Rice Popcorn for their own use this coming winter. I would bet you dollars to doughnuts that the little shavers will never let this popcorn bother you, but they will hoe and cultivate it and produce a greater money yield, per square rod, than you will in the best acre of your own cornfield. Give the kids a try at it. It will yield from eight to ten tons of fodder per acre of as high feeding value as sweet corn. It matures very early, which is an advantage where you are going to be short of early feed for the stock. It can be planted at least twice as thick as other varieties of corn and the yield of ear or shelled corn is usually equal to that of field corn. The market price is much better than for other varieties of corn, and is always marketable. Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre.

White Rice— $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$1.80; 50 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Red Rice—Fancy seed, bright red, $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 30c; lb., 65c.

Japanese Hull-less Popcorn

A hill of Japanese Hull-less produces as high as twenty ears of corn, ears small to medium, rows irregular like Country Gentleman Sweet Corn. It is the best of all the popcorns for popping purposes. Clear, white kernels popping to much greater bulk than other varieties. Much better flavor and the real coming popcorn. $\frac{1}{3}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 14 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$12.00.



Bromus Inermis

Dakota grown Seed only. New settlers west of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota and western Nebraska should use this grass almost exclusively on their land. An exceedingly valuable grass; succeeds and produces immense crops of high nutritive value on the sterile and arid plains of our Western States, growing luxuriantly on dry, sandy soils where other grasses would perish. It is perennial and once sown down will stand for ten years. It is one of the surest to obtain a catch, establishing itself very rapidly, so much so that a good hay crop can be had the first season, followed afterwards by an immense amount of succulent pasturage. On and after the first season two crops a year can be had from it. When fully grown the plant stands 4 to 5 feet in height and stools out freely. It is ready to cut the latter part of June. This grand grass has been highly endorsed by the Experiment Stations, a few of which we give below. Prof. Shaw of Iowa says: "This grass cannot be obtained too soon by the farmers of the West." Notes on the Grasses and Forage Plants of Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Bromus Inermis withstands drought and cold, and is perfectly adapted to conditions existing in Iowa. It makes an excellent growth, and more nearly reaches the ideal of a farmer's grass than any other sort introduced in recent years." Sow broadcast at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre (14 lbs. per bu.). **Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$8.00; per 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass—One of the best of the so-called natural or permanent Meadow Grasses, and has so well adapted itself to our Northern and Western States as to have become invaluable; in fact, it thrives over as wide a range as any of our grasses, succeeding as far south as Tennessee. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, is very fattening, and makes excellent hay. It is very hardy and succeeds in almost all soils, but attains its greatest perfection in moist, rich land. Coming into use very early and again late in the fall, it should form a prominent part in all permanent pastures and meadow mixtures. (22 lbs. to the bu.). **Per lb., 35c; 50 lbs., \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

Orchard Grass—(Dactylis Glomerata)—It is of exceptional value for permanent pastures and for hay crops. It is very early, coming in ahead of all other grasses, recovers quickly after being cut, and endures close cropping by cattle. All kinds of stock relish it greatly and if cut when it comes into flower makes excellent hay. Thrives well on all soils and attains its greatest perfection on strong, moist and clay lands. (14 lbs. per bu.). **Per lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$2.80; 100 lbs., \$25.00.**

From Frank Betschart, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Just finished seeding the Bromus grass which I ordered from the Association. I found it to be the finest and cleanest seed we have ever had up here and I want you to send me at once two hundred pounds more of the same. The first lot of seed was out of the two carloads of assorted seed which you sent to this town.

Kentucky Blue Grass (June Grass, or Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass; Fancy Cleaned)—(Poa Pratensis)—One of the first grasses to start in the spring; much relished by all kinds of stock, and succeeds on a great variety of soils, particularly on rich, moist lands. Fancy cleaned seed. (20 lbs. per bu.). **Per lb., 70c; 20 lbs., \$8.50; 100 lbs., \$39.00.**

Red Top, Choice—(Agrostis Vulgaris)—Grows on almost all soils, but best on moist lands; should be included in all mixtures for seeding down wet or marsh lands. (15 lbs. per bu.). **Per lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$25.00.**

English Rye Grass—(Lolium Perenne)—One of the best and most nutritious grasses for permanent meadows and pastures; it endures close cropping and recovers quickly after cutting. Does best on strong, rich soils. (24 lbs. per bu.). **Per lb., 30c; 24 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

Italian Rye Grass—An excellent variety producing a nutritious feed in early spring; if sown early will produce a large crop the same season. (18 lbs. per bu.). **Per lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

Timothy—(Pheum Pratense)—Dakota grown; thoroughly cleaned; the best Timothy Seed on earth. You know what

Timothy is, and you can grow it. A few years ago it was almost unknown to the farmers and stock growers of South Dakota; today it is growing successfully in the eastern half of South Dakota, from the south to the north line. Most farmers have their Timothy and clover meadows and pastures. Our seed is all northern grown, and of the very best grade. (45 lbs. per bu.). **Pound, 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00.**

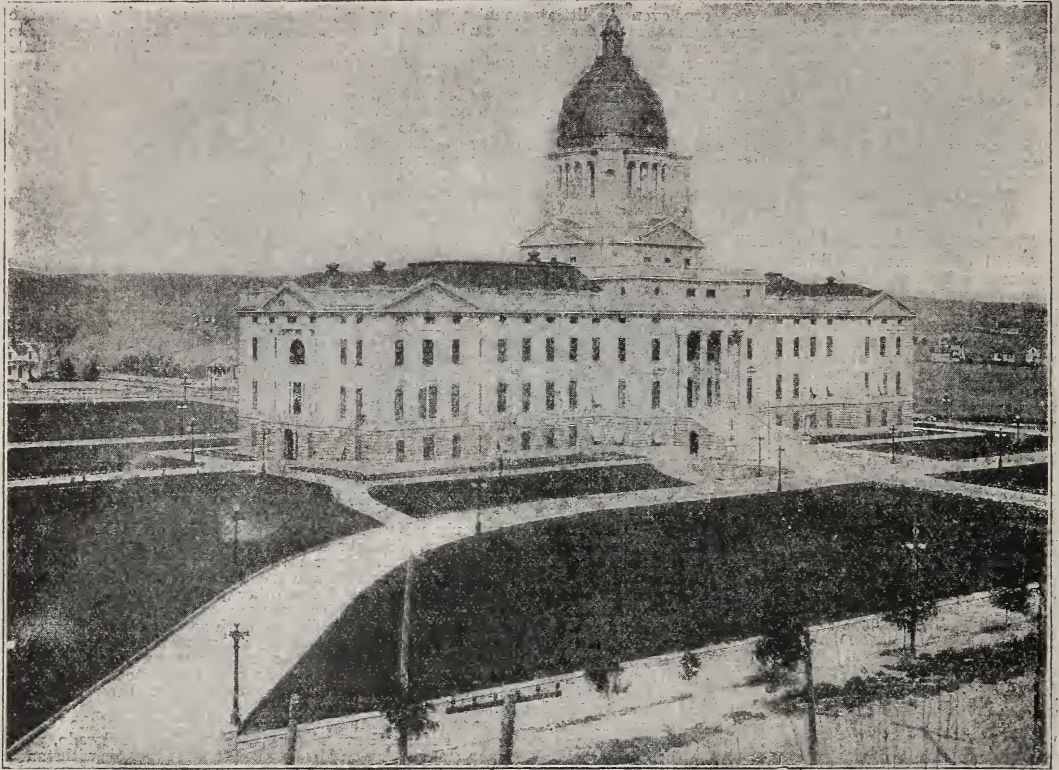
Pasture Mixture—There are certain desirable mixtures of various kinds of grasses that give you the best results on highlands or lowlands. As we have made a study of the proper mixtures for this purpose for many years, we can give you better results than if you selected your own. You can readily understand that it is our interest and desire to secure for you the best results from anything you purchase from us. Consequently, we spend lots of time and money in studying the various grasses and knowing where they will succeed best. In ordering pasture mixture, state whether it is for high or low land or for hog pasture. Each of these require an entirely different mixture. By securing this best mixture, you can ordinarily pasture fifty per cent more stock per acre than you can with most of the ordinary or a single variety of grass, besides having a continuous pasture from early in the spring until it is covered with snow in the fall. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

Upland Pasture Mixture—**Per lb., 25c; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 50 lbs., \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.**

Lowland Pasture Mixture—**Per lb., 30c; 25 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$19.00.**

Hog Pasture Mixture of grasses and clovers—**Per lb., 20c; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$9.75.**





Lawn from Gurney Seed—South Dakota State Capitol Building

A photograph of the Capitol building at Pierre, South Dakota, together with the lawn surrounding same. These grounds were planted with our special lawn mixture in May; this photograph was taken in early September and shows something of the luxuriant growth of the grass and the beautiful lawn surrounding this elegant new Capitol building. The marvelous beauty of this perfect lawn produced in so short a time has created a great deal of favorable comment among the newspapers of the Northwest, some of them devoting columns to it. Gurney's Lawn Grass will produce this kind of a lawn anywhere. South Dakota is to be congratulated on its fine building and beautiful lawn.

Capitol Lawn Mixture—It is made up of the seed of several fine leaved grasses, selected and recommended by the experts of the Agricultural Department at Washington, after a series of most careful experiments extending over several years. We can conceive of no better authority on the subject than these painstaking investigators. It may be said here concerning all these special purpose grass mixtures that they are based mainly on the results of these field trials at the department and at various State Experiment Stations. The mixture offered here for lawn purposes has been tested thoroughly under the severe conditions of our climate, and has proven so generally satisfactory as to fully warrant us in claiming them to be unexcelled. **Pound, 60c; 10 lbs., \$4.75; 20 lbs. \$9.00; 50 lbs. \$21.00.**

Emil Petr, Colfax County, Nebr. May 17, 1924.

I just received the Evergreen to take the place of the one that came damaged. This last tree came in fine condition.

Many thanks for the square deal you gave me.

I shall follow your instructions in reference to pruning my apple trees.

For shady places, certain fine grasses are used that show a particular aptitude for maintaining their growth in the shade of trees. These grasses are generally shy seeders and consequently the seed is high priced, as will be noted in our price list, but the results obtained will fully warrant the cost. **Pound, 60c; 10 lbs., \$4.75.**



KENTUCKY BLUE



ORCHARD



RED TOP



TIMOTHY

Pedigreed Stock of Seed Grain

I have a great many letters during the season from planters of seed grains, asking for a reduction in the prices at which the goods are quoted. We think a word of explanation here would show the reasonableness of the charge which we make for these grains. There is a much larger cost attached to the production of these better grades of grain than to the grain

grown in the ordinary way. In the recleaning there is a great shrinkage, as we take out all of the small grains and light ones, and give you none but the very best grade of grains. We do not believe that you can object to the price we charge for this extra fancy stock. There is but little profit to us in the grain at the prices at which we catalog them.

Flax, Minnesota, No. 25

This wilt-resistant Flax is a selection made by the Minnesota Experiment Station from stock received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and in repeated trials at the Minnesota Station and points in the Northwest it outyields all other varieties of Flax from two to four bushels per acre, and where other Flax wilts and fields are entirely destroyed this has stood perfectly. Not in all cases, but nearly all.

If you can increase your yield even one bushel per acre by planting this Flax and have the added advantage of leaving your ground clean and free from foul seed on account of planting absolutely clean Flax, you would be ahead if you could secure the common dirty Flax for nothing. **56 lbs., \$4.00; 560 lbs., \$39.00.**

Buckwheat

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre.

Silver Hulled—A great improved variety. It is in bloom longer, matures its crop sooner, and yields twice as much as the ordinary sort. In a great many sections of the United States Buckwheat is not a paying crop, if you figure on using it as you would other grains, like wheat or oats. There is no crop that will yield a greater amount of food for fowls than Buckwheat. We know of one case where one quarter-acre field furnished seed for over 300 chickens for three months. They were allowed to harvest the crop themselves. **1 lb., 25c; 12 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$2.60; 100 lbs., \$4.75; 1,000 lbs., \$45.00.**

Japanese—Larger seeded than Silver Hull. Seed black, good yielder. About equal to Silver Hull in all ways and for all purposes. **1 lb., 25c; 12 lbs., 95c; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 1,000 lbs., \$48.00.**

Theo. Thompson, Wilken Co., Minn. April, 1924.

I bought 10 pounds of Cossack alfalfa seed from you in the Spring of 1920 and sowed it on two and one-half acres. In 1921 I cut five loads of hay and the second cutting gave me 453 pounds of clean seed.

I sold a portion of this for \$180.00, and saved enough to plant 7 acres in the Spring of 1922.

In the Spring of 1923, on account of a portion of the field being flooded for a long period, this part of the field looked dead. Before plowing it up, I examined the plants and found new shoots coming from the roots. At time of cutting, I could not tell where field had been flooded.

I now have 27 acres of Cossack.

Spring Rye

Spring Rye—In the spring of 1923 we advised everybody to plant an increased acreage of spring rye on account of the low acreage of fall rye planted in the fall of 1922. The result was a normal acreage of rye, the fall and spring combined, and a normal yield. The growers of spring rye find that it yielded equal in bushels per acre to the fall rye and was a desirable, reasonably profitable crop. We are again advising that where you have failed to plant a sufficient acreage of fall rye or fall grain, you can still balance your farm work by increasing the acreage of spring rye.

I think we have refunded more money on account of being unable to fill your orders for Spring Rye in past years than any other item that we list. It seems that most every farmer wants to plant some of this but has been unable to secure the seed. In trying to overcome this difficulty we planted last spring a large acreage of the Spring Rye and harvested a very good crop. In fact, the yield was better than thirty bushels per acre. We have saved all the seed of this genuine Spring Rye, and think we have ample to fill all your orders this season with strictly first-class seed.

Spring Rye is equal to Fall Rye for all purposes excepting summer pasture. It allows you to increase the acreage of small grains where you have failed to plant all the rye and fall wheat that you wanted at the proper time. Our last planting of Spring Rye was the 12th of April, and on account of a very dry April did not germinate for more than ten days after that. It can be sown as late as oats and nearly as late as barley, and still produce a good crop. For bread making purposes it would be identical in value with the Fall Rye.

Sow from five to eight pecks per acre, depending on the average rainfall in your locality. Where the rainfall is apt to be deficient sow a less amount of all kinds of small grain than where the rainfall is ample. You will secure a better yield.

Per lb., 20c; 14 lbs., 90c; 28 lbs., \$1.10; 56 lbs., \$2.00; 560 lbs., \$17.50.

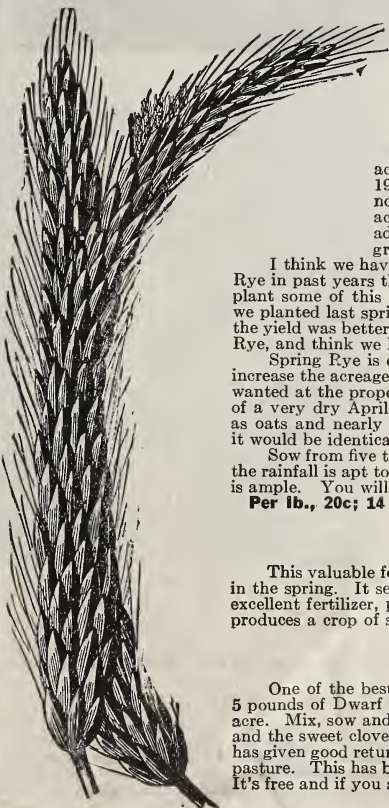
Winter or Fall Rye

This valuable forage plant produces pasture from early in the spring until late in the fall if sown in the spring. It seldom produces any head and gives you good pasture all summer. It is also an excellent fertilizer, plowing it under in mid-summer. In sowing the same variety in September it produces a crop of seed for the next year. **14 lbs., 80c; 56 lbs., \$1.75; 560 lbs., \$16.50.**

A Desirable Hog Pasture

One of the best quick growing hog pastures may be made by sowing one bushel of Fall Rye, 5 pounds of Dwarf Essex Rape and 10 pounds of White or Yellow blossomed Sweet Clover to the acre. Mix, sow and drag in well in early spring; the fall rye and rape makes an all summer pasture and the sweet clover will give remarkable results for the next year. This pasture mixture for hogs has given good returns in increased pork production; you cannot grow hogs profitably without ample pasture. This has been demonstrated many times. We print a large bulletin, "HOGGINDOWN." It's free and if you are a grower of hogs you should have it. It helps.

Eighty Cents per Acre for Dependable Seed Corn



SPRING RYE

Barley

University, No. 105 (New Barley)—For several years the Minnesota State Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of barley with a view to producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in the matter of yield. This ambition, the station considers, has been realized in the new six-rowed variety here offered under the name of University No. 105. In comparative tests covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proven to be the heaviest yielder, and from any standpoint a most valuable acquisition. It is early, uniform in maturing and pure. **48 lbs., \$1.25; 480 lbs., \$11.50.**

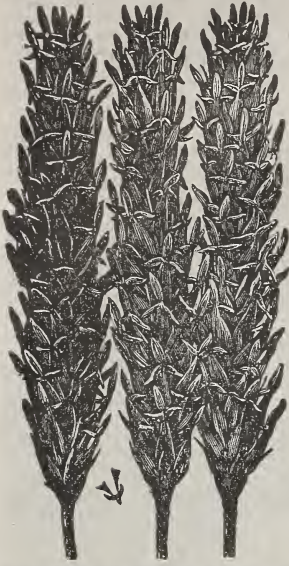
Odebrucker Barley—In this age of improvement in grain, barley has come in for its share of attention, and experiments have shown wonderful progress in securing better grades and yields.

The Wisconsin Agricultural College has taken a leading part in the improvement of barley, and in introducing the Odebrucker they are beyond question several years ahead in improvement of all other varieties. The Odebrucker is a better color, heavier yielder and the very best barley that can be grown. The seed we offer is produced from seed secured direct from the Wisconsin Agricultural College and the quality is certainly fine, and we ask all our intended customers to send to us for a sample of it, which we will be glad to submit. The quantity of available seed of this new variety is not large, and we would advise all barley growers to make their orders early for this. **48 lbs., \$1.25; 480 lbs., \$11.50.**

Beardless Barley—This barley will mature in 60 days from date of sowing under ordinary conditions. A barley without beards. This must be admitted by all as a very desirable thing. Most of you have threshed barley and some of you have been in the stack and you know what bearded barley is. The greatest advantage lies in the extreme earliness, which makes it absolutely desirable, if not indispensable, for early feeding when old grain is scarce. Being a sport from the old bearded barley, there may appear a few heads in the field showing beards. **12 lbs., 75c; 48 lbs., \$1.75; 240 lbs., \$8.00.**

Blue Hulless Barley—Has no hulls. Earliest and best hog feed grown. Yields immense crops. Better for feeding purposes than other barley. Plant for earliest feed. **15 lbs., 85c; 24 lbs., \$1.50; 48 lbs., \$2.50; 240 lbs., \$10.00; 480 lbs., \$19.00.**

White Hulless Barley (See colored photo, page 68)—Has neither beards nor hulls, extremely early, making it very valuable for hog feed, yields immense crops that thresh out from the hull just as wheat does, better and richer for feeding purposes than any other barley. This barley is also used in large quantities for bread making purposes and makes an excellent bread, normally producing from two to three times the yield of the best wheat. **15 lbs., 85c; 24 lbs., \$1.50; 48 lbs., \$2.75; 240 lbs., \$11.00; 480 lbs., \$21.00.**



Bearded Speltz or Emmer

It makes a good crop with almost any condition of soil and climate. It is neither wheat, rye nor barley, and yet it appears to be a combination of these. It is more like wheat than any of the others mentioned. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is claimed to be ahead of other grains; in

fact, all kinds of animals seem to thrive on it. Speltz is claimed to be ahead of corn, superior to oats and more profitable than wheat. Yields 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good hay per acre. Excellent for pasture and can be fed in the green state. As green grass hay food it often gives 100 leafy stalks from one seed, which shows its heavy stooling properties. The heads are somewhat similar to two-rowed barley, the spikeless being separated from each other in such a manner that the crop is not easily injured by the weather. It is a heavy yielder. Will grow well and produce enormous crops on land where wheat will not grow. **25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.20; 500 lbs., \$14.00.**



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape

This forage plant has rather forced its attention on the grower of stock as the seedsmen, generally, have neglected to tell of its value. A great many farmers have realized its value, and made use of it for a number of years, but the percentage of people planting it is so small that I want to impress it on you, especially this season, that the Dwarf Essex Rape will grow and thrive, and be profitable in so many places on your farm where you are not getting the full benefit of that land, that you should watch for every place, no matter how small, and plant this rape seed. In the spring when you are sowing small grains, sow it at the rate of 4 pounds per acre with your grain. This will furnish valuable pasture after harvest, and on account of the start it has before harvest, requires but little moisture in the latter part of the summer to make a good crop. Plant it with fall rye at the rate of about three pounds to the acre in the months of April or May, and it will make you a good pasture with the rye in summer. Plant it by itself at the rate of 5 lbs. per acre and see the immense yield of forage it will produce. Sow it at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre with your last cultivation of corn. This is undoubtedly the most profitable place to sow rape seed. If you are hogging the corn down, the hogs will clean the rape as well as the corn. If you husk your corn and pasture the corn stalks all kinds of stock eat it readily; and this gives them green food with the dry. Dwarf Essex Rape is the only variety that is valuable. We would advise placing your order early. **Price: 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$8.75.**

A Proper Hog Pasture

for the least money. Something you may turn the hogs on soon after planting, something that you may use and get value received from this season. If that is what you are looking for sow **56 lbs. of Fall Rye, 5 lbs. Dwarf Essex Rape and 10 lbs. White or Yellow Blossomed Sweet Clover per acre.** Mix thoroughly if sowing by hand; if by machinery, mix rape and clover for one sowing and plant the rye separately. This insures an even stand.

Price packed separately, right portions, 100 lbs., \$6.00; 500 lbs., \$27.50.

Millet

Early Fortune—This has come to be one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise, the seed being the richest and most valuable stock food that can be produced, while the hay is very valuable for stock. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the hay is yet green, when, if cut properly, can be threshed for seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being threshed. **Pound, 20c; 100 lbs., \$4.25.**

Liberty Millet (German)—Planted on good land, produces a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months and leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. There is no larger yielding forage plant. Seed is valuable for poultry. (Bushel, 50 lbs.) Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre. Values constantly changing. Write for prices. **1 lb., 20c; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.25.**

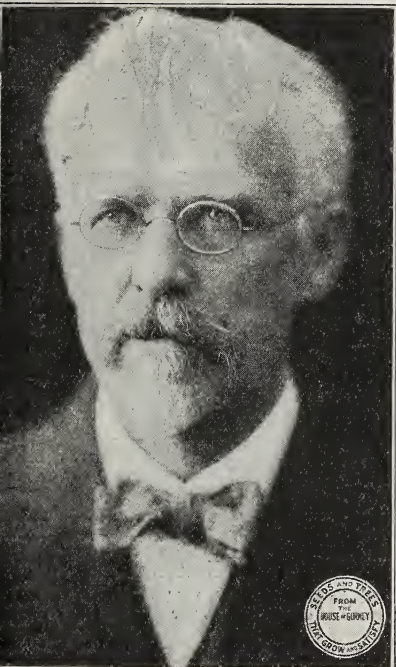
Japanese Millet—All things considered, we call this the most valuable thing in our whole list of forage plants. It has been sold under different names, as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc. We recommend it for the following reasons: First, it makes more hay than German Millet or any other. Second, although it grows so large, sometimes seven or eight feet high, the hay is of the most excellent quality, superior to corn fodder. Third, it is adapted to all sections and a great success wherever tried. It does well on low ground. Fourth, two crops a season may be cut from it, or, if left to ripen, it will yield almost as many bushels of seed per acre as oats. Fifth, it requires less seed per acre than any other millet, 20 to 30 pounds being sufficient. Sixth, it makes fine silage, especially if mixed with soja beans or sand vetch. Seventh, it is highly endorsed and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by all Experiment Stations and by seedsmen generally. Be sure to order of us, as we are headquarters. Treat it exactly as you would German millet, only sow it a little earlier for best results. We know it will please you. (40 lbs. per bu.) **1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.25.**

The New Siberian—The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plants possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts, besides many other points of excellence that distinguish it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages and which destines it to take front rank if not lead all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia, which would, of course, give it vigor and hardiness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate. **1 lb., 25c; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.25.**

Kursk Millet—This very valuable millet is one sent out by the Department of Agriculture several years ago. We find that it will produce more hay in the dryer regions than any other variety of millet you can plant. The color of the seed is red like the Siberian, only a little darker in color. It yields heavy crops of seed and forage. We especially advise the planting of this in any section where the rainfall is not ample and regular. Sow 20 pounds to the acre. **Price, 1 lb., 25c; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**

Hog Millet—We have tried in the last two catalogs to discontinue the use of the words "hog millet." The millet known as hog millet is also known as Broom Corn, Manitoba and Early Fortune Millet. It comes in several colors, the clear white, which is the genuine Hansen's Siberian Proso, the yellow, the red and the black. All of these millets yield immense quantities of seed which is exceptionally valuable for feeding purposes. There are several varieties of Proso; we are listing them under the name of Proso and under their old names which should not have been given them; it would be just as reasonable to call corn "cow corn" as it was to name the Proso "hog millet." These Prosoes are not as desirable for hay as for grain and millions of pounds of this grain is used in the Siberian and Russian countries for human food; in fact, we have used it and found it extremely palatable. **1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.**

Professor Hansen's Siberian Proso



PROFESSOR HANSEN

Seed Oats for Spring 1925

Owing to the light weight and generally poor grade of the 1924 oat crop, good quality seed oats is going to be very scarce. We have stored in our warehouses very high quality oats of the various varieties listed on this page and page 82, and at the reasonable prices you should not hesitate to buy liberally.

Kherson Oats

Made larger yields and weighed better than any others. We believe it to be the very best for the Northwest. This oat is

There are a number of varieties of **Proso** brought over by **Prof. Hansen** previous to this one. This is the best, and other varieties should not be confused with this large seeded **Hansen's White Siberian Proso.**

In **Professor Hansen's** various trips to the Siberian country he has brought many valuable forage plants, vegetables and flowers to the United States. The Siberian Proso is one of the very valuable ones. The protein contents of Proso compare very favorably with that of wheat and it is an excellent food for human consumption. It can be ground with wheat and makes excellent bread, and it alone makes one of the very best of breakfast foods, higher in food value than probably any grain now used for the purpose.

"A large-seeded white-grain millet of the Proso type grown by the Kirghiz Tartar nomads in the Semipalatinsk region as a grain for their stock; also grown extensively by the Kirghiz for themselves, produced in their climate, where the annual rainfall is about eight inches. It will probably yield well on the driest upland in the driest years in all our western states. When it is hulled and cooked for the table the Russians call it 'Kasha,' and it is very extensively used in European Russia, Siberia, Turkestan, Mongolia, and other parts of Asia, especially the driest regions."

"This variety was extremely productive here at Brookings the past season, the yield being over four bushels of grain from one pound of seed sown thinly at the rate of five pounds per acre."

This is a specially valuable grain. For feeding stock, poultry, and everything of that kind Proso is equal to or better than the wheat.

Proso is also specially valuable as a summer catch crop, something that can be planted very late. It can be planted as late as July 15th and still mature a crop of grain and hay. Do not consider that Proso is going to produce much hay to the acre or be of great value. It is a grain crop, the hay or straw being equal to, at least, that of wheat or oats straw.

There are so few later catch crops that Proso will be used extensively on land that has had an early crop removed from it or where it has been drowned out and not in shape to work until mid-summer. Sow 12 pounds per acre. **Price, 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 60c; postpaid; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.25.**

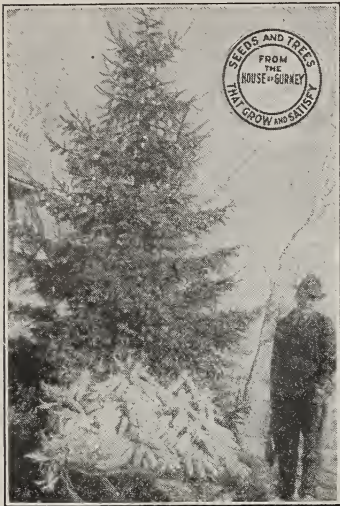
undoubtedly identical with the yellow oat known as Sixty-Day Oat. There were two importations from Russia; one has come out under the name of Sixty-Day and the other as Kherson. They both outyield all others.

Our seed from this variety is secured from seed of the original Taylor importation, and is absolutely pure Kherson Oats. It is a smaller oat than most and takes at least one peck less per acre for sowing. This oat should be largely planted, as the difference of 10 to 15 days in earliness of maturity will escape the rust period; save that much risk of winds, hail and bugs. It also lengthens the harvest season, allowing you to get along with less high-priced help. **Price, 32 lbs., \$1.00; 64 lbs., \$1.80; 320 lbs., \$8.50.**

Certified Seed Potatoes Are Worth the Difference in Cost.

Hulless Oats—Ottawa 480 Liberty

See Pages 67 and 68 for Hulless Oats



Iowar Oats

This is another selection made by the Iowa Agricultural College of Ames, which is of the same type, earliness of maturity, high-yielding, and a descendant of the Kherson, as is the Iowa 103. We had a forty acre field of this on one of our own farms this past season of 1923, and with the ordinary farm care, it gave us better than seventy bushels per acre. It was truly a beautiful field, stood just as high as the enclosure fence and not a weed in sight in the field. We wished to convert this field into Cossack alfalfa and sowed eight pounds of Cossack per acre with the oats. After harvesting the oats, and before fall, we got three-fourths of a ton of Cossack hay per acre, and it has furnished lots of pasture since. I believe the Iowar is bound to rank high as an oat with the hull on. **Price—16 lbs., 70c; 32 lbs., \$1.05; 320 lbs., \$9.50.**



REGENERATED SWEDISH SELECT

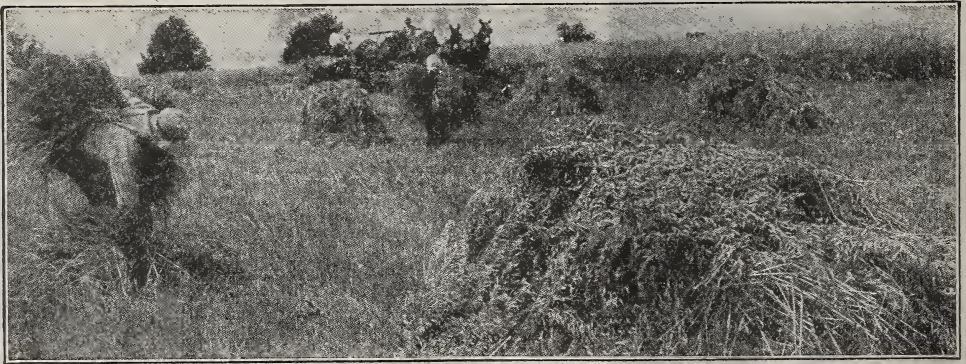
C. S. Greengras, Marshall County, S. D.

I am enclosing a photograph of some of my Flint Corn, and Mr. Gurney, the tree is one your Father sent me when he was too busy to write, but wrote me later that he wanted me to have one of his little trees instead of a letter. I always called it Father Gurney.

It is near my window and I cannot tell you how much I enjoy it. It speaks a message that I fail to express in words.

Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

The past season the new Regenerated Swedish Select Oats have made some wonderful yields in the Northwest. They are certainly the leading late oats at the present time and it is probable they will continue to be so. It is not unusual to see fields growing 100 bu. per acre and weighing as high as 45 lbs. per measured bushel. Our stock of this oat is strictly pure and at the low price you should sow a good field. **32 lbs., 95c; 160 lbs., \$4.50; 320 lbs., \$8.50.**



Iowa's 103 Earliest White Oat—A Descendant of the Kherson

For the last several years we have been getting some very satisfactory reports of yields of the New White Kherson, or New Iowa 103, and have decided that it is absolutely the best of all the early oats from point of color, earliness and yield, consequently we are strongly urging that you plant a quantity of it this year. Our stock is from seed furnished by the Iowa Agricultural College in 1915 to the growers and they have not grown any other variety on their place, so that it is the genuine Iowa 103, or White Kherson. Under date of March 3, 1916, the following letter was received from Professor J. Buchanan, Secretary and Director of Experiments of the Iowa College:

"Your letter of February 17th, in regard to Iowa 103 Oats, received. This is an early White Oats originated here at the Experiment Station by the pure line selection method. After proving its superiority in the Experiment Station test it was distributed to a large number of farmers for co-operative test throughout the state. In 119 co-operative

tests conducted in the years of 1913, 1914 and 1915 the Iowa 103 gave an average of 49.94 bushels per acre, and the home varieties an average of 46.01 bushels per acre, making a difference of 3.93 bushels in favor of Iowa 103. In 32 of the 119 tests the Iowa 103 gave an average yield of 54.4 bushels per acre, and the Kherson an average of 51.50 bushels per acre, making a difference of 2.81 bushels in favor of Iowa 103. I should state here that the Kherson is the parent variety. In 15 of 119 tests the Swedish Select was the home variety used, and the Iowa 103 gave an average of 5.25 bushels more than the Swedish Select. In 11 of the 119 tests the Early Champion was the home variety used, and the Iowa 103 gave an average of 2.8 bushels more per acre than the Early Champion. The demand for this Oat is becoming very large, as in many places, it has outyielded the more common varieties by a wide margin.

"J. BUCHANON, Secy. & Director of Experiments."

8 lbs., 35c; 16 lbs., 60c; 32 lbs., 95c; 320 lbs., \$8.50.

We Pay Transportation Charges on All Single Pound and Smaller Quantities Quoted in the Catalog

Victory Oat—Not Hull-less

The greatest attempt ever made to increase per acre production of food stuff was made by the Canadian Department of Agriculture during and since the war. There has been some remarkable results—there were also many failures. The most remarkable increases attained by and through new varieties is the new wheat **Ruby**, that seems to be able to crowd all other varieties of wheat off the map and is adding millions of dollars of agricultural wealth to our wheat growing states and making wheat growing states out of some that had passed through the wheat stage. Then came the introduction of the **Hull-less Oat**; an oat that threshes as clean as wheat or rye and with a yield this past season of 2,295 pounds of solid oat grain per acre, this grain testing 51 pounds per measured bushel. Especially valuable to the oat meal mills and the grower of hogs and calves. Now we are placing for your con-

sideration and judgment the new **Victory oat**. This comes from the Canadian Department of Agriculture and as its name implies, was introduced at about the time of the armistice. It comes well recommended, with a high yield record, a straw that is strong, able to withstand the storms that are often disastrous to the oat fields, strong enough to hold up safely to maturity the heavy heads of grain, early enough to be classed as first early. What more may we ask of this oat? Our entire supply of this Oat was grown for us in Canada, crop of 1922. Produced from certified seed and each bag or package of this oat will contain our certificate of purity. Sow 2½ bushels per acre at Yankton or south of this point. If you live North and West reduce quantity of seed per acre. **Price: 10 lbs., 80c; 32 lbs., \$1.70; 160 lbs., \$6.25; 320 lbs., \$11.50; 640 lbs., \$22.00.**

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

We have placed in our immense potato storage warehouses this fall our usual supply of strictly fancy seed potatoes, northern grown, and the very best for seed purposes. The person who plants an acreage of potatoes each year has learned from experience that a change of potato seed from the north to the south pays better than any other seed. Consequently we grow our seed stock in the extreme north, and the big potato grower farther south sells off all his own crop, securing new northern stock each season, in this way often increasing his yield 50 per cent. We are trimming down our list of varieties of that of a few years ago, as it is not profitable to have too

many. I attended an auction sale the other day and saw a lot of potatoes sold. The quality of these potatoes was of the poorest, such as we would leave on the field or gather up and screen out for stock food, probably did not yield more than 25 to 50 bushels per acre. The soil on which they were produced should have given 200 bushels of strictly first-class potatoes to the acre. The party growing these had planted and replanted each season and I suppose had kept the small, or seed potatoes, as he would call it, until they were entirely run out. **Prices on all field seeds are subject to change without notice.**

Bliss Triumph Potato

This is positively the earliest potato grown, except Gurney's White Harvest. It is the variety you find on the market first in the spring from the south. A nearly round red potato. On account of its earliness it brings the highest price of any potato offered, and as the seed for this variety for the entire south is grown each season in the north, the demand is always heavy for it for seed purposes and consequently higher priced than most other varieties. It yields enormously. We have had reports of 650 bushels per acre, and it is not uncommon to take out fifteen good marketable potatoes from one hill. It is free from scab than most potatoes. The stock we are offering is of specially fine quality, strictly Red River grown, everyone should plant a quantity of these for first early. **Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 80c; 60 lbs., \$2.00; 300 lbs., \$9.00; 600 lbs., \$17.00.**

Green Mountain

This remarkably heavy yielding white potato has forced its way to the front in the northern sections, as one of the main crop varieties of late potatoes. It has produced some very remarkable yields, especially in North Dakota and Minnesota, and is adaptable to almost any part of the country. I believe the Green Mountain averages larger in size than any potato of its class. There are very few small unmarketable potatoes in a field of them. This potato is of excellent quality after the first of January and is especially good for baking purposes. It is a good keeper, and commands readily the highest market prices. **1 lb., 35c; 3 lbs., postpaid, 75c; 15 lbs., 80c; 60 lbs., \$1.40; 300 lbs., \$7.00; 600 lbs., \$13.00.**



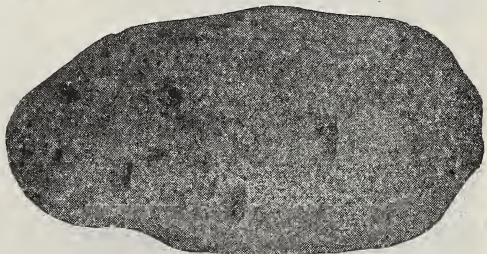
Irish Cobbler

I am quoting from Bulletin No. 176 of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture, on page 700 in a table of a three-year test, indicating that the Irish Cobbler is the highest yielding early potato at Brookings. On page 718 they again refer to it as the best yielding early variety grown in South Dakota. It is grown in every part of the State and is desirable for early and fall markets.

This is a variety of eastern origin that took Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West, young man, go west." It went west and is prosperous. It has found the climate that it desired and is even more profitable in this western country than in the east, the home of its birth. The Irish Cobbler is fast becoming one of the great northwestern market potatoes. It is second early, nearly round, pure white, a good keeper, and of very excellent quality, always cooking dry and mealy. On account of the short, stocky growth of the vine, this potato can be planted closer together than most varieties, ordinarily about one foot apart in the row. **Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 80c; 60 lbs., \$1.50; 300 lbs., \$6.95; 600 lbs., \$12.95.**



Six Weeks Potatoes—This remarkably early Potato is especially valuable to the market gardener, and for those with a small garden who grow for extra early Potatoes only. It is ready for use ten days ahead of Early Ohio; of excellent quality; abundant bearers and a good keeper. In shape it is identical with the Early Ohio; color much lighter; skin, very smooth, with few very shallow eyes. This should be planted largely and you will be well repaid with results **1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 80c; 60 lbs., \$1.90; 300 lbs., \$7.50; 600 lbs., \$13.95.**



SIX WEEKS

Mrs. John Neilson, Cody, Wyo.

I am enclosing my regular order as I could not be satisfied with any other seed. Yours have always been fine and I am really proud of my nice garden. Your flowers do very well here. I have had Pansies blooming in my garden most of the Winter and we have some real Winters here.

Certified Seed Potatoes are Worth the Difference in Cost.

Early Ohio—Early Ohio is the most popular early Potato in this country. We have more calls for it than any other variety. Every potato grower knows what it is, and knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the Standard Extra Early the country over, and other varieties are measured by it. We will venture to say that not one farmer in ten the country over who thinks he has Early Ohio has pure stock. Most of them do not know that they are mixed. But Early Ohio is an old variety and has become frightfully mixed throughout the United States. Farmers and market gardeners better sell off their own Ohio and get some pure. They are grown under conditions that make them cost more than common stock. They are selected, with the utmost care and the result is grand, such as to delight every one who knows and appreciates a good Potato. **1 lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 65c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 80c; 60 lbs., \$1.60; 300 lbs., \$7.25; 600 lbs., \$14.00.**



RURAL NEW YORKER

(See Colored Plate, Inside Front Cover)

Gurney's Bugless Potato has for one more year absolutely proven that it is more immune from bugs than any other potato grown, that it is seldom damaged by bugs, and that happens only in bad seasons or on extremely poor ground, or in very small patches. We had grown for us this past season fields of Bugless potatoes that produced considerably over three hundred bushels per acre. A single measured field of five acres brought to our cellars more than fifteen hundred bushels of marketable tubers that we sold on the market for just as much or more money than any other potato grown, kept better

and are of equally as good quality. Why should we continue to grow other varieties of late potatoes subject to damage by bugs, lower yields and of inferior quality?

We grew on a piece of our land adjoining the city of Yankton a ten-acre field of Bugless. Adjoining this field on the west end was a fraction of an acre of Early Ohios, planted by the adjoining landowner. There was six feet between the last row of Bugless and the first row of Early Ohios. During the growing season the owner of the Early Ohios and his entire family picked bugs. I personally examined our own field day after day, and I did not find during the entire season one single leaf damaged in the Bugless field by bugs, and the yield at the end of the season was satisfactory.

Get into the Bugless game. Plant potatoes that will fill your cellars and your pocketbook. Plant potatoes that produce very few small ones. Plant potatoes that market better than others and taste better.

PRICE—1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., postpaid, \$1.30; 15 lbs., by express, \$1.40; 30 lbs., \$1.75; 60 lbs., \$2.50; 300 lbs., \$10.00; 600 lbs., \$19.00.

Ten Dollars Cash Premium—Every year we pay to someone \$10.00 in cash for the largest Bugless potato grown from our seed.

Remember, send your potatoes to reach us by December 1st, and the check for \$10.00 will go to the winner on December 10th, 1925.



EARLY OHIO

Rural New Yorker No. 2—Well known now the country over and very largely planted for profitable main crop. Rurals are now quoted in all the leading markets of the country along with Burbanks and other standard sorts, and usually they are quoted higher than Burbanks. They are certainly more profitable to raise. When Rural No. 2 first made its appearance as sent out in 1889 by the Rural New Yorker it introduced an entirely distinct class of Potatoes, unknown up to that time. The class is characterized by long, rather spindling vines, with dark colored stalks, dark green leaves and purple blossoms; tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth, pure white skin, uniform size, quite numerous in the hill, always very attractive in appearance. Our stock of Rural New Yorker this year is a splendid one, and our prices are certainly very reasonable. **3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 15 lbs., 80c; 60 lbs., \$1.50; 300 lbs., \$7.00; 600 lbs., \$13.00.**



100 ACRES BUGLESS IN MOUNTAINS OF IDAHO

Gurney's Bugless

This picture of the Idaho bugless field was taken on our western auto trip. We saw many such fields and the acreage of this variety is increasing each year. The demand for the large Idaho baked potato is increasing and as Bugless has both size and quality, it's the variety they want. Within the next few years it will be the leading potato.

Miss Margaret Fagan, Judith Basin County, Mont. Nov. 23, 1924.

Last Spring I ordered one pound of Bugless potatoes. These were received in a frozen condition. I wrote you and you immediately mailed another pound.

I had a patch of Early Ohios and Cobblers and planted the Bugless alongside of them. I sprinkled the Ohios and Cobblers with Paris-Green until I was sick of the job and found when I dug the potatoes from these varieties that they were small and scabby. I then dug the Bugless and got two hundred pounds of lovely, clean potatoes. The bugs never ate the vines.

I am sending you the largest one to compete for your \$10.00 prize. Whether or not I get that, I have a prize in those potatoes. They are the best yielders and nicest eating of any I have yet raised.

I sold \$10.00 worth of Squash from one hill of the Hubbard seed. One Squash weighed thirty-two pounds and one of the Gurney Ballhead Cabbage weighed twenty pounds.

Sweet Potatoes

These Sweet Potatoes are the Early Jersey variety and the most satisfactory for northern planting. We can furnish you for shipment about April 1st the seed Sweet Potatoes. If you care to grow your own plants, it is necessary to plant the potatoes, grow the sprouts and transplant just as you would tomatoes. The potatoes should be planted by the 10th of April, the sprouts transplanted from the 15th of May to as late as July 1st. The potatoes must be planted immediately on their arrival as they decay rapidly at that time of the year. If you do not care to grow your own plants we can furnish the plants; and refer you to the greenhouse section for prices. **Potatoes, per lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.70; 10 lbs., \$2.90.**

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass was introduced into the United States in 1909 from Sudan under the name of Garawi. One-half pound of seed was 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 of 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 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 is a good thing for the soil. Sudan Grass is tall, reaching a height of from 7 to 9 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.

Makes good when it is dry; makes better when it rains. Produces from 3 to 5 tons of hay per acre when planted in 3-foot rows.

Takes about 4 pounds of seed per acre to plant in 3-foot rows.

Can be cut from two to four times per season.

Stock eat it in preference to all other hays including, alfalfa.

Analyzes 9.13 per cent protein.

Has been grown successfully in all kinds of climate under all sorts of conditions.

Prices: 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 50 lbs., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Sudan—Wonderful Value to the Dairyman

Analyses has demonstrated its value above most other forage plants for just ordinary hay purposes. Most planters estimate its value for the first crop which on ordinary land in an average season will yield up to four and one-half tons of dry hay per acre. There is almost an equal value in the second crop. In some places this matures for a second cutting of hay, but in my estimation its greatest value is green pasture for the cows. At about this time of the year pastures are dry or only producing about one-half feed for the stock pasturing on it. This pasture supplemented by a fair acreage of Sudan will keep up the quality and quantity of the milk flow. Try it.



SUDAN OVER 7 FEET HIGH

Canada Field Peas

I am of the opinion from experience and observation that Canada Field Peas planted at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre, with 1½ bushels of oats, will produce the most valuable hog and other stock fodder for fall and winter feeding and for early summer pasture that you can possibly plant. Valuable, I will say, first on account of its earliness, maturing four to six weeks earlier than corn. Second, the immense yield of rich, dry fodder. We advise sowing with the peas, the Kherson or Iowa 103 Oats, as they mature at about the same time. If you are going to plant the peas on high poor land, the Swedish Select or taller growing late oat would be better. Plant a field of these oats and peas near your home yards and at the right time turn the hogs in and let them do the harvest. They will pay you for it. If planted alone sow 90 lbs. per acre. Price: 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.15; 50 lbs., \$4.30; 100 lbs., \$7.85.

Cow Peas

The Great Soil Improver. Makes poor land rich, makes good land more productive, enriching the soil even after the crop is cut. Green crops plowed under are one of the best and cheapest ways of improving the soil. For this purpose the Cow Pea is excellent, especially for a medium or light soil. They should be sown in May or June, at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre, and plowed under as soon as they have attained their full growth. While this crop is very largely grown wherever known, with the results obtained from it, the wonder is that it is not grown ten times as much as at present. There is no surer or cheaper means of improving soil than by sowing Cow Peas.

Cow Peas for Hay—If planted early say the middle of May, in the central corn belt section, a crop can be cut and cured for hay the same as clover, then the stubble in a short time will put on a new growth to be turned under in the fall as a fertilizer.

We suggest sowing Kaffir Corn with this crop, at the rate of one peck to one bushel of the Cow Peas per acre. The Kaffir Corn holds the vines off the ground, causing a better growth.

New Era—15 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Sand or Winter Vetch—(Vici Villosa)—Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. Thrives surprisingly on poor, light land, and well withstands extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, usually with Rye. In the North it remains all winter under the snow, and it is invaluable for early pasturing or soiling. It is valuable as a fertilizer, being a great nitrogen gatherer. For hay, cut when commencing to pod. Fifty pounds seed per acre. Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$18.00.



CANADA FIELD PEAS

John Statsmann, Naper, Nebraska.

I have just sold my business to Mr. Wright, who will take possession at once. I wish to thank the Seed Company for the service and square dealings you have given me in all the years we have done business together.

I wish you the best of success for the future.

Sorghums, Saccharines and Non-Saccharine

Pencilaria Pearl Millet—This mammoth millet is unlike any other millet grown, and is often referred to as Cattail Millet on account of the resemblance of the head to that of the cattail, grown in the sloughs. The millet grows to a height of 10 feet; produces a wonderful amount of forage and will produce two crops in one season. It requires about 12 lbs. of seed per acre. **Price, Per lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$10.00.**

Kaffir Corn—Grows from 5 to 7 feet high, making a straight upright growth with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by stock. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder, sow 50 lbs., either broadcast or in drills. **Lb., 20c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$4.25.**



KAFFIR CORN

Dwarf Broom Corn

We have discontinued offering any of the tall growing varieties of Broom Corn. We have sold that continuously for years and without cataloging the Dwarf variety we have sold each season, through correspondence, several times the quantity of Dwarf than we have of the tall. This demonstrates to us that the grower wants the Dwarf variety, which is better from every standpoint. The Dwarf Broom Corn stands up better than the taller varieties, is practically free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine and commands always the highest market price. **1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$8.50.**

Cane or Sorghum

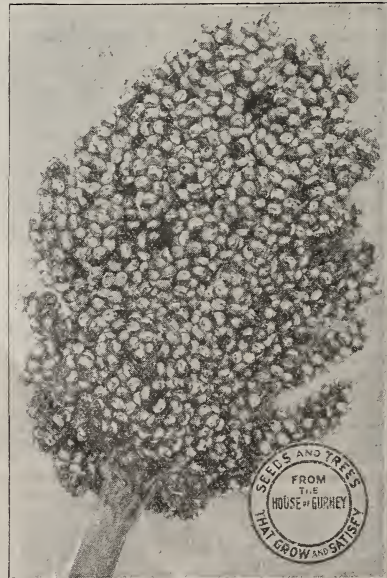
Sorghum (or Sugar Cane) in the West is not at all appreciated, and we wish to call the attention of farmers everywhere to the great value of Sorghum as a pasture and fodder crop, and to the particular advantage to be gained by growing it. Sorghum may be made to furnish the principal provender for cattle and horses from August until the following spring. As a summer pasture for sheep, a wide field is likely to be opened up by it. As a soiling food for swine it is most excellent, and the seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged drouths.

Early Amber Cane—This popular and well known variety is the earliest. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**

Dakota Crown Amber Cane—We have quantities of cane grown for us each season in Dakota, and while we do not claim better yields for it than other canes, we do claim earliness and drouth-resistant features over other canes. **1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.75.**

Branching Yellow Milo Maize

Grows from 5 to 7 feet high, stooling from the ground, sending out heads of great size, often weighing three-quarters of a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. Cattle, horses and hogs will eat it readily. Tests show that during the severe drouth corn dried up within a few feet of it. Five to ten pounds will plant an acre. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**



MILO



FETERITA

a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. Cattle, horses and hogs will eat it readily. Tests show that during the severe drouth corn dried up within a few feet of it. Five to ten pounds will plant an acre. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**

Feterita

This is another valuable stock food. It has been recommended generally for chickens and other fowls. It is probably the best of all the grains for that purpose, but that is only a portion of its value. All kinds of stock relish it, and on account of its immense yield, producing in a reasonable season 100 bushels per acre, it makes it almost necessary that you plant a quantity of this in order to secure the greatest profit from your farm. The greatest advantage in planting Feterita over other grains is its drought-resisting qualities. It will produce a crop on probably less moisture than any of the farm crops; yielding better, of course, with more moisture. But to guard against crop failure you should have a field of Feterita each year. The heads grow and resemble the white Kaffir Corn, but the grain is one-half larger, the heads plumper and better filled, and it matures three weeks earlier than any of the Kaffir Corns. **Price: 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.25.**

Feterita—This photograph was taken in the city of Yankton at Mr. Jeffers' home. Mr. Jeffers has a large flock of white Leghorns and he grows Feterita for chicken feed. He cut and shocked this and at times the shocks were literally white with the chickens eating this valuable feed. It produces more chicken feed per acre than any other grain.



FETERITA GROWN BY MR. JEFFERS

Marquis Wheat

The high bread-making strength of the Marquis and color of flour were demonstrated in the test made at Ottawa in the early months of 1907, and all of the surplus seed was at once sent to the Indianhead Experimental Farm for propagation. The Marquis variety was tested in competition with Red Fife at four of the Canadian Experimental Farms during various periods during the years of 1907 to 1914, inclusive. At three of the stations, the overyields of the Marquis were from 13½ per cent to 38 2-10 per cent higher than Red Fife, the highest yielding wheat in the Canadian Province. The Marquis is an early variety. It is three or four days earlier than most of the other Fife varieties. Because of its earliness it escapes the drought of dry years, the rust and fall rains of wet seasons, and also the early fall frosts. These are the characteristics which have made it specially valuable in Provinces of Canada. Tested at 22 different Experiment Stations. Yields showing from 1½ bushels to 7 bushels per acre higher than any other variety of spring wheat.

From these facts is seen, first, that winter varieties are best where they can be grown in the northern section of the Great Plains; second, that Durums are better than any spring common wheat in some sections; third, that the Marquis variety is better than any of the spring common wheats at most stations, and as good as any of the rest. The Marquis is a safe variety to grow anywhere in this section when spring wheat is to be grown. The Marquis wheat is specially well adapted to central South Dakota; here drought and rust often reduce the yields of later maturing varieties.

The Preston or Velvet Chaff, a bearded wheat, is now the leading variety in that district. The Marquis is Beardless, a better yielder, as well as a better milling wheat.

PRICE LIST

Marquis Wheat—15 lbs., 80c; 30 lbs., \$1.75; 60 lbs., \$3.00; 300 lbs., \$13.75.

Rust-Resistant Wheat Agricultural College North Dakota

D-5 vs. D-1

Referring to your letter of August 19th D-5 and D-1 were distributed by this office to about the same extent in 1911. D-5 came under criticism because the buyers could recognize it as a new wheat. D-1 is Amber color and it took them a longer time to find it or re-discover it and you may be sure that I have not helped anybody discover it for fear that it would go the same road that velvet chaff went.

Personally, I believe that both wheats are the most rust resisting wheats the American Agricultural World has ever known.

No doubt, D-1 is more valuable than D-5 because it will take an expert to tell good D-1 from Aranautka or Kubanka. As in the case of D-5, I do not profess that it has any milling values. I have given it a chance to be tried. I have never said that it would yield 100 or 200 or even 10 per cent more than some other varieties. I am glad to learn that it is being re-discovered.

I can not answer your question regarding its milling value. I am told that millers do not object to it but I am pretty confident that no miller knows it when he sees it. The milling tests here have not been as extensive as with D-5 and I suspect that this wheat, if milled alone might also be found to have its faults, but since wheats are nearly always milled as mixtures its defects may prove to be its highest merit.

H. L. Bolley.

I note what you say regarding the head of wheat I sent you. This is D-1 rust proof, and yields very big. The D-5 is the Red Durum, which the mills knock; claiming it did not have the milling qualities. There is no such objection to the D-1, as it sells at Amber Durum prices. The wheat yields much more and is immune to rust, which insures a crop every year. It also stands up well and is also drought resistant.

Daniel Sachow.

Rust-Resistant Wheat D-1

I am printing extracts from letters of Mr. Sachow and H. L. Bolley of the North Dakota Agricultural College. There is a heap of truth in Mr. Bolley's statement and it may be that you will have to accept a little lower price for D-1 than the regular market for Marquis or other standard varieties; but when you harvest, in some cases, two or three times better crop from this Rust Resistant Wheat than from other

varieties you can well afford to take a lower price.

Our Mr. Wensberg spent considerable time in North Dakota determining the values of D-5 and D-1 and found that both of them almost invariably yielded from 18 to 35 bushels per acre, while on account of rust, such varieties as Marquis, Kubanka and other varieties were nearly a total failure. Per bushel, \$2.85; per 300 lbs., \$13.25; per 600 lbs., \$25.50.

Kota Wheat

This is a variety of hard, red Spring wheat brought from Russia by Prof. Bolley of the North Dakota Agricultural College, in 1903.

The following description and action of Kota Wheat in the Dakotas is taken from United States Department of Agriculture, Department Circular, No. 280 and was edited by Prof. J. Allen Clark, Agronomist in Charge of Western Seed Investigation and Prof. L. R. Waldon, Plant Breeder of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

In 1917 and 1918, selections were made from this variety to determine their rust resistance. At the State Agricultural Experiment Station in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota, they proved to be resistant to black stem rust. Previous to this time, resistance to stem rust of Wheat was a quality not known to hard, red Spring wheat, grown in the United States, although long recognized in several varieties of Durum Wheat.

The experiments conducted in 1918 not only showed the rust resistance of the Wheat, but indicated that it would yield well, and that it had good milling and bread making qualities.

The results of these experiments were presented and the name Kota applied to the variety.

In the Spring of 1919, Prof. Bolley made a distribution of this seed to a Mr. Herre, and the North Dakota Experimental Station.

Kota is a hard, red Spring Wheat, bearded and is easily distinguishable from Preston Velvet Chaff in appearance in both heads and kernels.

Kota greatly resembles the hard, red Winter varieties—Turkey, Karkof and Kanred.

Kota heads and matures slightly later than Marquis, so its greater freedom from rust injury is not due to greater ability to escape this disease by maturing early.

When soil moisture has been the limiting factor, Kota usually withstands the extreme conditions better than other hard, red Spring wheats.

Since 1918, a considerable mass of experimental data has been recorded on the resistance of Kota Wheat to stem rust, on its yield, milling and baking value.

The important question is the value of Kota when compared with the Marquis, the leading variety of hard, red Spring Wheat.

First, we will take resistance to stem rust. In 1919 rust notes were obtained at eleven stations on Kota and Marquis. The rust infection on Kota was 3% and on Marquis 60%. In 1920 rust notes were obtained at nine stations and the rust percentage on Kota was 15% and on Marquis 49%. In 1921, rust notes were obtained at fourteen stations and Kota showed 2%, while Marquis showed 44%. In 1922 rust notes were obtained at eighteen stations and the average infection was 8% for Kota and 49% for Marquis.

In North and South Dakota for the period of 1918 to 1922, inclusive, the yield of Kota over Marquis at thirteen stations averaged from 5 to 53% greater; at two stations, it shows approximately 25% less yield. These two stations, however, had only two years instead of five years trial.

Summing up the value of Kota wheat. It is more rust resistant than any other variety of Spring Wheat, is equally as rust resistant as the most rust resistant Durum variety, which makes Kota especially valuable in any section of the country, where black stem rust is severe, except in the more humid sections of the Spring Wheat region, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa and states of that character it is not well adapted.

The milling and baking values of this new Wheat is pronounced O. K. by such Mills as the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, St. Paul Milling Co. and Washburn-Crosby Company, which would settle, I believe, absolutely, its milling and bread making qualities.

PRICES—1 bushel, \$4.50; 5 bushels, \$21.00; 10 bushels, \$40.00, bags free.

100,000 Feet of Glass for Growing Plants and Flowers

Owing to unsatisfactory service by having Greenhouse goods come from a separate company, the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company will handle all of the orders direct this year, insuring absolutely satisfactory service. We will appreciate your orders.

Postage prepaid in all cases except where noted. We prepay the postage or express on the plants named in this greenhouse section.

We guarantee all plants ordered from this section to reach the purchaser in good condition in any part of the United States; if they reach you otherwise, notify us promptly.

Time of Shipment—We ship all plants as soon as order is received, weather permitting; or, if your order calls for plants that should not be sent until some further date, we hold them until the proper time for planting out.

Antirrhinum, or Giant Snapdragon—White, yellow, pink and red. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.20.**

Ageratum—Color, deep blue forming a mass of flowers all summer. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.20.**

Abutilon, or Flowering Maple—Maple-like leaves in various colors, large bell-shaped flowers in orange, pink and red. **Each, 25c; 10, assorted, \$1.70.**

Centaurea, or Dusty Miller—A dwarf, silvery foliage plant, used largely for ribbon beds or borders. **Each, 12c; doz., \$1.00.**

Coleus—These inexpensive plants make the greatest summer decoration, beds, borders, etc., of anything you can plant. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25. Our Special Velvet Coleus Bed, 50 plants, \$4.50; 100 plants, \$7.50.**

Carnations—These are the carnations that you get commercially from the greenhouse, the large fragrant flowers with their spicy odor.

White Enchantress—**Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.**

Pink Enchantress—**Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.**

Mrs. P. W. Ward—Pink. **Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.**

Victory—Finest scarlet. **Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.**

Fuchsias—Colors, pure white to crimson. **Each, 20c.**

Feverfew—The best bloomers, especially good for cemetery. **Each, 25c; doz., \$1.75.**

Chrysanthemums—Best of all autumn flowers; flowers from one inch in diameter in the pompon varieties to flowers eight inches across in the large-flowering.

Golden Glow—Mammoth yellow.

Charles Razor—Early, pure white, in-curve.

Yellow Touseit—Bronze-yellow, early.

October Frost—The earliest of the whites.

Major Bonaffon—A perfect ball of yellow.

Pompon Chrysanthemums—Produce an immense number of flowers, one to two inches across.

King of Plumes—Yellow, plume-like flower.

Pink Mum Mensa—Exactly like Shasta Daisy.

Price of large-blooming Chrysanthemums: **20c each; 10 for \$1.50.**

Pompon Chrysanthemums: **20c each; doz., \$1.50.**

Lantana—A mass of flowers at all times. All colors. **Each, 20c; doz., \$1.50.**

Dracena Indivisa—A decorative plant, growing two feet high. Used for porch boxes, hanging baskets and centers of beds. **Each, 45c.**

Double Daisy—Very double, pure white and pink flowers; blooms freely from spring until fall. **Each, 12c; doz., 90c.**

Ferns—We are growing only the best varieties of these, such as will do well in ferneries or in the ordinary bay window or fern dishes for table decoration.

Boston Fern, the Improved Sword Fern—Produces fronds as much as six feet long in a single season. **Each, 20c to \$2.00.**

Flower and Vegetable Plants

All of our Plants are grown from carefully transplanted stock and must not be confused with the regular bed plants, which will endure less shipping and will not produce as strong, healthy plants as the transplanted stock. Packing charges are included in the prices given, but purchaser must pay transportation on lots of over 12. Plants of all kinds should invariably be sent by express or Parcel Post.

Cabbage, Early—Ready by April 1st. **Per 1,000, \$7.00; 100, \$1.25; doz., 25c.**

Cabbage, Late—Ready by June 1st. **Per 1,000, \$5.50; 100, 90c; doz., 20c.**

Cauliflower—Ready by April 1st. **Per 100, \$1.50; doz., 25c.**

Celery—Ready in June. **Per 1,000, \$6.00; 100, 90c; doz., 20c.**

Egg-Plant—Ready May 10. **Per 100, \$2.50; doz. 35c.**

Parsley—Ready by April 1st. Curled. **Per 100, \$3.00; doz., 40c.**

Pepper—Ready by May 1st. Ruby King. **Per 1,000, \$10.00; 100, \$2.00; doz., 35c.**

Sweet Potato—Ready by May 20th. **Per 1,000, \$7.00; 100, \$1.00; doz., 20c.**

Tomato—Ready by May 1st. **Per 1,000, \$10.00; 100, \$2.20; doz., 25c.**

Topp Tomato—**Per 12, 75c; each, 10c.**

Tobacco Plants—**12 for 75c; 25 for \$1.25.**

	Per doz.	Per 50	Per 100
Ageratum.....	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.00
Alyssum.....	.85	1.75	3.00
Dusty Miller.....	.85	2.25	4.00
Asters, Named.....	.85	1.75	3.50
Asters, Mixed.....	.60	1.50	3.00
Cannas, Growing Plants.....	2.50	6.00	11.00
Coleus.....	1.50	4.50	7.50
Feverfew.....	1.75	4.00	7.00

Whitmanii—A cross of the Boston Fern and others. **Each, 25c to \$2.00.**

Roosevelt—An improved variety of Boston Fern. **Each, 20c to \$2.00.**

Asparagus Ferns

Plumosus Nanus—Is easily grown even in the north windows of a residence. **Each, 20c; 4 for 60c; large plants, 25c and 50c.**

Sprengeri—A splendid plant for hanging basket. **Each, 20c; 5 for 60c; large size, 25c and 50c.**

Geraniums

are undoubtedly the most satisfactory of all bedding plants. Getting them from us, most of the plants will be budded and in bloom.

S. A. Nutt—Color, dark crimson.

La Favorite—The best white geranium.

Mrs. Frances Perkins—Bright pink.

Rose—Sweet-scented leaves.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.75; 100, \$11.00. From 3-inch pots, 20c each; 10 for \$1.80; 100 for \$17.00.

Pelargonium Lady Washington Geraniums, each, 20c.

Ivy-Leaved Geraniums—Various colors, sweet scented, etc. **Each, 20c.**

Special Geranium Bed—12 each of the best scarlet, white and pink. **From 2½-inch pots, \$3.50, postpaid; 4-inch pots, \$7.00, express collect.**

Jerusalem Cherry—Grown for its showy berry. **Each, 20c.**

Moonflower—Rapid growing climbers. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Ivies, English—Old favorite vine, showy the year around. **Each, 25c.**

Marguerite Daisy—Large white flowers with yellow center. **Each, 20c; doz., \$1.75.**

Oleander—Old-fashioned shrubs. Pink and white. **Each, 50c.**

Double Petunias—Extremely popular; both indoor and bedding purposes. **Each, 20c.**

Stevia—Sprays of small white flowers of delightful fragrance. **Each, 15c.**

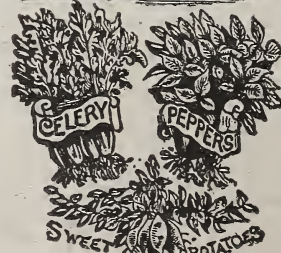
Cobaea Scandens—Climber of rapid growth, bearing large quantities of purple flowers. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Vinca Rosea—Perfect bush, covered every day in the season with white and pink flowers. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Vinca, Major—One of the best vines; variegated white. **Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.**

Wandering Jew—

The old-fashioned trailing plant, used for hanging baskets, etc. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.**



	Per doz.	Per 50	Per 100
Geraniums.....	\$1.75	\$5.00	\$11.00
Lobelia.....	.80	2.50	4.50
Pansies, Giant Mixed.....	.75	2.50	4.25
Petunia, Double Fringe.....	1.00	4.00	7.00
Petunia, Single Fringe.....	.60	2.00	3.75
Salvia, Extra Heavy.....	1.25	4.50	7.00
Stevia.....	1.25	3.50	6.00
Verbena.....	.75	2.50	4.50

Nursery Department

We can ship nursery stock into any State. In shipping into Canada the purchaser must secure a permit from the

Canadian Government. This permit should accompany the order mailed to us before shipping time.

FREE FROM DANGEROUS INSECTS AND DISEASE

Our nurseries are inspected by the state inspector each year and the certificate showing freedom from insects and diseases is printed below:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

Office of State Entomologist, Brookings, S. D.

Brookings, S. Dak., Sept. 8, 1924.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the nursery stock growing in the Gurney Seed and Nursery Company of (Incorp.) proprietors at Yankton, South Dakota, has been inspected by G. Gilbertson and H. Severin, duly appointed inspectors of this office, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 260, Session Laws of 1917, State of South Dakota, and permission is hereby granted said nursery to sell and ship nursery stock which has been officially inspected and found apparently free from injurious insects, Arachnids, worms and dangerous plant diseases.

This certificate is valid until July 1st, 1925, unless revoked. Resident Nursery Certificate No. 201. Number of acres inspected, 240.

H. C. SEVERIN,

State Entomologist.

Packing is done in the best manner with the best packing material and every order rolled or made into a neat bale, burlapped, papered and encased in straw, or boxed.

Water-proof paper is used in wrapping all parcels post shipments.

Terms: $\frac{1}{2}$ Cash with order. We cannot book orders excepting where remittance or partial remittance is received with order.

Quantities Ordered—One to 9 at single rates; 10 to 99 at 10 rates; 100 to 499 at 100 rates; 500 and up at 1,000 rates, unless priced otherwise.

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

Five Per Cent off for Early Nursery Orders Only

Early orders for nursery stock are more valuable to us than late ones, and we will, on all orders received before March 10th, allow you to add in **stock** 5 per cent of the amount of

your order. Thus, for \$20.00 you can buy \$21.00 worth of goods, when full remittance is received with the order.

Ten Tree Commandments

1. Trim all broken roots with a sharp knife, cutting slant-wise from the under side.
2. Dig a hole larger than the space the roots will take up.
3. Place the top soil on one side of the hole and the sub-surface soil on the other.
4. Slightly loosen the soil at the bottom of the hole.
5. Bed the tree on the good soil, pressing it well around the roots.

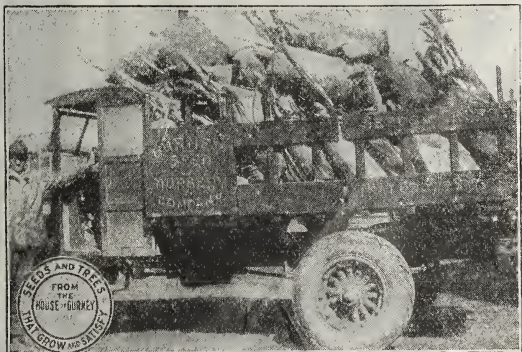
6. Fill up with subsoil, packing and watering it well.
7. Set the tree about two inches deeper than it was.
8. Never let the exposed roots dry for one minute.
9. Prune the top until the branch system is **slightly smaller than the roots**.
10. Cultivate the soil around the tree every week, commencing middle of May; last cultivation about August 20th.

JAMES I. CHEELY, Marion County, Ill., Dec. 30, 1923.

Three years ago I bought one of your small size Longfield Apple trees. This year it made seven nice apples. My neighbors wondered how so small a tree could grow such large apples. I told them that this proved the value of apple trees on Baccata roots, as you do not have to wait a life-time for the fruit.

With your Pyrus Baccata roots, you have surely dropped a bomb-shell among the other Nurseries, for early bearing.

Brother George Says "INFORMATION IS HIS MIDDLE NAME"



TONY WITH A 4000 POUND LOAD OF NURSERY STOCK BY PARCEL POST

if asked for before the heavy rush of orders and packing commences. In other words, if you will go over the catalog on its arrival, get an idea of what you are going to want and write for any information in reference to it, he can, with his corps of assistants, keep up with the correspondence and give you the service you desire and we wish to give. But, if you wait until the rush is on, letters are bound to be a little shorter and possibly not replied to as promptly, on account of thousands of them coming in each day. In the rush season everybody is using their best effort to get the orders out to the customers.

He also informs me that nearly all of the states have put Professor Hansen productions on the recommended fruit lists, and he wants to call your attention again to the fact that we use Pyrus Baccata roots entirely for the propagation of all apples and crab apples, that we are the first and only ones to do this, that it insures a hardier, much earlier bearing tree than those propagated in other ways or on other roots.

Asparagus

This much neglected, earliest healthful, easily grown vegetable should find a place in every garden, whether on the farm or in town. You can grow such an immense quantity on so small a space that you certainly cannot afford to neglect it. Asparagus roots should be planted in a well-prepared bed, the roots covered about five or six inches and the soil made very rich with fertilizer each season in order to produce the maximum amount of very large shoots. If planted in rows the plants should be about one foot apart in the row, and the rows far enough apart for cultivation. If in a bed in the garden, plant them about one foot apart each way and cultivate with the hoe.

Washington Asparagus—This is the first time we have offered this wonderful asparagus. This is a high quality asparagus producing larger stocks than any other asparagus, is free from rust and cannot be recommended too highly. If you are intending to plant a small garden or grow asparagus for the market, you cannot make a mistake in planting this variety. All of the large planters are getting into this variety as rapidly as possible. It brings a higher price on the market. **25 plants, parcel post paid, 75c; 25 plants, you pay transportation, 50c; 50 plants, 80c; 100 plants, \$1.50; per thousand, \$8.00.** These are heavy one year plants. They may be planted either in the fall or in the spring.

Conover's Colossal and Palmetto Asparagus—These are the standard early varieties of asparagus that we have been offering in the past. **25 plants, parcel post paid, 65c; 25 plants, you pay transportation, 50c; 50 plants, 90c; 100 plants, \$1.40; per thousand, \$7.00.**

New Bohemian Horseradish

This horseradish is perfectly hardy anywhere. Is a very desirable article as a relish. Its roots are dug in early spring, grated fine, vinegar added, and it is ready for use. For planting and care, first plant the roots about two inches deep in a desirable location where they can be left permanently. Give them good cultivation.

The Malner Horseradish roots were introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. They are much earlier, and produce better than the ordinary sort. Roots grow larger, are whiter, and quality is far superior. All who grow horseradish should use this variety; we have discarded the old standard kind, as Malner will outyield and is much more satisfactory in every way. **5 for 60c; per 10, \$1.09; 25, \$2.25; cuttings, \$1.00 per 50.**

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This is where the fellow with a little piece of ground in town, as well as the man with the big farm, can take a solar plexus punch at the high cost of living, and live better and feel better than you can without this saving. You can grow pie plant so easily and in such a small space, and produce such an immense crop that makes the most excellent sauce and pies, that you are certainly neglecting one of the big little things if you fail to have a supply. If you could grow the ordinary farm crops as easily as you can grow



HORSERADISH

rhubarb, you would simply plant the crop and take a vacation, because it will grow and produce anywhere and under almost any condition. I do not want you to think, however, that it is the proper way to grow rhubarb. It responds to better care and better conditions just as any other crop will.

Plant plenty for canning. You have heard the following, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." There is more truth to this than many realize. The same may be said of the Rhubarb.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine, we consider this the best of all. **Large, whole roots, each, 10c; 10, 85c; 100, \$5.00. 2 yrs., 15c each; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$10.00**

Gurney's Seedless Rhubarb

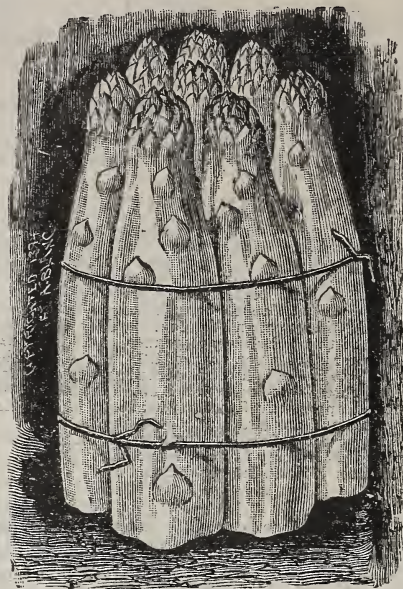
As the snow disappears and the frost leaves the ground, the big, strong shoots of the rhubarb break through as the heralds of spring. With the ordinary rhubarb, you get an immediate crop followed by immense seed stalks, producing large quantities of seed, and the eatable part immediately becomes pithy, stringy and of poor flavor. With this new introduction, a plant practically seedless, rows eighty rods long in the nursery seldom producing as much as a single pound of seed, producing immense leaf stems measuring as much as 2½ inches through and often three feet long, of delicious quality, wine-colored, and continuing in this condition through the summer if you will only use freely from the plants, makes this new introduction, the seedless rhubarb, of more value to the home gardener than anything in that line yet introduced. You understand, rhubarb can be propagated in two ways only; one by division of the old roots, which gives you inferior plants, and the other from seed. As this rhubarb is so nearly seedless the plants will always be higher priced than others, but will be well worth the difference. Our supply of this variety is naturally limited, but we offer while it lasts, strong plants each **40c; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$3.00.**

Royal Purple Raspberry

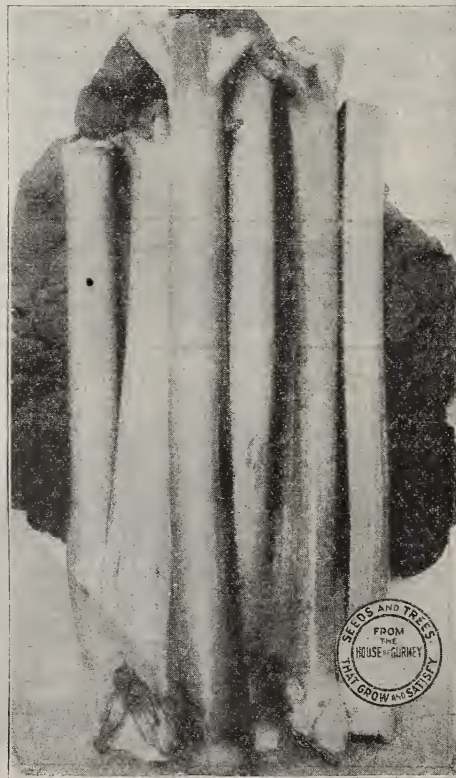
In making up the catalog, or the raspberry section, I left out through error this Royal Purple variety. It is a variety of rather late origin, extremely hardy, and a better shipping berry than the red varieties. The fruit is exceptionally large, borne in remarkable quantities, and it has proven as hardy with us as the Ohta. It has been more profitable in this section in fruit production than any variety, including the Ohta.

Our supply of the Royal Purple is limited to about three thousand plants for this year's delivery. The price is very reasonable. We think you should plant some of them this year. I know you will be well pleased with the results.

Per 5, 60c; \$1.00 per 10; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 500.

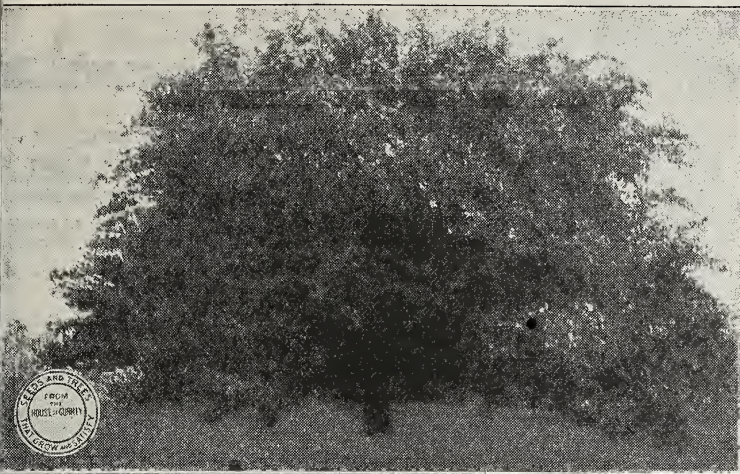


ASPARAGUS



GURNEY'S SEEDLESS RHUBARB





THE ORIGINAL PYRUS BACCATA TREE FROM SIBERIA, growing at Ottawa, Canada. The spread of this tree is more than sixty feet. It is very old and as sound today as it was fifty years ago.

Iron Clad

This word is often used to indicate the hardness of a tree or shrub. If it means anything, the Pyrus Baccata root is iron-clad. If it means more, possibly the Pyrus Baccata root is solid iron, because it is the hardest known apple root. The only root used by the House of Gurney for propagating apples for commercial large orchards. This insures long life, early bearing, which means a pleasure and profit for you.

Some Real Information on Hardy Apples

Possibly you do not know about the Pyrus Baccata. This is one of the original apples growing wild in northern Russia and Siberia. In size the fruit is from one-fourth of an inch to one-half an inch through, generally borne in clusters of three or four, bright red in color and mostly all seed. The Pyrus Baccata is absolutely the hardest apple tree that can be grown, will stand the winters in any part of the world where trees of any kind exist. This makes it especially desirable as stock on which to graft or bud other varieties that are hardy enough above the ground, but are often killed back and damaged under ground.

For the information of those who are not familiar with the process of reproducing fruit, we offer the following: Apples, crabs, plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries, etc., will not produce true to name from seed, and for that reason must be grown from cuttings, as is the case with the small fruits, or by budding and grafting, as for tree fruits.

The process of budding and grafting is as follows: A limb or bud of the new growth of the tree which you wish to grow, is inserted or spliced on some hardy root. On account of the Pyrus Baccata root being harder than any other apple root we use this as a root stock for our apples and crabs. This insures our getting the hardest tree obtainable anywhere.

You are all familiar in your own locality with the orchard situation. You see a fine tree producing big crops of fruit flourish, reduce and die, and you come to the conclusion that it is not worth while. The reason for failure nine times out of ten is not killing caused by what nurserymen call a "test winter." The test winter is generally one where there was lack of rainfall in the fall and the ground freezes up dry. This followed by an extremely cold winter without snow covering, makes a test winter and root kills and damages the trees. The next year these trees leaf out in a sickly fashion, they sometimes survive the next and maybe several summers, but are unhealthy and a breeding place for insects and eventually die.

I have visited most of the commercial apple growing sections of the United States, and have always found that the commercial grower of apples refuses to plant an apple tree over one or two years old and about six feet or less in height. An apple tree at this age and size has a very large lot of fine feeding roots, and the top has not developed enough so that you will have to mutilate it by trimming for planting. It will recover from its pruning the first season at that age, while the larger, heavier trees require two years or more, and will never

The Growing of Fruit Trees and Flowers

We plant in our nursery and grounds hundreds of acres of these each year and the stand is invariably almost perfect, and in other words, what we plant grow and continue to grow. We wish each one of you purchasing and planting nursery stock would read carefully the book of instructions which we send you previous to shipping your goods; these instructions are very simple and it is just as easy and in a great many cases less work to handle nursery stock right than in the

This is all overcome by the use of the Pyrus Baccata as a root stock as these conditions do not affect it. The Pyrus Baccata has gone through the worst winters uninjured, and the top of whatever variety if hardy enough for the section in which it is growing, has come through the winter in perfect condition, made its usual growth and big crop of the best fruit.

Another advantage of the Pyrus Baccata: It has a tendency to dwarf the rapid growing, late-bearing varieties, bringing them into bearing often in the nursery row. Little trees six to eight feet high have produced fairly good crops of full-sized beautiful colored apples. It is a pleasure to watch your Pyrus Baccata orchard grow and know that it will live after you are gone.

The seed of the Pyrus Baccata has been very difficult to secure. There have been only a few trees in the United States and these scattered over a wide territory. A number of years ago we planted an orchard of these trees that we could gather our own seed and they are coming into bearing, and for the last several years we have been able to secure more or less of the seed. Now we can announce to you that all apple trees grown by us and sold to you in the future will be on the Pyrus Baccata root. The variety will be hardy enough so that you of the North, at any rate, will never need to buy another. As a measure of safety we advise the use of the Pyrus Baccata root everywhere. Our sales on apple trees the last two years have doubled due to the fact that we are offering them on this iron clad root. This has enabled us to sell apples on the Baccata root at lower price than others. See price list.

See our list of named apples on Baccata roots, pages 95 to 98.

Pyrus Baccata Seedlings—For grafting, budding or to grow for top working. **Per 10, \$1.00; 50 for \$4.00; 100 for \$7.00; 1,000 for \$50.00.**

Apples—The Right Size to Plant

grow as well nor live as long as the smaller tree. The objection of the few to the smaller tree is that it takes it longer to come into bearing. By the use of the Pyrus Baccata as a root on which to work these varieties, we have overcome the late bearing and all varieties produce while very young. We want to furnish you that which will do best for you, produce the quickest, the most satisfactory, and live the longest, and we are going to advise that you purchase the 3 to 4 foot, 4 to 5 foot or 5 to 7 foot; no larger.

together too common method that results disastrously to the planter; it is better not to purchase nursery stock at all than it is to purchase it and then fail to give it reasonable care. Without this care it will be an eyesore and a loss instead of a thing of beauty that is both satisfactory and profitable; just read the instructions and follow them and you can be as expert in one season as we are.

K. A. Swanning, Forester, Ross County, Ohio. May 13, 1924.

Received the complete shipment of 24,000 Cottonwood seedlings and take pleasure in informing you that this order has been filled to our entire satisfaction.

Apples, Plums, Cherries, Peaches and Pears

Colored Photographs on Pages 93 and 94

These fruits make the ideal home orchard. Add to them the apples and crabs offered on Page 93, also shown in colors, and you have an orchard that produces fruit that will supply the

family in fresh and canned goods the year around. These apples and other fruit described on Pages 93 and 94 are the best possible selection.

Zumbra Cherry—Originated in Minnesota, is a cross of the Pin and the large Sweet Cherry of the west coast and of the wild Sand Cherry of the Dakotas. It seems to be a happy combination as Zumbra is as hardy as the Sand Cherry, grows rapidly like the Pin Cherry and the fruit is as large and good quality as the California Sweet Cherry. Comes into bearing like the Professor Hansen crosses of plums the next year after planting, very prolific, maturing large annual crops. Zumbra is placed on the Minnesota recommended fruit list as "leading variety" in all districts except No. 6 and in that district for trial. The South line of No. 6 is the South line of St. Louis, Itasca and Beltrami Counties, Minnesota. Zumbra ripens after all sour cherries are gone. Follows closely after Waneta plum.

Price: 2 to 3 ft., 65c each; 5 for \$3.00; 10 for \$5.75; 25 for \$13.00. **Price:** 3 to 5 ft., 85c; 5 for \$4.00; 10 for \$7.50.

Hansen Hybrid Pears

We have grown these pears for the last eight years and have trees growing in our orchard and producing fruit. These trees are fifteen to twenty feet high. None of the winters during that period have injured the wood in any way, and the growth has started from a terminal bud each season.

The trees in the orchard are interspersed with common varieties of pears subject to and blighting badly each year. Notwithstanding the exposure to these blighting varieties, the Hansen Hybrid Pears have remained immune and absolutely free from blight during the entire time.

These very rapid growers produce large quantities of medium sized good quality pears.

Pears of the ordinary variety have always been hardy enough to stand the severe winter of this section, but all other varieties of pears are more or less subject to fire blight, and on that account we have been unable to grow them successfully and profitably.

The Hansen Pears are absolutely hardy and blight proof, which makes it just as easy to produce pears as apples or crab apples.

Price: 3 to 5 ft., 60c each; 10 for \$5.50; 100 for \$45.00. 5 to 7 ft., 80c each; 5 for \$3.50; 13 for \$6.50.

Gurney Dakota Peach

The hardiest Peach in existence. Is probably a seedling of the Elberta, crossed with an unknown variety. Has borne regular crops for the last seven years, hardy in both wood and fruit bud, as large as Elberta, quality and color much better. Advise those living north of Yankton to plant this peach on the south side of and close up to house or fence for protection. Yankton and south, it can be planted in the open, without protection. 5 to 7 foot trees, 80c each; 5 for \$3.50; 10 for \$6.50.

Apples and Crabs Offered on Page 93 All on Pyrus Baccata Roots

Six of the Hardest Varieties

Hibernial—Just a little old apple tree with its limbs spreading in all directions, the snow and wind drifting through them tonight, but just remember this tree as it has been in the many past Septembers, loaded with delicious fruit, its heavy leathery foliage making a beautiful background for the lead, the birds that have nested in it. "Nuff said."

Malinda—The winter apple of the northwest, the best until the great plant wizard Professor Hansen delivers the one that is equal to the Wealthy in hardness, quality and quantity and will keep until the new crop comes, he is able to, is working on it, will accomplish it we hope soon, until then Malinda for the table during the long winter evenings.

Wealthy—I hope and believe that Peter M. Gideon, tho long since dead, knows tonight just what he gave to the world in the Wealthy apple, he deserves to know, he left a heritage in this apple that no other man has equalled, untrading during his life, working in his modest unassuming way that the pioneer of the northwest might have fruit, he succeeded in his best hope.

Yellow Transparent—The early boy, the one that gets up in the morning and hustles its fruit to the marketing stage faster than any other, forgetting nothing in the hustle, quality, quantity, size and the delicate coloring, that mellow yellow that makes you want it more and more, then you get it and it is all you anticipated.

Whitney Crab—Tho nearly large enough to be an apple, stands up like a sentinel at his post, doing its duty each year as it delivers to you its bushels of ripe delicious fruit, a bushel basket full, running over, enough for all, and for all purposes. Picked early for jelly, preserved as they ripen, pockets full of the reddest ones taken to the field or office to be eaten thru the day.

Professor Hansen's Plums

Opata—A Hansen Hybrid. First of all plums to ripen. At blooming time it is a gigantic bouquet of white flowers of exquisite fragrance. Blooming later than American plums, it escapes frost, which insures annual heavy crops.

The name Opata is Sioux Indian for "bouquet," and describes these gigantic bushy trees with their annual crop of fragrant white blossoms.

Again, when the fruit is ripe it has the appearance of a gigantic bunch of California grapes, on account of the closely packed, highly colored fruits.

Ripens about July 15th, keeps on trees in good condition for about two weeks; is not a good shipper. Excellent for home use.

Sapa—Sioux Indian for BLACK. Bears the first year after planting and continues annually. Fruit medium size, jet black, skin covered with a purplish bloom; flesh bright red, pit very small. Excellent for canning as the skin entirely disappears when cooked. Equally good for preserves and jelly and eating fresh from the tree.

Turning the branches of this tree back and exposing the long rope of glossy black fruit to the rays of the sun, the background of the brown, smooth bark and glossy, dark green foliage, is certainly a pleasant sight and one to be remembered.

Waneta—The name of a Sioux Indian chief who remained loyal always to the white man.

This is another of Prof. Hansen's productions and the best of all plums. Immense in size and often measures two inches through. Bears heavy annual crop of excellent market plums. We have shipped these across the United States and back and have reached destination after that trip of more than 7,000 miles in perfect condition.

The Waneta is the most profitable plum grown in the United States today and we are putting out an orchard of many acres of this variety for market purposes. Quality is excellent and suitable for all purposes for which plums are used.

Wastesa—A number of years ago Prof. Hansen judged the fruit at the Iowa State Fair. As he was leaving the building, a plate of the first premium plums were handed to him by the grower that he might eat the fruit on the way. He saved the pits and produced from them this most excellent pure-blooded American plum, an annual bearer of large fruit of good quality. Probably the largest and best bearer of any pure-blooded American variety.

Price List of Above Plums

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3-4 ft.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.20	\$18.50	\$36.00
4-5 ft.....	.65	2.90	5.50	25.00	49.00
5-7 ft.....	.85	3.90	7.50	34.00	66.00

Florence Crab—Bears just a little more fruit per tree than you think it can carry, ripening to the pleasant striped red and yellow color, of the right size and quality for jellies, preserves and canning, the crab apple for the family orchard. Mr. Ed. Bruce here in Yankton planted one in the back yard in 1914 and picked seven and one-half bushels, crop 1922, not the first crop by any means.

An Apple Tree for Shade

It's reasonable to suppose that an apple tree might be of value for other purposes as well as for producing fruit. It has been demonstrated thousands of times on the city lot, in the back yard where there is room for but few trees, that an apple tree makes the most desirable tree for that location, producing fragrant pink flowers in the spring, making it a desirable ornamental tree; this followed by the abundant crop of fruit and heavy foliage makes it very desirable as a shade tree. Put the children under it when the fruit is ripe; they will stay "put."

Family Orchard

Do you want the little family orchard all on Baccata roots, so that it may be hardy and last for your lifetime, the little orchard that may be planted in the back yard of the town lot, that may be added on to the farm for the proper size? If you do, I am going to send you one each of the six varieties, 5 to 7 feet high for \$3.90; 4 to 5 feet high for \$3.60; 3 to 4 feet high for \$1.95.

REGULAR PRICE

	Each	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5-6 ft.....	70c	\$6.00	\$29.00	\$55.00
4-5 ft.....	55c	5.00	24.00	45.00
3-4 ft.....	40c	3.50	14.00	26.00

HARDY APPLES ON HARDY
BACCATA ROOTS

One each Six varieties

5-6 ft. \$3.90
4-5 ft. 3.00
3-4 ft. 1.95

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Per 10</i>	<i>Per 50</i>	<i>Per 100</i>
5-6 ft.	70c	\$6.00	\$29.00	\$55.00
4-5 ft.	55c	5.00	24.00	45.00
3-4 ft.	40c	3.50	14.00	26.00



1 Malinda
2 Wealthy
3 Yellow Transparent
4 Hibernial
5 Whitney Crab
6 Florence Crab

ZUMBRA CHERRY

*The New Minnesota Production
Each, 65c.; 5 for \$3.00; 10 for
\$5.75; 25 for \$13.00*



WASTESA

OPATA

SAPA

PEAR

"Professor Hansen's Hardy as an Oak, Blight-proof, Early Bearing. Good Quality Pear. Grows and bears fruit wherever an apple will."

Each, 60c.; 10 for \$5.50; 100 for \$45.00



WANETA

HANSEN'S HARDY PLUMS
Defy the Elements

Size	Each	5	10	50	100
5-7 ft.	85c	\$3.90	\$7.50	\$34.00	\$66.00
4-5 ft.	65c	2.90	5.50	25.00	49.00
3-4 ft.	50c	2.25	4.20	18.50	36.00

WANETA—this year same price as above.

GURNEY'S
DAKOTA PEACH



*The Hardest Peach in Existence
Each, 80c.; 5, \$3.50; 10, \$6.50*

Hardy Heavy Bearing Apples and Crab Apples on Hardy Siberian Pyrus Baccata Roots

Just a Word to Other Nurseries. To all the nurseries who are growing their own apple trees and shipping them into the North:

You cannot do your customers a greater service than by furnishing them their apple trees on the hardy Baccata root. We will have a surplus of these in a number of varieties that we can furnish to you at the hundred rate in our catalog. They are the only kind of apple trees that should be sold in Western Kansas, Nebraska and points north where weather conditions are severe.

Varieties marked "First Hardiness" are good as far north as you wish to plant. "Second Hardiness" for all points south of **Huron, S. D.** "Third Hardiness" for all points from **Yankton** south.

Six Reasons Why You Should Plant Apples on BACCATA Roots

The Baccata roots are the hardiest of any root that can be secured for grafting or budding apples.

They increase the hardiness of the tops of the trees.

They will produce healthier trees.

They ripen up the wood earlier than other roots.

They produce fruit earlier than apples worked on ordinary roots.

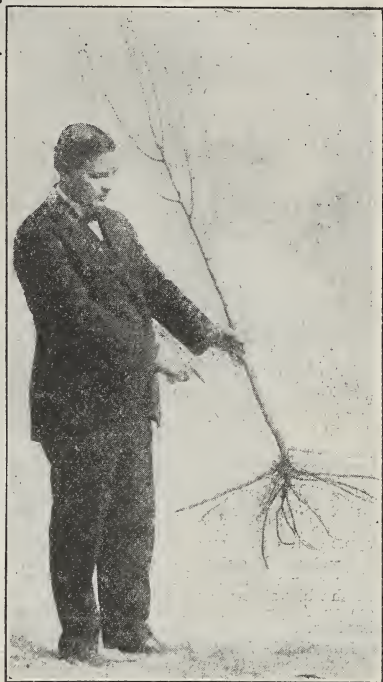
They are semi-dwarf.

They produce longer lived trees than those worked on ordinary roots.

Anoka Apple—Introduced 1918 by Prof. Hansen at Brookings, S. D. before fruiting as South Dakota No. 2. Now given the name Anoka, a Sioux Indian word meaning "on both sides." It is a seedling of Mercer (fluke) wild crab top-grafted on Duchess. This tree has borne heavily in 1918 and 1919. The fruit is two and one-half inches in diameter, round, Duchess type of coloring. Flesh white. Season September. I am pleased with the early and heavy bearing of this variety under propagation. I believe this apple is destined to wide popularity as it bears even on young nursery trees.

In the spring of 1920 four trees of Anoka apple, one year buds on seedlings of Siberian Crab, were sent to the Experiment Station at Fargo, North Dakota. Under date of December 2, 1922, Professor A. F. Yeager, Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota, reports on these trees as follows:

"This spring two of the four trees blossomed, one produced 23 apples, the other 26. Practically all the fruit was set from lateral buds. Upon exam-



WELL ROOTED TREES



A LOADED WEALTHY

Carmel Sweet—Apple originated by Professor N. E. Hansen, Brookings, South Dakota, extremely hardy, skin yellow. A sweet apple of excellent quality. Season early. **3 to 4 ft., each, 70c; per 5, \$3.00.**

We can furnish the new varieties in sizes listed only.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Early summer; is one of the most valuable of the Russian apples thus far introduced into this country; it is a good size and attractive in appearance. The fruit ripens in succession, so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. This variety can be used when it is about half grown, and makes equally as good sauce or pie at that time as when thoroughly ripe, making the season probably the longest of any of the varieties grown. Color, pale greenish yellow, almost covered with regular splashes and stripes of bright red, mottled with crimson. First hardiness.

Delicious—This apple is the one that has been advertised more than any other the past few years. The fruit is large, quality excellent, very fragrant, will keep until March or April; skin dark red, shaded to yellow. The Delicious originated in

tion this fall it seems that all four of the Anoka apple trees have a lot of lateral fruit buds showing. The trees are not yet as high as one's head and were scarcely four feet high last spring. They began ripening about the 15th of August. The apples are medium to above medium in size, but somewhat larger than Duchess. They are oblong in character. Our specimens showed very little color. The flavor seemed to be very similar to Duchess."

This tree has proven an early bearer wherever tried out. First degree of hardiness. **1 yr., each, 60c; per 5, \$2.70; per 10, \$5.25. 2 yr., 4 to 6 ft., each, \$1.00; per 5, \$5.00.**

Anisim—Season, early winter. Prof. Hansen reports this Russian apple proving very valuable in the northwest; the tree is a strong grower and a prodigious bearer. The beautiful color of the fruit attracts favorable attention. Fruit medium in size; surface, greenish yellow, covered almost wholly with a beautiful crimson. First hardiness.

Ben Davis—Late winter. The Ben Davis reigns over a much greater extent of country than does the Baldwin; it is unquestionably the leading commercial sort. It comes into bearing at an early age and usually bears annually and abundantly. Fruit above medium to large. Skin tough, waxy, bright, smooth, usually glossy, clear yellow or greenish, mottled and washed with bright red; mildly sub-acid, good. Third hardiness.

Iowa twenty years ago. The original tree still stands and is nearly an annual bearer. Second hardiness.

Grimes' Golden—Season January to April; vigorous spreading tree, bears early, fruit is rich yellow, flesh yellow, crisp, rich, spicy. One of the finest eating apples grown. Third hardiness.

Haroldson—Originated by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Winter apple red of good quality. First degree of hardiness, and a good keeper. **3 to 4 ft., each, 70c; per 5, \$3.00.**

Hibernal—September and October. A Russian variety, which is proving very valuable on account of its ability to withstand the rigorous climatic conditions of these regions. Prof. Hansen says that this variety represents what is probably the hardest type of the Russian race of apples. Fruit large; surface greenish-yellow with a dull bronze mixed red on sunny side, with a few dull crimson splashes. Flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy quality above medium. First hardiness.



PATTEN'S GREENING, THE GREAT NORTH DAKOTA APPLE

Jonathan—Early winter. It is a very beautiful apple, of brilliant red color, highly flavored, and of excellent quality for either dessert or culinary use. Very hardy and productive, healthy and vigorous, and is adapted to a wider range of territory than most apples of this class. It is the great market apple of the west and south. Third hardness.

Lowland Raspberry—A Russian apple, medium to large, clear waxen white, shaded and marbled with light crimson. Flesh white often stained with red. Very tender, almost sweet, season August. As early as Yellow Transparent. Second hardness.

Longfield—Season, September and October. Fruit medium size, decidedly attractive appearance, being clear waxen yellow, lightly brushed with bright red. Flesh white, crisp, fine, very tender and of the most pleasant quality. It can be classed among the fancy dessert apples. On account of the hardness and productiveness of the tree and the beauty and quality of the fruit, Longfield is recommended for planting in almost any section of the country. First hardness.

Malinda (Colored Photo Page 93)—Season, late winter. Fruit above medium to large. Skin rich yellow, with dull red blush. Flesh yellowish-white, firm, juicy, very mild sub-acid, with sweet after-taste. Fair quality. The best winter apple for the North. First hardness.

McIntosh Red—Season, September to January. The fruit is very attractive in appearance, of bright, deep red color, and good size. The flesh is very tender, perfumed and delicious. This is another of the great western and southern market apples. Thousands of acres of these are being planted in that section and are proving the most profitable of any of the orchard trees, especially in the west. Exceptionally heavy bearer at an early age. Second hardness.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT. VERY EARLY APPLE.

Northwestern Greening—Winter, very attractive in color. Is valuable for the northern apple growing districts. Quality as a dessert apple is fair to good. The tree is hardy, vigorous, a fine erect grower, and comes into bearing reasonably early and as it grows older is an exceptionally heavy cropper. Skin smooth, somewhat waxy, clear pale yellow or greenish, sometimes faintly blushed. Flesh tinged with yellow, crisp and firm; mildly sub-acid, fair to good. Second hardness.

Okabena—We stopped growing this tree for a few years but there has been such a heavy demand from our customers who previously planted it that we are listing them again this season. We have an exceptionally fine stock. Season, September to December. About medium size, extremely hardy and productive, highly colored; a fine eating apple of high quality.

Patten's Greening—Season, October to January. A seedling of the Duchess of Oldenburg, and on account of its hardness and productiveness and the uniformly large size of its fruit, is valuable in the northern portions of the apple-growing regions of the country. It is grown as far north as the Canada line, and in other regions where the winters are correspondingly severe. It is attractive in color for a green apple. Very good in quality; comes into bearing moderately young and is an annual cropper, yielding moderate to full crops. First hardness. Specially good in North Dakota.

Price's Sweet—Season, August to November. Very upright grower, early, and annual bearer of medium sized, excellent quality, green striped with red, sweet apples. This is the best of all of the sweet apples for the extreme north planting. Second hardness.

Stayman's Wine Sap—An improved Wine Sap; fruit juicy, sub-acid, a long keeper; apple is larger than the old Wine Sap; a better tree, and longer lived; one of the Great Western commercial apples. Second hardness.

Tolman's Sweet—Fruit medium size, bright yellow much esteemed for cooking. In ordinary storage its season is from November to January. This is an exceptionally sweet apple. Trees are first degree of hardness.

Wolf River—Season, October to December. One of the largest apples grown. Tree grows to immense size very productive, bright red, fair quality, splendid cooking apple. Second hardness.

Wealthy (Colored Photo, Page 93)—Season, September to January. This variety we consider the most valuable of all the market apples and for home use. The tree is exceptionally hardy, comes into bearing as early as the summer apples, producing immense crop annually, and we believe it is the most valuable apple today for the small or the large orchard. This was originated by Peter M. Gideon, of Minnesota. Fruit above medium to large; color, underlaid with pale yellow blushed and marked with stripes and splashes of red deepening in highly colored specimens to brilliant red very attractive. Flesh, whitish, tinged with red when thoroughly ripe. Moderately fine, crisp, tender and juicy, agreeably sub-acid; good to extra good. First hardness.

Yellow Transparent (Colored Photo, Page 93)—Earliest summer. This is the best of the extra early apples, being excellent for culinary and dessert. It ripens earlier than the Early Harvest; fruit medium to large. Tree moderate grower, very hardy, healthy comes into bearing very young. Imported from Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1870. Skin thin, tender, smooth, waxy, pale yellow, changing to an attractive yellowish-white. Flesh white, tender, juicy, with a pleasant flavor; good to extra good. First hardness.



A BASKET OF MALINDA—THE BEST WINTER APPLE

Crab Apples

Gurney's Seedless Crab—This is an excellent crab, slightly above medium in size, free from seed, of good quality, nothing better for pickling. The tree has proven hardy in western South Dakota under severe conditions and a heavy annual bearer. **3-4 ft., each, 70c; per 5, \$3.00.**

Florence (Colored Photo, Page 93)—Very desirable for commercial planting because the tree commences bearing very young, is a reliable cropper and extremely prolific. Fruit good size, very attractive in appearance and good quality. Originated by Peter M. Gideon in Minnesota. Color, yellowish white, overspread with brilliant pinkish red. Flesh tinged with yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, very brisk subacid; good. August and early September. First hardiness.

Hyslop—Season, September and October. Fruit large, very brilliant color, dark red or purplish, overspread with thick blue bloom; borne in clusters. The tree is a good grower, very hardy and a reliable cropper, yielding good crops annually. It is desirable for both home use and for market. First hardiness.

Soulard—This is a hybrid between the native Wild Crab and the common apple. It is a very desirable crab for several purposes. It is delicious baked, and makes excellent preserves, and one of the best for jams and jellies. The tree comes early into bearing, makes rapid growth while young, slower as it increases with age. Excellent as an ornamental tree. The leaf is very rough, the bark lighter than most crabs. The blossom is similar to the wild crab and very fragrant. Season, all winter. First hardiness.

Briers Sweet—Season, September and October. Tree vigorous, hardy, comes into bearing young and is productive. Fruit pale yellow, washed with lively red, striped with carmine. Flesh yellowish, fine-grained, juicy, pleasant, good in flavor and quality. First hardiness.

Dolga—Oblong crab of rare beauty and peculiar lemon acid flavor entirely different from any other crab. Superior to any

other crab for jelly. The tree is uniform and exceptionally hardy. When filled with the large dark red fruit the tree appears from a distance to be covered with dark red flowers. **Each, 90c; 5 for \$4.00.**

Hopa—Small crab excellent for jelly and pickling. This is really an ornamental tree. In early spring the tree is entirely hidden with red flowers, followed by foliage that shows considerable red. The fruit is red to the core. **Each, 90c, 5 for \$4.00.**

Sweet Russets—Season, August and September. This is the best of all the sweet crab apples. Fruit large, green, russet, with faint blush. It is the very best of its kind for eating from the tree and especially for pickles and preserves. Very hardy, and regular bearer. First degree hardiness.

Transcendent—Season, September. The old standard bright red crab. Excellent for canning, preserves, and pickling, very hardy. Makes an immense tree. First hardiness.

Minnesota—Originated in Minnesota, fruit very large, thin skin and pale yellow, slightly mottled on sunny side. Flesh fine-grained and sub-acid. Season, September and October, first degree of hardiness.

Whitney (Colored Photo, Page 93)—Season, August and September. One of the most popular of the large crab apples, particularly in the west and north; the fruit is attractive, yellow, striped with lively red, good for dessert and very good for canning. Tree is a thrifty, upright grower, comes into bearing very young and is extremely productive. First hardiness.

Yellow Siberian—Fruit medium size, clear pale yellow; an excellent crab for pickles and preserves. Tree very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing very young. First hardiness.

Virginia—Season, September to November. Fruit medium-sized, dark red, and good quality. One of the hardiest and very free from blight. A strong grower. This variety will produce fruit under more adverse conditions than any other tree we know of. First hardiness.

Prices of Apples and Crabs when not priced otherwise

	Each	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	70c	\$6.00	\$29.00	\$55.00
4 to 5 ft.	55c	5.00	24.00	45.00
3 to 4 ft.	40c	3.50	14.00	26.00

Tree Protectors

These are made of veneering about one-sixteenth of an inch thick and ten by twenty inches square. They must be soaked for a few minutes in water, then bent around the tree and secured by a string or wire. They are extremely valuable and almost a necessity as trees are ordinarily grown.

In placing them they should be nearly closed at the top to prevent mice from crawling over and getting inside. They protect from: **Borers, Mice, Rabbits, Sunscald and Bark Bursting.** Price, \$1.65 per 50; \$3.00 per 100; per 10, 50c.

Grafting Wax

This is made from the same recipe that we use at the nursery for grafting and covering scars where trees are trimmed.

This wax is to be used for all out or indoor grafting. If you are to make a success of out-door top or other kinds of grafting, you must use wax. This is the identical formula that we use in our nurseries successfully. It should also be used to cover wounds, such as barking of the tree trunks by rabbits, covering wounds from trimming. **Put up in one pound boxes at 60c per box, postpaid; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.75.**

Dwarf Apples for Early Bearing and Extreme Hardiness.

Apple trees are propagated in various ways and are of various classes. The standard or the apple that is ordinarily sold to you is produced by grafting or budding on what is known as the French crab root. The seed producing this root comes from the Perry making section of Southern France and was never intended to be used in the extreme north, where hardness of root is even more necessary than hardness of the top. You can plant the hardiest variety and if the root on which it is growing is not entirely as hardy as the top, the first test winter, a winter with but little snowfall, dry ground and low temperature, kills the root and the tree is gone.

To overcome this, we use two varieties: the *Pyrus Baccata*, the hardiest of all varieties, which produces a semi-dwarf apple and comes into bearing early; the other, the *Pyrus Paradisica*,

which makes a complete dwarfed tree, which produces fruit generally the second year after planting, fruit equally as large as the standard and semi-dwarf, quality unchanged, bears heavily, and is especially desirable on small grounds where you have room for but few trees, desirable to everybody on account of its extremely early bearing.

In propagating apple trees in our nurseries, we use only these two roots: *Pyrus Baccata* and *Pyrus Paradisica*. We offer the following varieties of strictly dwarf apples on *Pyrus Paradisica*: **Whitney, Yellow Transparent, McIntosh Red, Wealthy and Duchess.**

Two years each, 75c; one each, five varieties, \$2.80. Per 10, \$5.75; per 50, \$25.00; per 100, \$50.00.

Something About Fruit

I have talked to you on the last few pages about apples. I want to add just a few words more. In making your selection of varieties confine them principally to those best in your own neighborhood. I would say for a small orchard for your own use select the following. All are hardy and ripen in rotation as named: **Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Longfield, Wealthy and Malinda.** This gives you apples from July to May. Select a few crab apples, just enough for home use. **Whitney, Florence and Sweet Russet.**

There are other fruits just as easily grown as the apple and your orchard should have as complete an assortment as possible. **Early Richmond Cherry**, if you are located south of **Huron, S. D.** Not profitable north of that. **Compass Cherry and Hansen Plums** take the place in the north of all cherries, and of a great many other fruits. In fact, I con-

sider them the all-purpose, easiest grown fruit for this **great American people**—the fellow with a little piece of dirt. They grow easily, produce immense quantities of fruit the next year after planting, and what's the use of waiting for slower-bearing kinds? When I get to talking "**Hansen**" fruits I have to put on the brakes or I would use the whole catalog. They're great, that's all, and I want you to know it.

Don't forget the small fruits—the strawberry—everbearing and common—the raspberry, gooseberry, currant, the Buffalo berry and choke cherry, for a hedge, maybe, around the orchard. A row of mulberries, fruiting heavily for the birds and lots over to can with currants and gooseberries. You can all grow fruit; you can live better; you can live cheaper, and at such a small initial cost, so little labor, and such pleasant labor.

A Foundation for Your Orchard

A foundation for a large building is never built of mud; the architect in making the plans knows that it is necessary to build this of concrete granite, or other very durable material and specifies it in making his plans. The owner of the building follows the specifications, knowing, as the architect did, the necessity for a good foundation; in fact, it is the important part of the whole building; if the foundation settles or goes to pieces the balance of the building goes quickly and the money invested and the work of the one or two years it took to build it are lost.

It is just as necessary, probably more so, that the foundation for your orchard should be right, because an orchard is the work of a lifetime and is expected to last a lifetime. You builders of houses and large buildings never attempt to commence operations unless you have first made your plans from the foundation to the last item of furnishing. In starting the orchard it is just as important that you make the plans also and then follow them carefully. First, choose the location, bearing in mind convenience, quality and lay of land; the best location for an orchard is a north or northeast slope; the poorest a sharp southwest slope. The quality of land is not so important, as you can always give the land what it lacks. Protection should hardly be considered, as you can always make that faster than you can the orchard, and we want to say a few words about the protection of an orchard.

Windbreak: A windbreak of several rows of trees should be planted to protect the orchard from the south and west; that is, the windbreak should be planted on the south and west sides of the orchard. This windbreak should be planted far enough away from the orchard so that the snow will not drift in and destroy the trees, and so that the orchard will not be robbed of its food and moisture.

A light windbreak on the north is necessary, although some planters prefer a row or two of the hardier varieties of apples or crabs for such purpose.

Orchards are not always injured by the cold, but more often by the heat. Orchards planted on the south side of a north and west windbreak are in more danger than if the windbreak was not there. The damage to orchards is caused more often in March than any other month. At that time we often have a week or ten days of rather warm weather, and the sap starts to flow; the warm weather is followed by a severe cold which injures the wood cells, causing the tree to gradually decay.

If the protection had been on the west and south they would have been protected from this warm spell, the trees would remain dormant and in good condition in the spring.

Trees planted on the south of a windbreak bloom much earlier and are caught by the frosts. Where possible, have the windbreak on the south and west rather than on the north.

Second, figure the number of trees you are going to need. Apple trees should be planted from 25 to 40 feet apart, depending on the section in which you live; the farther south, the greater distance apart; the farther north, the closer together.

Plums and cherries can be planted from 12 to 22 feet apart, and we find it a saving of ground to first plant the apple orchard, then in the square of each four trees place a plum or cherry; by the time the apple trees need all the ground the plum and cherry have outlived their usefulness and can be removed.

Third, select your varieties. This is the most important step of all, and should be considered carefully. To show you the importance of the selection of varieties, I wish to call to your mind the nearest bearing orchard to your place. In every community there is a bearing orchard. If this has been planted a good many years you will note that a great many of the trees are missing; there are a few exceptionally healthy varieties that produce large annual crops; these are the varieties you want in your orchard. If you could find the original planter of this orchard and he had kept a record of

been in any other business; our father was a nurseryman before us, and his father before him, and that this catalog is our **60th annual catalog**; that our experience in tree planting extends from coast to coast, from the Gulf of Mexico into Canada, and that we know the best varieties for your particular locality? And we are going to advise that you leave the selection of varieties as much to us as possible, giving us always as much information as you can as to your choice and to the names of the bearing trees in your particular locality.



PLANTING AN APPLE TREE

This picture shows a perfect apple tree planted at the right distance from other trees, ground cultivated and in good condition. Apple trees should be planted far enough apart so that the sun and circulation of air can get to all parts of them. If planted too close the under limbs are shaded and the crop is forced toward the top of the tree, and eventually the tree becomes of no value. Plant apple trees in the extreme north not less than 20 feet apart each way. Head them just as close to the ground as possible. Farther south they can be planted farther apart, and can be headed a little higher.

his purchase, you would find a selection of a great many varieties planted there, and only two or three, or at the outside, five or six varieties have done well in that particular section of the country. When you build your house or the big building you tell the architect about what you want, and you leave the details to him, for the reason that he has experience along these lines and you can depend on him. Do you realize when you are dealing with us that you are dealing with men who were born in the nursery business, have never

Cherries

Early Richmond

— More extensively planted than all others. Fruit ripens in a shorter period than the other cherries, and on that account is not bothered so much by the birds.

English Morello

— Late, large, black. Very hardy in fruit bud. Excellent for canning. Do not plant above cherries north of Huron, S. D.

Mt. Morency

— Large red, rich, acid, very hardy and productive. Similar to the Early Richmond, but ripens two weeks later. Does exceptionally well in western Nebraska and western Kansas. 5-6 ft., each, 90c; per 10, \$8.00; per 50, \$36.00; 4-5 ft., each, 10c; per 10, \$7.00; per 50, \$33.00; 3-4 ft., each, 70c; per 10, \$6.00; per 50, \$27.00.



EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY

Choke Cherry

This is one of the best of our ornamental fruit trees. Absolutely hardy anywhere. Always symmetrical, and when in full bloom, is a great bank of snow with the added beauty of its nutty woodland fragrance, and later its rich, highly colored, purplish-black fruit. Our western dwarf varieties exceed all others in quality of fruit. Especially fine for jelly and jam. 3-4 ft., 20c each; 10 for \$1.75; 50 for \$7.00; 1-5 ft., 25c each; 10 for \$2.00; 50 for \$9.50; 5-6 ft., 30c each; 10 for \$2.50; 50 for \$11.00.

Zumbra Cherry—Originated in Minnesota, is a cross of the Pin Cherry, the large Sweet Cherry of the west coast and the wild Sand Cherry of the Dakotas. It seems to be a happy combination as Zumbra is as hardy as the Sand Cherry, grows like the Pin Cherry and the fruit is as large and as good quality as the California Sweet Cherry. Comes into bearing the next year after planting, very prolific, maturing large annual crops. Zumbra is placed on the Minnesota recommended fruit list as "leading variety" in all districts except No. 6, in No. 6 for trial, the South line of No. 6 is the South line of St. Louis, Itasca and Beltrami counties. Zumbra ripens after all sour cherries are gone. Follows closely after Waneta plum. Price: 2 to 4 ft., 65c each; 5 for \$3.00; 10 for \$5.75; 25 for \$13.00; 4 to 6 ft., each, 85c; 5 for \$4.00; 10 for \$7.50.

Compass Cherry

This tree produces the first year after planting.

It bears invariably at two years old large quantities of most excellent fruit. In size it is larger than the Early Richmond Cherry. The quality is between the cherry and the plum. The perfectly hardy fruit was originated at Springfield, Minn., and is a cross between the native Sand Cherry and the American plum. The fruit brings the best prices of any on the market, and the demand has never been supplied.

The **Compass Cherry** ripens at a time when none of the Prof. Hansen plums are ripening and for that reason it will al-

ways be retained on the fruit list, though it is much smaller in size than any of the Hansen plums. Do not understand by this that the **Compass Cherry** is only valuable because it fills in a space. It has a different flavor, is one of the very best for canning purposes. 3-4 ft., each, 55c; 10 for \$5.00; 4-5 ft., each, 80c; 10 for \$7.50; 50 for \$35.00; 5-6 ft., each, \$1.00; 10 for \$9.50; 50 for \$40.00.

Moscow Cherry—I want to call special attention to the recent introduction by Prof. Hansen of the Moscow Cherry. I have been in the nursery business in the Northwest all my life, and previous to the introduction of the Moscow, cherries could not be produced safely more than fifty miles north of Yankton, and it has deprived the northern home-builders of this delicious fruit.

Prof. Hansen realized the lack of a genuine cherry for the cold Northwest, and in his numerous Russian exploration trips he discovered this cherry growing where the temperature was considerably lower, snowfall lighter, and all conditions more strenuous than any part of North or South Dakota. These trees were long-lived, producing large quantities of cherries equal to or larger than the Early Richmond, and on his return from Russia and after demonstrating that these were good for the Northwest, we secured a supply from him and we now have a small lot ready for market. 4-6 ft., each, \$1.10.

Hansen's Improved Sand Cherry—Wonderful improvement over the common native sand cherry of western South Dakota. Something that is worth while in every garden. The fruit is larger and of excellent quality. Should be grown in bush form. Makes an excellent division hedge between the garden and yard. Produces fruit the first year after planting. 15c each; 5 for 65c; 10 for \$1.00.

Apricots—In one of Professor Budd's early trips to Russia, he found an apricot that was hardy enough in growth to stand the rigorous climate of a far northern section, the fruit buds killed some winters depending on conditions, but fruited in Iowa often enough to make them a desirable addition to the fruit list. The apricot is a very rapid growing beautiful tree, loading itself with large annual crops in localities where the fruit buds do not kill. I do not advise it for trial North of Yankton. 5 to 6 feet, each, 85c; 5 for \$4.00; 10 for \$7.00.



CHOKO CHERRY

M. L. Regan, City Recorder, Scott County, Minn., April 22, 1924.

We received the shipment of trees for the City and are much pleased with them. They are certainly fine trees and were all in good condition upon arriving here.

Thanking you again for the splendid shipment of trees.



Buffalo Berry
 This is very useful as well as ornamental, and is planted as much for an ornament as for its fruit. The tree grows from 7 to 12 feet high, has silvery foliage. The fruit is much like that of the Red Currant, and is used for the same purposes. The Buffalo Berry makes an excellent hedge.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 inch.....	\$0.25	\$1.75	\$15.00
2-3 ft.....	.30	2.20	19.00
3-4 ft.....	.35	3.00	25.00

Juneberry Dwarf Mountain
 There are several species of this valuable tree. Some grow to the height of 20 feet. They are variously called "Shadberry," "Serviceberry," "Juneberry." The kind we offer grows but little over 4 feet in height, is enormously productive and hardy anywhere in the United States or Canada. This is the Jefferson strain and is best of all. **Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.70.**

Mulberry
 The Mulberry is useful as a shade tree, for hedge purposes, and for the immense quantity of fruit borne by it. We are listing the Russian Mulberry only, as it is the hardiest of all. The fruit varies in color from jet black to a pure white and is excellent for canning with tart fruits like gooseberries, currants and plums. It is delicious to eat direct from the trees. They make an excellent ornamental hedge that will stand trimming.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1,000
12-18 inch.....	.....	.....	\$1.50	\$11.00
18-24 inch.....	.....	.....	2.00	14.00
2-3 ft.....	\$0.20	\$1.00	3.75	.....
4-6 ft.....	.30	2.75	.....	.....

Chas. Saxine, Bayfield County, Wisc. 1924.

I am enclosing a photograph of my little helpmate harvesting apples from a five-year old Duchess of Oldenburg purchased from the House of Gurney.

Pears

Pears—We have hundreds of bearing pear trees in Yankton County. They seem to do even better in some localities than apples. We had seven varieties of pears at the State Fair all grown in S. Dakota. Pears have been grown successfully in this part of the state for the last twenty years. We have trees in this county that are thirty years old and are producing immense crops of fruit almost every year. The pears grown here are of much better quality than those grown in any other part of the world. We did not have them in small plates, but had them by the bushel, all grown in Yankton County.

As the pears send their roots straight down, the soil should be loosened to considerable depth either by digging or blasting with dynamite. Be sure the dirt is well settled before planting the trees. We are offering the varieties that have proved hardest and given the best results.

Clapp's Favorite. Tree a vigorous, upright, spreading grower, very hardy and productive. Fruit large, pale yellow, flesh fine grained, juicy, melting and sweet. I find this to be the best early pear for the Middle West, much better than Bartlett—seems to stand our climate better. Ripens end of August.



Flemish Beauty—Large, juicy, rich; one of the hardiest and most popular. September and October.

Keiffer—Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities make it exceedingly profitable for market. October and November.

Anjou—A large pear, highly flavored. Very productive. One of the best for the middle west.

Duchess—One of the very best pears for the north. Not very large, fine quality, and juicy. Keeps well into the winter. **4-6 ft., each, 70c; per 10, \$6.50.**

Dwarf Pears—We find the Dwarf Pear bearing within two years, generally after transplanting, and seems to be quite a bit harder than the standard pears. We would advise the planting of the dwarf in the extreme north; in fact, we would advise anyone planting pear trees to plant one or two of the dwarf varieties on account of the extreme hardness and their early bearing. We have the following varieties in Dwarf Pears: Flemish Beauty and Keiffer, 2 year. **Each, 70c; per 5, \$3.00.**



BUFFALO BERRY



MULBERRY

GOOD ONES, GROWN IN YANKTON CO., S. D.

Hansen Hybrid Pears

We have propagated these pears for 7 years, and they have proven absolutely hardy in the last 7 winters, and the winter of 1920 was the most severe test winter we have had for twenty years.

We are offering you a few of these pears with a strong belief that they will prove strictly hardy, blight-proof, and produce pears of fair size and quality, and in most cases will be excellent ornamental trees as well as fruit trees.

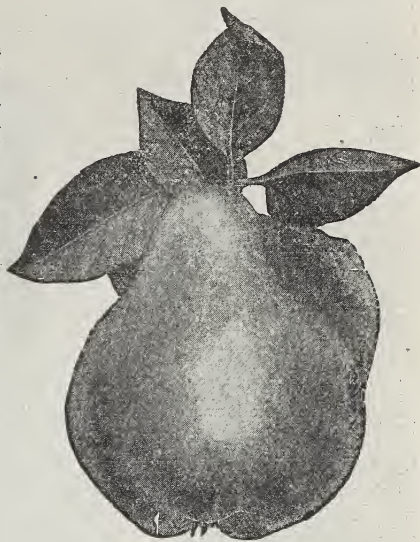
I want you to distinctly understand in purchasing these trees that we believe in them and shall plant a good orchard of them ourselves.

We have budded these on the hardy quince stock that has stood the last six winters, equally as well as the pear itself. This has a tendency to half-dwarf these trees, and makes them bear very early. It will only be a question of a short time before you can determine the full value of Hansen pears.

Size	Each	10	100
5-7 ft.....	80c	\$7.00	\$60.00
3-5 ft.....	60c	5.50	45.00

Quince

Jap Quince—Hardy south of Yankton without winter protection. With a little protection of straw or dirt it will do well and produce fruit that is valuable for preserves. Has a very dark red flower that is attractive throughout the spring. **3 ft., heavy, each, 50c; per 5, \$2.25.**



Brother George with an Opata Plum Limb

C. B. Ahisen, Field Agronomist and State Seed Commissioner, Idaho.

The Cossack alfalfa is proving especially suitable for the sandy areas in Idaho. The branching root system of this variety of alfalfa has caused it to gain favor as a seed producing strain in the State. The blossoms are even more variegated than Grimm's alfalfa and can be distinguished to a certain degree from the Grimm's.

The rooting system of this variety does not show the large tap and branch roots that you find in the common and Grimm's variety. The rooting system is apparently finer than the rooting system of Grimm's.

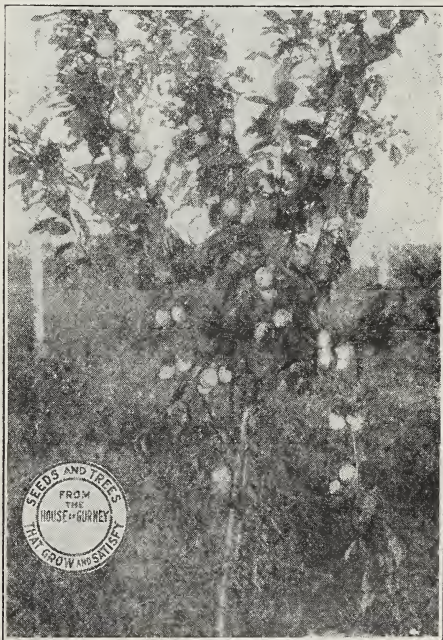
Sapa and Opata Plums, and Others of the Sand Cherry Cross, and How to Grow Them

We have demonstrated by a number of years of practical experimenting that all of the plums of Sand Cherry blood should be grown in bush form instead of tree form. By doing this you get nearly twice the fruit, and the tree will last longer. This includes Compass Cherry as well. It is always easier to pick your plums up than to pick them down, and since you gain a number of years in the life of a tree, and get a greater quantity of fruit each season it is better to grow them this way.

Hansen's Hardy Plums—Defy the elements.

Size	Each	5	10	50	100
5-7 ft.....	85c	\$3.90	\$7.50	\$34.00	\$66.00
4-5 ft.....	65c	2.90	5.50	25.00	49.00
3-4 ft.....	50c	2.25	4.20	18.50	36.00

Waneta—This year same price as above.



WANETA PLUM 3 YEARS OLD

Mrs. M. L. Fredenburg, LaMoure County, N. D. Dec. 15, 1924.

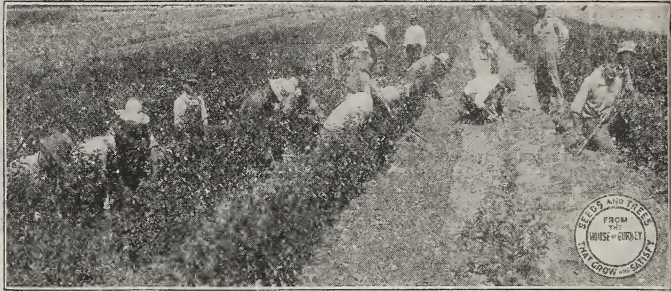
I am enclosing two photographs of two of the Waneta plum trees purchased from you in the Spring of 1922.

Last summer, summer of 1923, I picked one-half bushel of plums from the two trees. Some of them measured better than 4½ inches in circumference. They were certainly fine, large plums.

A number of people stopped to see them and could hardly believe that trees planted only one year could bear like that.

PROF. HANSEN'S NEW HYBRID PLUMS—VERY HARDY
Bear Delicious Fruit in 2 Years

He has, by his inventions of fruit, extended the profitable fruit-growing belt over the wide, barren prairies of the Northwest. He has made it possible for every man, woman and child, with a piece of land, to produce, cheaper than they can buy it, all of the fresh fruit they could use, during each season, and enough extra to can to last the entire twelve months. Are you producing this fruit—your share of it? If not, you are passing up some of the good things of this life. Prof. Hansen has, by exploring in foreign countries, and some points that are so far north that none of us would care even to visit those places, brought to this country and distributed alfalfa seed that will produce paying crops where alfalfa never could have been produced previously. He is working along lines now with fruit, trees and flowers, and within the next very few years, when his new creations are introduced, will astonish the fruit world. In his invention of the race of Hybrid Plums he not only surprised and astonished the fruit world, but I believe it was something like a "Jack in the box" to him, and I would bet 30 cents that he dodged some when he saw the results. Think of a plum tree, no larger around than a lead pencil, only four feet high, one single sprout one year old, coming two, maturing as high as 30 plums, each plum measuring more than one inch through. This is a common occurrence in the nursery rows, and lots of the trees two years old, coming three, will produce half to three-fourths of a bushel of fruit. Think of having ripe plums in the middle of July, instead of waiting until the middle of August. Think of having ripe plums in the middle of July until it freezes. Think of having plums of the most delicious taste, tender skinned and exquisite fragrance, and quantities enough so that you need bushel baskets to pick them in. Think of having plums that are hardy enough to stand any degree of winter temperature and any amount of extremely hot,



BUDDING 250,000 PROFESSOR HANSEN'S NEW PLUMS AT OUR EVERGREEN NURSERY, YANKTON

dry summer weather. Leaves of tropical appearance, fruit colored from the light reds to the jet blacks. If you can think or imagine any or all of the above you will simply think or imagine what the Hansen Hybrid Plums actually are, and you can prove every word of it by giving them a fair trial in your garden or orchard.

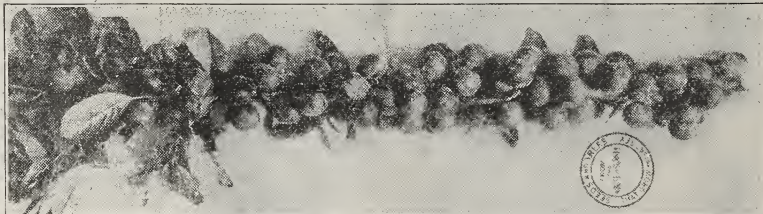
They are wonderful keepers. We packed in a small wooden box holding about one quart a quantity of the **Hanska** and shipped them to **San Francisco, California**, with instructions to reship after sampling them, to New York City. We instructed New York in turn on receiving the package to sample the fruit, report its condition and reship to us. We are printing reports of the San Francisco and New York parties, and our report is that the fruit reached us in reasonably fair condition. It was sixteen days in the mail, opened, inspected and repacked twice, and still reached us in marketable shape.

PROF. HANSEN'S Wonderful Sapa and Opata Plums

G. W. Cook, Moody County, S. D. Apr. 26, 1924.

The 500 Dunlap Strawberries have arrived and have been planted and are doing fine.

The Dewberries were the finest order of Nursery stock I have ever received.



OPATA

Opata—Sioux Indian for "bouquet." First to ripen. At blooming time it is a gigantic bouquet of white flowers of most exquisite fragrance. Blooming just a little later than the American plum, it escapes frost dangers. Again, when the fruit is ripe, combine the large leathery foliage and the dark purplish red fruit, with blue bloom. It is indeed a bouquet at that time. The Opata is a cross from the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, originated by Luther Burbank, and for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. Tree is vigorous in growth, heading very low and of quite spreading habits, and we recommend that you allow it to grow rather in this form than in the regular high trunked, trimmed, tree form. It forms fruit buds freely at one year old and bears without exception the next year. Color of flesh green, flavor very pleasant, combining the spicy acid of the Sand Cherry with the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. Ripens with us about July 15th, and will hang on the trees in good condition for about two weeks. The photograph we are showing is taken almost at random from any of the hundreds of trees in the nursery and shows the fruit as it clusters about the limbs in a mass almost from the ground to the tip end. Makes a fine spreading tree about 8 ft. tall or may be grown in bush form.

Cheresota—This is practically the same as the Sapa. Plums slightly larger, ripen ten days to two weeks later. An excellent addition to the collection.

From Cedar County News, Hartington, Neb.

HIS APPLES MUCH MORE LIKE PUMPKINS

As an apple raiser, M. A. Becker is giving a fine demonstration of his ability to raise pumpkins. Anyway, he is picking something off his apple trees that looks more like pumpkins than apples, as far as their size is concerned. They are of the Wolf River variety, and if they do belong to the apple family, they are certainly the grand-daddies of the whole clan. One was brought into the News office this week weighing one pound and four ounces, and measured 15 inches around. Mr. Becker explained it had not yet got its full growth, but would have been a fair sized apple, if he had left it on the tree a few minutes longer. It was divided among the News staff and what was left over went to make half a dozen apple pies.

(Note)—The above apple trees were furnished by the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company many years ago.



L. E. GILMAN, LEMMON, S. D., HANSEN PLUMS, OPATA

Sapa—Sioux Indian for BLACK. "As dark as the shades of evening ranked in the western heavens." Turning the branches of this tree back and exposing the long ropes of glossy black fruit to the rays of the sun, the background of the brown smooth bark and glossy dark green foliage is certainly a pleasant sight and one to be remembered. This fruit is eatable and hangs on the tree for more than three weeks. When it first commences to mature the skin is dark green and the flesh of the royal purple. The color of the skin and flesh gradually changes until it is as black as the darkest midnight. The skin of this variety is especially tender and practically disappears with ordinary canning. This plum makes excellent preserves and jelly and is of the finest quality for eating fresh from the tree.

Waneta

Placed on the recommended fruit list of all Northwestern states as the highest type, hardiest and most profitable to grow of any. It is not alone good for the northwest. I saw them producing wonderful crops of plums as large as any other variety grown in California, in fact I am firmly of the opinion that Waneta will be the most profitable plum for our west coast customers as it is of large size, best quality, heavy annual bearer and a wonderful shipper.

An orchard of Wanetas four years planted at South Dakota State Hospital here at Yankton produced last season over four bushels per tree, and nearly as many the year previous.

Waneta is the most rapid growing of any plum. We have produced trees at one year old as much as ten feet high. Mr. Topp of our Greenhouses planted a tree at his home four years ago; it has given him all the plums he needed for the family and is now fifteen feet high and spreads nearly as much.

Waneta should always cost a little more than other varieties.



WANETA $\frac{3}{4}$ SIZE

Waneta, the Most Delicious of All Plums

This is unquestionably Prof. Hansen's masterpiece in plums. It combines hardiness, immense size, delicious quality, long keeping, beautiful color, small pit, and early bearing, often producing a good crop in two years from planting.

"My belief is that in this variety I have combined the best points of the native and the Japanese plum. It is probably the largest of over 10,000 seedlings. The size here at Brookings in 1912 was two inches diameter; weight, two ounces. Good, red color; skin free from astringency, flavor delicious. Pedigree the same as Kahinta I introduced last year. The female parent is

the Apple plum, a large Japanese variety originated by Luther Burbank of California; the male parent is Terry, the largest native (*Prunus Americana*) plum, originated by the late H. A. Terry of Iowa. The Waneta plum was exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair at Huron in September, 1912, by the Horticultural Department of this Station. Waneta was a "Yanktonian boy from the wilds of the James river," who won fame in the War of 1812, and became a great chief.

The Waneta plum is absolutely the largest and undoubtedly the best of all the Prof. Hansen introductions, and this means they are better than anything grown at the present time in any part of the country. The fruit of the Waneta has reached the size of two inches in diameter. Just take a ruler and place your two thumb nails on it two inches apart and you have the size of the Waneta. With reasonable cultivation it is as large as a small apple, as large as a good large peach, and is hardy anywhere in the northwest. An early and immense bearer.

Professor Hansen's Long Keeping Hanska

Prof. Hansen's Hanska Plum—(Sioux Indian for Tall), and refers to the extraordinary growth and symmetrical shape of the Hanska plum tree. The Hanska does not come into bearing as early as those varieties containing Sand Cherry blood, but three and four year old trees in the nursery were loaded with most excellent fruit. The Hanska was produced by crossing a wild Northwestern plum with the very large, firm-fleshed, fragrant apricot plum of China—*Prunus Simoni*—which is so very popular in all of the orchards of California. This variety has all of the good qualities a plum should have. The Hanska is a very large plum, a great many specimens measuring better than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is of the best quality for eating from the tree, for canning, preserving, or making jelly. None of the California or native American plums compare with it in any way. In color it is a bright red with heavy blue bloom. In shape it resembles its male parent, the Apricot plum. To see this tree in the nursery, its tropical foliage, its limbs laden with the luscious reddish-blue fruit; to get on the lee side of it and catch its fragrance, is a pleasure that can only be exceeded by the actual eating of the fruit, and we invite you to come to the nursery this summer and participate with us in this pleasure. As a shipper no other plum compares with it.

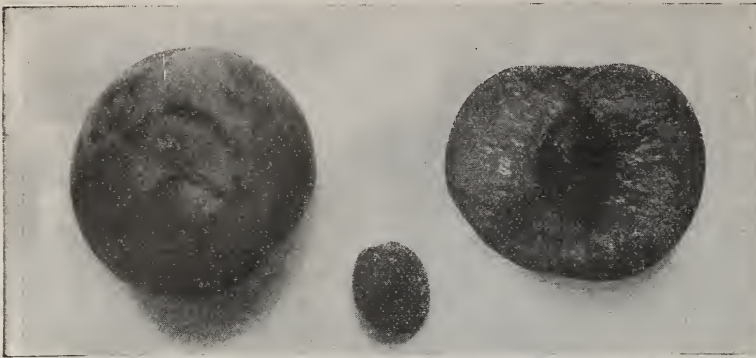
As we have told you in the general description of the Hansen plums, this is the variety we sent by mail from Yankton to San Jose, Cal., from San Jose to New York, and from New York back to Yankton, and reached here in fairly good condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Waterbury, Carter, S. Dak.

I want to tell you how much we enjoyed the fruit we have bought of you in the past. I am enclosing a picture of mother and myself standing by one of the Compass cherry trees. It is just bending to the ground with its heavy weight of fruit, and my Beta grapes are just loaded. Many of our neighbors come to look at the fruit we have purchased from you.



MRS. WATERBURY



KAGA, TWO-THIRDS NATURAL SIZE. NOTICE SMALL PIT

Wastesa—One of Professor Hansen's introductions. A pure American tame plum, extra large, of high quality. An annual bearer. We can furnish this variety in the three to four-foot size only.

Hansen's Hardy Plums—Defy the Elements.

Size	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5-7 ft.	85c	\$3.90	\$7.50	\$34.00	\$66.00
4-5 ft.	65c	2.90	5.50	25.00	49.00
3-4 ft.	50c	2.25	4.20	18.50	36.00

Waneta—This year same price as above.

American Plums

This consists of tame plums that have been commonly grown for years. Do not neglect to include a few of these in your order. We are offering the varieties that have given the best results throughout the northwest.

De Sota—Bright yellow fruit, best in quality. Tree only moderate grower, inclined to overbear. Fruit should be thinned.

Golden Queen—An American plum originated in Iowa. Bright yellow, very productive, high quality and hardy. Medium to above average size.

Omaha—A medium size dark red plum. On account of its production under all conditions it is becoming one of the most popular of the American plums. The quality is good. The tree is very hardy. Ripens early. We can furnish these in the three to four foot and four to five foot sizes only.

Stella—One of the largest of the American plums. Dark green turning to red. Of exquisite quality, very hardy and productive.

Surprise—Fruit is very large, bright red. It may easily be mistaken at a few feet distance for a tree loaded with finely colored peaches.

Wyant—Under good cultivation, one of the best. Prof. Budd says, 1897: "The best of all for profit." Tree a straggling grower. Has not been troubled with "plum spot."

Wolf—This is at least as good as any for all purposes. Large, round, dull red, perfect free stone, and unexcelled for eating from the hand. It is only excelled in quality for culinary purposes by the De Sota and Surprise.

Yuteca—An American plum introduced by Professor Hansen which has proven very productive. Of high quality and extremely hardy. Somewhat larger than the average tame plum. Ripens moderately early.

Price American Plums

3-4 ft., 50c each; 10 for \$4.50; 50 for \$20.00.

4-5 ft., 80c each; 10 for \$7.00; 50 for \$35.00.

5-6 ft., 90c each; 10 for \$8.50; 50 for \$40.00.

Some New Plums Originated in Minnesota—These plums are all hardy, of high quality and are now in great demand. Order them early.

Red Wing—Minn. No. 12. This is a variety produced by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Station, large, free stone, peels like a peach; good quality. Hardy at Yankton.

Tonka—No. 21. Similar to Red Wing, a Minnesota variety a trifle earlier and harder than the Red Wing.

Underwood—No. 91. Another Minnesota plum that has several of the required qualities which are, large size, hardiness, early and of good quality.

Prices of Minnesota Plums—1 yr., each, 70c; per 5, \$3.00; per ten, \$5.80.

Alvin Moreland, Meade Co., S. D. 1924.

This is a picture of myself and youngster, and one of your little Oyata plum trees taken last summer. It only shows part of the tree, but it was just loaded with lovely plums.

You may use this in your 1925 catalog.

Root Grafts—Apple, Plum and Pear

These are scions and roots grafted and tied together with waxed cord ready to plant. Apples should give from 75 to 95 per cent stand. Apple root grafts are put up in bunches of 50 each and bunches will not be broken. No order for root grafts will be booked after March 15th, and they will be shipped as early in April as possible without regard to other stock ordered. Small lots will go by parcel post, and they should be planted immediately on receipt of the grafts. They should be planted with a dibble as per instructions for cuttings.

Kaga

Of the same pedigree as the Hanska; ripens with us just a little earlier than the Hanska and seems to be a little larger and a little better quality. The fruit has occasionally cracked on the tree when we had extremely wet weather during the ripening period. We find this about one-quarter to one-half inch larger in diameter than the Hanska, and believe it will be one of the main market varieties as soon as well known. This is one of the very desirable shipping plums.

From G. B. Moon, Lankershim, Calif.

Please send your 1923 catalog. I used your seed when I lived in Minneapolis and liked them so well that I want to use them out here.

Peaches

These are successfully and even profitably grown in central Minnesota by laying down and covering for winter. Prof. Budd says an acre can be handled as easily as an acre of blackberries. My experience confirms it. We keep Bokara No. 3, Bailey, Crosby and Elberta, our hardiest and best. Will endure mild winters unprotected. Hardier than any of the seedlings. 4-5 ft., each, 50c; 10 for \$4.50; 50 for \$20.00.

Gurney's Dakota Peach—The hardiest peach in existence has borne regular crops for the last five years, hardy in both wood and fruit bud, fruit as large as Elberta, quality and color very much better. We have a very limited supply this season. Advise those planting north of Yankton to plant this Peach on south side and close up to house or fence for protection. 5 to 7 foot trees, 80c each; 5 for \$3.50; 10 for \$6.50.



Price: Apple and Crab Root Grafts on Baccata Crab Roots, 50, \$4.00; 100, \$6.50; 1,000 \$50.00.

American Plum Root Graft—Our process of putting up plums has given us for a number of years practically as good stand as with the apples. These are all grafted on the American Plum root and we can furnish them in any variety. **Per 50, \$3.50; per 100, \$5.00.**

Hansen Plum Root Grafts—25 for \$3.50; 50 for \$6.50; 100 for \$11.00.

We will get the root grafts to you in good condition but we will not replace those that fail to grow.

Currants

We picked from this field of two-year-old plants literally thousands of quarts of the best currants. This is a real field of currants.

Currants can be grown successfully in any part of the country and will produce fruit quicker than any other small fruit, and is a sure annual crop. They grow and produce with almost no care, but just like any other tree or plant, will pay a hundred fold for additional care. Just give them a little cultivation, some manure worked into the soil, a little bit of trimming after the fruit is harvested, and you will have, not only fresh fruit, but quantities to can and make the best jelly. If you like a milder jelly, mix the currant juice with one-half apple juice, and it's delicious.

North Star—Medium size; fine flavored and prized in both kitchen and market. Bush very strong grower and should have plenty of room. Produces large quantities of fruit.

Red Dutch—A hardy, well-known standard variety; early, a prolific bearer and does well everywhere. It is, perhaps, planted more extensively than any other variety.

White Grape—Large; white; sweet or mild sub-acid; very good quality and popular for dessert and kitchen, and well known in market. Bush low and spreading. Very productive.

Lee—Medium large; black; fruit of fine quality, desirable for both kitchen and market. Bush a vigorous grower and very productive.

La Versailles—Very large; red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

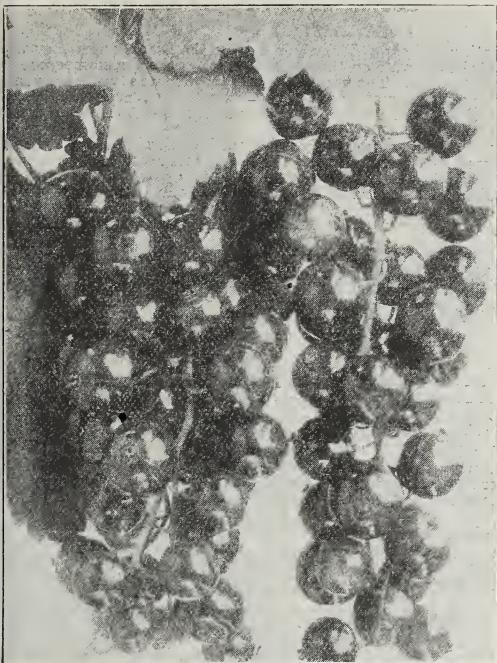
Victoria—Large; bright red; bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower, very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts. Hardy.

Above varieties, unless otherwise priced: **2 year plants, 15c each; 10 for \$1.30; \$5.50 per 50.**

Perfection Currant—(See back cover)—You have all grown the old standard varieties of Currants, producing only a medium crop and those of small size. By the introduction of this new **Perfection Currant** we are doubling the crop and the size. We picked currants of this variety in our nursery this past season, nearly as large as the Early Richmond Cherry and in clusters of ten to twelve currants on each stem. When first introduced, won **Berry Gold Medal** at Pan-American Exposition and gold medal awarded at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. **No. 1, each, 25c; per 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.25.**

CHERRY CURRANT

introduced, won **Berry Gold Medal** at Pan-American Exposition and gold medal awarded at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It is certainly a wonderful fruit and should be in all your gardens. **No. 1, each, 25c; per 10, \$1.90; per 100, \$17.25.**



THIS SHOWS A FIELD OF THOUSANDS OF TWO-YEAR-OLD CURRANT BUSHES IN OUR EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Currants

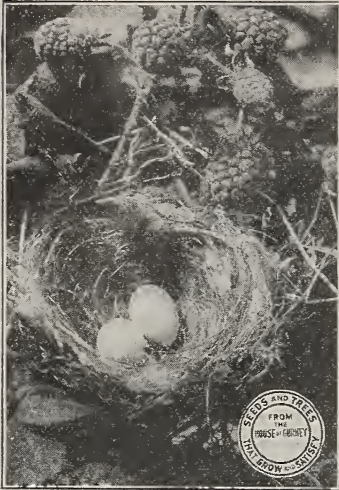
We picked from this field of two-year-old plants literally thousands of quarts of the best currants. This is a real field of currants, and S. S. said he grew them and wanted this picture with them, so here it is.

Petunias, as a Border to Driveways

Mr. J. P. Williamson of Havana, North Dakota, sends us this photograph, showing the driveway into his home. You will note the fine border of Petunias with their thousands of blooms. It is only a very little labor and a few cents expense to ornament your driveway. People will know of your farm for hundreds of miles and comment on its beauty.

The picture shows Mrs. Williamson looking at the Petunias.





ELDORADO

Blackberries

Instructions for planting and care: When you receive the Blackberries they will have a certain amount of the old cane on them. This is left more for the purpose of handling the plant than otherwise. The new canes come up from below the ground, and produce the fruit the next year after planting. Plant your Blackberries about 2 feet apart in the row and the rows 5 feet apart. Plant them about the same depth that they stood in the nursery.

We do not recommend Blackberries for any point north of Yankton in the prairie country, except in sheltered localities, but they can be grown successfully in almost any part of Minnesota in the timber country, or south of this point. We have seen large fields of Blackberries grown successfully and profitably in cottonwood groves that have been thinned out either by nature, cutting, leaving open spaces and planting the roots there, allowing them to grow wild. This method is worthy of trial in almost any section.

Snyder—Undoubtedly the hardiest variety of the Blackberry; an abundant bearer, of good size, and good quality berries. **10, 60c; 100, \$4.75; 500, \$17.00.**

Eldorado—One of the hardiest and most vigorous of all blackberries enduring the winters of the northwest without injury. The yield is enormous, berries large, jet black and borne in large clusters. Very sweet, have no core and will keep eight to ten days after picking. A splendid blackberry. **10 for 65c; 100 for \$4.95; 500 for \$18.00.**

Blackberries in Thin Groves

It is feasible to grow profitably and satisfactorily, good crops of the above varieties of blackberries, in cottonwood or poplar groves where they are not planted too closely together. This is especially true if the groves are growing on lower ground. I advise planting the blackberries in the regular way. As soon as planted mulch heavily with well rotted manure or old straw or hay. Put this on thick enough to keep weeds and grass from growing among the plants. If you are unable to grow them in the regular way in the open field you need not give up this desirable fruit. Try it!

Dewberries

Instructions for planting and care: These will be delivered to you with a portion of the old cane attached. This is of no value except for handling purposes, as the new cane that produces the fruit next year comes from the crown of the little plant you will receive. The Dewberry will have a quantity of fine roots. In planting, these must be spread out, the soil worked in carefully among them and the crown not covered over one and one-half inches.

Plant 18 inches apart in the row, rows 4 to 5 feet apart.

Lucretia—We do not advise planting this unless you have sandy soil, as it does better on that than on any other soil. This is a creeping plant and will often grow as much as fifteen feet in one season. The vines should be trimmed back to about three feet for best results. The fruit is about three times the size of the Blackberry, very sweet. **Price: Each, 10c; 10, 60c; 100, \$3.00; 500, \$12.00.**

Grapes

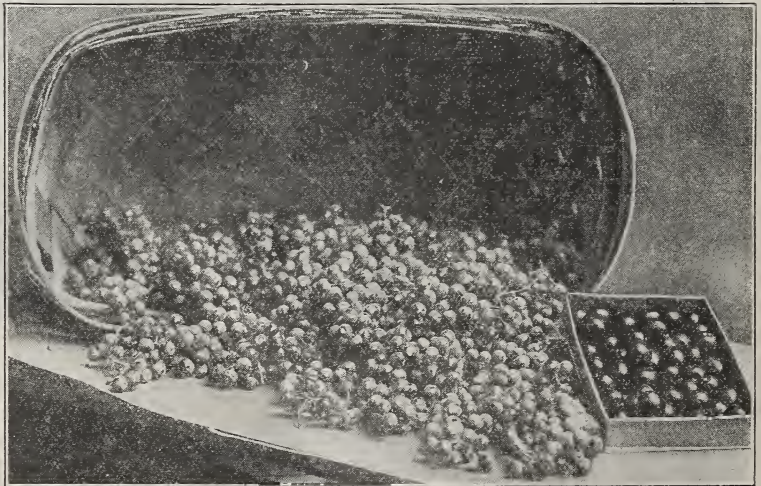
Instructions for planting and care: One of the most satisfactory fruits, and can be grown anywhere. For the extreme north use the hardiest varieties, as the Beta. As you go farther south take standard varieties, as the Concord. A grape vine must be protected from air from the time it is dug until it is back in the ground. They kill easily if left unprotected while out of the ground. When you receive the

grape, it will have very long roots. These should be cut back to about 6 inches in length. The hole should be dug a spade's depth, and the roots spread out on the bottom of this hole. See that the earth is worked in well among the roots. Pack well, cultivate and fertilize, and you will have best results. A trellis will be needed the second year after planting.

Alpha—Very hardy black grape, preferred by some to the Beta. A splendid selection of the native wild grape. Bunches large and well shouldered. Individual berries large and jet black, covered with a bluish bloom. Flavor excellent. A splendid grape for making jellies. An abundant bearer and unsurpassed for hardiness. Needs absolutely no winter protection. **Each, 30c; per 5, \$1.25; per 10, \$2.25; per 25, \$5.00.**

Agawam—An early ripener. Vine strong, bearing very large berries, with soft, sweet pulp and thick skin. **Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.80; per 50, \$8.00.**

Beta Grape—The people moving north regret the loss of their Grapes, which are wonderfully attractive and refreshing in the late summer. Many the heartache and sigh of disappointment when the housewife finds she cannot grow Grapes on her new homestead or northern home. The Beta changes all this, as it will grow readily in North Dakota without covering; not only grow, but produce as much fruit per vine as the large varieties in the East, rapid growers often making a growth of 15 to 20 feet in a single season. Extremely valuable for covering summer houses, outbuildings or fences. We recognized the value of this new Grape when it was first introduced. We are pleased with our success in getting it out among the growers and more proud of the success attained by the growers.



BETA GRAPES AND COMPASS CHERRIES GROWN BY MATTIE T. CRAMER, MALTA, MONT.

It has made their homes beautiful and produced immense quantities of fruit. **Each, 30c; per 5, \$1.25; per 10, \$2.25; per 25, \$5.00; per 100, \$17.00.**

Rockport Mennonite Society sold \$465.00 worth of Beta Grapes from ninety vines in 1920. Can you beat that?

On the Colored Insert Page 127

We are showing colored photographs of various varieties of grapes that can be grown anywhere in the northwest and as sure to produce a crop of fruit each year as any fruit you can plant. A grape requires care for best results, but will, even under adverse conditions and neglect, produce large crops of those delicious bunches of grapes.

hardness, production and quality. The Beta may be left on the trellis through the winter in most sections—no other grape so hardy as the Beta. The other varieties for best results require some winter protection. We print a bulletin "Small Fruits" we want you to have as it will help you—it's free!

The varieties offered on the Insert page 127 are the best in

Beta Grape Seedlings—S. S. Gurney at the nursery takes a lot of pleasure in making various crosses of fruits, flowers, etc. Two years ago he made a number of crosses of Beta Grapes with approximately twenty varieties of standard large grapes. These plants are now one year old and should produce some fine grapes, valuable new varieties, and it will be interesting for you to watch these grow and see what the fruit will be. It is probable that most of them will be at least as good as the Beta, no doubt some of them as good or better than any of the grapes with which the Beta was crossed. In growing grapes from seed a portion of them will be male and will not produce fruit, most of them, however, will bear abundantly. We would advise buying these liberally to plant in the vineyard or for planting along fences or out buildings. They will make a very rapid growth. **Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.50; 50 for \$3.50; 100 for \$6.00.**

From Joseph Weaver, Madison County, Ia.

I am enclosing photographs of my grapevines which I purchased from you. I do not see where they could carry any more fruit. These are the Concord.



JOS. WEAVER



Champion—One of the earliest of the large black grapes. With winter protection these can be successfully grown in most parts of North Dakota. Very productive, vines vigorous and hardy. **Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25; 50 for \$5.00.**

Delaware—One of the finest table grapes, bunches not large, compact, well shouldered, berries rather small, juicy and sweet without any hard pulp. Spicy flavor, probably the best American grape, all things considered. Ripens medium early, color red. **Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.25; 10 for \$2.10; 25 for \$4.50.**

Elvira—White. Bunches medium size, very compact. Berries medium and sweet when fully ripe. A splendid wine grape. Hardy, vigorous grower and productive. Ripens in September. **Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.70.**

Lucile—A beautiful large red grape, which yields as much as Concord; the very best quality, as hardy as any grape listed, except the Beta. A very strong, robust grower; ripens its fruit early. Vine is healthy and free from disease; never drops its berries. **Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.90.**

Lutie Grape—An old standard variety. Out of twenty-five varieties of grapes that we are growing in our trial grounds the Lutie grape has led for two years. The Lutie is very vigorous and produces more fruit than any other variety in the trial grounds. It is a red grape, earlier than the Concord and probably more hardy. There is no reason why you cannot grow large quantities of these grapes, as there are but few fruits, if any, that will produce more fruit per square foot than grapes. Try ten of these. **Each, 30c; 5 for \$1.30; 10 for \$2.50; 25 for \$5.00.**

Moore Early—Similar to Concord, equally as hardy and at least ten days earlier. Very productive in rich soil. **Each, 25c; 10 for \$1.80; 50 for \$8.00.**



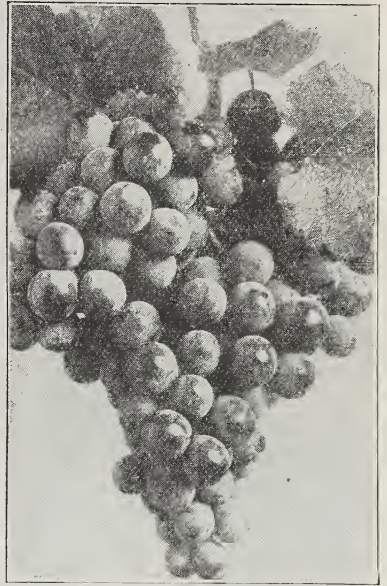
OTTO HIMLER, WILLISTON, N. D., BETA GRAPE

Moyer Grape—A red grape, seedling from the Delaware. It is similar to the above described Delaware, is more free from rot and mildew, and the berries and bunches are larger. Flavor, rich and sweet, without a trace of foxiness. The fruit keeps and ships well. This grape was originated in Canada and is highly thought of, proving perfectly hardy everywhere the Concord is grown, and possibly standing even more cold. Two weeks earlier than the Delaware, especially fine for the north. **Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$2.90.**

Niagara—Large, slightly oval; pale yellow, with a white blossom; the quality is equal to the Concord and it is the standard white grape of the country. Bunches are large and compact. Vine vigorous, hardy and very productive. **Each, 20c; 5 for 95c; 10 for \$1.80; 25 for \$3.90; 50 for \$6.50.**

Worden—Larger than Concord and ten days earlier. Hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Large bunches, dark purplish-black. Especially good on account of its earliness. **Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.90; 50 for \$7.00.**

Wyoming—Very productive, healthy and early yielder. Bunches well formed and composed of large amber colored berries above medium size. These grapes will ripen further north than most varieties. **Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.80; 50 for \$8.00.**



LUCILE, ONE-THIRD SIZE



Concord—Large, purplish-black grape; very hardy and productive, ripening about the middle of September. This is one of the most popular market grapes. Mid-season. **Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.30; 50 for \$4.00; 100 for \$7.00.**

CONCORD, THE OLD STANDARD, ONE-THIRD SIZE

Gooseberries

On account of the danger of carrying White Pine Blister Rust, all states east of South Dakota are prohibited from shipping gooseberries or currants out of their own state. South Dakota being west of that line and absolutely free from White Pine Blister Rust, we can ship both currants and gooseberries into any state in the Union. Bear this in mind in making your purchases.

Plant in good rich soil and give liberal dressing of manure each season. Regular pruning every year is necessary for the production of good fruit. The Gooseberry will do better if partially shaded. Plant them on the north of buildings, fence, or trees. We advise mulching the gooseberries heavily, using old rotted straw for the purpose.



HOUGHTON

Houghton—Medium size, pale Red, sweet when thoroughly ripe; very spreading grower, an excellent bearer; the standard gooseberry, the best for the Northwest. **Each, 20c; 5 for 90c; 10 for \$1.65; 50 for \$6.00; 100 for \$10.00; 500 for \$40.00.**

Carrie Gooseberry

Prof. Hansen's report on this Horticultural meeting in 1910: "We have fruited the Carrie the past season or two and are well pleased with it. It is a great improvement in some respects over the old Houghton. I saw a large plantation near Excelsior, Minn., in 1907, in heavy bearing, and certainly it was a sight to behold."

Gooseberry at the State

At the meeting of 1911 he further reports:

"The Carrie is intermediate in size between the Houghton and Downing, and it is a heavy bearer at Brookings. It is a welcome addition to our present short list of Gooseberries. The Carrie will supersede the Houghton, I am confident of that."

Here at Yankton it has proved much the best of all. For size, quality and productiveness we call it best. **Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.15; 50 for \$9.00; 100 for \$17.00.**



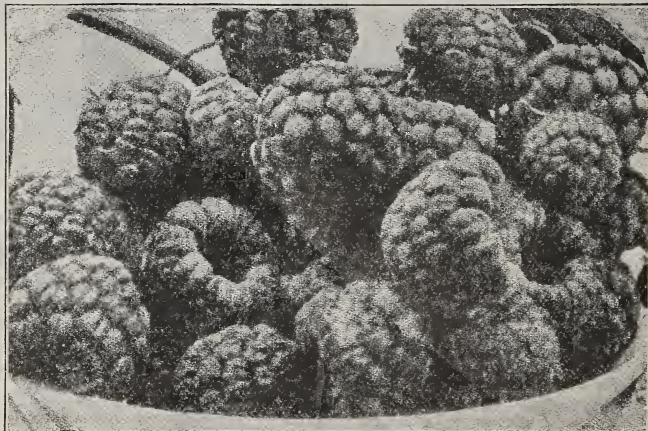
CARRIE

Raspberries

Sunbeam—This new perfectly hardy Raspberry, introduced by us after another year's trial, we can say positively that it is the only Red Raspberry of value from the south line of South Dakota to just as far north as you have a mind to go. We grow in the nursery a large number of varieties of Red Raspberries. The **Sunbeam** was the only one that comes through the winters without winter killing. It produced a full crop of fruit, other varieties not any. A better raspberry than the **Sunbeam** may be produced, but we doubt it. In hardiness it is perfect, quality the best, and the quantity not to be complained of. **Each, 10c; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.50; 500 for \$12.00.**

King—Pronounced the very best early Red Raspberry by many of the leading horticulturists in Minnesota; it is the great market berry of that country; probably more acreage of the King planted for market purposes than all others combined. **10, 60c; 100, \$3.99; 500, \$15.00.**

St. Regis Everbearing—Red; commences to ripen with earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large and sugary. Flesh firm; a good shipper; the most prolific of any red variety known. Plant a very strong grower. **10 for 80c; 100 for \$3.65; 500 for \$12.00.**



PROF. N. E. HANSEN'S NEW HARDY RASPBERRY



Professor Neils E. Hansen's Ohta Raspberry

We have left the description of the "**Sunbeam**" raspberry just as we gave it. We made the statement that the Sunbeam was absolutely the best hardy red raspberry; we also made the statement that possibly a better one would be produced. We made that statement because we did not feel that Professor Hansen was going to stop the raspberry improvement until he had one that was almost, if not entirely, perfect. We are showing here a photograph of a bowl of the new **Ohta**. These berries are shown in the photograph about one-half size. We

have picked **Ohta** berries this year from the times the first ones ripened, early in July, until the ground froze. The **Ohta berry** is absolutely an everbearing the first year, and if you want continuous berries each season, transplant a few of the **Ohta** from your patch each fall or spring, cutting the old stock down to about eight or ten inches.

The **Ohta** will add to his good name as an inventor of new fruit. The **Ohta** outbears the Sunbeam. **Each, 20c; 10, \$1.30; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00. Per 500, \$17.00.**

Gregg—Black; for many years the leading standard, best known market sort; very productive; large size. **10 for 70c; 100, \$3.00; 500, \$12.00.**

Blackberry. They make new growth, produced from the cross section of the root, or below the ground on the stalk that you receive.

Cumberland—Black; a healthy, vigorous grower; fruit very large, quality good. Keep and ship as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market berry. **10, 85c; 50, \$2.00; 100, \$3.75.**

Royal Purple Raspberry—This is an improvement in hardiness, size and quality over all other purple berries, equal in hardiness to the best of the reds, a better shipping berry, and has made more money for the growers in this section than any other variety for the past several years. Fruit is borne in remarkable quantities. On account of the remarkable vigor of its canes, it stands drouth and matures full-sized fruits when others are of inferior size and quality. Our supply of this berry is limited, but we think everyone should plant a reasonable number this year. I know you will be well-pleased with the results. **Price: per 5, 60c; per 10, \$1.00; per 50, \$4.00; per 100, \$7.00.**

Latham—The great raspberry of Minnesota. Named for A. W. Latham so long Secretary of the Minnesota Horticultural Society. Our experience with this berry has been very satisfactory, nearly as hardy as Ohta, equal in size and a better shipper; quality extra good; color bright red.

Latham was originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding station. **Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00.**

Red Raspberries—Instructions for planting and care: Such as the Sunbeam and Ohta are to be handled just as the



Andrew Blue Horse, Ogalala, So. Dak. Apr. 14, 1924.

I am sending you my little boy's picture. This little boy's name is Andrew Blue Horse. He plants every summer a little garden and gets a good crop. He grows nice big muskmelons, watermelons and other vegetables, all from your Seed Company every year.

He got first money in Pine Ridge, South Dakota Fair and he wants you to put in your catalog his picture. He wants his dog's picture with him. He wants the picture put in like that of Wm. Long Wolfe.

Gurney's Everbearing Strawberries

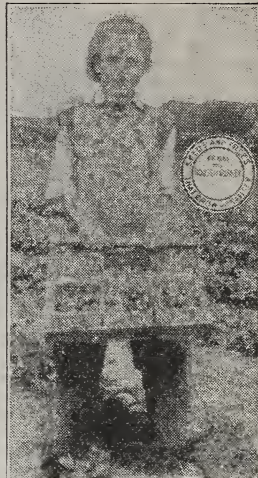
"Put on your overcoats and pick strawberries enough for a shortcake."

This was an actual request made by Mrs. S. S. Gurney on October 15, 1920, to her group of girls shown in the picture on this page. Lots of Everbearing Strawberries in the field at that time and there had been a good picking of strawberries right along almost since June, the only skips being at dry time when the berries were too small to pay to pick.

We will ship strawberries in the fall during October at the regular prices, but could not ship them earlier. We do not make replacements on plants shipped in the fall. We recommend spring planting only.

Instructions for Planting and Care

We sell millions of Strawberries each year, and they go to all sections of the United States. We often ship them across the continent and have them reach destination in perfect condition. Other times they go only a short distance and are dead on arrival. We dig, pack and ship fresh every day, so they leave us in the best possible condition. When you receive your strawberries they should be fresh and green, and not rotted in the crown. It is very unusual to have them reach you in anything but the best condition. When they are received in anything but good condition, notify us at once. More strawberries are killed after they are received by the planter than any other way. They appear to be a trifle dry, and they are immediately soaked up. The crown of a strawberry plant should never be wet before planting. It will rot in a few hours. Each plant has a number of fine roots; have your ground in excellent condition, force the flat hand into this mellow ground, withdraw the hand, leaving a hole an inch by about 4 inches, and about 4 or 5 inches deep. Take the other hand, spread the roots of the plant out fan-shaped, the crown to be just even with the top of the ground when the dirt is packed firmly back against the plant. Plant them from 1 foot to 18 inches apart in the row, and the rows 4 feet apart. During the growing season they will throw out a number of runners that set new plants. Train these to stay close to the original plant, not allowing it to become more than a foot wide. In the fall, when the ground freezes, cover the plant to a depth of about one or two inches with straw or hay. Straw is best, as you can rake it in among the plants



OCTOBER

to remain there. This keeps the fruit off the ground and clean always.

Strawberries are always sent separate from the balance of your order, either by **parcel post** or **express, charges paid by us**. We do this that the plants may reach you in best possible condition.

Strawberry Boxes

Each year we have calls from a great many of our customers for strawberry boxes. We have always handled them in a local way, but never through the catalog. It is impossible at this time of the year to give you quotations. We look for a much lower price on strawberry boxes and if you can anticipate about what you will need write us and we will give quotations.

Dunlap Strawberries, Standard Varieties

Even with the introduction of the Everbearing Strawberry there is still a place for the old standard one crop per year strawberry. The Dunlap is absolutely the best. It is a self-fertilizer, fine quality berry, yields abundantly, and is a good shipper.

We grow a great many varieties of the old standard strawberries, but we consider the Dunlap the best of any



JUNE

for all purposes. We can furnish you with the Bederwood, Sample and Warfield. The Dunlap and Bederwood are the self-fertilizers or perfect flowers. The other varieties are not perfect flowers, but Pistillate and require either the Dunlap or Bederwood planted in alternate rows to fertilize them. **Price, 25, 50c; 50, 85c; 100, \$1.25; 500, \$4.00; 1,000, \$7.50.** Parcel post or express charges paid in all cases by us.

Gandy (Perfect)

This is one of the old standard late varieties. Plants very hardy and thrifty. Berries very large. About the only variety that produces the best crop the second year after planting. Fine flavored. A good shipping variety.

Gibson (Perfect)

Without doubt one of our best berries. The plant growth is very good. It is wonderfully prolific and the berry is excellent for market, of bright color and holds up well. **25 for 50c; 50 for 85c; 100 for \$1.25; 500 for \$4.00; 1,000 for \$7.50.**

Premier

(P) The strawberry without a fault, the earliest of all. While this is the earliest strawberry ever produced, it is so frost resistant in both buds and blossoms that its fruit crop has never been destroyed. This strawberry eliminates crop uncertainty but ripens a week ahead of other varieties. The word "Premier" means "first." This berry is first in size, first in yield, first in quality and first to ripen. The plants are sturdy, healthy and long-rooted which makes them frost resistant. They will thrive in all soil and under conditions that would kill ordinary plants; will yield much bigger crops. It is a long-distance shipper. **Prices: per 25, 50c; 50, 80c; 100, \$1.50; 500, \$6.50. Parcel post or express charges paid.**

COOPER

(P) If you want to grow something just a little larger and better than your neighbors are growing in strawberries, plant the Cooper. These produce larger fruit than any other strawberry we have seen growing at Yankton. The fruit is of good quality and very productive. Plants are unusually hardy and healthy. These are only a few of its many excellent qualities. **25, 55c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.70; 500 for \$7.50.**

COLLINS

(P) The king of canners. Deep, rich red color, delicious flavor, firm texture, put in a class by itself. This is a staminate variety which makes it an excellent pollinizer. The fruit ripens slowly so that two pickings per week is all that is required. Has a long fruiting season. The fruit is borne on long,

stiff stems. It is exceptionally large and will demand a higher price on account of its size as well as its quality. The plants are vigorous and productive. Mid-season variety. **25, 50c; 50, 80c; 100, \$1.45; 500, \$6.00.**



ALL SUMMER



EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

The Famous Progressive Variety

They will produce fruit from early July until heavy freezing. In our large acreage of strawberries there was no time during the season that we did not have plenty of strawberries for everybody. No matter how small or large the piece of ground you have, you can have everbearing strawberries for the better part of four months each year. One hundred plants, properly cared for, and, if possible, placed near the house, where you can give them a little water from the well or some of the wash water about once a week during the hot, dry spells, will supply an ordinary family with all the strawberries they can use during the summer. We are receiving letters from all parts of the country, from our customers, telling us how well they like the everbearing strawberries. They produce the same year they are planted. We are publishing a few of these short letters regarding the strawberries on different pages in the catalog. The strawberries are the easiest cared for of almost any of the small fruits, and you will get quicker results from the strawberry than from any other small fruit offered by us.

You will notice on the order sheet a number of pamphlets

or little booklets which we issue free of charge, giving you instructions for the planting of all kinds of fruit, flowers, etc. In this list we give you full information regarding strawberries. Just check on your order sheet the ones you want and they will be packed with your order. All of these are free.

We are offering the Everbearing strawberry at less than half the price charged by traveling tree agents, and we make shipment of them as soon as they are dug. Last year our sales increased wonderfully over those of the year before. We ship strawberry plants in just two ways, one by parcel post, the other by express. We are quoting these strawberries to you parcel post or express charges paid.

Place your order with us early and they will be sent at the proper time.

Express or parcel post charges paid in all cases by us. Always shipped separate from your other orders. **Per 10, 40c; 25 for 90c; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.00; 500 for \$8.00; 1,000 for \$15.00; 5,000 for \$72.00.**

Gurney's Dakota Everbearing

This remarkable berry commences to ripen fruit with the common varieties and produces a regular steady supply of large berries all summer until it freezes. The trouble with most varieties of everbearing has been their failure to produce more than two crops, one at the time of the ripening of the June bearing sorts and the other late in the season just before freezing weather. In offering this new berry we are pleased

that we have overcome this lack of continuous fruit and you may now, where there is a reasonable supply of moisture, pick large berries in quantities during the entire growing season.

We are offering less than 10,000 of this variety this season. **Per 10 plants, 75c; per 25 plants, \$1.50; per 50 plants, \$2.75; per 100 plants, \$5.00.**

Champion

No Doubt, The World's Best Everbearing Strawberry. We have tested this wonderful strawberry under different soil and weather conditions and have received nothing but favorable reports regarding its excellence. It seems to be just a little harder than other everbearing straw-

berries; produces larger fruit of excellent quality. We find that the Champion will out-yield other everbearing strawberries and produces a continuous crop from July until late in October. **Per 10, 50c; 25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.35; 100 for \$2.10; 500 for \$8.10; 1000 for \$15.10.**

F. E. Adams, Teton County, Montana. June 6, 1924.

I am enclosing balance due. I want to thank you for the fine rose bushes you sent. I never saw such nice large roses sent out by anyone and I have purchased many roses from Ohio, Indiana and Montana.

Thanks for the extras. All of the roses are growing fine.



500,000 BLACK WALNUTS AT OUR EVERGREEN NURSERY.
LARGE TREES IN THE DISTANCE PRODUCE ANNUALLY LARGE CROP OF NUTS

Nut Bearing Trees

Almost every farm and garden contains some land that should be planted to nut trees adapted to the soil. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products. The nuts in many cases pay better than farm crops or fruits while most kinds make a growth of valuable timber that will, of itself, pay a large per cent on the investment. The nuts that we list can be grown in almost any section of the country, I will say, with the exception of the chestnut, which should not be planted north of Yankton.

Butternut or White Walnut—A fine native tree producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. **1 year, each 15c; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.**

Hazel Nut—This forms a small growing bush and produces large quantities of nuts; it is perfectly hardy in any territory; does best if planted alongside of, or in, thin groves, or along creek banks in the natural timber. **Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.**

Horse Chestnuts—The nuts that these trees were grown from were gathered from two trees that are at least eighteen

inches through and perfect in form, growing in the City of Yankton. These are probably the oldest Horse Chestnut trees in South Dakota and have proved perfectly hardy. The fruit of this is not edible. The tree is very beautiful and ornamental, having an almost perfectly globular crown. It bears large quantities of flowers followed by burrs containing two to four nuts. **4-5 ft., each, \$1.50.**

Walnut, Black—This is the black walnut of commerce and produces probably the most valuable of any wood grown in the United States today. It also produces large quantities of nuts which are always marketable at a good price. We grow these in immense quantities, having probably over one-half million of them for market this season. All of our walnuts are grown from nuts produced here, so they are the hardiest that you can get. **8-12 in., 10, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$14.00; 12-18, each, 12c; 10, 60c; per 100, \$2.50; 500, \$12.00; 4 to 5 ft., each, 40c; 10 for \$3.50.**

Black Walnut Seed should be planted in the fall with the hulls on, about 5 inches deep. Unhulled nuts, **15c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 20 lbs., \$1.80.** For fall, 1924, delivery.



HOME OF D. B. GURNEY—ELM AND HACKBERRY—IN THE SUMMER

Moore N. Graves, Foster County, North Dakota, Oct. 20, 1924.

I have your letter and am pleased to know that you are interested in the Northwest Poplar. We have great confidence in this tree for Dakota prairie conditions. No other tree does so well here. It is the largest Northwest Poplar I know of, measuring 6 ft. 2 in. in circumference, and 2 ft. from the ground.

There are several others almost as large, nearly sixty feet high. These trees were planted in 1897 or 1898 and were about one inch through at that time.

There is no charge for my work in measuring these trees, as your Miss Ohlhauser has paid the small sum who measured these trees, several times over, by sending cancelled foreign stamps. A rare one came this week, to the delight of the boy, who has a stamp collection.

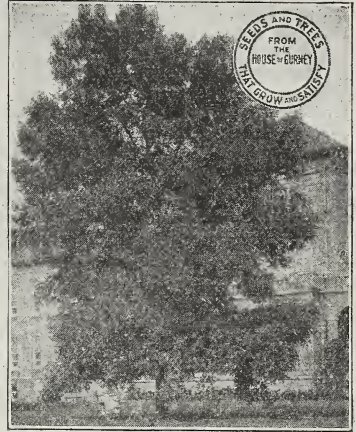
In 1915 you shipped me Butternuts. They killed back the first Winter and are now twelve to fifteen feet high. Bore six nuts in 1923 and hundreds this year.



Forest or Shade Trees

There are some things that you can get along without, sometimes to your advantage, other times to your disadvantage; and the person who tries to get along without a shade or forest tree is trying to get along without something that works to his disadvantage more than almost anything you could think of. If your home consists of a house and a single city lot, you and your family are entitled to at least a few trees that will produce shade, beauty and protection from the winds. If your home is on the farm you have a greater advantage, and a greater disadvantage if you fail to avail yourself of the opportunity of planting trees. You not only are unfair to your family, but to your buildings and live stock, and to your whole community because a treeless farm is a bad advertisement and reflects on your whole community. If you are part of a municipal organization (and every resident of a town or city is), you are almost criminally negligent if you do not have one or more public parks, depending of course on the size of your town. By being up to date with sidewalks, paving, public parks, etc., you bring it forward ahead of the less progressive community.

There are certain natural rules that should be followed in planting street, forest or shade trees to get the best results. First, in planting trees outside of the sidewalk, the trees on every block should be of the same variety and to be just right the trees on both sides of the street should be of the same variety. So often you see in a single block an assortment of trees, the kind that the owner of each lot may like best, and the beauty of the entire block or street was spoiled by the conglomeration. In forming a new park in a town or city, the Park Superintendent should have charge of all planting outside of the sidewalk. If he is a good Park Superintendent, he will know just what to do and will make the city beautiful. Trees planted outside of the sidewalk should be given a good distance one from the other so that they can mature to a perfect beautiful form. In a forty-four or fifty foot front there should not be to exceed two trees. You often plant as high as six or eight, and within a very few years they are out of shape and you never do have a beautiful tree. Forest and shade trees should always have ample room in which to develop. This applies to trees planted inside of the lot and to city parks. The only place it does not apply is where you want a quick shelter, where certain varieties can be planted together and form a perfect dense windbreak.



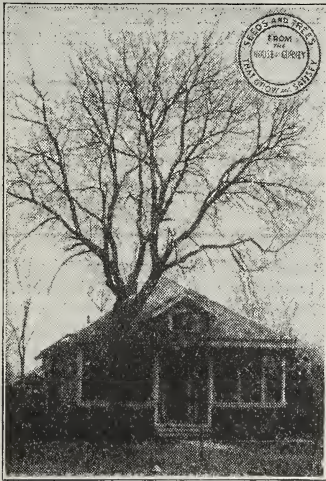
ASH TREE AT STATE HOSPITAL

Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*)

This is a slow growing tree but the most valuable of all for northern and northwestern South Dakota and North Dakota. We grow hundreds of thousands of them for that section of the country and they are shipped in lots of a single tree to a carload. In planting in that section, you should make your planting largely of the Ash. It is an upright grower, with beautiful foliage, perfectly hardy and absolutely the best for the high and dry places, or where a hard pan is close to the top of the ground. It will grow with less rainfall than any other forest tree and will thrive in that part of the country where ninety per cent of the population will say that trees cannot be produced. Every farm in that section can and will produce Ash trees eventually. Just give the Ash a trial and after planting give it good care with cultivation and heavy mulch. Your home, whether it is in the city or on the farm, will be just as beautiful as the tree-covered portion of southeastern South Dakota. This is a great tree for Montana and Colorado, and should be used in all sections of the country in parks to make up a variety.

I cannot believe that any of you care to live in a home, whether in the city or on the farm, unless it has some trees and flowers. You want to plant that which will do best in your locality. The Ash tree is one of the easiest to transplant, it seldom fails to grow, but requires care after planting just as your cornfield does. I advise against the planting of any tree or any plant unless you give it care, because if you fail to care for it, it will die, you will be disappointed and be a knocker. The Ash can be planted much later than the other varieties. Orders from the North and Northwest are received by us later than from other sections, and the Ash fits in on that account also.

The caliper referred to on trees means the measurement through the trunk six inches above the ground.



BOX ELDER

Box Elder (*Acer Negundo*)

This is a rapid growing tree, producing firewood of good quality about as quickly as any tree will. Very hardy and long-lived; is not a beautiful tree but is desirable in your windbreak or groves on the farm. We do not advise the planting of these or street trees or in city parks, but intersperse a row of Box Elder in your grove on the farm for quick protection. When it has served its purpose, cut it down for firewood, and the other hardwood trees like the Ash, Hackberry and Elm will make use of the room previously used by the Box Elder and make better trees. This photo shows a Box Elder as a shade tree. Note its size and shape. Grown with plenty of room.

	Each	10	100	1000
12-18 in.			\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00
18-24 in.			2.00	14.00
2-3 ft.			2.50	20.00
3-4 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.00	4.00	
4-5 ft. tran. ....	.25	2.00	12.00	
5-6 ft. tran. ....	.40	3.50	26.00	
6-8 ft. tran. ....	.50	4.00	33.00	
8-10 ft. tran. ....	.55	5.00	40.00	
1 1/2-2 in. cal. tran.	1.25	9.00		
2-3 in. cal. tran.	1.45	11.00		
3-4 in. cal. tran.	2.00	18.00		

	Each	10	100	1,000
8-12 in.			\$0.75	\$ 4.00
12-18 in.			1.00	7.00
18-24 in.			2.00	11.00
2-3 ft.			2.60	13.00
	Each	10		
4-5 ft. trans.	\$0.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 14.00	
5-6 ft. trans. ....	.35	2.50	16.00	
6-8 ft. trans. ....	.40	3.50	25.00	
8-10 ft. trans. ....	.65	5.50	40.00	
1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.	1.25	11.00	90.00	
2 to 2 1/2 in. cal.	1.75	17.00	150.00	

One of the most beautiful deciduous trees grown. Trunk always straight, the top almost a perfect globe; green leaves during the summer changing to bright yellow with the autumn; holds its leaves well beyond most other trees; very hardy. 2-4 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; 4-6 ft., 75c each; \$6.50 per 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

Basswood (*Linden*)

White Birch

A graceful tree with white bark; a very desirable lawn tree. Will stand severe winters if not too dry. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

Siberian Pea Tree (*Caragana Arborescens*)

A very hardy, low growing tree from Siberia; excellent for hedge purposes, for snow breaks, or ornamental specimens. The trees in the spring are covered with racemes of yellow flowers, later forming pods like peas. The bark is light green in color, the foliage light green with silvery back ground. Planted extensively in Canada, North Dakota, South Dakota and adjoining states where conditions are severe. Height, 10 feet. Exceptionally good for dry, cold climates. If you

have had difficulty in starting windbreaks, groves and other trees try these, they will give you a start.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6-12 in.		\$0.30	\$1.75	\$13.00
12-18 in. ....		.70	3.00	
18-24 in. ....		.90	6.00	
2-3 ft.	\$0.20	1.00	7.00	
3-4 ft. ....	.25	1.50	9.00	

Cottonwood

Grow to immense size in the Dakotas and the tree which we are showing you is a very old tree which was more than six feet through at the base. This was a Yankton County product, and on account of its being hollow was appropriated by the bees. It was cut down to get the store of honey which amounted to several hundred pounds. Cottonwoods are not usually hollow, but this one was for more than 70 feet in the trunk and made an ideal bees' nest. The children shown in the hollow portion of the tree are those of P. S. Gurney.

The Cottonwood and Poplar are the most rapid growing of any of the soft wooded varieties, and should be planted on every farm. They make excellent firewood, mighty good thick shelter, and are always pleasing to the eye. Cottonwood and Poplar are the coming tree for the manufacture of paper pulp. We are selling hundreds of thousands of cuttings and trees to paper manufacturers each season. A paper mill in Dakota working on cottonwood cut here could reduce the cost of paper.

	Each	10	100	1,000
12 to 18 in.			\$ 0.60	\$ 4.00
18 to 24 in. ....			.75	5.00
2 to 3 ft.			1.00	6.00
3 to 4 ft.		\$0.50	3.50	.....
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.15	1.00	8.00	.....
5 to 6 ft. ....	.20	1.50	10.00	.....
6 to 8 ft. ....	.35	3.00	25.00	.....

Wild Black Cherry (*Prunus Serotina*)—A hardy rapid grower. Bears fruit abundantly when quite young. The wood ranks next to the Black Walnut in commercial value. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring and ripens an abundant crop of fruit in August. Fruit about the size of a pea. Height, 40 ft. Foliage colors beautifully.

3- 4 ft.	20c each; ten for \$2.00
4- 5 ft.	30c each; ten for 2.50
5- 6 ft.	35c each; ten for 3.00
6- 8 ft.	45c each; ten for 4.00

Catalpa Speciosa

This is the hardy Catalpa of the north and one that is sold by tree agents over the country as high as \$20 per 1,000 for the little fellows. In Yankton County there are some very large growers of the genuine Catalpa Speciosa, and in the city of Yankton there are large trees, some of them two feet through. We procure all of our seed from the trees here in Yankton County. They are fine for ornamental or street purposes and grow very straight and fast. The leaves measure 10 in. across and its beautiful white flowers give it a very tropical appearance. Our large sizes for ornamental purposes are transplanted and are very easily grown.

	Each	10	100	1,000
12-18 in.			\$1.00	\$7.00
3-4 ft.	\$0.15	\$1.50	11.00	.....
4-5 ft. tran. ....	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
5-6 ft. tran. ....	.45	3.50	32.00	.....
6-8 ft. tran. ....	.50	4.50	.....	.....
1½-2 in. Caliper tran. ....	.85	7.00	.....	.....
2 -2½ in. Caliper tran.	2.00	17.00	.....	.....
2½-3 in. Caliper tran.	2.25	20.00	.....	.....
3 -4 in. Caliper tran.	2.50	22.50	.....	.....

Elm, American White (*Ulmus Americana*)

Is a very desirable tree for a great many reasons. The Elm from Northern seed, such as we grow here, is always hardy. It grows into a beautiful spreading tree that will live longer than several generations of people and increase in beauty each year. It is free from diseases and insects, and wind seldom if ever breaks or damages it. From the time you plant it you can say, "This is a beautiful tree but it will be better next year." And it continues to get better. I want you to notice again the picture of the monstrous Elm which we show "Down on the Farm." Here is an Elm tree that has stood more than two hundred Dakota winters. It is large enough for all of the children of a town of five hundred people to play under and all be in the shade. A hundred of them could climb up in its branches without being crowded and everyone of them would enjoy doing it. A dozen swings could be attached to its branches and a banquet for two hundred people could be spread under its broad arms.

This is the most popular of all street trees. It is planted over a wider range of country for ornamental and shade purposes than any other tree. It is the tree for the city and the town. It is the tree to produce the shade and stand the grief that the shade tree always receives on the farm as well as in the city.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in. sd.			\$ 1.00	\$ 5.50
12 to 18 in. sd.			1.50	10.50
18 to 24 in. sd.		\$ 0.50	2.60	19.00
2 to 3 ft. sd. ....		.75	3.25	.....
4 to 5 ft. tran.	\$0.25	1.50	14.00	.....
5 to 6 ft. tran. ....	.35	2.70	22.00	.....
6 to 8 ft. tran. ....	.60	3.50	32.00	.....
8 to 10 ft. tran. ....	.89	7.50	50.00	.....
1½ to 2 in. cal. tran.	1.50	12.00	120.00	.....
2 to 2½ in. cal. tran.	2.25	22.00	.....	.....
2½ to 3 in. cal. tran.	2.75	25.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. cal. tran.	3.50	32.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 in. cal. tran.	5.00	45.00	.....	.....



A COTTONWOOD BEE TREE

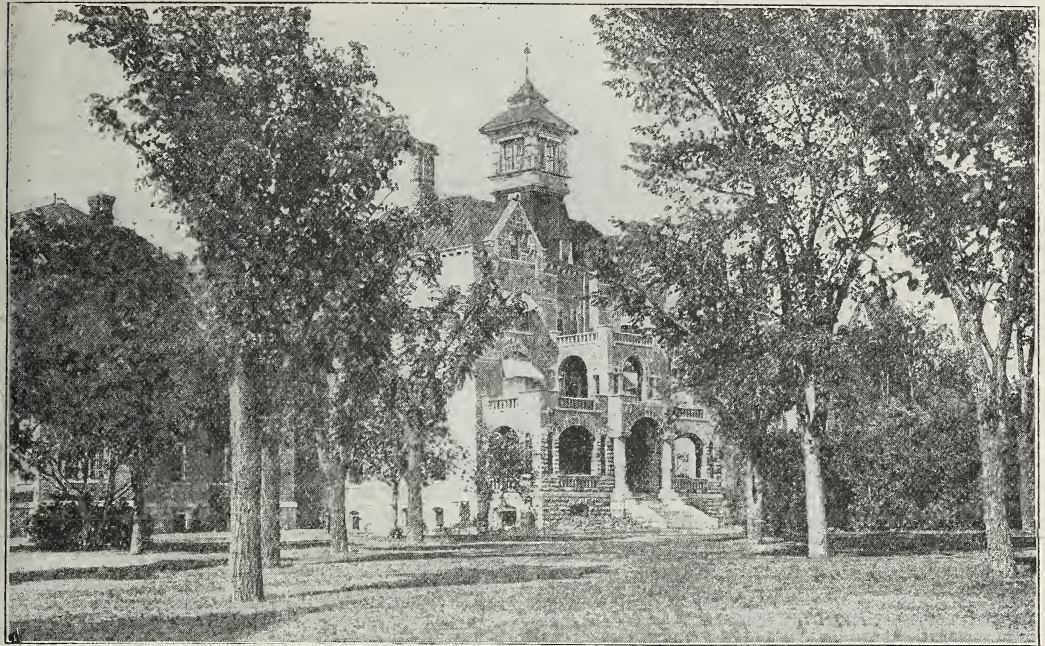
H. C. Johnson, — County, Minnesota.

I bought fifty pounds of Ottawa Liberty Hull-less Oats from you last Spring and I am very well satisfied with them. I threshed 2200 lbs. of hulled oats from that fifty pounds of seed.

Catalpa Bungei—Umbrella catalpa grafted on the Catalpa Speciosa from two feet to eight feet from the ground. It makes a perfect umbrella-shaped head without pruning. The various heights are desirable in landscape or home planting; oftentimes places in the grounds where the low fellows, producing the wonderful globular heads, fill in to best advantage; other places where those of a larger size are best. This is a particularly hardy variety and is suitable for any section south of Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 5 ft., \$1.65; 6 ft., \$1.75 each.



HACKBERRY



MAIN BUILDING, STATE HOSPITAL, YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA, SURROUNDED BY ELMS

Hackberry (Celtis Occidentalis)

The Hackberry is a native well into the Dakotas, and there are wonderful specimens of these growing along the rivers, creeks and ravines. It is a perfectly hardy, rapid growing, beautifully shaped tree. When planted alone, allowing it to have plenty of room for spread, it forms into the best-shaped of any of the hardwood trees. It is well to give it considerable room in planting. Heavy winds will not break them.

I am showing here the picture of a hackberry tree in front of the telephone office at Yankton, South Dakota. This tree spreads more than 40 feet, is a perfect globe, and is noticed and commented on by practically every visitor to this city.

I have, in my own yard, hackberry trees 40 years old. These are wonderful trees, nearly two feet through, giving me a dense and perfect shade all summer. The hackberry is very free from disease and insects, a clean, strong, desirable tree for all purposes. They are hardy as far north as you care to plant. In beautifying the school grounds, the home or the farm; for park or street trees in the town or city, or for a good rugged, centuries-long monument to the boy who lies in France, the hackberry would be most desirable.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 inch.....		\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.25	2.00	23.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.50	27.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.55	4.50	40.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.70	6.50	60.00
1½ to 2 in. cal.....	1.25	12.00	100.00
2 to 2½ in. cal.....	1.75	15.00	145.00
2½ to 3 in. cal.....	2.50	23.00	200.00
3 to 4 in. cal.....	3.50	27.00	.....

Locust, Black (Robinia Pseudacacia)

A rapid growing tree, bears fragrant white flowers, wood very hard, valuable for fence posts, hardy in sheltered locations, or where planted with other trees throughout the east half of the state.

	Each	10	100	1,000
18 to 24 in.....			\$1.25	\$9.00
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	.....	.....

Locust, Honey (Gleditsia Triacanthos)

A very fine tree, delicate foliage, very fragrant flowers followed with bean-like pods, thorny.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....			\$1.25
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.45	\$ 4.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.65	5.50	.....
1½ to 2 in. cal.....	3.80	15.00	.....

Maple, Silver or Soft (Acer Dasycarpum)

This is one of the rapid growing street trees. In towns it is one of the good shade trees and good street trees. If planted in groves in the country it does remarkably well and should be on every farm. Do not confuse this with the silver leaved poplar.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 inch.....			\$ 3.00
4 to 6 ft. trans.....	\$0.35	\$ 3.00	25.00
6 to 8 ft. trans.....	.45	3.75	30.00
8 to 10 ft. trans.....	.60	5.75	45.00
1½ to 2 in. cal. tr.....	1.00	8.50	75.00
2 to 2½ in. cal. tr.....	1.50	14.00	125.00
2½ to 3 in. cal.....	2.65	25.00	.....
3 to 3½ in. cal.....	3.25	30.00	.....

Ginnala Maple

This is a hardy maple from Siberia. A semi-dwarf tree, fourteen to twenty feet tall. Hardier than the Soft Maple. The bright colored prettily cut leaves and the immense quantities of seed that they produce make them very attractive trees. **12 to 18 in., 20c each; 10 for \$1.50.**

Sugar or Rock Maple—This tree is chieftain of its clan; straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height. It grows well and roots deeply. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet. Hardy here when planted among other trees.

12-18 in.....	10 for \$1.00; \$5.00 per 100
6-8 ft.....	Each, 1.20; per 10, \$11.00
4-6 ft.....	Each, 50c; per 10, 5.00
2-4 ft.....	Each, 40c; per 10, 3.50

Mountain Ash

A fine hardy tree, obtains a height of twenty feet. Head dense and upright in growth. Covered from July until winter with clusters of bright red berries. An excellent tree for the lawn where a larger shade tree cannot be used.

4-5 ft.....	Each, \$0.60; per 10, \$5.75
5-6 ft.....	Each, .70; per 10, 6.75
6-8 ft.....	Each, 1.20; per 10, 10.00

Oak

Red Oak—An American Variety, rapid in growth. Has large foliage which assumes in the fall a purplish scarlet hue. Makes a fine specimen tree and cannot be too highly recommended for general planting. **5-6 ft., \$1.20 each; per 10, \$10.00. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.60 each; 3 inch cal., \$5.00 each.**

Burr Oak—Everyone knows the Oak and the value of its timber. Native of Dakota and Minnesota, making very fine trees.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.25	\$ 2.00
5 to 6 ft.....	1.35	12.00
2 to 2½ in. cal.....	3.00	28.00
2½ to 3 in. cal.....	4.50	42.00
3 to 3½ in. cal.....	6.00	55.00
18 to 24 inch.....	Per 10, 1.00	Per 100, 4.00

Russian Olive

Is desirable for a border hedge, windbreak, or large specimen tree. Is generally used for hedges or windbreak purposes. When used as a hedge, these trees should be planted about 1 foot apart in the row, and after planting cut down to one-half their size. None of these plants should be left with a top over 12 inches high if a compact hedge is desired. This will make them branch out close to the ground and make a close, perfect hedge. Trim each season during the best growing period in June to the shape you want your hedge. For windbreak purposes plant them about 3 feet apart in the row, and after several years cut the tops back sufficiently to make them thicken close to the ground.



RUSSIAN OLIVE SCREEN, OR WINDBREAK, AROUND ATHLETIC PARK AT YANKTON COLLEGE. EXCELLENT FOR THE PURPOSE

I was traveling up through central South Dakota the other day, up in the treeless region (when I say "treeless region" I mean that three out of the four farms were bare of trees, and the fourth one generally had excellent groves of a number of varieties of trees, proving that every farmer could have the same if he would), and I noticed in a great many places rows, single specimens and groves of the Russian Olive. This was a considerable time after heavy breezes, when all of the other trees were bare of foliage. It was one of those windy, chilly days, and the wind was moaning through the branches of the bare trees. The leaves of the Russian Olive seemed to be equally as fresh as in summertime, and on the south side of the trees around the buildings and along the feeding yards it was quite warm and comfortable.

The Russian Olive is one of the hardiest, grows on any kind of soil and under most conditions. It has won its way on its own merits, and I think stands today absolutely first in a hardy dry-weather tree for the Northwest in beauty. When grown for a windbreak it will limb close to the ground, limbs set close together, making a perfect hedge and windbreak, grows as rapidly as most of the willows, and for windbreak purposes it is second only to the evergreen. Its beautiful silvery foliage and ebony colored bark make it one of the best

for single specimen trees for ornamental purposes. When grown isolated for ornamental purposes it makes a very symmetrical, well-shaped tree. In planting your grove plant a row or two of Russian Olives on the north to catch the snows.

In the early spring they are covered with the most fragrant flowers that last a good many days; these are followed by quantities of olive shaped seed, silvery white, hanging in clusters like the currant through the fall and winter. It is a wonderful tree.

	Each	10	50	100	1000
6-12 in. ....	.....	.....	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$14.00
12-18 in. ....	.....	.....	2.00	3.00	25.00
18-24 in. ....	.....	\$0.65	2.65	4.25	32.00
2-3 ft.	\$0.15	.80	3.25	5.00	45.00
3-4 ft. ....	.20	1.80	8.00	15.00	.....
4-5 ft. ....	.40	3.50	16.00	30.00	.....

Other Desirable Hedge Plants

Barberry Thunbergii—Hardy, low growing, plant from 16 to 20 inches apart. Price: 1 year, \$9.00 per 100; two year extra heavy, \$22.00 per 100.

Buckthorn—Perfectly hardy. One of the best hedge plants for general ornamental purposes. Can be trimmed any shape or size desired. Price: 12 to 18 inch, \$9.50 per 100; 18 to 24 inch, \$13.50 per 100.

Caragana—Or Siberian Pea Tree, from Siberia, very hardy, covered in early spring with a mass of fragrant yellow blossoms. Stands trimming to any shape. Price: 12 to 18 inch, \$3.00 per 100; 18 to 24 inch, \$6.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$7.00 per 100.

Honeysuckle (Tartarian)—One of the most beautiful, covered in early spring with beautiful pink flowers followed by a mass of crimson and yellow berries that hang on all summer. Hardy, stands trimming. Price: 18 to 24 inch, \$12.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$25.00 per 100.

Spirea Van Houttei—On account of its beauty at blooming time it is one of the best—a bank of snow white flowers borne on long slender branches in wreath-like form—is commonly known as Bridal Wreath. Price: 18 to 24 inch, \$15.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$18.00 per 100.

Red Cedar—The photograph shown here was taken on the grounds of A. Jacobs of George, Iowa. It shows in a very conclusive way what may be done with evergreens, including the Red Cedar, on the farm. You will note the manner in which the Red Cedars are trimmed, and it is one of the most desirable trees where trimming is required or desired. For the price of Red Cedar and other evergreens, see page 124.



Kentucky Coffee Tree—A perfectly hardy tree, medium rapid in growth, attaining a height up to 100 feet. Pods often ten inches long cling to trees throughout the winter. Leaves similar to the Black Walnut. Easily transplanted. 3 to 4 feet, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.



Poplars

Lombardy Poplar—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. Valuable in collection. 4 to 6 ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; 6-8 ft., 55c each; 5.00 per 10; 8-10 ft., each, 70c; per 10, \$6.50. 1/2 to 2 in. cal. each, \$1.10; 10 for \$10.00.

Bolleana Poplar—A very compact upright grower with glossy leaves green above and silvery underneath. Hardest of the upright poplars. 4 to 6 ft., 60c each; per 10, \$5.50.

Northwest Poplar—This is the hardest of the Poplars. A very close relative to the Cottonwood but somewhat slower growth, much harder and is a very valuable addition to the list of forest and shade trees offered by us. If you have been unable to grow the Elm, Poplar and Cottonwood trees try the Northwest Poplar and you will be successful. 3 to 4 ft., each, 25c; \$1.25 per 10; \$12.00 per 100; \$30.00 for 500. 2 to 3 ft., 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$5.00; 500 for \$20.00.

Carrington, N. D., May 12, 1920.

Some time ago you wrote asking that I write something which you could use in your catalog referring to the Northwest Poplar. I submit the following: In our great Northwest, nature has been very generous to us in providing a land, great expanse, rich in soil, ready for the plow and home, but treeless. She saw the coming of man and performed a miracle, giving him the opportunity and responsibility of planting trees about his buildings just as he might wish them to be created, giving comfort and cheer to all and a real home to his family. Near Carrington, N. Dak., nature crossed two native trees, taking the better parts and omitting the objectionable features of both, and created a new tree, bigger, better and more handsome than either parent, especially suited to our climatic needs—the Northwest Poplars. Blossom but do not seed, grow fast into a beautiful symmetrical tree of dense shade and smooth bark. In a test, covering many years, of 15 varieties of poplar, the Northwest has proven its great superiority over all in growth and hardness. Trees of 5 years show an average growth of an inch in diameter and two feet in height each year, and are just in their prime.

W. F. MOORE.

Carolina and Norway Poplar—We grow thousands of these each year, and they are known as the "Sudden Saw Log." A one-year-old tree, grown from a cutting, has been known to grow 12 feet high in one season. No other tree will produce this growth. They are very hardy, and, unlike the cottonwood, never bear cotton seed.

Either variety, Price:	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.			\$3.00	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.15	\$0.50	4.00	35.00
4 to 5 ft.	.20	1.00	6.00	40.00
5 to 6 ft.	.25	1.50	10.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.	.35	3.00	28.00	.....
8 to 10 ft.	.50	4.00	32.00	.....

Silver-Leaved Poplar—This is another of the native poplars that should be more generally planted. It will make cordwood faster than a cottonwood.

4 to 5 ft.	Each, 35c; \$3.00 per 10
5 to 6 ft.	Each, 45c; 4.00 per 10
6 to 8 ft.	Each, 55c; 5.00 per 10

Thorn Apple—This is a native ornamental tree, perfectly hardy covered in spring with dainty white fragrant blossoms, followed by scarlet fruit that hangs on well into the winter. This fruit is edible. The tree often reaches a height of 20 feet. 2-3 ft., each, 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

J. E. Sawyer, Wabasha County, Minn. May 7, 1924.

Received Order No. 3406 today. The Weeping Mulberry with its large, fine head came through in good shape. It is certainly a fine tree.

Also, received the premium Honeysuckle and Rock Maple.

The whole order was satisfactory and packed in fine shape.

The Beauty and Value of the Ordinary Willows

It was a cold, blustery morning that Mrs. Gurney and I drove out to the hogery just after the sun came up. The hogery is located on the highest point of all our land, and the nursery stretches away to the north and west from it. As we passed over the point Mrs. Gurney called my attention to the beautiful colorings of the trees in their various places in the nursery, and we could pick out the rows of willows and the varieties even from that distance—the Diamond Willow by the grayish line running across the long fields; the white or fence willow by its darker colors; the Laurel leaved by its dark green, upright growing, sturdy limbs; the Russian Golden by its long, waving lines of red and gold; the American Golden by its strictly yellow color; and the little Ural by its grizzly rays.

We were then tempted to go down among them and tramped more than three-quarters of a mile through the willows and other trees, and realized more of their value than at other times. As soon as we were down among the trees the bright sunshine seemed to have raised the temperature, and the trees had broken the cold wind.

Have you a windbreak, one that will protect your buildings, your family and your stock, and at the same time beautify your place?

Diamond Willow—Very valuable for fence posts, growing rapidly, produces posts that will keep in the ground for years. You should plant a good grove of them. The richer the ground the more rapidly they will produce posts, but they do well even on high and dry ground.

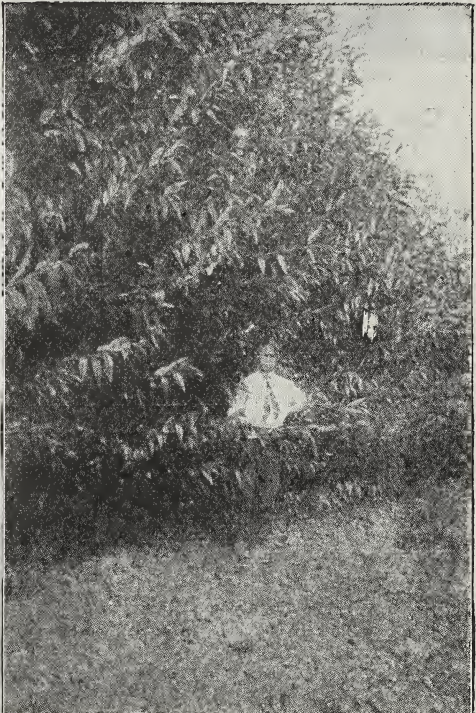
Niobe Weeping Willow—See Weeping Trees.

Russian Golden—Very beautiful, rapid grower. Does well in low locations. Grows more rapidly than the ordinary willow. The twigs of the Russian Golden are yellow until winter, when they turn a showy red. Half an acre of these trees cut to the ground every few years will keep an ordinary family in fuel.

American Golden—Similar to the Russian Golden, but no doubt harder. Excellent for windbreak purposes. The shiny yellow branches in winter make a valuable addition to any collection of trees. Will make large trees when planted alone.

Laurel Leaf—This is a beautiful medium height tree with glossy, leathery foliage, especially good ornamental tree, as well as one of the most valuable of all willows for windbreaks, firewood, etc. They do well on high dry ground, and will stand drought.

Its leathery glossy foliage makes it one of the most beautiful of the willows and the fact that it thrives on higher and dryer places than other willows makes it more desirable. Grows rapidly, producing a good tight wind break or snow catcher about as quickly as any tree you could plant.



A 3-YEAR-OLD GOLDEN WILLOW HEDGE

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1,000
Diamond Willow, 18-24 inch seedlings			1.00	5 7.00
Laurel Leaf, 2-3 ft.			3.80	17.00
Laurel Leaf, 18 to 24 inch	.20	1.80	2.80	15.00
American Golden, 3 to 4 ft.		.75	3.00	25.00
American Golden, 2 to 3 ft.	.15	.50	2.75	17.00
Russian Golden, 2-3 ft.			3.00	18.00
Russian Golden, 3-4 ft.	.20	1.80	4.00	21.00



NIOBE WEeping WILLOW

Can You Grow Trees on Your Farm?

A man from northwestern South Dakota was in the office yesterday and remarked on the beautiful trees around Yankton. He also remarked that it was impossible to grow trees in his section of the country. I had just received a letter from his home town, enclosing a photograph of evergreens and forest trees purchased from us many years ago, that had made a beautiful grove and wind-break. I showed him this letter and photograph and he said: "Oh yes, I know that man well. He can grow trees, he takes care of them." This is the solution of tree-growing anywhere. Take care of them and any farm in any part of the country will produce trees of some kind.



CUTTINGS

A great many varieties of trees and plants can be propagated from cuttings more readily than any other way for a less expense.

Cuttings of all kinds should be planted as soon as received, and we do not advise the shoving of them into the ground as is ordinarily practiced; they will be more or less calloused when you receive them and shoving them into the ground destroys this callous and kills the cutting. If you have a quantity of them the best way is to plow a deep furrow, put them against the overturned furrow where the horses will not step on them as you come with the next, and throw a furrow against them, tramping them carefully after planting. The way practiced in the nurseries and where you want to do it just right is with the dibble, making a hole in the ground the length of the cutting, dropping the cutting into it and pressing the dirt firmly around it. If these directions are followed you will have almost perfect success. Leave one-half inch of the cutting above the ground.

Cottonwood.....	100	1,000
Carolina Poplar.....	\$0.45	\$3.00
Norway Poplar.....	.50	3.00
L. L. Willow.....	.50	3.25
American Golden Willow..	.45	2.75
Russian Golden Willow....	.45	2.75
White Willow.....	.60	4.00
Diamond Willow.....	.50	3.50



A BEAUTIFUL DRIVE IN BON HOMME COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA ARCHED WITH SHADE TREES

Weeping Trees

The most ornamental of any of the trees. Can be used in places where it is impossible to use the larger, erect growing kind and for effective landscape work you must always use something in this line.

Weeping Mulberry—Will stand where not exposed to heavy winds; is a most beautiful tree with its long, lithe pendants sweep the ground. This is especially valuable to plant on lawns where you do not wish to obstruct the view from the windows to the streets or roads. It produces an umbrella-shaped head, never growing above eight or ten feet high, and spreading out in beautiful glossy, dark green leaves and purple fruit, makes one of the most sought-after of all the weeping trees. **Each, \$2.25; headed, about 6 ft. high.**

Niobe Weeping Willow

This is the grandest and one of the hardiest and best of all the weeping trees. It is a very rapid grower and will grow on almost any quality of ground. We are showing here photograph of a tree in the William Edmunds grounds at Yankton. This tree has been planted about five years and with the lightest breeze the whole tree is in motion. The bark of the tree is golden yellow, the underside of the leaves silver, and the top of the leaves a glossy dark green. The new shoots often grow to a length of six or eight feet and would not be half as large around as an ordinary lead pencil. This is a specially valuable tree for hedges, single specimen and cemeteries. The price is so low you can afford to buy lots of them. **3 to 4 ft. 35c each; \$3.20 per 10; 4 to 6 ft., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10; 6 to 8 ft. 75c each; \$7.00 per 10.**

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch—An upright growing tree, with slender drooping branches. This is, no doubt, the most beautiful of all ornamental trees. Too well known to need additional description. These trees should be protected with our tree protectors at time of planting and given a thorough cultivation until they are well established. They are not difficult to grow. **3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.25 4 to 5 ft., \$1.70 each.**

Mrs. John Rose, Harrington, S. Dak.

Enclosed find a picture of my little girl. I want you to put it in your seed catalog, as I buy all of my seeds from you. I want all of the people around here to see it as they did not have any garden and my garden was fine; all from your seed.

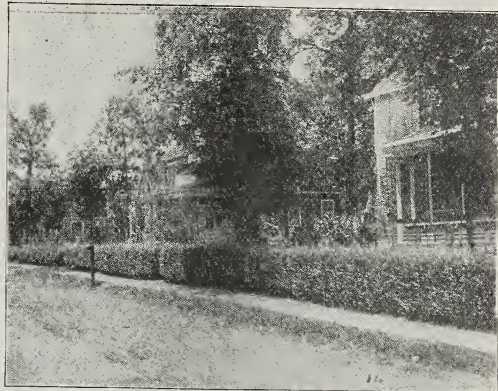
My little girl's name is Ellen Rose. She loves flowers. Yours truly for a big seed order next year.

Hedge Plants

The demand for good hedge plants has increased rapidly each season, especially in the older communities where they have disposed of the various unsightly fences surrounding and dividing the properties. There are so many places that hedge plants can be used, not only for beauty but for usefulness as well. We shall name a few of the plants to be used for special purposes. For the rear of the town lots the Lilacs, Honeysuckles, Russian Olives, Mulberries and Buckthorn may be used. For dividing the properties, Spirea Van Houttei. The Barberry Thunbergii and Buckthorn are excellent along either side of a drive. The other hedges offered by us may be used in many places. The variety of hedge to use depends greatly upon conditions and locations. For the north where weather conditions are very severe plant the following extensively; Buckthorn, Caragana, Russian Olives, Tartarian Honeysuckles and Lilacs.

The following hedges stand severe trimming, Buckthorn, Barberry, Caragana, Amoor River Privet, Russian Olives and Mulberries. The Tartarian Honeysuckle stands a reasonable amount of trimming. Would not advise trimming the Lilacs or Spirea Van Houttei.

In the following list of hedge plants you will find at least one suitable for any purpose. Do not fail to write us for special information. A hedge of the Barberry Thunbergii or Japanese Barberry along the lot line in front and along the lot line if you are on a corner lends a distinctiveness to your place that is appreciated by all.



TREE HONEYSUCKLE HEDGE

Barberry Thunbergii or Japanese Barberry

Perfectly hardy, will make a dense hedge from three to four feet high that will always remain symmetrical without pruning. However, it may be pruned to almost any form. It bears large nearly round crimson berries which remain on nearly all winter. The foliage colors beautifully in autumn. It is perfectly safe to plant this Barberry as it has no connection with the rust that affects other Barberry and the grain. It is an excellent ornamental plant, and extensively used. Plant 16 to 20 inches apart.

	Each	10	50	100
7-10 Seedlings .....	...	\$0.90	\$ 3.25	\$ 6.00
10-15 Seedlings .....	...	1.25	5.00	9.00
12-18 Trans.	25c	2.25	8.00	15.00
18-24 Trans.	35c	3.00	12.00	22.00

Buckthorn

Perfectly hardy and very ornamental. Makes fine ornamental hedges. Can be trimmed to any desired shape. Plant 9 inches apart. 6-12 inch, \$3.50 per 50; \$6.76 per 100; 12-18 inch, \$1.00 per 10; \$5.00 per 50; \$9.50 per 100; 18-24 inch, \$1.50 per 50; \$7.00 per 100; \$13.50 per 100; 2-3 ft., \$1.75 per 10; \$8.00 per 50; \$15.00 per 100; 3-4 ft., \$2.00 per 10; \$9.00 per 50; \$17.00 per 100.

Caragana (Siberian Pea Tree)

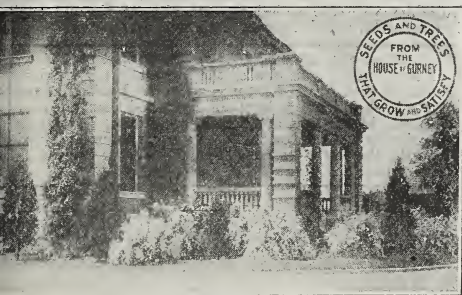
The hardiest ornamental hedge plant known. Planted extensively in Canada, North Dakota and Montana where conditions are severe. This plant also does well where conditions are more favorable. Will stand pruning, and may be pruned to two and one-half or three feet, or will make a hedge much taller. Plant 8 inches apart. 12-18 inch, 70c per 10; \$3.00 per 100; 18-24 inch, 90c per 10; \$6.00 per 100; 2-3 ft., 20c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100.

Mulberry (Russian)

Planted extensively for ornamental hedge purposes. They stand hot dry weather exceptionally well, and will stand severe pruning. Would advise the hardier hedge plants for north of central Nebraska. Plant 12 inches apart. 12-18 inch, \$1.50 per 100; \$11.00 per 1,000; 18-24 inch, \$2.00 per 100; \$14.00 per 1,000; 2-3 ft., 20c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Privet (Amoor River North)

Hardy at Yankton. Foliage glossy green, holds its color well into late fall. Will stand shearing to any extent. This is a strictly first class ornamental hedge plant and should be planted extensively in localities where they are hardy. Plant 10 inches apart. 18-24 inch, 15c each; \$6.50 per 50; \$12.00 per 100; 12-18 inch, 10 for \$1.10; 50 for \$5.00; 100 for \$9.50; 2-3 ft., \$16.50 per 100.



SENATOR J. B. KENDRICK'S HOME
SHERIDAN, WYOMING

Honeysuckle (Tartarian or Tree)

An excellent specimen of hedge plant. Should be planted 18 inches apart. Their fragrant blossoms in the spring and mass of bright berries make them worth while. They may be pruned as low as three feet or will make a hedge or screen eight to ten feet high if left unpruned.

	Each	10	50	100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.25	\$1.90	\$ 9.00	\$17.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	2.80	12.00	23.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	3.60	15.00	28.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.55	4.30	19.00	35.00

Lilacs

The Lilacs in the purple and white are also easily cared for, and as a screen there is nothing better that grows the same height. It will not stand the trimming the other plants do, but is used a great deal for hedge purposes. The Lilac is too well known and its value too well known to need description here.

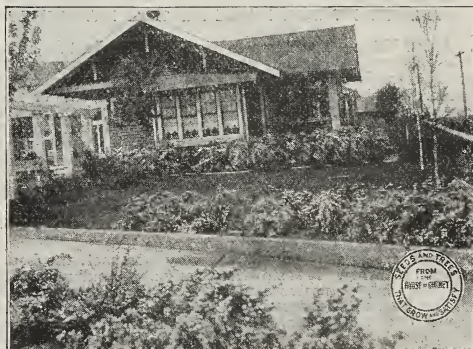
Russian Olive

Will make an excellent ornamental hedge, can be pruned and held to three and one-half feet tall. Perfectly hardy and is becoming very popular as a hedge plant. It seems to adapt itself to almost any condition whether hot or cold. Plant 12 inches apart.

	10	50	100	1000
6 to 12 in.	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$14.00
12 to 18 in.	2.00	3.00	5.00	25.00
18 to 24 in.	\$0.65	2.65	4.25	32.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.85	3.25	5.00	45.00

Spirea Van Houttei

A hedge of the graceful Spirea Van Houttei dividing two properties is beautiful during the entire season, first with its glossy leaves, followed by the beautiful sprays of white flowers, then by the gentle swaying of its long slender branches and dark green foliage, makes it truly the most beautiful hedge for that purpose. It never grows high enough to be called a "Spite" fence but is enjoyed equally by those on both sides. It is often planted and cared fo. in partnership. Does not require trimming. 18-24 inch, \$1.75 per 10; \$7.50 per 50; 2-3 ft., 10 for \$2.00; 50 for \$16.00.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI 1 YEAR AFTER PLANTING



EVERGREENS FROM AND FOR THE DAKOTAS AND THE NORTHWEST



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Note the beauty of having the branches begin at the bottom.
Never remove the lower branches.

In traveling over the Dakotas we occasionally see an Oasis in the shape of Evergreens clustered around a farm house, or a few in the door yards in the cities and villages, in every case doing well, a "joy forever," and a protection from the winds. In Turner County, South Dakota, are some grand old Pine Trees that have stood for the last thirty years, growing better each year. On adjoining farms owners tell us evergreens will not grow in Dakota; they will not even believe what they have seen for thirty years. The facts are, an evergreen is at home in the Dakotas, is as easily transplanted as any forest tree, and is worth much more than any other forest tree when growing on your place.

Here, in Yankton, we realized the great future for evergreens in the Northwest, and have planted hundreds of thousands of them at our nurseries. We know the varieties that will do best in all parts of the country and are prepared to give you the information, and furnish you with the trees, fresh dug and properly packed. In buying evergreens do not buy one or half a dozen unless you have room for no more; buy them by the hundreds and thousands; they are the cheapest and best wind-break, shutting out the winter winds as no other trees will. They are cheap; will cost you but a few dollars for enough to enclose your feeding yards and buildings.

Two rows of evergreens properly arranged will shut out the wind better than six rows of other trees. This is especially true in winter when the windbreak is needed most.

The Evergreens we are listing are handled properly and as carefully as Evergreens can be handled. Many of the smaller companies are offering the same trees at much higher prices. We are growing and selling more evergreens than all the other nurseries in the Dakotas and we are able to make much lower prices than those who only sell a few each season. With the new buildings we have added we are able to dig and pack immediately, which insures fresh trees in all cases.

Geo. Zimbelman, Fullerton, North Dakota.

I am sending you one of the largest of my Bugless Potatoes that I raised from your seed. I raised about thirty bushels from $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel. I planted them the first of June. It was very dry here last summer. I sure was surprised when we dug them. I am very much pleased with the Bugless Potatoes. They are the best potatoes I ever raised and know they cannot be beat.



A SPOT IN THE PARK AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERY—ALL PLANTED BY COL. C. W. GURNEY

Arbor Vitae—A well known evergreen, excellent for screens, when planted in a partially protected spot, grows very compact, easily transplanted. (This is a flat leaved or branched evergreen.) Specially desirable for all points south, east or north-east of Yankton. This would mean Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota. Arbor Vitae stands trimming better than any other evergreen which makes it very desirable for hedges and wind breaks in all that part of the country adapted to its

growth. Its root system is of the type that makes it easily and safely transplanted, either as a balled and burlapped tree or "naked" as termed in the nursery. Grows very dense and fairly rapid.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae—Similar to the common Arbor Vitae but very upright in growth. Used extensively in landscape planting and in evergreen groupings. Very ornamental.

Black Hills Spruce

(*PICEA CANADENSIS*)

(See colored photo page 128)
Dark green, perfectly hardy, very compact, the best for general planting. It is superior to any as a windbreak. Easily transplanted. A native of western South Dakota.

The **Black Hills Spruce** on account of its natural environment is the only spruce hardy enough for the wind-swept bare prairie country of the northwest. It grows hardily on all soils and on account of its close growing branches and heavy close set foliage it is one of the best for ornamental

purposes, stands trimming well, medium rapid growth. This makes the closest and consequently best windbreak, holding its dark green color all winter, gives you the touch of spring to come

The Iowa farmer has discovered their value both for wind-break, ornamental and boosting the price of his farm. They come to us year after year and take them away in carload lots. The average loss in transplanting where care is taken seldom reaches 2 per cent.



EXTRA SELECT COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE AT OUR EVERGREEN NURSERY

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens*)

(See colored photo page 128.)

Out in the high places in Colorado, where the soil is not so good as it might be, where the summers are very hot and the winters very cold, grows a sturdy evergreen known as the Colorado Blue Spruce. This is undoubtedly the most beautiful of any or all of the evergreens and has come into use surprisingly rapid in the last few years for ornamental purposes. It has adapted itself to all conditions and the better the conditions the more rapid the growth. The trees vary in color from light green to beautiful blues, the price varying with the color—the light green ones the cheapest, and the brightest blue the highest price. We are showing a photograph here of thousands of them in our Evergreen Nursery. Perfectly hardy.

Blue Select Specimens

About 5 to 7 per cent of the *Pungens* will be blue, more or less. Their value depends on their colors, and it is practically impossible to list them correctly. A 2 to 3-foot tree is worth from \$1.25 plain to \$6.00 for a fancy tree. I have seen a fancy 5-foot tree sell for \$25.00. Send me the amount you want to invest in a blue tree and give size, and we will make the selection and give you full value for your money.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens Kosteriana*)

A variety of grafted Blue Spruce that is widely known and admired for its beautiful symmetrical form and bright, steely blue color, which changes to a dazzling silver when exposed to sunlight.

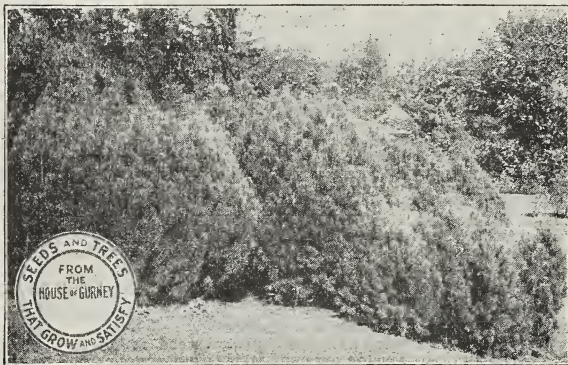
The **Kosters** are all reproduced from one original **Blue Spruce** bluer than any other, one that holds its color on the old needles as well as its most wonderful teal, glistening, dewy blue of the fresh new growth in the spring. The price of the **Koster** is necessarily higher than other evergreens as they are grafted and evergreens are very hard to graft, but the **Koster** well repays the small extra cost with its elegant beauty. These are specially valuable as single specimen plants or used in groups in landscape work.



Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*)

For all practical purposes for 50 years the Scotch Pine is very satisfactory for groves and windbreaks. We are listing good sizes to plant in large quantities. Remember, all these evergreens are transplanted several times. This forces all the roots to form in a compact mass directly below the trunk. When you get an evergreen from us you get all the roots.

In about 1885, father planted a quantity of Scotch Pine on our grounds at Concord, Neb. These trees are now large enough for saw-logs, and would make mighty good lumber. You see big fellows of the Scotch Pine all over the country and it shows what they are worth to you. Plant some this year and then again next. You will not regret it.



MOUNTAIN PINE MUGHO

Dwarf Mountain or Mugho Pine

Dwarf, leaves short and stiff, thickly distributed over the branches. Does not grow tall but spreads over the ground, assuming a globular form. Very dense. Used for slopes, hedges and at the corners of entrances.

This *Pinus Mughus* is one of the extremely hardy, easily transplanted, lower growing evergreen shrubs desirable in your grounds. It spreads out on the ground rather than up in the air, is of a beautiful green color, very compact and also a very slow grower, insuring compactness of form always. *Pinus Mughus* is hardy anywhere that you can grow any tree and is a desirable ornamental plant in hundreds of places on any well-kept grounds.

From P. J. Rasmussen, Ellendale, N. Dak.

Some time ago you asked me to send you a picture of my beautiful Blue Spruce, so here they are. I bought them of you as seedlings ten years ago. They measure from six to ten feet high. I have over 200 of them and you can see they are beautiful trees.



WILLIAM LONG WOLF AND FAMILY OF THE OGALALAS

Took more premiums at South Dakota State Fair than any other person. All from Gurney Seed.

Bull Pine

(*Pinus Ponderosa*)

This is the genuin Black Hills Pine. It requires little moisture. Will thrive in high, dry places. Hardy way up to Canada, where it is extensively planted.

Bull Pine is placed on many lists as the best on account of its hardiness, rapid growth, and its heavy, long silvery gray needles. Whether or not it is best, we know it is mighty good and we are proud of this tree and the many shelter belts we have made with it on thousands of Northwest farms. Get the habit of planting evergreens. They grow rapidly and easily. Drifting snow will not break the branches.

The Bull Pine Colored Photos on Page 128

were taken on our own grounds on Thanksgiving Day. Snow on the ground and nearly zero weather, this does not affect the **Bull Pine**. But as you look at a single specimen on this half-mile hedge or windbreak you realize the value and beauty of this most remarkable tree. Sired in the Black Hills of the Dakotas, bending to the wintry blasts, but holding its footing, sometimes growing from a crevice in a rock where there is but little soil and eventually splitting the rock with its roots; growing faster than an Elm tree, retaining its heavy long green needles all winter and making a perfect snow break or shelter belt.

This child of the Dakotas, the giant of Evergreens, produces the best quality lumber nearly as soon as a Cottonwood.

In our nurseries we have long rows of these, rows a half mile long and four feet apart. Trees from 12 to 18 and 18 to 24 inches high, transplanted at least twice, which insures the root growth that make **Gurney Evergreens** so sure to grow when transplanted. When we pack your order they are dug fresh from our own grounds. **Balled and burlapped or mudded** immediately and started to you **grown, dug and packed right**.

I saw **Bull Pine** growing in many states this last summer growing wild, just as nature intended they should grow.

I saw the little fellows but a few inches high and those three foot through, tall and straight as an arrow, I saw them growing on the low places along the creeks and rivers and saw millions of them growing on the tops of the mountains and at an altitude of over 8,000 feet, one tree just this side of Salt Lake City, at the highest point on the Lincoln Highway growing out of the top of an immense boulder. This tree is over thirty feet high, vigorous and straight; probably a small crevice in the rock had caught a seed and some dust, a little moisture and then the little tree which became so strong that it split the rock and stands today a sentinel on this the highest point across the continent on the Lincoln Highway. When you drive that way, as I know you will, stop and shake one of its boughs and congratulate it. I know it will be glad to meet you.

Because this tree is growing on a rock, it is no sign they do best there. They will grow on a rock, but they will grow; blamed sight better if you give them the best place and the best cultivation you have.

Plant a Row Around the Country School Acre

A row of these grand trees around the school acre would mark your school as the most beautiful and progressive in its community, besides furnishing that most desirable protection from wintry winds. The school grounds of the whole country are generally bare—a school house, a few unsightly out-buildings, the wild grass knee high, with a path from several directions leading to the school house door, and from there to the other buildings. Possibly this acre is surrounded by a fence; if so, it is generally in a dilapidated condition. Is this the kind of surroundings that our children, the men and women of tomorrow, should have when they are getting the education that fits them for citizenship and the future management of our government? Could there be a better way to teach them patriotism and love of country and the

love of right, than the proper planting of their school ground with beautiful trees and shrubs, the naming of each of these trees for a soldier who had given his life in the greatest cause or for the soldier who had offered his life in the same cause? Let the County Superintendent and the teacher of each district take this matter up with their school board, present it to them in the right light, secure the authority and plant these trees with the proper patriotic ceremonies. Let the succeeding County Superintendents and school teachers call the attention of their pupils to these "living monuments" just as regularly and religiously as the child is taught any other branch. Let them show the pupils the danger their country has just passed through by a portion of our inhabitants not becoming true Americans.

Jack Pine (*Pinus Banksiana*)

A very rapid grower and very hardy. Will thrive in poor or sandy soil. Very desirable as a windbreak.

Jack Pine grows nearly as fast as the cottonwood, and gives you better service. This, in my opinion, is the most desirable of all evergreens for quick windbreaks; easily transplanted, growing in any kind of soil; holds its color and foliage all winter, making an excellent windbreak or shelter belt almost

from the first year. Buy them not only in hundred lots but buy and plant thousands of them. They will increase the value and usefulness of your land many times their cost.

Douglas Fir—Rapid growing fir tree hardy in the vicinity of Yankton when planted with other trees. Ornamental and valued on account of its rapid growth.

Warranted Evergreens

Balled and Burlapped

We grow and sell more evergreens twice over than all other growers and salesmen in the Dakotas. It is our business to know how to grow, handle and ship, and we are advising you to spend a little additional money and buy your trees balled and burlapped. The method of balling and burlapping is to take a ball of earth large enough so that all of the fine roots are saved and in the dirt in which they grew. This tree, with the ball of earth, is taken up very carefully to avoid breaking or disturbing the soil. Immediately on taking it

from the soil the ball of earth is covered tightly with burlap and then the trees are packed and shipped to you. Do not disturb this ball of earth; leave the burlap on, and plant it that way. We have often shipped a car load containing 600 to 1,000 trees and the purchaser reported a total loss of less than 2 per cent.

All the money you spend for evergreens is a good investment.

Irvin C. Smoot, Lyman County, S. D. Jan. 29, 1924.

I am enclosing a list of names of people who would like very much to receive your catalog.

Three years ago, we bought Bull Pine from you and they seemed to grow by magic. We live on the high Uplands, but nothing stops them. We have a good grove started and they are doing well.

This past Fall I have taken first prize at the Lyman County Fair with my Waneta Plums.

Special Notice to Evergreen Purchasers

Below we are listing evergreen **without** ball of earth on roots, those that **are balled** and burlapped not guaranteed, and those balled and burlapped guaranteed. All of these evergreens will be dug, packed and shipped as ordered, which will insure fresh trees in all cases. The balled and burlapped guaranteed trees and those not guaranteed are handled in the same manner and packed from the same lot. The roots of evergreens not balled and burlapped are muddled as soon as dug from the ground and will reach you in good condition. In all cases the balled and burlapped evergreen are dug with the original dirt on them; the roots are not disturbed, which practically insures growth.

Our Guarantee on Guaranteed Evergreens

We warrant them to grow, and if one fails to grow and we are notified at any time after July first and before August fifteen, 1925, we will refund the purchase price, or furnish another tree without charge for same.

Directions for Planting Evergreens

In planting balled and burlapped evergreens do not remove the burlap, but plant as received. Dig a hole much larger than the ball, place the tree in the hole, see that the ball is well watered, fill in around it with top dirt and tamp thoroughly. Plant the tree so that about two inches of dirt is over the top of the ball. Where the ball of dirt is tied on with heavy twine the twine should be cut as soon as the ball is placed in the hole.



BURLAPPED IN EARTH

	Size	No. of times Trans- planted	Not Balled or Burlapped Packed Carefully			Balled and Burlapped			Balled and Burlapped Guaranteed		
			Each	10	100	Each	10	100	Each	10	100
Black Hill Spruce..... Hardy any where, write for car load prices.	8-12 in.	2	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$39.00	\$0.75	\$5.50	\$47.00	\$1.00	\$7.15	\$61.10
	12-18 in.	3	.60	5.50	45.00	1.05	8.50	65.00	1.35	11.05	84.50
	18-24 in.	3	.80	7.00	65.00	1.30	10.50	95.00	1.65	13.65	122.50
	24-30 in.	4	1.00	9.50	90.00	1.60	14.00	125.00	2.00	17.50	156.25
	30-36 in.	4	1.25	11.00	105.00	1.90	16.00	145.00	2.35	20.00	181.25
	3- 4 ft.	5	1.45	13.50	130.00	2.20	19.00	175.00	2.70	23.75	218.75
Colo. Blue Spruce.....	8-12 in.	3	.50	4.50	40.00	.75	5.50	45.00	.95	7.15	58.50
	12-18 in.	4	.60	5.50	47.00	1.05	8.50	67.00	1.35	11.05	87.10
	18-24 in.	5	.90	9.00	85.00	1.40	12.50	115.00	1.80	16.25	149.50
	24-30 in.	6	1.25	12.00	100.00	1.85	16.50	135.00	2.30	20.60	168.75
	30-36 in.	6	1.55	14.50	125.00	2.20	19.50	165.00	2.70	24.40	206.25
	3- 4 ft.	7	1.75	16.50	145.00	2.50	22.00	190.00	3.10	27.50	237.50
	4- 5 ft.	7	2.20	20.00	.....	3.00	27.00	.....	3.70	35.00	.....
Colo. Blue Spruce Select...	8-12 in.	3	.75	7.00	60.00	.95	8.00	65.00	1.20	10.40	84.50
	12-18 in.	4	1.00	9.00	70.00	1.45	12.00	90.00	1.85	15.60	117.00
	18-24 in.	4	1.50	14.00	105.00	2.00	17.50	135.00	2.60	22.75	175.50
	24-30 in.	5	1.80	17.00	145.00	2.40	20.50	180.00	2.95	25.65	225.00
	30-36 in.	5	2.15	20.00	.....	2.80	25.00	.....	3.50	31.25	.....
	3- 4 ft.	6	2.65	25.00	.....	3.40	30.50	.....	4.20	38.10	.....
	4- 5 ft.	6	3.20	30.00	.....	4.00	35.00	.....	5.00	45.00	.....
Colo. Blue, Extra Select.... (See Page 132)	8-12 in.	3	1.00	9.00	75.00	1.20	10.00	75.00	1.55	13.00	97.50
	12-18 in.	4	1.25	12.00	85.00	1.70	15.00	105.00	2.20	19.50	136.50
	18-24 in.	5	1.80	17.00	150.00	2.30	20.50	180.00	2.95	26.15	234.00
	24-30 in.	6	2.25	21.00	.....	2.85	25.50	.....	3.55	31.90	.....
	30-36 in.	6	2.75	26.00	.....	3.60	31.00	.....	4.50	39.75	.....
	3- 4 ft.	7	3.75	36.00	.....	4.80	42.50	.....	6.60	55.85	.....
	4- 5 ft.	7	4.50	42.00	.....	5.80	54.00	.....	.....	.....
Bull Pine..... Extra special prices in large lots.	12-18 in.	2	.35	3.00	23.50	.60	5.00	43.00	.80	6.50	55.90
	18-24 in.	3	.45	4.00	32.00	.75	6.50	54.00	1.00	8.45	75.20
	2- 3 ft.	3	.70	6.50	46.00	1.05	9.50	72.00	1.30	11.90	100.00
	3- 4 ft.	4	.80	7.25	52.50	1.25	10.70	82.00	1.65	12.90	120.00
Jack Pine.....	12-18 in.	2	.35	2.75	25.00	.60	4.75	43.00	.80	6.20	55.90
	18-24 in.	2	.45	3.70	35.00	.75	6.20	55.00	1.00	8.05	71.50
	2- 3 ft.	3	.50	4.25	40.00	.85	7.25	62.00	1.05	9.05	77.50
	3- 4 ft.	3	.85	8.00	.....	1.10	10.00	.....	1.50	14.00	.....
Scotch Pine.....	8-12 in.	1	.25	2.00	18.00	.45	3.50	32.00	.60	4.55	41.60
	12-18 in.	2	.35	2.75	26.00	.60	4.75	44.00	.80	6.20	47.20
	18-24 in.	2	.45	3.70	35.00	.75	6.20	55.00	1.00	8.05	71.50
	2- 3 ft.	3	.60	5.00	43.00	.90	7.20	65.00	1.25	9.25	.....
	3- 4 ft.	3	.85	8.00	.....	1.10	10.00	.....	1.50	14.00	.....
Dwarf Mt. Pine.....	12-18 in.	2	.....	.....	.....	2.55	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2- 3 ft.	4	.....	.....	.....	3.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3- 4 ft.	4	.....	.....	.....	5.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amer. Arbor Vitae.....	8-12 in.	2	.25	2.00	.....	.45	3.50	.....	.60	5.55	.....
	18-24 in.	4	.40	3.50	.....	.65	5.50	.....	1.25	10.00	.....
	12-18 in.	4	.35	3.00	.....	.55	5.00	.....	8.65	8.00	.....
Red Cedar.....	12-18 in.	2	.50	4.50	.....	.75	6.50	.....	1.00	8.45	.....
	18-24 in.	2	.60	5.50	.....	.85	8.00	.....	1.25	11.00	.....
	2- 3 ft.	3	.80	7.50	.....	1.05	10.00	.....	1.60	14.00	.....
	3- 4 ft.	3	.90	8.00	.....	1.35	13.00	.....	1.90	18.00	.....
Koster Blue Spruce.....	18-24 in.	4	3.50	32.00	.....	3.90	35.00	.....	4.65	45.00	.....
	24-30 in.	5	4.10	.....	.....	5.35	50.00	.....	7.50	70.00	.....
	30-36 in.	5	4.70	.....	.....	5.95	55.00	.....	8.10	80.00	.....
Pyramidal Arbor Vitae....	18-24 in.	4	.....	.....	.....	2.20	20.00	.....	2.80	27.00	.....



HEDGE OF BARBERRY THUNBERGIA ALONG DRIVEWAY

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—The Altheas are among the most valuable of our tall, hardy shrubs on account of late blooming, which is from August to October, a period when but few shrubs are in flower. They are also used as hedge plants, for which they are admirably adapted.

Alba plena—Double white, crimson center.

Duchesse de Brabant—Double dark red.

Totus Albus—Fine, single, pure white.

60c each. Set of 3 varieties, \$1.50.

Flowering Almond (Amygdalus)—A flowering shrub two to four feet high, of branching habit, blossoms very early in the spring. With a little winter protection these stand the severe winters of North Dakota nicely. We can furnish them either in the white or pink. **2-3 ft., each, 70c; 5 for \$3.00.**

Bechtel's Dbl. Fl. Crab (Pyrus Augustifolia)—This is a sport of the Iowa Wild Crab. Too much cannot be said of this extremely hardy wonderful flowering crab. The blossoms are of a clear, rich pink, double and similar in appearance to a rose. It is not unusual for the two-year-old trees to blossom in the

Dogwood Red Osier (Cornus Stolonifera)—Growing 6 to 10 feet tall, forms a small, handsome tree; its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark of dark red in winter; bears in early fall a profusion of purplish berries. **2-3 ft., 25c each; per 10, \$2.00.**

Deutzia

Valuable shrubs of different heights, but having the same habit of bloom; a dainty bell or tassel-shaped flower borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in May. Useful in landscape work for massing.

Gracilis—Dwarf growing, dense bushy, its drooping branches wreathed in pure white flowers in May. Also valuable for winter blooming in pots. **12-18 in., 35c each; per 10, \$3.00.**

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—Has very large panicles of double white flowers. White when fully opened but a striking pink when in bud. A very upright grower. Blooms late in June. These do especially well when planted on the east side of a house or partly protected by trees or other shrubs. **2-3 ft., each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.**

Barberry Berberis (See Hedge Plants)

Do not confuse the Thunberg's barberry with the common purple and green barberry. It is perfectly safe to plant this barberry as it has no connection with the rust that destroys small grain. We are not offering the common barberry on that account. See picture in hedge plants.

Thunberg's Barberry—This might well be called the most valuable of the low-growing shrubs. It will stand pruning in any form; masses well in any situation; is very attractive and showy during the whole season, and is particularly beautiful in the fall, and one of its best qualities is that it is effective during the entire winter, as it has beautiful red berries, which combine well with winter landscapes or with the dark foliage of evergreens. Makes an excellent hedge plant, and is extensively used.

	Each	10	50	100
7-10 Seedlings		\$.90	\$ 3.25	\$ 6.00
10-15 Seedlings		1.25	5.00	9.00
12-18 Trans.	25c	2.25	8.00	15.00
18-24 Trans.	35c	3.00	12.00	22.00

nursery; the older trees are entirely covered with these beautiful blossoms. **50c each; 5 for \$2.20.**

Crandall Currants—This is a large graceful ornamental shrub which produces fragrant yellow flowers and large quantities of large black currants. This is both ornamental and useful. **Each, 35c; per 5, \$1.50.**

The Everblooming Butterfly Bush—This shrub, from a young plant set out either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, producing a handsome bush, which often attains a height of four feet the first year. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is frequently 10 inches long. A single plant the first season will throw out as many as 50 flower spikes. **3 ft., 40c each; 10 for \$3.50.**

Siberian Dogwood (Cornus Alba Siberica)—An upright shrub having bright red branches. Its rather long leaves are pale underneath. Flowers are creamy white, in flat-topped clusters; fruit a light blue or white. **3 to 4 ft., 40c each; \$2.50 per 10. 2-3 ft., each, 30c; \$2.00 for 10.**



BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB

JEFF MATHEWSON, TRIPP, S. D.



BUTTERFLY BUSH

Elderberry—(Sambucus)

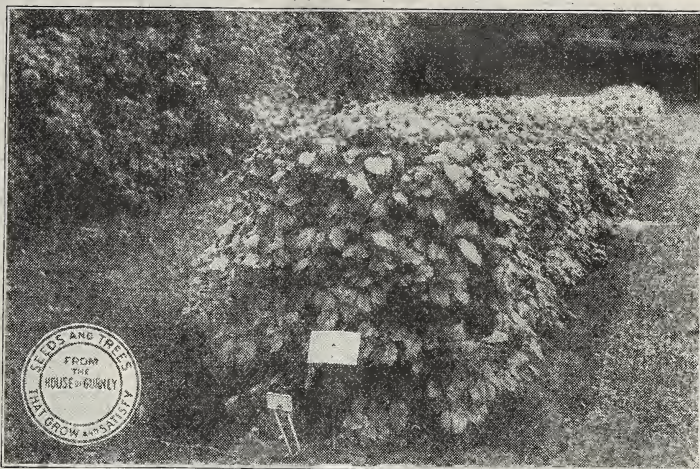
These beautiful shrubs are not half appreciated. The **cut leaved** elder bears large clusters of fragrant white flowers, turning to clusters of red. Then bluish-black edible berries are borne in immense quantities, bending the plant until they resemble weeping trees. The leaves are large and resemble fern fronds. Plant them liberally. Excellent for grouping or specimen plants.

Elderberry, Common—Makes a bush six feet high, foliage bright green, blossoms in June and July with delicate white fragrant flowers in dense masses, followed by black edible berries much prized for wine and pastry. An ornamental plant throughout the season. They may be used as a hedge. Should be planted two to three feet apart. **2-3 ft., Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 10, \$9.00.**

Cutleaf Elder (Sambucus Lacinata)—Grows 6 to 8 feet high with foliage that is almost fern-like. Drooping habit. They make a beautiful screen, are very ornamental at all seasons of the year. Include at least a few of these in your order. **2-3 ft., 25c each; per 10, \$2.00.**

Golden Elder (Sambucus Aurea)—A very striking shrub, to 10 feet high; similar to the American Elder, only that the foliage is a very bright yellow. Can be trimmed to a small, compact shrub. **2-3 ft., 25c each; per 10, \$2.00; 3-4 ft., 40c each; per 10, \$3.50.**

Forsythia (Golden Bell)—Few, if any, of the spring flowering hardy shrubs can surpass this slender and brilliant flowering



HEDGE PURPLE LILAC

shrub. It is upright growth; foliage rich, dark green; flowers brilliant golden yellow which open in very early spring before the shrub leaves out. **2-3 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$2.80.**

Weeping Forsythia (Suspensa Forsythia)—Similar to the Golden Bell, but has drooping branches. The flowers are golden yellow, very showy. One of the most showy shrubs in cultivation. **2-3 ft., each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.**

Lilacs

All Lilacs listed are perfectly hardy, very ornamental both in bloom and throughout the entire season. By purchasing a number of the named varieties, as well as the old-fashioned Lilacs, you will extend the period of blooming at least one month.

Common Purple—Is perfectly hardy, makes a dense growth from 6 to 10 feet high, flowers fragrant; is often used for hedge purposes. **2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; to 4 ft., 35c each; \$2.50 per 10.**

Common White—Same as Purple, except that it has pure white blossoms. Same price as Purple. **2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.**

Persian Purple Lilac—6 to 8 feet high, with slender upright branches, foliage rich green; blossoms in late spring with pale lavender colored flowers. Very fragrant. **2-3 ft., 55c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Josikaea—Dark shiny leaves, purple flowers in June after other Lilacs are gone. Unusually good and should be added to our collection. **2-3 ft., 90c each; 5 for \$2.50.**

Jacques Callot, S.—Very large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers; the individual flowers unusually large. **2-3 ft., 90c.**

Vestal, S.—Enormous trusses of large-sized flowers, of perfect shape, with reflexed lobes; pure white; the finest flowered sort. **2-3 ft., 90c.**

Congo—Wine red, very attractive. Especially fine. If you like the common purple and white Lilacs you will not make a mistake by adding this to your collection. **2-3 ft., 65c each; \$6.00 per 10.**

Reine Jarry Desloges—Panicles very large, flowers of perfect form, double a blue shade of rare beauty. One of the best. **18-24 inch, 65c each; per 5, \$3.00.**

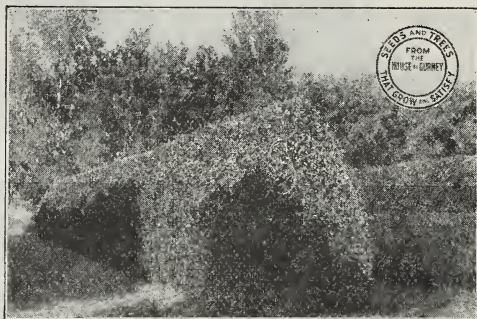
Snowball

Common Snowball (Viburnum Sterilis)—Hardy, attains a height of 3 to 10 feet. Is filled with white balls of bloom in the last part of May. **to 3 feet, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.**

Highbush Cranberry (Viburnum Opulus)—8 to 10 feet. Handsome, dense, brilliant, green foliage, a rich setting of large bunches of crimson berries which enliven the late summer and remain on bare branches into the winter. **2 to 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.**

Viburnum Lantana—10 to 15 feet. Beautifully wrinkled, Lantana-like leaves; white flowered in May and June. Fruits color unequally from crimson to black, causing a most charming combination of colors throughout the summer. Good in shady locations. **2 to 3 ft., 40c each; 3.50 per 10.**

Viburnum Dentatum—Upright bushy shrub obtaining a height of 15 feet. This shrub is a native in parts of Minnesota; exceptionally hardy. Similar in appearance to the Viburnum Lantana. Flowers are borne in cymes 2 to 3 inches broad; fruit bluish black. **2 to 3 ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.**



HEDGE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE

From U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, Sitka, Alaska.

1200 apple grafts, neatly packed in a box, just arrived by last mail. The grafts are in excellent condition.



SNOWBALL. THE OLD-FASHIONED KIND. GROWING IN MONTANA



CAN BE TRIMMED TO A SMALL, COMPACT SHRUB

Honeysuckle

Albert's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Alberti*)—A new dwarf, half-weeping shrub from Siberia, pinkish blue blossoms, very fragrant; fall berries. Extremely hardy. 2 year, 25c each; \$2.15 for 10.

Morrow's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Morrowi*)—A medium sized honeysuckle, having widespread branches; leaves a downy gray underneath; flowers white, changing to yellow; berries bright red. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; per 10, \$2.50. 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; \$3.00 for 10.

Tartarian or Upright Honeysuckle

Of all the hedge and specimen plants offered in the catalog I like the Tartarian or Upright Honeysuckle as well as or better than others. I like it for a great many reasons: Its hardiness, its rapid growth, its immense number of beautiful star shaped pink and white flowers coming early in May and lasting for some little time. These flowers are followed by an immense crop of beautiful red berries that last nearly all summer. The berries are not edible. Its glossy, leathery foliage comes very early in the spring ahead of other hedge plants and lasts well into the fall. Its grayish-white wood is beautiful at all seasons of the year. Its ability to stand heavy trimming and cutting back, makes it one of the most desirable for hedge purposes. Its upright pyramidal growth makes it one of the most beautiful specimen plants. Its fragrance fills the air for long distances when in bloom. Its adaptability to all conditions, and its quick recovery of growth after transplanting. It is hardy in any portion of the United States and well into Canada. In planting Tartarian Honeysuckles for hedge purposes, they should be planted 18 inches apart in a row, and will stand trimming equally as well as the other hedge plants. For hedge purposes we have a very beautiful lot of plants.

	Each	10	50	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.25	\$1.90	\$ 9.00	\$17.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	2.80	12.00	23.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.60	15.00	28.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.55	4.30	19.00	35.00

Hydrangea Arborescens (*Snowball Hydrangea*)

—This magnificent, perfectly hardy American shrub has snow-white blossoms of largest size. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all early spring-blooming shrubs, flowering from early June until late July. This does better planted in partially shady places. 2-3 ft., 50c each; per 10, \$4.00; 18-24 inch, 35c each; \$2.80 for 10.



THE BEAUTIFUL HYDRANGEA. USED LARGELY IN LANDSCAPE WORK

Hydrangea (*Paniculata Grandiflora*)—This familiar shrub is one of the most common factors during August, September and October in brightening up the lawn. Without this included in our shrub planting, we would have but few flowers at that time. The flowers open up on the first of August and it is not unusual for them to last well into the winter. Many of the blossoms later in the season show a very pronounced coloring of pink. These may be grown in tree form or cut back and grown into very dense bushes. Their massive white plumes

borne on long stems will attract attention. They are sure to produce flowers each season. We had flowers this year in our nursery measuring better than 12 inches long and 9 1/4 inches through. These seem to be perfectly hardy here at Yankton and in the North, where they have plenty of snow to cover them. In the open country where you do not have shrubs and buildings to protect them, they should have a winter protection of dirt or straw and manure. 18-24 in., each, 40c; per 5, \$1.90; 2-3 ft., 55c each; per 10, \$4.50.

DELAWARE
Each, 25c.

5 10 25
\$1.25 \$2.00 \$4.50

CONCORD, Each, 20c.

5 10 25
80c. \$1.00 \$2.30



BETA
Each, 30c.

5 10 25
1 25 \$2 25 \$5 00

NIAGARA
Each, 20c.

5 10 25
95c. \$1.80 \$3.90

LUTIE
Each, 30c.

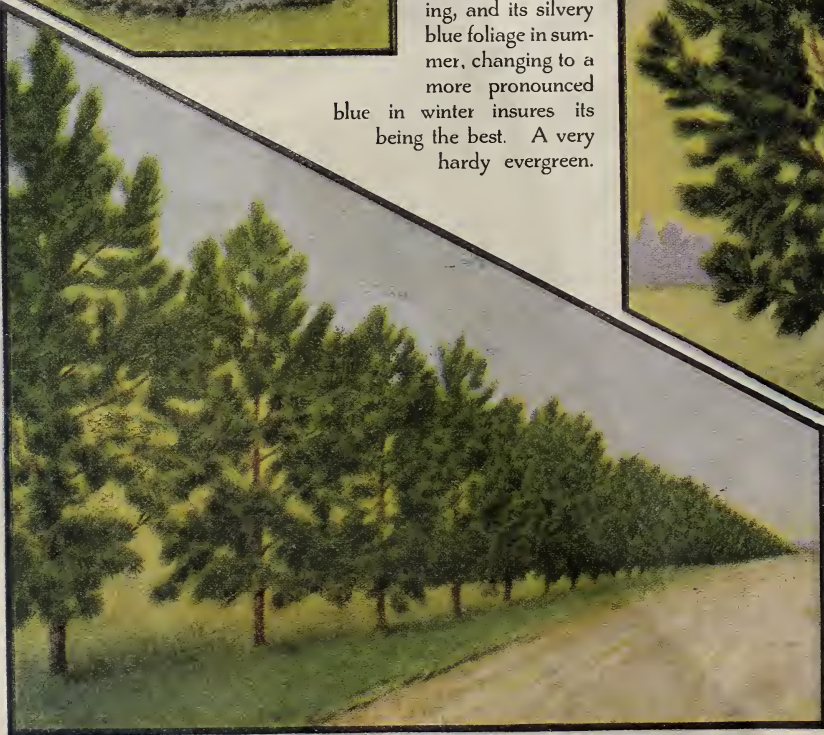
5 10 25
\$1.30 \$2.50 \$5.00

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE
 A native of South Dakota, hardiest of all spruce. Foliage dark green, very compact. Second best for single specimen ornamental planting, superior to any evergreen for dense windbreak and dense, low-growing hedge. Stands trimming.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

A native of Colorado. This is the most beautiful for ornamental and landscape planting, and its silvery blue foliage in summer, changing to a more pronounced blue in winter insures its being the best. A very hardy evergreen.



BULL PINE
 (Pinus Ponderosa)

Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	35c	\$3.00 \$23.00
18 to 24 in.	45c	4.00 32.00
2 to 3 ft.	70c	6.50 45.00
3 to 4 ft.	80c	7.25 51.00

THIS ROW ONE-HALF MILE LONG, 25 TO 35 FEET HIGH

This is the genuine Black Hills Pine. It will thrive in high, dry places in any point of the United States. I have seen it growing on solid rock at 7,000 feet elevation. It is absolutely the best for shelter belt on account of its hardiness, rapid growth and its heavy, long, silver-gray needles. Drifting snow will not break the branches. On account of the low price, you should plant hundreds of these. For evergreen prices, see evergreen price list page.

Syringa (Philadelphus)

Syringa or Mock Orange (*P. coronarius*). See picture—Hardy, free flowering shrub, with showy, fragrant white flowers; grows 8 to 10 feet high. One of the most popular shrubs. **2 to 3 feet, 40c each; \$1.80 per 5.**

Golden Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius aurea*)—Valuable for landscape effects on account of its yellow foliage and dwarf habit. Very free flowering. **12 to 18 in., each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.**

Philadelphus Grandiflora—Large white flowers, fragrant, very rapid grower, hardy. **2 to 3 ft., each, 35c; 5 for \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., each, 45c; 5 for \$2.00.**

P. Mt. Blanc—We consider this a superior variety of the Syringa. The flowers are very large, pure white and very fragrant, almost covering the bush. This variety is harder than other varieties. This makes a very fine graceful shrub and can be used as an ornamental hedge. **2 to 3 ft., 35c each; per 10, \$3.00; 18 to 24 in., each, 25c; 10 for \$2.90.**

Lemoine Syringa—Erect growing shrub with small fine foliage and creamy white flowers in June. An exceptionally fine variety. Height, 6 to 8 feet. **2 to 3 ft., 35c each; per 10, \$3.00.**

Spireas

Anthony Waterer—Makes a bush 18 to 24 inches high, covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers. **30c each; \$2.50 per 10.**

Billardi—3 to 7 feet high, upright with spikes of rich pink flowers from July on. This is an exceptionally hardy strong growing Spirea, good for the north. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$1.25 per 5.**

Spirea collosa alba—Height 24 inches. Covered with white blossoms from spring until fall; very vigorous and attractive. Excellent for grouping with other shrubs or for foundation plantings. They can safely be planted under windows, etc., on account of their height. This plant may be cut to within two inches of the ground in the fall and will come up and blossom each season. **13 to 24 in., each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; 10 for \$2.75.**

Collosa rubra—Similar to the above, covered with red flowers. The leaves have a slightly purple cast when young. **18 to 24 in., each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.**

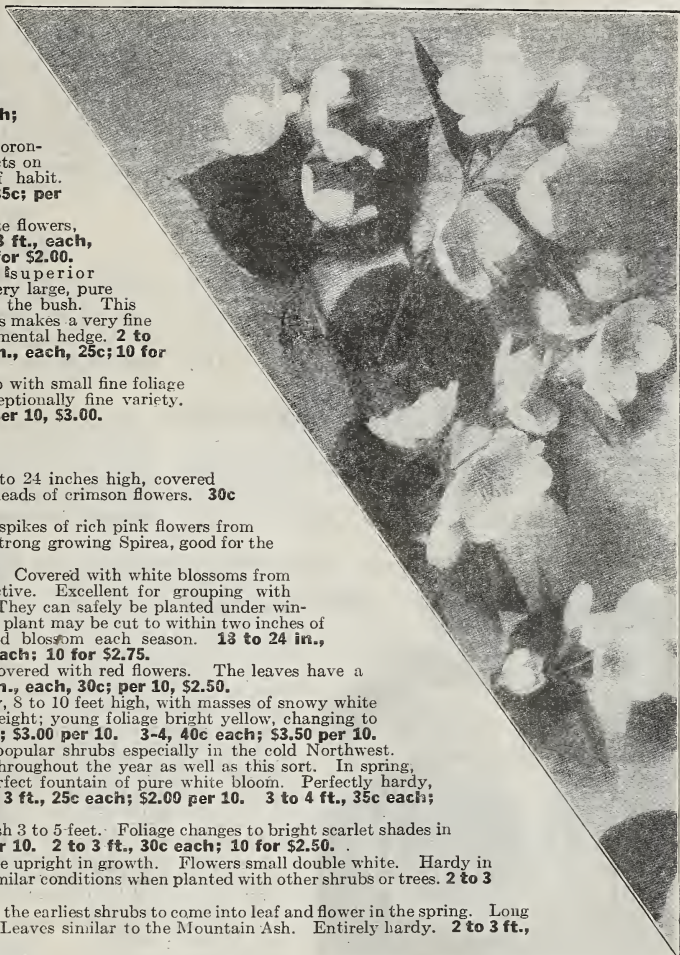
Golden Spirea—A rapid growing variety, 8 to 10 feet high, with masses of snowy white flowers drooping the branches with their weight; young foliage bright yellow, changing to golden bronze in fall. **2 to 3 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10. 3-4, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.**

Spirea Vanhouttei—One of the most popular shrubs especially in the cold Northwest. Few shrubs retain their attractive foliage throughout the year as well as this sort. In spring, or about Memorial Day, the hedge is a perfect fountain of pure white bloom. Perfectly hardy, **18 to 24 in., 20c each; 10 for \$1.75. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.**

Thunbergii—Forms a dense feathery bush 3 to 5 feet. Foliage changes to bright scarlet shades in autumn. **18 to 24 in., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; 10 for \$2.50.**

Frunifolia—Similar to Van Houttei; more upright in growth. Flowers small double white. Hardy in southern part of South Dakota and under similar conditions when planted with other shrubs or trees. **2 to 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.**

Sorbifolia—(Ash leaved Spirea)—One of the earliest shrubs to come into leaf and flower in the spring. Long spikes of white flowers in June and July. Leaves similar to the Mountain Ash. Entirely hardy. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each; 5 for \$1.25.**



One of the Lessons of Nature is,

"Plant in masses; have an abundance." Don't be stingy. Why not treat ourselves to a little enjoyment? Copy Nature on a small scale if you cannot on a large one. When Providence knocks on your door bringing a profusion of gifts, don't insult Him by picking out a flower or two and neglecting the rest. He deals in abundance. How often you find this opulent word attached to His gifts?

By Rev. C. S. Harrison, in "The Holiness of Beauty."



Spirea Van Houttei—Hedge and Flower. This picture shows the Spirea hedge plants together with a young lady. Charles was considerably interested in this young lady in 1921, but they are married now; it shows the wonderful growth

produced by this Spirea, commonly known as Bridal Wreath. I have these in several places around my house, and this hedge 150 feet long north of the house—a regular snowbank at blooming time.



Sumac

The Sumac are planted extensively on account of the bright colored leaves and the red berries that hang in bunches on the tops of them throughout the winter. We are offering only perfectly hardy varieties.

Fern-Leaved (*Rhus glabra* Var *laciniata*)—A beautiful low variety, with leaves of very large size, deeply cut and drooping gracefully from the branches. **3-4 ft., each 35c; per 5, \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$1.30 for 5.**

Sumac (*Rhus Eloba*)—Tall growing shrub, reaching 12 to 15 feet. It is perfectly hardy and its clusters of small red fruit, with its bright foliage in autumn make it very desirable. **2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$1.00 per 5.**

Fernleaf Staghorn (*Rhus Typhina* Var *laciniata*)—Rapid, robust grower, produces cones of bright red fruit. Leaves beautifully formed, rivaling the most delicate fern. For massing with other shrubs the effect is striking. Can be cut to the ground each season and a mass of beautiful foliage will result. In the fall the leaves turn to the most beautiful pinkish red, a large group of them is a wonderful sight. **2-3 ft., 35c each; 5 for \$1.50.**

Sumac Staghorn—Similar to the above but not fern leaved. Somewhat taller growing. **3 to 4 ft., each 35c; 10 for \$2.95; 4 to 5 ft., each 45c; 10 for \$3.85.**

Sumac (Common)—This is a native shrub, exceptionally hardy and valued on account of its bright colored leaves that hang on well into the fall. We do not know of any shrub that the leaves color up so beautifully in late summer and fall as the Sumac. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each; per 5, \$1.25.**

Snowberry

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*)—A valuable medium-sized shrub, branching near the ground. Has small pinkish flowers, with large, waxy white berries in the fall. Very odd and attractive. Should be used in all groupings. **2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$1.00 per 5.**

Coral Berry or Indian Berry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*)—Same as above, except that it has purplish red berries, which hang on during the winter. Fine in groups with Snowberry or for wild groups. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$1.25 per 5.**

Wahoo or Fire Bush (*Euonymus Americana*)

This is a native shrub of South Dakota. Hardy in any part of the State and should be extensively planted. Height 8 foot.

A very ornamental and showy small tree, its chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches till midwinter; berries rose color. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$1.20 per 5; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; \$1.50 per 5.**

Weigela (Rosea)

Hardy south of central Nebraska without winter protection. North of that point it should be protected thru the winter.

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in May, June and July. The flowers are produced in such great profusion as to almost entirely hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping and as specimen plants for the lawn. **2 to 3 ft., 40c each; \$1.75 per 5.**

Roses—Instructions for Planting and Care

Of any of the flowering shrubs. These are most in demand and there is more **unnecessary** grief than other shrubs because the purchaser will not follow instructions. I want you to get down to brass tacks with me, and listen to, and follow these instructions. Then you will have the real results, and you will throw us a bouquet of "words" that we will appreciate.

Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea Roses and most everblooming varieties of roses, produce all flowers on new wood, consequently there is no advantage in saving all of the old wood. It is left on as a handle.

When you receive the rose, dig a hole in good soil, amply deep to receive the roots in their natural position; deep enough so that the plant will be 1½ inches deeper than it was in the nursery. Put the top soil back and pack well in among the roots. See that it is thoroughly packed. Firm it well with your feet. Then cut the top back to within 5 in. of the ground. Then with the hands draw the earth up around the top, leaving only the tips of the branches sticking out. After a week or ten days, rake this mound of earth down level and you will find a new growth coming out nicely, and the old wood plump and green.

These instructions apply to all roses, climbing, as well, except that climbing roses produce flowers on old wood. Consequently after the first year you want to save as much of the old wood as possible. But on Hybrid roses cut back each spring to within seven inches of the ground and you will be surprised at the beauty and quantity of flowers produced.



AMERICAN BEAUTY, H. P.

Where to Grow Roses

Situation—Good roses may be grown in any open sunny position, if possibly sheltered from north winds, and clear of all roots of trees and shrubs.

Preparation of the Beds—Roses will grow and give good returns in any fertile, well-drained ground. It is worth while however, to use some care in the preparation of the beds, as the general health of the plants, and increased quantity and quality of bloom, more than repay you for the extra care expended. The best soil for roses is the top soil from an old pasture and well rotted cow manure. Dig out the bed to a depth of 18 inches or more, and, if drainage is imperfect, it must be provided for. Fill in with a mixture of soil and manure as above. It is best to make the bed sometime in advance of planting to allow time for settling. After the soil is settled it should be about an inch below the level of the adjacent surface. Make the beds not over 3½ to five feet wide, so that you can pick the flowers without stepping on the bed.

Winter Protection—Most all roses should be protected in this latitude. We have found that the most satisfactory protection is to draw up a mound of soil from eight to ten inches high around the base of the plant, then cover the entire beds after the ground begins to freeze with any loose material, such as straw manure, corn stalks, and in more severe climates a heavier covering. This is all that is required. Climbing roses are not all hardy enough to be left on the trellis, but should be taken down, laid flat on the ground, covered with either hay straw, or earth, and placed back on the trellis early in the spring. It is necessary to save as much wood as possible in order to have flowers throughout the summer.



GEN. JACQUEMINOT, H. P.

Miscellaneous Roses

All roses offered by us are heavy field grown two years old.

Manda's Triumph—Pure white, many double will produce in clusters of from 10 to 12 on small side shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage. **Each, 35c; per 5, \$1.25.**

Sweet Brier Rose—This is the true English Sweet Brier or Eglantine. The single pink flowers are quite artistic but it is valued most on account of the refreshing fragrance of its

leaves. This fragrance is noticeable a considerable distance from the rose and is delightful. **Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.50.**

Harrison's Yellow—Semi-double, bright yellow; showy, hardy and fine; blooms very early; one of the best of its color. **Each 75c; per 5, \$3.00.**

Persian Yellow—Deep golden-yellow, semi-double; very fine, hardy. Two-year heavy, **each, 75c; per 5, \$3.00.**

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—All roses offered by us are 2 year, extra heavy, field grown. Each, 69c; 5 for \$2.60; 10 for \$4.55.

This is a class of the hardier perpetuals or everblooming roses, as a rule the flowers running larger than the Hybrid Teas. You cannot make a mistake in purchasing either the Hybrid Perpetuals or the Hybrid Teas. If given proper winter protection they are hardy anywhere in South Dakota.

American Beauty (H. P.) Generally conceded to be the most grandly beautiful of roses in size, form and color. Rich red, passing to crimson, very delicately veined and shaded and surpassingly fragrant.

Captain Hayward (Bennett, 1893) (H. P.) Bright scarlet, very vivid in Summer and glowing in Autumn. Large, full, and bold, the outer petals finely reflexed, while the center petals stand up well, making a flower of striking beauty.

Clio (W. Paul, 1894) (H. P.) A vigorous grower producing handsome foliage; large globular flowers of flesh color shaded to the center with rosy-pink. Similar to Margaret Dickson.

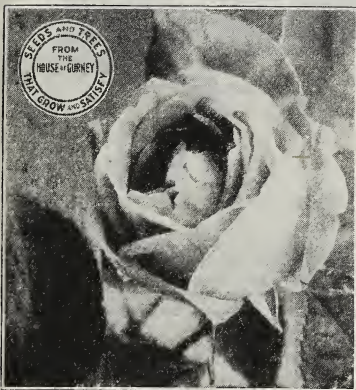
Frau Karl Druschki, White American Beauty or Snow Queen (P. Lambert, 1901) (H. P.) Snow white; flowers extremely large, yet beautifully formed. Blooms six inches broad are not uncommon. Growth is strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage. It is one of the very best bloomers in this division. Superb. Blooms until frost. See front cover, No. 9.

George Arends—Hybrid Perpetual. Very vigorous grower, extremely hardy and one of the most satisfactory of the Hardy Hybrid Perpetual class. The color is a delicate rose, deliciously fragrant.

Gloire Lyonnaise—White tinted yellow, large, full, and of good shape; very free, distinct and pleasing. The nearest yellow of any of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Very fragrant.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant scarlet crimson, an old favorite and one of the best known roses in cultivation. Does well everywhere.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink of beautiful form, exceedingly fragrant and free flowering. Stands very close to the top among fine roses.



SOLEIL D'OR, H. T.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Hybrid Tea or Ever-Blooming Roses—Each, 69c; 5 for \$2.60; 10 for \$4.55.

The Hybrid Teas are a class of everblooming roses. They produce wonderful shades of roses continually from June until freezing. For best results Hybrid Tea roses should be severely pruned. All roses offered. 2 year extra heavy.

Columbia (Hill, 1918) (H. T.)—Peach-blow pink, deepening as it opens to a glowing and enduring color, resembling a perfect Shawyer rather than the other parent, Ophelia. A large rose with long, stiff stems, nearly thornless; absolutely free from mildew and an easy doer.

J. B. Clarke (H. Dickson, 1905) (H. T.)—Intense scarlet, shaded crimson-maroon; very dark and rich, and sweetly fragrant; petals large, deep and smooth; extremely high pointed center; foliage bronzy-green changing to dark green; growth strong and upright, making a large, handsome bush.

Mme. Caroline Testout (H. T.) (Pernet-Ducher, 1890)—Broad petals of satiny rose make up the large, rounded flower, shaded darker at the center and lighter at the edges. These lovely blooms are produced on plants which become strong and vigorous bushes. This is the Rose used for street planting in Portland, Ore. See front cover, No. 3.

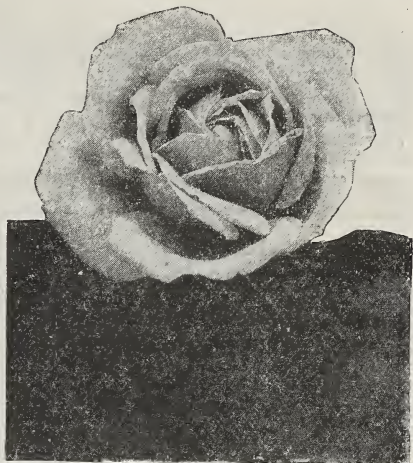
Los Angeles (Howard & Smith, 1915) (H. T.)—The following is the originator's description: "A rose which, through its own intrinsic worth and beauty, will eventually find its way into the gardens of rose lovers throughout the world. The color is absolutely new in roses. Luminous flame pink toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals." See front cover, No. 4.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (Pernet-Ducher, 1907) (H. T.)—A remarkably floriferous variety of strong, vigorous, but compact growth; the young foliage is unusually attractive, a rich bronzy-green color, the flowers of which are of splendid form, full, double, and equally attractive when full blown as in the bud state; in color a distinct Indian yellow, shading lighter towards the edges. See front cover, No. 5.

Gross an Teplitz or Virginia R. Cox (H. T.) (Geschwindt, 1897)—Hardy in all sections; grows freely to a height of four to five feet; vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson, sweetly fragrant; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems. See front cover, No. 6.

Radiance (Cook, 1909) (H. T.)—A brilliant rosy-carmine, displaying beautiful rich and opaline-pink tints in the open flower.

Soleil d'Or or Golden Sun—Varies from orange-yellow to reddish-gold, shaded with nasturtium red; large, full, perfectly double flowers; a strong grower and a beauty.



PAUL NEYRON, H. P.

Magna Charta—A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

Madam Plantier (Plantier, 1835) (H. P.)—Extremely hardy, completely hides itself in June with its lovely pure white, sweet-scented flowers; a free and continuous bloomer. See front cover, No. 8.

Prince Camille de Rohan—One of the darkest colored roses; very dark, velvety crimson changing to intense maroon; a very prolific bloomer; the flowers are of excellent form and size. The best dark red.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red, a truly magnificent rose. The color is bright and beautiful. The stems are long, raising the large, perfectly formed flowers well above the foliage. Thrives to perfection under our conditions and certainly should be included in every collection.

Red Radiance—Produces large flowers throughout the most unfavorable hot summer weather, in color a clear, crise-red, a most valuable addition to our list of roses. See front cover, No. 7.

Paul Neyron—One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June to November, on uniformly long, stiff, thornless stems, with immense cup-shaped flowers 4 to 6 inches across. Color is bright ruddy pink. See front cover, No. 10.

Ophelia (Paul, 1912) (H. T.)—Salmon flesh shaded rose with chamois center. A rose that is lovely at every stage. The buds and flowers are beautifully formed and colored, enhanced by rich veining on the petals. Stems are long and carry flowers erect. See front cover, No. 11.

Augusta Victoria—White shading to primrose, a fine rose for outside; very vigorous, producing flowers throughout the season. This should be in every garden.

Killarney Brilliant—A rich glowing shade of rosy-carmine buds long and pointed, petals of great substance. A truly magnificent rose.

Jonkheer J. L. Meck—Flowers are produced with great freedom on long stiff stems, are large and of perfect form, of a deep imperial pink, the outside of the petals silvery-rose white. See front cover, No. 1.

Lady Ursula—A magnificent rose of vigorous, erect growth; exceedingly free blooming during the entire summer and autumn. The flowers produced on every shoot are very large, full and of great substance and perfect form, with high center, from which the petals gracefully reflex; in color a delightful tone of flesh pink, distinct from all others; delicately scented. See front cover, No. 2.



ULRICH BRUNNER, H. P.

Baby Ramblers

The Baby Rambler Roses are dwarf or semi-dwarf rose bushes producing immense quantities of flowers from June until frost. They are a very hardy class and require but little winter protection to bring them through in good condition. We are offering the 2 year heavy plants, dormant, **55c each; \$2.50 per five.**

Ellen Poulsen (Poulsen, 1912) (D. P.) Dark, brilliant pink; large, full, sweet-scented and very floriferous.

Jessie or Red Baby Rambler (Merryweather, 1909) (P.) Bright cherry crimson similar to Richmond in color and non-fading; claimed to excel all Baby Ramblers in beauty and color.

Rugosa Baby Rambler

F. J. Grootendorst—This is a new type of rose which might properly be called a Rugosa Baby Rambler. It is a cross between Rugosa and the crimson Baby Rambler. Imagine a shrub-like Rugosa rose covered with trusses of crimson Baby Rambler roses and you will have a fair conception of this new hybrid variety. It is not a rose that you want to plant in with your bed of Hybrid Tea or Hybrid Perpetual roses, but is valuable to plant as an isolated specimen, in a mass in an exposed position, among shrubs in the shrubbery border or for an everblooming hedge. It is admirably adapted for this last purpose. It is absolutely hardy and continues to bloom until late in the fall. **\$1.00 each; 5 for \$4.75; 10 for \$9.00.**

Rugosa-Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Hardest of all roses; will stand the winter without winter protection. Blooms continuously from early in the summer until the ground freezes in the fall; will freeze up each season with an immense number of buds and blossoms. To get best results and the most flowers, cut flowers from them liberally as soon as in bloom.

Hansa Rugosa—The description of the Conrad Ferdinand Meyer may well apply to this with the exception of the color. The flowers are crimson and especially fine. **\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.80.**

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer—An early flowering Hybrid combining the ornamental qualities of its Rugosa foliage with the blossom beauty and perfume of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Flowers large cupshaped and double; of a delicate silvery pink. Blooms throughout season. **\$1.00 each; \$2.80 per 3.**

Sir Thomas Lipton—The best pure white Rugosa rose. Strong and vigorous; grows four feet high. Flowers perfectly double, pure snow white. Fragrant. **80c each; \$3.75 per 5; \$6.50 per 10.**

Rosa Rugosa Red—This rose is perfectly hardy, is not only grown for the beautiful single red flowers that it produces in

abundance in June, but for the beautiful foliage which the bush retains until early winter, and the large red rose apples in evidence throughout the latter part of the summer and early winter, which makes a striking contrast showing above the green leaves. Plants grow three to five feet tall. **2 year extra heavy plants, 45c each; per 5, \$2.00; per 10, \$3.90.**

Madam Norbert Levavasseur, Baby Rambler or Crimson Baby Rambler (Levavasseur, 1903) (P.) The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, with the same clear, brilliant ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy everywhere, attaining a height of twenty inches, and blooming in profuse clusters until frost, and throughout the winter if taken indoors.

Yvonne Rabier (D. P.) The best white Baby Rambler, with full double flowers produced in great profusion. Splendid for bedding or edgings for borders. Forces well. Distinct and charming.



DOUBLE RUGOSA HANSA H. R.

abundance in June, but for the beautiful foliage which the bush retains until early winter, and the large red rose apples in evidence throughout the latter part of the summer and early winter, which makes a striking contrast showing above the green leaves. Plants grow three to five feet tall. **2 year extra heavy plants, 45c each; per 5, \$2.00; per 10, \$3.90.**

Climbing Roses

Plants heavy two year No. 1, equal or superior to those offered by others for at least double our prices. We are able to make these prices on account of the large number we grow and sell each season. Plants heavy, No. 1. **40c each; 5 for \$1.75; unless otherwise priced.**

Crimson Rambler—The famous crimson-cluster climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. Makes shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. Flowers are pro-

duced, from ground to tip, in large pyramidal clusters of thirty to forty. **Each 40c; per 5, \$1.75.**

Doctor Van Fleet—One of the newer types of climbers which combines absolute hardiness with flowers large as in the Tea and Noisette class. This variety shows a mass of beautiful clustered buds, which open out into large, shapely flowers; delicate flesh pink. An admirable cutting variety with stems 12 to 18 inches long. **Each 60c; 5, \$2.50.**

Dorothy Perkins—Clear shell-pink with flowers borne in clusters; full and double. This is without question one of the very finest of all climbing roses. **Each, 40c; per 5, \$1.75.**

Paul's Scarlet Climber—No other Rose, in any class, can compare with this for brilliancy of color which is maintained until the petals fall. The flowers, a vivid scarlet, are of good size, semi-double, very freely produced in clusters of from 3 to 20 flowers each on much branched canes, the plants being literally covered from top to bottom with bloom. It is of strong climbing habit and hardy. This is one of the most popular climbing Roses. **60c each; \$2.50 per 5.**

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flowers; bloom in clusters. Fine and a rapid grower. **40c each; 5 for \$1.75.**

Excelsa—Known as the Red Dorothy Perkins, a very valuable addition to our list of roses. Has intense crimson scarlet double flowers in brilliant clusters set in glossy shining foliage, and one of the handsomest of the red climbers. **45c each; per 5, \$2.00.**

Flower of Fairfield—A few years ago when the Crimson Rambler, the hardy beautiful red climbing rose, was introduced it went over the country like wildfire. Millions of them are growing in the United States today and producing thousands of flowers each. During their blooming period, which lasts two or three weeks, they are a mass of crimson flame. The Flower of Fairfield is equally as beautiful, but is a perpetual rose, blooming all summer. **40c each; \$1.75 per 5.**

Thousand Beauties (Tausendschoen)—The most sensational climbing rose yet introduced. A single cluster of flowers is a bouquet in itself. Blooms profusely from the beginning of June to the last of July. Individual flowers of graceful form. The color is the most delicate shade of soft pink, changing to carmine on reverse of petals when fully expanded. **Each, 50c; per 5, \$2.25.**

Yellow Rambler—Light canary shade; clusters smaller, individual flowers larger than Crimson. **45c each; 5 for \$2.00.**

White Dorothy Perkins—Same as Dorothy Perkins, but pure white; best white climber. **40c each; 5 for \$1.75.**



CRIMSON RAMBLER OVER GATE



Climbing Vines

Are for the purpose of covering an unsightly object like a fence, outbuilding, or for the purpose of beautifying either the porch, summer house or other place. Consequently, you want hardy vines, with a rapid top growth, something that you do not need to take down in the winter. The hardiest and best of those that will stand the north are the Ampelopsis, Bitter Sweet, Beta Grape and Wild Grape. Those next in hardness would be the Honeysuckle, Cinnamon Vine and Clematis. In the north these can be planted on the south or east side of houses, and come through the winter generally in good condition. When you receive these plants there may be a considerable length of vine. Do not try to save much of this because you will gain by cutting it back severely. There will also be considerable fine roots. See that these are spread out well in the hole; that the soil is well packed, and the tops cut back to within a few inches of the ground. You will then secure a very good growth of new wood and it will come through the winter in good condition. When you figure on planting to cover an unsightly object put your plants 2 to 3 feet apart in the row.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni (Engelmann's Ivy)—A type of the Virginia Creeper, but different in growth as well as foliage. It has much shorter joints, and the very much smaller and thicker foliage. This is the only ampelopsis that is **hardy** and that will cling to brick, stone or plaster. It is a fast grower. **Each, 25c; 5, \$1.20.**

Ampelopsis Veitchi—This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it closely with overlapped foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. **Each, 45c; 5, \$2.00.**

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)—Deeply cut leaves which turn to a beautiful crimson in fall; fine for covering trees, rocky slopes, walls, etc. Very hardy. **Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.20.**

Cinnamon Vine—A rapid growing climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. **Each, 15c; 8, \$1.00.**

Clematis—All Clematis require a deep rich soil, plenty of water and good drainage. Should be planted with the crowns three inches beneath the surface of the soil.

Clematis Paniculata—Handsome hardy climber. Is one of the choicest and most satisfactory climbing flowering plants. Of strong, rapid growth. Dense, small bright green foliage. Pure white fragrant flowers in August and September, followed by silvery feathery seed pods. **Each, 30c; \$1.50 per 5.**

Clematis (Madam Edouard Andre)—Has been called the crimson Jackmanni. This plant is a strong, vigorous grower, very free in bloom, lovely flowers of a distinct crimson color. Different from all other varieties. **Each, 65c; per 5, \$3.00.**

Jackmanni Clematis—Well known, large-flowering blue Clematis, flowers almost violet with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. Blooms from July until frost. Plant is hardy, abundant and successful. **Each, 65c.**

Clematis Henryi—This is the finest of all large flowering white clematis. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Flowers large creamy white with reddish chocolate anthers. **Each, 80c.**

Wistaria—These are a very popular vine and do well where they are grown in a protected spot, valued on account of their graceful climbing habits and the long panicles of flowers that they bear in profusion. The flowers are pea-shaped, bloom in May and June.

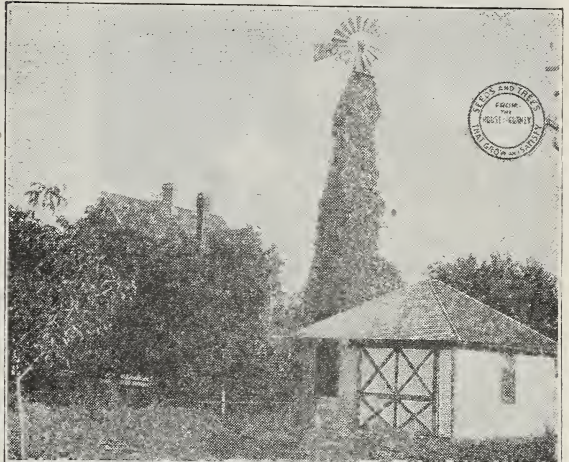
Wistaria, Purple—This variety bears in great profusion large clusters of pea-shaped flowers, blooms in May and June. Hardy in sheltered locations. **Each, 50c; per 5, \$2.00.**

Wistaria, White—This variety is pure white grape, sometimes tinted light blue. **Each, 65c; per 5, \$3.00.**

Beta Grape—A rapid grower, is very popular for covering walls, summer houses and porches; hardy. **Each, 30c; 5, \$1.25.**

Trumpet Vine (Radicans)—A robust, woody vine, twining with numerous roots along its stems; its orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. **Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.**

Bittersweet (Celastrus Scandens)—A perfectly hardy vine of rapid growth. Handsome, glossy foliage. Large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson berries that are retained all winter. The berries are in great demand for insidewinter decorations. We do not know of any vine that is more satisfactory than the Bittersweet. It is exceptionally fine for trellises, porches. If you wish something to give a little color to your



VIRGINIA CREEPER COVERING A WELL TOWER AT MANDAN, N. D., THE BEST AND HARDEST RAPID CLIMBER

trees plant one at the base of the shade trees. This vine seems to do better on the trees than some of the other vines that make such a heavy growth that they sooner or later damage the shade tree. **Each, 30c; per 5, \$1.25.**

Wild Grape—One of the best if not the best grape for covering porches, summer houses and arbors. **Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.**

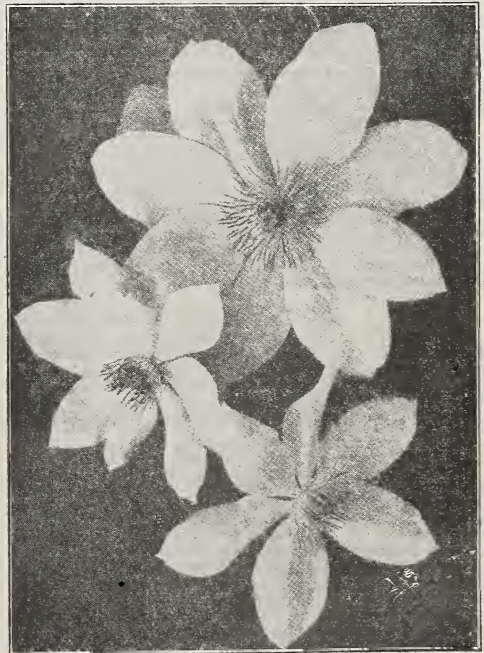
Beta Grape Seedlings—See description in grape section of the catalog. **Price: 15c each; 10 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.50; 50 for \$3.50; 100 for \$6.00.**

Honeysuckle (Scarlet and Yellow Climbing)—These are very hardy, producing large quantities of long, trumpet-shaped flowers; heavy, glossy leaves make them one of the most valuable of the hardy climbers. **Each, 25c; 5, \$1.25.**

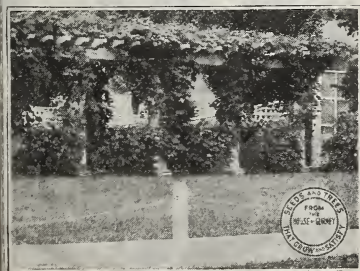
Honeysuckle (Halleana)—Color, an intermingling of white and yellow, extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. This is the variety most often found growing on porch trellises, or used as a covering. **Each, 25c; 5, \$1.25.**

Kudzu Vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana)—Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers plentiful in August; rosy-purple, pea-shaped. **Each, 30c; 5, \$1.25.**

Lyceum Chinese (Chinese Matrimony Vine)—A general utility, hardy, climbing vine that will overcome any obstacle in growth and flourish everywhere. Each new shoot produces handsome purple flowers, and later a prodigious crop of scarlet berries. **Each, 25c; 5, \$1.00. 2 year Heavy.**



CLEMATIS HENRYI



KUDZU VINE



AQUILEGIA

Delphinium Chinense—A very pretty dwarf species, with fine feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Delphinium Formosum—The old favorite dark blue with white center, 3 to 4 feet high, very vigorous and one of the best. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Delphinium, Tall English—A fine strain from England. Plants are strong, vigorous, with large flowers on spikes two feet and over, the majority running in the lighter shades of blue. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)—Charming, hardy plants, great favorites in every garden. Stems 12 to 18 inches high, flowers in greatest profusion in large, round top clusters. If the fading branches are cut away fresh ones appear at intervals all summer. **20c each; 80c per 5.**

Dianthus Plumarius (Common Grass or Garden Pink)—Thick tufts of handsome bluish-green foliage and pretty carnation-like, fragrant flowers. Very hardy and grows well anywhere. **20c each; 85c per 5.**

Gaillardia Grandiflora Superba (Blanket Flower)—Makes one of the most gorgeous and prodigious displays of all the perennials. Flowers often measure 3 inches in diameter on clean, 2-foot stems. A hard center of deep maroon is thickly bordered by petals of orange and yellow, strikingly ringed by circles of crimson, red and maroon. Poor soil will do, and a constant show is assured from June till frost. **Each, 20c; per dozen, \$1.70.**

Perennial Sweet Pea—Vines grow very fast and flowers are similar to Sweet Peas, white and pink. A very satisfactory plant and easy to grow. **Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00; 10 for \$1.80.**

Shasta Daisy—A rigorously selected mixture of Burbank's new sorts, giving us different forms and much larger flowers ranging in shape from fully double to single, and in color from pure white to pale lemon yellow. Plants are extremely productive of bloom, making a spectacular field show and as profitable a cut flower supply as any Hardy Perennial grown. **Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.**

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—This is a hardy evergreen plant producing long leaves; a tall stock producing sometimes as high as 200 flowers of pure white; blooming period about June and July. The leaves remain green the entire year. A fine plant for sunny, exposed places and for the lawn. **25c each; per 5, \$1.00.**

Hardy Fern

From the Black Hills of South Dakota we gather each year large quantities of hardy ferns in a number of varieties. These are specially valuable for the north and northeast sides of the house, along the north sides of fences, or where they are protected from the direct southern rays of the sun. They do well in shady, moist situations. We consider this one of the most satisfactory plants for the shady, cool places. **Large clumps, each, 35c; 5, \$1.50; 10, \$1.90.**

Hardy Phlox

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. We offer a select list of strong field grown roots.

Coqueficot—Glowing orange red with violet eye.

Jean D'Arc—Undoubtedly the very finest pure white variety to date. The plants are extra strong growers of medium height, producing exceptionally large heads. Ideal for hedging or massing.

Pantheon—The peerless pink. Extra large, always flat flowers of salmon rose.

Richard Wallace—White, with large carmine eye.

Terre Neuve—Lavender, light center.

Continued on page 135.

Hardy Perennials

These plants are perennial, which means that they live for a number of years, but the tops die down each year after blooming. They bloom on the new wood that comes up the next year. When you receive them there will be more or less fine roots, and should be taken care of as you would a strawberry. The crown should not be covered more than 1 or 2 inches, depending on the plant. Give them good cultivation, some mulching, and they will repay you in the spring. The perennial plants are the most popular of all flowering plants; when planted once they are always there, living through the winter with little or no protection. In most cases the flowers increase as the plants grow older. The plants are all strong field grown.

The Early Achillea—Height, 2 feet, very best white flowered border plants, resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums. **20c each; 5 for 75c.**

Aquilegia, Single Mixed—Plants are strong and thrifty. Flowers large and vary in color through charming tones of cream, pink, lavender, blue, white, red, etc., hardly any two being exactly alike. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Aquilegia Chrysantha—Bright yellow long spurred flowers. Very fine. Height, 3 to 4 feet. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

A. Caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Blossoms from May to July. Height, 12 to 18 inches. Flowers are larger and composed of five petals of bright violet-blue, with a pure white corolla. Borne on slender stems, and sway and nod in the gentle breeze. Used for cut-flowers. **20c each; 5 for 75c.**

Bleeding Heart—Blossoms May to June. Height, 2 feet. Flowers pink and white; heart shaped. A well-known hardy perennial, producing its flowers freely in spring and early summer in graceful, drooping racemes, sometimes a foot in length. **60c each; 5 for \$2.50.**

Coreopsis—Flowers deep golden yellow borne on stems 1½ to 2 feet high. Make very nice cut flowers. Plants succeed in any sunny location. **Each, 20c; 5 for 60c; 10 for \$1.15.**

Golden Glow Rudbeckia—Grows 5 to 7 feet, and blooms from early summer until frost. Flowers resemble golden yellow cactus dahlias. **15c each; per 5, 60c.**

Heliopsis Pitcheniana (Greek "Like the Sun")—Flowers are of a beautiful deep golden yellow, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture and a useful cut flower. Grows about 3 feet high. **20c each; 85c per 5.**

Hollyhocks—Bloom from June until September; height, 4 to 5 feet. They are among the most handsome and ornamental of all garden flowers. They should have slight covering in winter. **20c each; 5 for 75c; 10 for \$1.35.**

Oriental Poppy—Far surpass in bloom all the annual and biennial kinds, and for a gorgeous display of rich and brilliant coloring nothing equals them during their period of flowering in May and June. Color, dark red. **Each, 20c; 90c per 5.**

Platycodon (Japanese Bell Flower)—Form neat branched bushes of upright habit, 2 to 2½ feet high, producing their attractive blue or white flowers from July to October, deservedly one of the most popular hardy plants. **20c each; 90c per 5.**

Lychnis Chalcedonica—A very showy border plant. Flowers heart lobed stars of brightest vermilion, arranged in large flat panicles. Height, 2 to 3 feet. **Each, 20c; 5 for 75c.**



PHLOX HARDY



Hardy Phlox (Continued)

Pecheur D'Island—Lavender-cerise, superior to other varieties of similar color.

Sunset—Dark rosy pink. An excellent hardy variety of vigorous growth, producing an unusual amount of blooms throughout the season.

Sir Edward Lancier—Rich crimson. One of the best of its color. Tall growing, free bloomer. **Each, 20c; 95c per 5; \$1.80 per 10.**

Trial ground mixture Extra Heavy each 15c; 5 for 65c; 10 for \$1.10; 25 for \$3.00; 100 for \$10.00.

Phlox Subulata (Hardy Mountain Pink)

An early spring-flowering type, with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which, during the flowering season, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground for covering graves. **Each, 15c; per 12, \$1.50.**

Bulbs and Tubers

These will come to you as the names indicate—either as bulbs or as tubers. Some of them are hardy, which means that they can be left in the ground continuously. Others, not hardy, that must be taken up each fall and stored in a cellar where they will not freeze. Of the hardy varieties, the Day Lily, Iris, Peony, Phlox, Lily of the Valley and Japanese Lilies are to be left in the ground the year around. The Caladium, Tuberosc, Dahlia, Gladiolus and Canna are to be taken up after frost in the fall, the dirt removed from them and placed in a cellar that would be suitable for keeping vegetables. They are to be taken out in the spring at planting time and planted out just as you did the year before. All of the bulbs and tubers, both hardy and tender, will be received by you ready for planting, and will all produce flowers or luxuriant foliage the first year. The Japanese and Day Lily bulbs should be planted about 18 inches apart. These will gradually thicken. Lily of the Valley, about 6 or 8 inches apart. Caladium, about 3 feet apart, as you grow it for the foliage only. Iris, 1 foot apart in the row. Dahlia, 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. Peonies, about 3 feet apart. Gladiolus, 8 to 10 inches apart. Cannas, if in beds, about 18 inches apart, for best results. Hardy Phlox, about 18 inches apart.

Iris

None of you will forget the hardy blue Iris that was used for borders from the door to the gate on each of the walks; a bed of it planted up close to the house and blooming the earliest of any of the flowers in the spring. There has been a wonderful change and improvement in the Iris; hundreds of colors and combinations of colors; hardly a color can be imagined today that you do not find in the Iris. The size of the flower and the plant has increased wonderfully, and this past season we had them in the nursery blooming at six inches high and some of the latest varieties standing fully five feet, and covered with immense blooms measuring 10 and 12 inches across. They are all perfectly hardy.

Japanese Iris—Iris are truly wonderful, some standing 5 to 5½ feet high, producing flowers as much as one foot across. Every shade of the rainbow is represented in the different flowers. Blooming in June and July after the German Iris are through. Ship in spring only.

Alba Plena—Pure white; very large, **40c each.**

Blue Danube—Pure rich blue, velvety center, **35c each.**

Gold Bond—A fine double, pure white with gold banded center. **Each, 25c; \$1.00 per 5.**

Firefly (Uii - no - Hotaru)—Deep purple, golden yellow center; six petals. **40c each.**

Mahogany—Deep velvety, mahogany red. **45c each.**

Orion—White, overlaid, and bordered maroon. **25c each.**

Othello—Lavender-blue, veined white, white center; large. **75c each.**

Victor—White, veined violet-blue, purple center; six petals. **30c each.**



THE BEAUTIFUL GERMAN IRIS

German Iris

No. 1—Uppers bronze lavender, falls are pencilled purple, tips of falls shading to lavender. **10c each; 5 for 40c.**

Engberg—Uppers white, falls pencilled or striped golden, fading to pure white. **15c each; 5 for 60c.**

Florida—Uppers pale yellow, falls similar shaded slightly deeper yellow. Height, 12 inches. **12c each; 5 for 50c.**

Her Majesty—Uppers pink, falls reddish purple pencilled white. Free bloomer. **12c each; 5 for 55c.**

Mad. Chereau—Uppers and falls pure white, heavily bordered with dainty blue. One of the most charming sorts. **12c each; 5 for 55c.**

Mrs. H. Darwin—Uppers pure white, falls pencilled daintily purple, tips of falls fading to pure white. Very fine. **12c each; 5 for 55c.**

President Harding—Uppers rich dainty lavender, falls deeper lavender showing some yellow on falls near stem. One of the daintiest. Excellent. Height, 24 inches. **20c each; 5 for 80c.**

John DeWitt—Uppers lilac blue, falls purple daintily pencilled with white near stem. Height, 20 inches. **12c each; 5 for 50c.**

Walhallia—Pure yellow uppers, falls light yellow pencilled reddish bronze. A very showy yellow Iris. Height, 18 to 22 inches. **Each, 10c; 5 for 40c.**

Siberian Iris

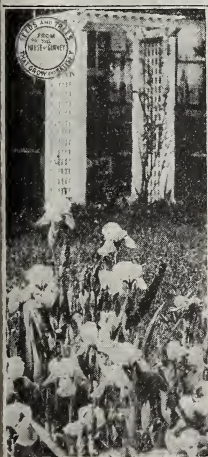
Hardest of all Iris, very strong, free growers, adapting themselves to any soil; producing large quantities of blue and white flowers under the most adverse conditions from June to August. The foliage stands more erect and is finer than other Iris. Is a rich dark green throughout the season. On that account they are very valuable in landscaping.

Sibirica—Purplish-blue flowers, 3 feet high; useful for cutting. **15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.**

Snow Queen—This new variety possesses all the merits of the type, differing only in color, which is an ivory-white. **15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.**

The Iris Trial Ground Mixture

This includes all of the Iris except Japanese. **10, 90c; 25, \$1.95; 50, \$3.50.**



EARLY SPRING

Peony

At the first sight of the newly opened flower you have that feeling of awe and reverence that a young mother has at sight of her first born.



HOME OF ERNEST ELLERMAN, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, 3 YEARS AFTER PLANTING WITH GURNEY NURSERY STOCK

turn to the peony. Is it to be wondered at that we have so varied an assortment of blooms, each perfect in its own particular way, when we realize that for close upon a thousand and a half years the Tree Peony has been the recipient of the attention of the Imperial House of China, with all the care for artistic and dainty details that the Oriental can give?

In Europe the early history of the peony is lost in the maze of antiquity, with its bypaths of superstitions, fables and myths. One story runs that a certain ancient Grecian physician named Paeon, a pupil of Aesculapius, a famous doctor, miraculously cured the wounds of Pluto which he had received from Hercules. This cure caused the jealousy of Aesculapius and resulted in his secretly murdering Paeon. Pluto, however, was not forgetful of benefits received, and following the prevailing fashion among Greek Deities, showed his gratitude to Paeon by turning him into the flower which we now know as the Peony. Since then, various magical properties have been attributed to it.

Still, in spite of its antiquity, it is only within the last century and a half that the peony has been brought to its present state of perfection, the first definite steps in this direction being taken by M. Jacques, the gardener of King Louis Phillip of France. We want you to see them yourselves, watch them and care for them, and we know that once you have beheld the sheer loveliness of such a bloom as Marie Lemoine, like Oliver Twist, you will wish for more.

In getting up this descriptive list and peony guide, we feel that we are only doing what is expected of us by those of our customers who have already fallen willing victim to the lures of this most seductive and fascinating of hardy perennials. To our mind, there is no flower so well suited to our western country as this peony which, standing the severest cold of winter and almost unlimited neglect, produces such gorgeous blooms, and when given a little care and attention responding with blossoms of such perfect loveliness and fragrance as to thrill the soul of the true flower lover.

No matter in what direction your taste lies, if you appreciate any form of beauty you will find something to satisfy you somewhere among the infinite variety of color and color combinations, the diversity of flower types, and the varying heights of the peony. Do you want large voluptuous blooms eight to ten inches across, of a sensuous tropical appearance and possessing an unsurpassed exotic fragrance? Turn to the peony. Or do you wish for a delicate, airy flower, like a rosy pink cloud in the early dawn, fading away to a pearly gray edge? Again

In stopping at Yankton, this summer, you will, just before you enter town from the northwest on the Milwaukee Road go through the center of one of our peony fields. This field consists of 20 acres of the real fancy varieties and it is the show place of the whole country. We want you to watch for it from the right-hand side of the train as you come in. Just to the west of the peony field and adjoining it are more than 200 acres of our nursery ground.

The field of peonies by the railroad track is only one of our many fields; we believe we have the greatest assortment and the greatest acreage of peonies of any one, and we have all of the varieties that are worth while.

Peonies may be planted either in September and October or in the springtime, as you prefer, and should be planted liberally by everyone. Plant them in beds, rows or single specimen plants, and you will be surprised and gratified with the results. I cannot speak too highly or urge too hard that you plant peonies in quantities. Get an assortment of varieties, something that will cover the entire season with its wealth of colors.

As your train rushes through this peony field, and the eye passes from one variety and color to the next, you get that kaleidoscopic effect that is so pleasing, and you only wish the train would stop long enough so that you could gather arms full of these monstrous, beautiful fragrant flowers, and we want to assure you that you would be welcome to them.



VISITORS IN THE PEONY FIELDS. GEO. W. BROCK FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF SIOUX CITY, IOWA

The peony is one of the hardiest of the flowers. It will stand more grief and come out smiling, than almost any other plant or shrub. Their requirements are simple—the rich soil, the sunlight for best results, but will do wonderfully well in partial shade. When planted in the shade they should be staked, as they are apt to grow too tall. Then when the immense flower opens it bends the stalk to the ground and you lose the beauty of it. Once planted, they increase in beauty each year. Plant them so that the crowns or buds are covered with 2½ inches of soil, press the soil firmly about

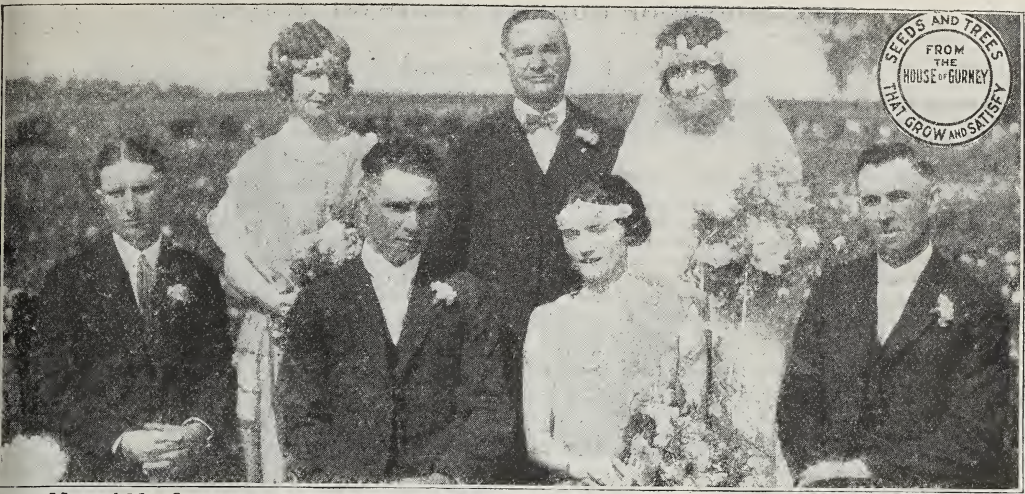
them, keep the weeds and grass away from the growing plants, and you will have a wealth of flowers equal to or more beautiful than the finest roses, fragrant, and for cut flower purposes will keep from a few to 15 days in water.

We send out only the strongest of the field grown plants, 3 to 5 eyes. We are not asking the real fancy prices that some do for peonies, but are offering them at the right prices, so that everyone should be able to have and enjoy this, the most beautiful of the flowers.

Trial Ground Mixtures

On Page 139 we tell you of the "trial ground mixtures," and I want to impress on you the value of that particular lot of peony. All of the new ones, most of the old ones tried out and no matter what the results they all go into this mixture. Just a few plants of each—some worth many dollars—all

good enough to produce a mass of the beautiful flowers and unless you are a Peony expert you would think them all "best." Price: Collection No. 1, 5 plants, \$1.25; Collection No. 2, 10 plants, \$2.25; Collection No. 3, 25 plants, \$5.50; Collection No. 4, 50 plants, \$9.50.



Mr. and Mrs. Lee
Mellette, S. D.

Mr. and Mrs. De Lapp
Aberdeen, S. D.

Mr. and Mrs. McCauley
Chamberlain, S. D.

A Nationally Famous Event!

All married in our Peony Field, June 15, 1924

Each year the month of June beckons flower lovers from all corners of the country to Yankton, S. D., where peonies and brides blossom forth to share the honors of "Peony Festival Week." This famous annual event has become a Gurney institution—in other words, a standing invitation to the public to share the beauty of Gurney Peonies and the merriment of a peony wedding festival.

gorgeous blossoms toss their array of colors and their infinite fragrance before admiring audiences. And in the midst of this arena of bloom, on a sunshiny June day during "Peony Festival Week," brides and grooms exchange vows and receive the good wishes of the thousands who witness the happy ceremony.

The House of Gurney raises millions of peonies—among them many rare varieties. Every summer, field upon field of

Some time—better make it 1925—plan to arrive in Yankton while "Peony Festival Week" is on! The House of Gurney welcomes you!



Peony Wedding An Annual Affair

The Gurney Seed & Nursery Company's peony week and annual peony wedding have been commented on all over the United States. Pictures of the peony field, the crowds and the wedded couples have been used in Sunday colored supplements of the largest papers in the United States and always commented on in the nicest way.

as we can. If you have an idea of getting married make it a peony wedding, part of the wedding trip to Yankton, the city that appreciates and takes care of its guests.

We want at least a triple wedding for the peony fields in 1925. We furnish the Minister, the music, the flower girls, the flowers, and make your stay in Yankton just as pleasant

This is a personally written page and is an invitation from Mrs. Gurney and myself that the brides come direct to our home on their arrival in Yankton where they will be entertained as our guests during their stay. You are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gurney.



The Flower Girls. The Brides and Grooms. Their Parents and a Part of the Crowd. More than 6,000 People Witnessed this Beautiful Ceremony

Peony—continued

Ambrose Verschaffelt—Crown type with fine pink, outer petals and lighter center. Crown high, flowers of medium size. Later it turns a fine delicate pink over all. Good rich green foliage. **40c each.**

Bunker Hill—Full rose type, heavy immense compact flowers of fine rose shape. A deep rich showy red, really a beauty. A bouquet of these flowers looks very much like our true American Beauty rose. Extra good. **\$1.00 each.**

Creamy White—Crown type flowers of good size. White guards with delicate creamy inner petals and red pistils in the center. **35c each; \$1.50 per 5.**

Cream Variegatis—Semi-rose type. A fine delicate pink over all, with a few dark red blotches in center. Flowers borne on long stems. **60c each.**

Baroness Schroeder—Taken all around, this is one of the finest Peonies in existence. You may pick three flowers and one of them will have a delicate, faint, lingering, reflex of gold in the center; the next may have the center suffused with heliotrope and the next a pinkish glow, the whole flower giving the impression of a huge pyramid of baby pink fading away to the purest white. A great Peony. **\$2.00 each; \$8.00 per five.**

Bonnie—Similar to peony described as Souvenir de Exposition, but more erect habit and later double pink. Very floriferous, midseason and an excellent variety for grouping. Petals slightly tipped silver. Yellow stamens in center, very distinct. **45c each; \$2.00 per five.**

Clarie Du Bois—A good rich pink, above medium size, producing immense amount of flowers on long, stiff stems, fragrant, fine variety later than midseason. **75c each; \$3.50 per five.**

Delicatissima—Rose type, flowers large, profuse bloomer. Deep pink or light red over all. This is a very desirable early peony. It is noted for its hardness and profusion of bloom under all conditions. **50c each; \$2.00 per five.**

Duchess D'Orleans—A good medium-sized pink with long stems. Fragrant. Late. **Each 35c; \$1.50 per five.**

Euphemia—Semi-double type. Flowers very large, borne in clusters. A beautiful pink over all. The yellow stamens are interspersed among the large wavy petals. **40c each; \$1.80 per five.**

Edulus Superba—Very large, round and fluffy flower; bright rose pink with silvery reflex and crinkled petals, giving it a most charming mottled appearance. One of the earliest and best. **Each 30c; 5 for \$1.25.**

Edouard Andre—(Mechin, 1874). Dark velvety crimson. **65c each; \$3.00 per five.**

Francis Ortegat—This variety was originated in 1850 and still holds a high place among many peony fanciers, producing deep crimson flowers well above the foliage. Medium to large. Strong grower. **Each 70c; 5, \$3.00.**

Eugene Verdier—(Calot, 1864). Delicate blush, shading to hydrangea-pink; outer guards lilac-pink. Extra fine. **Each \$2.00.**

Festiva Maxima—Undoubtedly the finest white peony in existence. Mr. Harrison says: "This flower has reached the ultimate beyond which we cannot go. Here at the door stands Festiva Maxima, white as the soul of the Madonna, with now and then a blood drop, as though the iron had sometimes entered her heart. What a marvelous flower!" It is a flower of wondrous beauty with clear carmine spots on center petals, of enormous size, measuring 7 or 8 inches in diameter. It has held first place in the peony world for over 60 years. **Each 50c; 5 for \$2.25.**

General Hooker—Rose type. Deep, rich red. Large flowers, profuse bloomer. Huge, full and heavy, extra fine. **85c each.**

Gurney's 357 Pink—This is the most desirable of all peonies of its color, being immense in size, full bomb type, free bloomer, petals tipped with silver, borne on long upright stems standing erect when most other large flowers are breaking over. Season very late. **Each 80c; 5 for \$3.50.**

Gurney's Pink—Crown type. A fine pink color, rich and lasting. Full and fluffy and delightful. A very profuse bloomer producing an elegant effect. **60c each; 5 for \$2.75.**

Golden Harvest—(Rosenfield, 1900). A beautiful tri-colored bloom of peach-pink, golden-yellow and paper-white. Elegant. **50c each; \$2.00 per 5.**

Hello Central—Anemone type. A rich pink. As the flowers opens up completely the pistils become visible, exposing their bright red tips. **35c each; \$1.50 for 5.**

Holland Pink—A good rich pink, above medium size, producing an immense amount of flowers on long stems. Fragrant. **50c each; \$2.00 per 5.**

Iceberg (Crown Type)—Creamy white over all. A fine early white peony. Flowers come in big clusters. **Each 55c; per 5, \$2.00.**

Iris Pleas—Pleas. Pale lilac rose, shaded white. Large, loose, flat, rose type. **\$2.00.**

Jubilee—The flower is the largest size, often eight to nine inches in diameter, of the purest white when fully blown. **Each \$7.00.**

La Coquette—Guards and crown light pink, color rose-white, center flecked carmine, fragrant, midseason, produces lots of flowers. **Each \$1.25; \$5.00 per five.**

Louis Van Houtte—(Calot, 1876). Very fine, shapely bloom; medium to large flower; color bright violaceous-red of dazzling effect. **Each 65c.**

L'Esperance—Bomb type. Light rose color and flowers large. Fairly early. Hardy and profuse. Should be in every garden. An old favorite. **35c each.**

La Tulipe—Semi-double, almost white shaded lilac. Outer guards blotched crimson. Very large size, flowers fragrant, borne on long strong stems. **60c.**

Madam Ducl—Very large globular bloom of soft pink with silver reflex. Very free bloomer and strong grower; early. **70c each; \$3.00 per five.**

Marechal Valliant—Large light red flower long stems; late. **70c each; \$3.00 per five.**

Marie Jacquin—What shall we say of this large, glorious flower. Color glossy rosy-white, with rose tinge on buds with a great wealth of golden-yellow stamens in the center which give it a very chaste and elegant appearance. When first planted the blooms come single, but after becoming established it is semi-double. The flowers of this charming variety suggest our native white Water Lily, fragrance very rich and languorous. **Each 55c; \$2.00 per five.**

Mikado No. 1—This is an excellent variety usually shows full Japanese type first two years then full double with petaloids separating the guards from the center of rich, yellow color. The flower in all is old rose and very attractive. **Each 75c; \$3.00 per five.**

Miles Standish—Rose type; late midseason, Globular form, compact and full; very rich and dark crimson; free bloomer. **Each 70c; \$3.00 per five.**

Messonier—Bomb type, midseason. Full double flowers; deep, velvety cardinal, violet tipped; wonderfully rich and brilliant. Sometimes referred to as the "American Beauty." Very popular as a cut flower. **Each 50c; 5 for \$2.25.**

Marie Lemoine—Rose type, very late. The flowers are enormous and massive, often eight to ten inches across. Color, ivory white with occasional narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals. The gigantic blooms come very late on stout, erect stems, standing well above the foliage. A sort the peony enthusiast raves over, and well he may. **90c each.**

Marie Sloan—Full deep rose, lighter shading towards the tips. Early and profuse bloomer. Good and showy, producing a grand water lily effect. **40c each; 5 for \$1.80.**

Mrs. Douglas—Crown type. Flowers large. Shell pink, the inner petals a fine cream color. Center or crown, pure white, blotched here and there with a deep claret or wine color. **50c each; 5 for \$2.00.**



VIRGIN MARY 1.75 EACH

Peony—continued.



EDULUS SUPERBA, EACH, 30c 1

Single Varieties Peonies

Single Pink—Rich pink, large; early and profuse, **25c each.**

White—Pure white and large, early and profuse, **25c.**

Single Red—Large and beautiful, showy; early; long stem, **25c.**

Our Trial Ground Mixture

In our trial grounds we try out thousands of different varieties of bulbs, plants and trees, just a few each of all the varieties that we grow and are really the choicest of anything in the nursery. At the end of each season these are dug and placed in our trial ground mixture and this season we are keeping them out of the mixture and are going to offer them to our customers at low prices, so you may have a lot of flowers specially at a reasonable price and get the very best.

Collection No. 1— 5 plants.....	\$1.25
Collection No. 2—10 plants.....	2.25
Collection No. 3—25 plants.....	5.50
Collection No. 4—50 plants.....	9.50

Special prices on our Trial Ground Mixture of Peonies to cemetery associations, Park Boards, and other organizations who wish to purchase these to improve their Church Property, City.

We will furnish 100 of our Trial Ground Mixture of peonies at a special price of \$14.00 per hundred. These must be ordered by one of the officers of the organization in order to get these special prices. A full 100 must be ordered to get these special prices.

Madame Crouse—(Calot, 1866). Free bloomer in clusters; large flowers of pure white with crimson flecks on crown; thought by many to be the best all-around white. **Each, 65c.**

Madame de Verneville—**Crouse 1885**—Pure white, with carmine tipped central petals; delightfully fragrant; large compact and perfect bloom; an exceptionally free bloomer in clusters and a high-class cut-flower; very erect grower, 27 to 30 inches high. Begin blooming May 31st. A superb variety. **Each, 70c.**

Neptune—(Dessert, 1905)—Crown type; midseason. Habit of plant, tall and erect. Lilac-white crown, color milk-white, with creamy-white stigmas. Fragrant; free bloomer. **Each, \$1.50.**

Nigracans—Beautiful dark red, producing flowers well above foliage. Fragrant. A high class flower. **Each, \$1.25; per 5, \$5.00.**

Plentiful—Anemone type. Pink petals; profuse bloomer. Early and fine. A great show when the plant is in bloom. It truly suggests its name, "Plentiful." **Each, 40c.**

Paganini—Crown type. Midseason. Clear bright pink center ligulated salmon with lily rose tuft. **Each, 60c; per 5, \$2.75.**

Revisii—Outer petals light pink, center darker pink fading to white. Flowers medium size, fragrant. **Each, 30c; per 5, \$1.25.**

Reine Victoria—Bomb to crown type. Fine pink over all with darker blotches in center and also some lighter tufts. **Each, 45c.**

Solfatara (Calot, 1861)—Guard petals snow-white; center sulphur-yellow, changing as the flower ages to pure white; all the petals are wide. This we consider an extra fine peony. **Each, 40c.**

Souvenir De L'Exposition (De Mans)—(Mechin, 1880). Very large, fine flower, bright reddish violet, with pronounced silvery reflex. **Each, 60c.**

Terry's Yellow—Outer petals cream, center yellow fading to lighter yellow. This is the nearest yellow of any peony on the market. **Each, 60c; 5 for \$2.75.**

Venus—Delicate shell-pink; extra for cut flowers. **Each, 80c; 5 for \$3.50.**

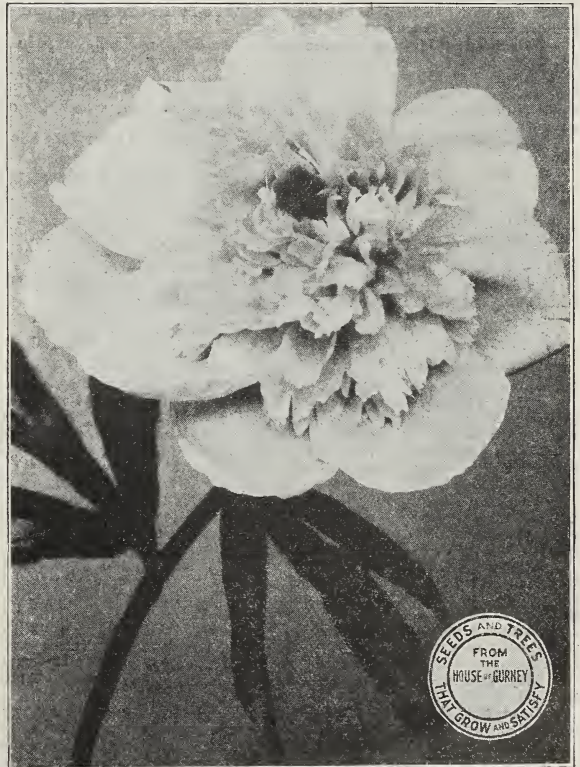
Victor—Deep pink very solid color; crown type; good stems; midseason. **Each, 50c; 5 for \$2.20.**

524 Venus (Kelway, 1888).—A delicate shell-pink; extra for cut flowers. **Each, 70c.**

Virgin Mary—Most beautiful white flaked with red. Rose type. **Each, \$1.75; 5 for \$6.75.**

William McKinley—Crown type; guards open, shell pink fading to purest white; center purest ivory white; midseason. Above medium size. A fine medium priced white peony. **Each, 60c; 5 for \$2.75.**

Youth and Beauty—Crown type. A large and magnificent flower of a delightful pure delicate pink. **Each, 45c; 5 for \$2.00.**



NEPTUNE, EACH, \$1.50





AMERICA GLADIOLUS

Willie Wigman—Large wide open flower, bloom bluish tint with long bright red tulip blotch on lower petal; spike of graceful habit, and the effect of the crimson on the cream petal is most pleasing. **9c each; 75c per doz.**

Primulinus Hybrid Gladiolus—These were originally introduced from South Africa but have been wonderfully improved by crossing with choice garden varieties. They are quite distinct from the usual run of Gladiolus. The Orchid-like flowers are borne on slender, long spikes. The range of color is brilliant and beautiful. Planted in groups they make a wonderful display in the garden. For cut flowers their wonderful coloring shows to best advantage.

Mixed Primulinus—Fine mixture of all colors. **10 for 40c; 85c per 25; \$1.60 per 50.**

The Gladiolus Trial Ground Mixture

This is composed of practically every Gladiolus that grows. They were in lots of from just a few bulbs up to hundreds of some varieties, all grown into beautiful bulbs and placed in the trial ground mixture. These will run through all the colors of the Gladioli: Blue, purple, lavender, pink, white, red, cream, in fact, any color that Gladioli produces. We are going to make you a price on these that will make you want to plant 100 and you surely should do it. If you do not, you are certainly missing an opportunity. **Per 10, 35c; 25 for 75c; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.25; 500, \$11.00; 1,000, \$19.85.**

The Latest Varieties of Merit

New varieties are being offered each season, we have selected the following for their exceptional merit and advise that for the price asked you cannot duplicate these values.

Alice Tiplady—The Queen of the Primulinus type. Large, open flowers gracefully placed on very long stems. A soft coppery bronze shaded buff. In color, texture, and beauty it is unsurpassed. Plant medium tall with long, slender flower spike. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.**

Anna Eberius—Flowers large, slightly ruffled, of a striking magenta or plum color with deeper shading in center; no other Gladioli like it. A fine spike with many flowers open at the same time. Dwarf, of strong growth. This is a real beauty. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

Louise—The Giant Orchid-Gladioli. Largest flowered of all, the blooms measure 6 inches or more across and resemble the finest orchids. A lovely and delicate shade of bright lavender, lighter toward the center; a blotch of velvety maroon down the lower petal. Of dwarf growth; long, heavy spike. Blooms medium late. **Each, 18c; doz., \$1.70.**

Marshal Foch (1922)—One of the sensations at the American Gladiolus Society and wherever shown at the big exhibitions. Many giant flowers open at a time on very strong stem and plant. Color of finest salmon pink. Almost self color. **12c each; per 10, \$1.00; per 50, \$4.00.**

Evelyn Kirtland—Tall and stately; flowers fairly sparkling with a characteristic lustre, and joyous color tones. Rosy pink, darker at edges and dimming to shell-pink at center, brilliant scarlet blotches on lower petals. **Each, 8c; per 10, 70c; per 100, \$6.50.**

Lily White—A fine pure white; early, large and free. **Each, 10c; per 10, 70c; per 100, \$6.50.**

Gretchen Zang (Austin)—Large, sparkling blooms of soft pink. A winner at all Flower Shows. **Each, 10c; per 10, 60c; per 100, \$5.50.**

Fairfax—Solid magenta, lip and throat light yellow with a deep magenta spot. Strong, vigorous grower. **Each, 10c; per 10, 55c.**

George Paul—Beautiful, vigorous growing dark red. **Each, 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, \$6.00.**

Gladiolus—15 Superior Varieties

Most satisfactory summer flowering bulbs needing so little attention and thriving as well in almost any soil. The bulbs should be set from three to six inches apart in rows, or, for massing, six inches apart and about four inches deep. Our list is a selection of the cream of hundreds of varieties which are grown on our own farm under our own supervision.

America—Beautiful, soft flesh-pink, faintly tinged with lavender. Spikes develop very evenly and to unusual length, sometimes with two or three branches. A magnificent cut flower. It took the flower-loving world by storm when first introduced and holds undisputed first place among all Gladioli with unabated popularity. **7c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.**

Baron Hulot—Rich deep indigo blue or purple. This is entirely distinct in color from all other gladioli. **9c each; 12 for 90c.**

Chicago White—A fine white variety with lavender stripes on lower petals. From seven to eight flowers open at one time. **7c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.**

Cracker Jack—Dark red, throat spotted with maroon. **8c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.**

Empress of India—Rich dark maroon, almost black, the darkest colored Gladiolus we know. **7c each; 50c for 12; \$4.00 per 100.**

Halley—Delicate salmon-pink, slightly roseate, the lower petals showing a creamy blotch bisected by a red stripe. One of the earliest to bloom. **7c each; 65c per doz.; \$3.75 per 100.**

Mrs. Frank Pendleton—All experts agree that this is one of the finest varieties yet introduced. Large size borne on straight spikes, a lovely salmon pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. A color combination rivaling any of the finest orchids. **10c each; 90c per doz.; \$5.75 per 100.**

Mrs. Francis King—A fine strong growing variety with large spikes of showy flowers. Color a bright shade of pure scarlet. **8c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.** See cover.

Pink Beauty—Rose pink with dark blotch. Very early. **12c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.**

Panama—A new derivation from America, which is more deeply pink and a trifle larger than its parent. Without a doubt the one finest pink Gladiolus. **10c each; 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.** See cover.

Pink Perfection—Daintily formed, very large flowers of apple blossom pink. **Each, 10c; per doz., 90c; \$5.00 per 100.**

Peace—Immense pure white flowers with a touch of carmine in the lower petals, borne on long graceful spikes. Beautiful and exceedingly fine. **8c each; 12 for 90c.**

Schwaben—Extremely showy both as a cut flower and a bedder. The color is pure canary yellow shaded sulphur, the golden yellow throat slightly blotched with dull carmine, but so deep as not to interfere with the all-yellow general effect. Flower spikes are tall and strong, numerous and well set with perfect flowers. Its characteristic branching habit keeps this variety in bloom unusually long. See cover. **Each, 7c; Per 10, 55c.**

War—Deep blood red, shaded crimson-black. Very tall and conspicuous. The best Gladiolus of this beautiful shade of red. Try it. **Each, 10c; per doz., 85c.**



MRS. FRANK PENDLETON

Dahlias

No garden is complete without a show of the brilliant and stately flowers, and nothing gives greater return for so little money and care. We have a fine large stock of the best varieties and are offering them at very low prices.

Peony-Flowered Dahlias

Mrs. Bowen Tufts—Alexander's Gigantic Peony-flowered Seedling. Named expressly for and by permission of Mrs. Bowen Tufts of Boston and Allerton, Mass., in recognition of her admiration for the beautiful. This creation is the finest of my new Peony-flowered Dahlias, having gigantic, deep rosy-purple blossoms, which are produced well above the foliage upon long, graceful stems. The habit of the plant is excellent, flower stems being long and the bushes tall and exceptionally sturdy. **25c each.**

Reisen Edelweiss (Peony)—Attractive pure white, long pointed petals. **Each, 30c.**

Salvator (Hornsveld)—New Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia. Deep rose-pink blossoms, plants of medium height, and edges of petals are of a curling nature, giving the flower an entirely original appearance. **Each, 25c.**

Zeppelin (Hornsveld)—Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia. The incomparable delicacy of this variety has excited great comment. The color is the most beautiful shade of mauve—a very fascinating color. The perfection in form of this variety is one of its greatest features. Award of Merit. Very abundant flowering. **Each, 30c.**

Cardinal (Hornsveld) New Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia. A very large flower that early in the season comes nearly full to the center, and of a gorgeous maroon-purple. The stems are unusually good, being long and very strong, producing the flowers well above the foliage. The best of this color to my knowledge. **45c each.**

MRS. BOWEN TUFTS

Wm. Patsch, Yankton County, So. Dak.

Two years ago I purchased one pound of Danish Sludstrup Mangels and sowed them in my cornfield at time of last cultivation. They produced such a wonderful crop of fine mangels that I am sowing twenty pounds this year. They gave me much more feed than rape. I believe this is a new safe use for Mangels.

South Pole (Cannell)—A new large white variety, rivaling "Queen Wilhelmina." It bears the blooms freely, well above the foliage, on strong erect stems. A welcome addition to the Peony class. **35c each.**

Aurore. New Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia. In this new importation I have secured the finest in this class in the Autumn tints. The flowers are of very large size, produced on long stiff stems, well above the foliage. In color, a very deep rich orange, a shade that attracted considerable attention at the Fall exhibitions. The plants are tall and sturdy, producing their blossoms abundantly. **45c each.**

Pompons

Bonnie—White rosy centre. **25c each; 5 for \$1.00**

Alewine—Wine color, shaded pink. **30c each; 5 for \$1.25.**

Kleine—Domitea orange buff. **25c each; 5 for \$1.00.**

Amber Queen—A fine bronze. **20c each; 5 for 90c.**

Golden Orange—Golden yellow. **25c each; 5 for \$1.00.**

J. H. Jackson, 25c; Elsie, 25c; Rose, 25c; White Spider, 30c, 4 for 90c.

Catherine—Primrose yellow. **25c each; 5 for \$1.05.**

Little Hermon Red—Deep carmine tipped white. **Each 25c; 5 for \$1.00.**

Snow Clad—White, a free bloomer. **Each 25c; 5 for \$1.00.**

The Dahlia Trial Ground Mixture

Good, strong South Dakota grown bulbs producing immense flowers in every shade produced by the Dahlias. You will find in this mixture the best of the **Cactus, Show, Peony, Flowered**, and all of the Dahlia family. **Each, 15c; 1 doz., \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 50, \$3.85.**

Cactus Dahlias shown in photograph—J. H. Jackson, 25c; Elsie, 25c; Rose, 25c; White Spider, 30c; the four for 90c.



CACTUS DAHLIAS

Dahlias—Continued

Decorative

Satera—Apricot. Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.50.

Castile—Yellow. Each, 30c; 5 for \$1.40.

American Beauty—American beauty color. Impense rosy crimson. Each, 40c; 5 for \$1.75.

Jack Rose (Peacock)—The identical shade of the rose with the same name. A deep rich red. This variety is exceedingly free, carrying fairly large flowers on very erect stems in great abundance; flowers early, and during the hot weather the color is likely to burn somewhat. Each, 20c; 5 for 90c.

Paul Bonyon—An exceptionally fine decorative Dahlia with an unusual blossom of gold and apricot. This has proven the best in our nursery for two years. We can recommend it to anyone. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Golden West—Large, heavy rich yellow. Each, 30c; 5 for \$1.25.

Sylvia—Soft, pleasing mauve pink, changing to white in the center; fine cut flower, good garden variety. Medium size, 3 to 4 feet. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Princess Juliana (Hornsveld)—Splendid Holland Decorative Dahlia. It is perfect as an exhibition flower, ideal for garden decoration and unsurpassed for cutting. Holland Dahlia specialists claim this is the finest White Decorative Dahlia for cut-flower purposes, and also the best flowering. Received the Holland Dahlia Society's First-Class Certificate. Each, 25c.

Mina Burgle—This is the popular California cut flower variety. It is one of the freest flowering decorative varieties; thirty large, perfect open flowers on one plant at a time being not unusual, in color a rich luminous dark scarlet, splendid stems. Each, 30c.



COUNTESS OF LONSDALE CACTUS

Vivian. (Alexander)—A great favorite which received the admiration of everyone who saw its wonderful flowers, the color being white, effectively edged rose-violet. An extremely wonderful blending of color possessed only by the rare novelties. One of our champions and a variety worthy of the highest words of praise. 25c each.

Lizzie McKullough—Tall bronze show Dahlia, petals tipped red. Stems medium long. Stands well to the head of the list among Show Dahlias. 25c each; \$1.00 per 5.

Stradella—A deep rich purple crimson. Perfect flowers borne in great abundance. The vigorous heavy, dark green foliage and royal purple-crimson blossoms make a very valuable addition to any garden. See cover. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Princess Victoria—Yellow show. Excellent and dependable Dahlia. Each, 25c.

Golden West—Beautiful golden yellow. Excellent variety. 20c each; 85c per 5.

Moon Light—Mixture of Apricot and gold. 15c each; 70c per 5.

Lucy Foucette—Yellow tipped Carmine. A beauty. 15c each; 60c per 5.

Bronze Beauty—Bronze. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Crimson Beauty—Decorative Pompon; deep crimson. A good bloomer. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Darkest of All—Decorative Pompon. Nearly black. Each, 60c; 5 for \$2.75.

Puritan—White, edged pink. Each, 25c.

Mary Garden—A large free blooming clear yellow. We have grown this variety for a number of years and consider it one of the best. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Cactus

Countess of Lonsdale—This is one of the old varieties with merits lacking in many of the new varieties that have been crowded to the front. There are few varieties that will produce as many perfect large flowers as Lonsdale; it will blossom under conditions that cause many other varieties to become total failures; good stem, low compact grower, good foliage. An excellent keeper; these qualities combined with its attractive coloring make it a most profitable variety for florists' use. An excellent garden variety. Color, an exquisite shade of rich salmon with faint tinge of apricot at the base of petals. 2 to 3 feet. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Elsie—Bronze, pink center. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Mrs. Henry R. Wirth—A true cactus form and one of the earliest and freest blooming varieties in the collection. Color, a most intense, brilliant scarlet. Medium size, 2 to 3 feet. Each, 40c.

J. H. Jackson (Vernon & Barnard) (Straight)—The finest black Cactus Dahlia in existence. An exceptionally satisfactory all-around Dahlia; one of the most prominent for garden decoration, superb as a cut-flower variety and equally good as an exhibit flower. Color, a perfectly gorgeous deep velvety blackish-maroon. Gigantic in size. Every dahlia lover should grow this variety. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Rose—Rose red. A superior variety; large. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Mme. Henri Cayeux (Cayeux) (Straight)—A reliable exhibition variety. The flowers are of the largest size with long, narrow florets, forming a bloom of magnificent form. The color is a beautiful rich pink, daintily tipped white. I highly recommend this variety as one of the best. Each, 30c.

White Spider—A most beautiful, pure white long, narrow, twisted petal. A most beautiful formation, fine for cutting. Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.25.

Show Dahlias

A. D. Livoni—Beautiful soft pink. Well formed flowers with long stems. Perfectly round, ball-shaped flowers, each petal being very tightly quilled and arranged in exact regularity. Free flowering. 35c each.

Miss Helen Hollis. (Gigantic Scarlet Show Dahlia)—A sensational wonder and undoubtedly the largest and best deep scarlet Show Dahlia in existence. Blossoms are on long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. Plant extremely sturdy and produces very luxuriant foliage. This acquisition can be highly recommended. 40c each.

Robert Broomfield—Pure white. Tall grower. 25c each.

Uncertainty—Also known as Miss Ruth and Incarnation. A brilliant combination of very light shell pink and scarlet. No two flowers are the same. Each, 25c.



VIVIAN, SHOW

Hardy Lilies

Auratum (Gold Banded Lily)—Flowers very large, made up of broad white petals, thickly studded crimson and maroon with a bright golden band through the center of each petal. **50c each.**

Speciosum Album—Large white flowers with greenish band running through the center of each petal. **Each, 40c.**
Speciosum Rubrum—White, beautifully spotted with red; flowers in August. **45c each.**

Tiger Lily—This well known old-fashioned flower is becoming very popular the last several years and is now planted extensively in all gardens. On account of its extreme hardiness it is one of the most valuable of all lilies. Grows three feet tall with several flowers on each stem. Flowers orange with black spots. **Price, each, 20c; per 5, 80c.**

Day Lily (Hemerocallis)—Popular, hardy. Plants belonging to the lily family. They succeed everywhere, and should be more extensively planted in our Northern States. They require little care. Among the oldest and best loved garden plants. Needs no winter protection. Blooms in July and August. **Each, 20c; 5 for 80c; 12 for \$1.30.**

Flava Day Lily (Yellow)—has long, narrow leaves, produces many tall stems of fragrant waxy pure yellow flowers in June and July. Thrives in any good soil. Fine for borders. **Each, 15c; 5 for 60c; 12 for \$1.20.**

Kwanso—Orange with darker shadings. **Each, 15c; per 12, \$1.50.**

Lily of the Valley—The lily of the Valley will thrive and throw up its beautiful, modest, fragrant white bells in any kind of soil. Will also adapt itself to pot culture in winter; its delicate, permeating fragrance making it especially desirable. **Per doz., 80c; 50 for \$3.80; 100 for \$7.50.**

Water Lilies (White)—This is one of the common water lilies growing in the lakes of the north. Can be grown in a lily pond or tub. **Each, 50c; 5 for \$2.40.**

Caladium Esculentum

Or **Elephant's Ear**—Very easily grown. For obtaining tropical effects in lawn and garden planting this beautiful plant takes a prominent place. Bright green leaves, 3 to 4 feet long and 2½ feet wide. **Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.**

Tuberose

Orange Flowered Single—This is absolutely the freest and best bloomer of all the tuberoses. The single is exceptionally fragrant and its tall spikes of star-shaped flowers are very beautiful. **Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 25 for \$1.75.**

Albino Tuberose—Early bloomer, dwarf habit. Flowers waxy white and single. Very fragrant. **Each, 10c; 10 for 75c.**

Large-Flowering Cannas

No other bedding plant will give the same uniform good results in our varied and trying climate. They do well in all sections of the country and stand pre-eminently at the head of the list, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil, but responding quickly to liberal treatment. For best results the beds should be spaded two feet deep and a generous amount of well-decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated, and at all times supply water freely. For best effect plant in large masses of one color, setting out the plants 18 inches apart.

Burbank—About three feet. This is really half way between orchid and truss, Cannas. The color is a pure, strong canary yellow, with some red spots in throat; a beautiful color. The flower is often four to five inches across and they are profuse bloomers. **Each, 15c; \$1.00 per doz.**

The President—The most sensational introduction of recent years. The largest flowered, most vigorous-growing red Canna. The immense trusses of giant florets are produced in great profusion. Green foliage. This variety, introduced only a few years ago, has proved itself worthy of a place in every collection and every place where bold, effective performance can be appreciated; 5 feet. **20c each; 6 for \$1.00; 12 for \$1.90.**

Hungaria—Green foliage. Planted singly or in masses, it catches the eye instantly and demands attention. The petals are large and waxy, made up into big, round, full trusses. Its color forcibly suggests the well-known Paul Neyron Rose, and is unquestionably one of the most attractive pink Cannas ever produced; 3½ to 4 feet. **15c each; \$1.00 per 10.**

Indiana—Green leaves, orchid flowers of strong vivid orange, very large. An exceptionally fine Canna; 5 to 6 feet tall. **Each, 15c; \$1.00 per doz.**

Dr. Robert Funke—It is impossible to convey the full value of this magnificent bedding variety with its massive, erect trusses of deep, blood-red flowers, and green foliage, produced with a freedom that leaves nothing to be desired in effectiveness. Unqualifiedly the best deep red bedding Canna. **5 ft., 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.**

King Humbert—The grandest Canna ever offered. Large heart-shaped leaves of bronze, the dark ribs sharply define, crowned with immense heads of orchid-like flowers. Individual petals are of the largest size; velvety orange-scarlet-flecked carmine; rose tinted at margin and base. 4 to 4½ feet. **15c each; \$1.00 per 10.**

Mrs. Karl Kelsey—A giant in growth and flowers. Immense upright stalks of green foliage carry large trusses of handsomely fringed flowers streaked and variegated with shades of orange, scarlet, and old rose. A majestic plant of wonderful decorative value; 6 feet. **20c each; \$2.00 per doz.**

Wyoming—Seven feet. Purple foliage. One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms orange colored, true orchid shape, with large rounded petals that flap and flutter in the breeze like glistening silken flags. **15c each; \$1.00 per dozen.**

Panama Special (New)—Dull red overlaid old rose, edged and slightly mottled with gold; under side of petals, creamy yellow, with a heavily mottled border of red. This unique "Butterfly" effect captivates the ladies on sight. Green foliage. **Each, 15c; per 12, \$1.50.**

Wintzer's Colossal—Without doubt the largest flowered Canna to date; flowers over 8 inches across. Strikingly vivid scarlet that retains its brilliancy. 5 feet. Green foliage. **Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50.**

Gladiator—A wonderful variety, strong and healthy, green foliage, large yellow flowers with red throat, five to six feet tall. **Each, 12c; per dozen, \$1.00.**

City of Portland—This variety should be in every collection. Foliage green, flowers deep rose, extra large, height three to four feet. **Each, 20c; per 6, \$1.00.**

William Saunders—One of the most attractive varieties of its size; foliage rich bronze, flower scarlet red, very showy, three to four feet in height. **Each, 15c; per 6, 75c.**

Venus—Something just a little different than other varieties; foliage green, flowers pink and gold, perfectly blended, three to four feet. **Each, 20c; per 6, \$1.00.**



LILY OF THE VALLEY

Yellow King Humbert—A sturdy grower, very floriferous. Immense flowers mainly of a rich, golden yellow spotted heavily with vermilion. Bronze leaves. 3 to 5 feet. **Each, 15c; \$1.00 per 10.**

PLANTS REQUIRED TO FILL A CIRCULAR BED

Diameter	6 inches		12 inches		18 inches	
	Apart		Apart		Apart	
3 feet	28		7			
4 feet	48		12		6	
5 feet	80		20		8	
6 feet	112		28		13	
7 feet	152		38		17	
8 feet	200		50		23	
9 feet	256		64		28	
10 feet	320		80		36	



CANNA BED

BULBS FOR FALL DELIVERY AND FALL OR WINTER PLANTING

We furnish 50 at the 100 rate

Single Early Tulips

These are the first to produce flowers in the spring. All splendid varieties, you cannot make a mistake in buying any one.

Chrysolora—Rich golden yellow, good bedder. Twelve inches high. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$3.75 per 100.**

Cottage Maid—White with border of soft pink; a beauty. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

Couleur de Cardinal—Bright crimson. **8c each; 70c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.**

Cramoissi Brilliant—Brightest scarlet. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$3.75 per 100.**

Duchesse De Parma—Brownish red with large light orange yellow border, large flower of great substance. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

Flamingo—Beautiful deep rose, the best of its color. **7c each; 60c per 10; \$4.25 per 100.**

Joost Van Vondel (Lady Boreel)—Snow white, enormous large flower, early, grand for pots and bowls. A splendid exhibition variety and the best for bedding. **7c each; 55c per 10; \$4.35 per 100.**

Keizerkroon—A large flower crimson, scarlet edged with clear yellow. A beauty, very showy. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

LaReine—A beautiful early rosy white. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

Mon Tresor—Pure golden yellow, very large flowers. The best early yellow tulip. **7c each; 55c per 10; \$4.20 per 100.**

Thomas Moore—Orange red or terra-cotta, fine shaped flower, very sweet scented. Splendid for early forcing and bedding. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$3.75 per 100.**

Prince of Austria—A deep brownish orange. A novel color and a beauty. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

Princess Marianne—White, slightly tinged rose, large flower, excellent for bedding. **7c each; 55c per 10; \$4.25 per 100.**

Rose Gris de Lin—Deep rose and white. Excellent, good bedder and forcer. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$3.25 per 100.**

Yellow Prince—Rich golden yellow, large and showy; fragrant. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

White Hawk—Rich early pure white. **7c each; 60c per 10; \$4.25 per 100.**

1 each of the above 16 varieties for 90c; 5 each of the above 16 varieties \$3.50.

Single Mixed Tulips—Superior mixture of the best varieties **\$3.50 per 100.**

Darwin Tulips

These are wonderful tulips, remarkably beautiful, flowers are cup shaped, large size, long strong stems and strong growth, unsurpassed for May blooming in the garden. You will be delighted with the Darwin Tulips.

In points around Yankton and north the Darwin Tulips are in full bloom on Decoration Day when planted on the east or north side of buildings.

Clara Butt—Clear self color, salmon rosy pink. The finest Darwin Tulip of its class. **6c each; 45c per 10; \$3.50 per 100.**

Dream—Beautiful soft uniform lilac, large flower. Height, 26 inches. **7c each; 60c per 10; \$4.20 per 100.**

Gretchen—Silvery pale rose, flushed white, inside soft pink with white center marked blue. A very beautiful flower of delicate color. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$3.75 per 100.**

Frank Sanders—Fiery rose scarlet. Best Darwin. **8c each; 70c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.**

Massachusetts—Vivid pink with white center, large flowers of splendid form and color. Height, 26 inches. **8c each; 60c per 10; \$4.35 per 100.**

Pride of Haarlem—Bright rose suffused with purple. An enormous flower of superb form and grand beauty. A stately plant for borders and among shrubs for grouping, both for glorious color and form. Height, 28 inches. **6c each; 45c per 10; \$3.50 per 100.**

Painted Lady—A very beautiful flower resembling a water lily. Creamy-white, the center tinged soft heliotrope. **6c each; 45c per 10; \$3.50 per 100.**

The Black Tulip (La Tulip Noire)—Very large flowers of unique color; very beautiful. Height, 25 inches. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$3.80 per 100.**

The Yellow Darwin—Clear yellow, large bold flower; height 28 inches. **6c each; 45c per 10; \$3.50 per 100.**

White Queen (La Candeur)—Lovely soft white, slightly tinged blush, anthers black; a beautiful large globular erect flower. **7c each; 60c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

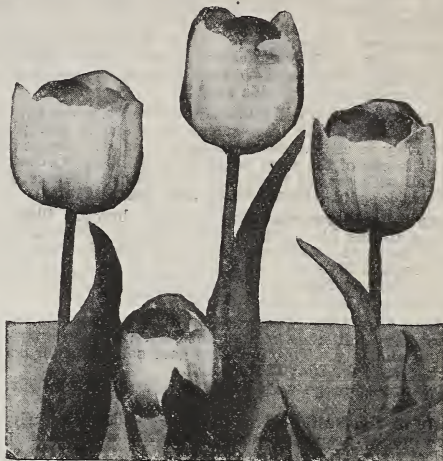
1 each of the above 10 varieties for 60c; 5 each of the above 10 varieties \$2.25.

May Flowering Tulips (for Fall)

Exceptionally fine late flowering variety. We are offering the best variety of all the late flowering varieties of Tulips.

The Blushing Bride—Carmine rose shaded with cream white and suffused silvery white and rose on the petals. **Per 5, 40c; per 10, 65c; per 100, \$5.00.**

Moonlight—Extremely large flower, sulphur yellow. Very beautiful. **Per 5, 40c; per 10, 65c; per 100, \$5.00.**



SINGLE EARLY TULIPS (FOR FALL)

Scarlet Mammoth—This is undoubtedly one of the finest bedding varieties. Very robust, erect, bears fine formed flowers of enormous size. Is of the brightest scarlet. **Per 5, 40c; per 10, 65c; per 100, \$5.00.**

Breeder Tulips

Most of these are purple, maroon, or terra cotta color. All of enormous size and vigorous growth, valuable for the garden, producing by their refined colors a most artistic effect. To be planted in the open only.

Bronze Queen—Soft buff, inside tinged golden bronze; height, 26 inches. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

Panorama—Deep orange red. **8c each; 70c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.**

Medea—Salmon-carmine. Large flowers; very beautiful. Height, 24 inches. **5c each; 45c per 10; \$3.30 per 100.**

Pearl Royal—White passing to rosy crimson with age. Tall handsome flower. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$4.60 per 100.**

Jane D'Ouiff—Rose lilac, broadly edged yellow. **8c each; 70c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.**

Double Tulips

Have enormous Peony-like flowers of brilliant colors, lasting longer than single tulips, exceptionally fine for bedding.

Gloria Solis—Red, bordered with gold. **7c each; 60c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

La Candeur—Late Flowering Double. Pure white and large. Blooms last longer than most flowers. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$3.75 per 100.**

Leblason—White tinged rose. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$3.75 per 100.**

Lucretia—Bright pink, obvious color, very large well formed flower. **8c each; 60c per 10; \$4.20 per 100.**

Murillo—Extra fine light pink, very large full double flowers. Below medium height. **6c each; 50c per 10; \$3.75 per 100.**

Rubra Maxima—Deep red. **6c each; 60c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

Tea Rose (Brimstone, Safrano)—Sulphur yellow sport of Murillo, when fully developed it is slightly orange shaded. A grand flower for all purposes. **7c each; 55c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

Imperator Rubrom—Scarlet, very fancy. **7c each; 55c per 10; \$4.35 per 100.**

Titian—Brown and yellow. **6c each; 60c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

Vuurbaak—Fine scarlet with orange flush. Early. **7c each; 60c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.**

1 each of the above 10 varieties 60c; 5 each for \$2.20.

Parrot Tulips (for fall shipment)

A remarkable strain of rare formed Tulips, which have thorns and pustules on their petals. Very charming flowers for planting in open only.

Admiral de Constantinople—Large orange red. **7c each; 55c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.**

Markgraaf—Inside rich orange, outside scarlet and yellow feathered. **8c each; 60c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.**

Narcissi and Daffodils (for Fall Shipment)

The Narcissi are among spring's earliest flowers, and there is no reason why we should not partake of the pleasures they bring with the first warm days of spring. The Narcissi grow in almost any location, doing well in sunny or shady places, and it matters not if wet or dry. They continue to bloom year after year, increasing in size and effectiveness. They are valuable to place in the border of perennials or shrubbery, where they can be left undisturbed, and for naturalizing in the grass. For forcing, treat the same as tulips, planting them in pots. The flowers assume many forms, and present charming combinations of white, gold, orange, sulphur and pure yellow.

Von Sion—This is the famous old Dutch Daffodil. The flowers are double and of a beautiful golden yellow. Excellent for forcing and also for planting with hyacinths, as they bloom about the same time. **Each, 7c; per doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.50; postpaid.**

Empress—Large and hardy. Large yellow trumpet with a beautiful snow-white perianth. The combination of yellow and white makes a flower of rare beauty. Fine for bouquets. **Each, 7c; per doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.25.**

Emperor—One of the largest and finest among Narcissi or Daffodils. It has a pure yellow trumpet of immense size and a wide perianth of deep primrose. Hardy and of great beauty when cut. **Each, 7c; per doz., 70c; per 100, \$4.00.**

Sir Watkin (Incomparabilis)—Immense flowers with sulphur-yellow petals and trumpet of a slightly deeper shade edged with scarlet. One of the best of this class. **Each, 7c; per doz., 70c.**

Lucifer—Large handsome white perianth. **Each, 7c; per doz., 70c.**

Poeticus Pheasant's Eye (The Poet's Narcissus)—Snow-white flowers with beautiful orange cup edged with bright crimson. Fragrant. Cannot be forced; for outside planting. **Each, 7c; per 6, 37c; per doz., 70c.**

Madame De Graaf—Large sulphur white trumpet. Pure white perianth. **Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.**

Alba Plena Odorata (Double Poeticus)—Double, pure white flowers resembling a Gardenia. Very sweet scented. Succeeds best when planted in a cool, moist situation with rather heavy soil. **Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.**

Poeticus Ornatus—The early-flowering Poeticus. Large white flowers with saffron cup margined scarlet. Fragrant, with a rich, spicy odor, and excellent for forcing as well as outdoor planting. **Each, 8c; per 6, 35c; per doz., 60c.**

Polyanthus Narcissi (for Fall Shipment)

The Polyanthus or Bunch-flowered Narcissi are not only beautiful but exceedingly fragrant, and may be grown in bowls or glasses, under the same treatment as for the Chinese Sacred Lily. Also suitable for window garden. They are very fragrant. Paper-White Grandiflora is the best variety. When grown in bowls it is a good idea to plant 5 or 6 bulbs in the bowl with enough gravel or rocks to hold them in an upright position. Keep the bowl full of water and place near a window where they will get plenty of light and sun, and they will bloom in a very short time. By planting these bulbs at intervals of a week or two apart you can have beautiful flowers for your home all during the Winter months at a very small expense.

Paper-White Grandiflora—The most popular Narcissus for growing in the house in pebbles and water. Produces clusters of pure white, fragrant, star-shaped flowers in three or four weeks after starting. **Each, 8c; per 6, 35c; per doz., 55c.**

Soleil d'Or—Similar to Paper-White Grandiflora, but the flowers are rich yellow with deep reddish cups. **Each, 10c; per 6, 38c; per doz., 70c.**

Jonquils (for Fall Shipment)

These are very popular on account of their beauty, their fragrance, and the ease of cultivation. They are handled like Narcissi and can be planted either outdoors or in the house. The Jonquil is perfectly hardy and will last for years after once planting. They also make a good plant for house or window box. By potting early a succession of these lovely flowers can be had throughout the entire Winter.

Single Jonquils—Beautiful rich yellow flowers; very fragrant. **Each, 6c; per 6, 30c; per doz., 55c.**

Double Jonquils—Heads of small but very double deep yellow flowers, powerfully scented. **Each, 6c; per 6, 40c; per doz., 70c.**

Dutch Hyacinths (for Fall)

Selected bulbs especially desirable for forcing or pot culture, but may be planted in the garden. Each bulb will bloom producing a very large flower spike.

House culture; the large bulbs should be planted in not less than a four-inch pot in good rich soil mixed with one-third sand. If possible put the pots in a bed in the garden, covering with a board to prevent breaking pots when taking up, covering eight to ten inches with soil. If weather turns cold, cover with straw to keep from freezing. Pots should be left in the ground six or eight weeks and taken up at intervals to have plants blooming all winter. They can also be put away in the cellar for six to eight weeks with equal good results. After the plants are through blooming the bulbs should be planted in the garden as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

We list only single varieties because these are the hardiest and most sure to produce satisfactory blooms. They are also more suited to amateur indoor culture.

L'Innocence—A beautiful single hyacinth of pure white.

Gertrude—A delightful rosy pink (bright pink).

King of the Yellows—The best pure yellow.

Queen of the Blues—A light blue.

Prince of Orange—Dark rose, early.

La Victoire—Brilliant red.

King of Blues—A deep blue, single.

Hyacinth prices: **Each, 15c; 2 for 25c; 5 for 70c; 10 for \$1.20.**

Freesias (for Fall)

The Freesias are greatly prized for their delightful fragrance and delicate colored flowers. They make an excellent cut flower. Excellent for window culture, not hardy and for house planting only. These do not need to be handled for pot blooming as directions for other bulbs. Postpaid, **10 for 35c; 25 for 60c.**

Chinese Sacred Lily (for Fall)

The most satisfactory indoor winter blooming bulb. This grows easily and rapidly. Plant in a bowl of water with enough pebbles or sand to hold in position. Flowers in just a few weeks after planting. Flowers waxy white, very fragrant and numerous. Some bulbs will produce as many as 100 flowers. You will agree with me that it is the cheapest and most satisfactory winter flower. **Each, 25c; 3 for 65c postage paid; 10 for \$1.80 postpaid.**

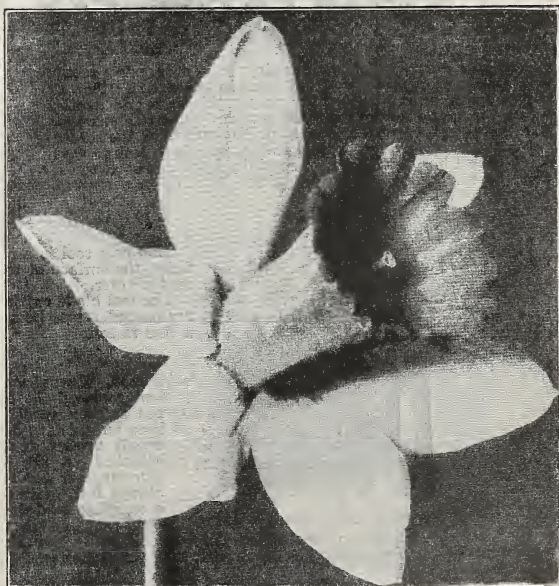
Crocus (for Fall)

The earliest to blossom in the spring; beautiful, lifting their heads almost before the snow has disappeared. Absolutely hardy for outdoor culture, and may be used for pot culture. They may be planted in the meadow, lawns, under trees; in fact, they will do most anywhere. Do not cut their foliage until it dies down.

Purplea Grandiflora—Extra purple. **10 for 30c; 100 for \$2.00.**

Mont Blanc—Pure white. **10 for 30c; 100 for \$2.00.**

Large Yellow—**10 for 30c; 100 for \$2.00.**



NARCISSI



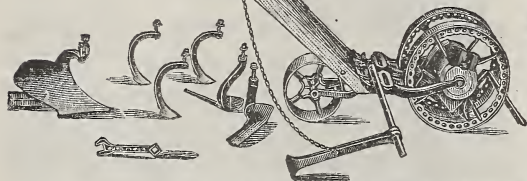
Planet Jr. Garden Tools

Make the work of your family garden light, quick and interesting, and get a bigger yield. Planet Jr. guaranteed implements are backed by over 40 years' experience.

No. 1 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, complete, \$14.50

Sows all garden seeds from smallest up to peas and beans.



The No. 1 machine is an excellent seed sower; a first-class double-wheel hoe. It is a practical, every-day time, labor and money-saver.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, complete, \$17.50

As a Seeder Only (No. 4D), \$14.00. Holds 2½ Quarts of Seed.



Accurate, durable and easy-running; sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe, with a set of specially hardened steel tools. Used by men, women or boys. Pays for itself in a season; lasts for years.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, \$21.50 Holds 2½ qts.

STEEL FRAME



This combination is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe and prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately, and for the family garden where a double wheel hoe is preferred.

As a seeder it is practically the same as the Planet Jr. No. 4, and as a wheel hoe has the same steel frames and cultivating attachments as the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price \$12.50 No. 31D as a Drill Seeder Only Price \$9.50



This new combined tool is of great value to thousands of gardeners who have never felt able to own, either a seed drill or a wheel hoe. It will sow a small packet of garden seed with great precision in a narrow row from ¼ to 2 inches deep. Quickly changed to a splendid wheel hoe. A special machine for the small gardener at a price he can afford to pay.

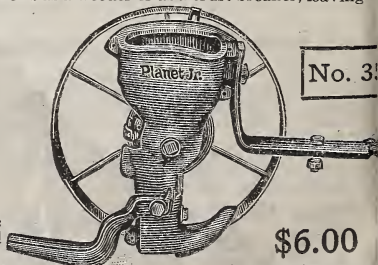
Planet Jr. Star Pulverizer, Leveler and Weeder

Price \$6.15

This new tool is especially adapted for preparing the seed bed, smoothing and fining the surface of the soil and putting it in the best possible condition for the seed planter.

The real blade cutting 13¼ inches, levels the ground perfectly. After the crops are started, it may be used between the rows as a weeder or as a crust breaker, leaving a fine mulch.

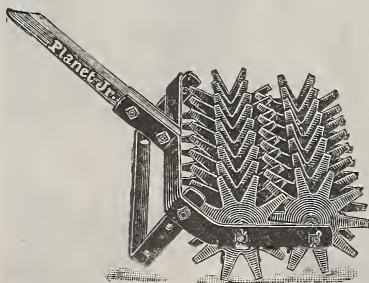
No. 35. Ever since the wheel hoe replaced the hand hoe in the kitchen garden there has been an insistent demand for a small seeder that could be attached to the wheel hoe. The amateur gardener did not always feel justified in buying a complete seed drill. We are now prepared to furnish the



No. 35

\$6.00

Planet Jr. Seeder Attachment for Wheel Hoe and Garden Plows



seeding attachment shown here which can be attached to any Planet Jr. Single or Double Wheel Hoe or Garden Plow, with the exception of No. 33 Single Wheel Hoe, and Fire Fly Plow.

Remember this attachment does not replace our regular line of seeders—it is intended for the small kitchen garden where the rows are usually short.

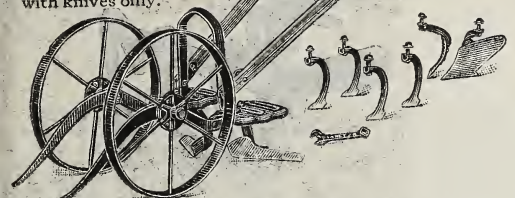
Everyone raising his own table vegetables should have this attachment.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, \$11.00

No. 12½—Same, except Pair 3-Prong Cultivator Teeth in place of Single Teeth; Price, \$11.00.

No. 13—Price, \$7.75 with knives only.



No. 3, with 6-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most used. Any of the attachments shown with No. 12 or 12½ may be added at any time.

A double and single wheel hoe in one. Has steel frame, and 14-inch steel wheels. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then can be worked between rows with one or two wheels.

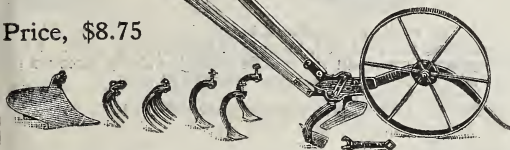
The **hoes** are wonderful weed killers and leave the ground almost level. The **cultivator teeth** are of improved design and admirable for deep work. The **plows** are invaluable for opening furrows for manure, etc.; for covering and for plowing to or from the crop. The **leaf lifters** enable close work when plants are large or leaves are flat on the ground.

No. 16 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow

No. 17—Same as No. 16, except it has no rakes. Price, \$7.75

No. 19—Single Wheel Hoe. Price, \$5.50 15-Inch Steel Wheel

Price, \$8.75



These Single Wheel Hoes are the highest type of the class. They have a great variety of attachments which adapt them to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden cultivation they will not do.

PLANET JR. EXTRAS

4½-inch Hoes, complete, \$100.....	pair	\$1.10
6-inch Hoes, complete, \$101.....	pair	1.20
7-inch Hoes, complete, C. & D1.....	pair	1.35
Steel Cultivator Teeth and Bolt.....	each	.35
Plows for Double Wheel Hoe.....	pair	1.35
Plow for Single Wheel Hoe.....	each	1.35
Three-Prong Cultivator Teeth.....	pair	2.00
Disc Hoes.....	pair	3.00
Rakes, 3-tooth.....	pair	1.10
Rakes, 5-tooth.....	pair	1.50

72-Page Planet Jr. Catalogue Free

Describes 70 tools, including Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Orchard and Best Cultivators. Write a postal for it.

Planet Jr. Grass Edger

Excellent for trimming along side walks and around flower beds. Each, \$1.85 postpaid.

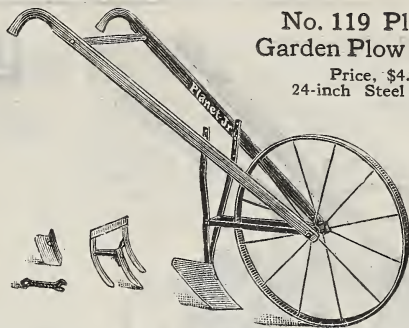


The Cyclone Seed Sower

This is the best knapsack broadcast grain and seed sower made, and any person sowing any kind of grain or grass seed will more than save the cost of it on a very few acres besides sowing the seed much more evenly than they possibly can by hand. Order one to come with your grass seed. Price each, \$2.25; postpaid, \$2.55.

No. 119 Planet Jr. Garden Plow

Price, \$4.75 24-inch Steel Wheel

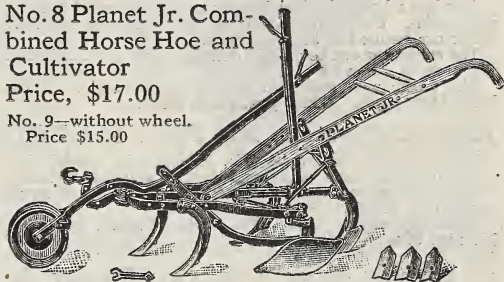


No. 119—This tool will appeal to those who prefer a high wheel tool for their garden work. Where the soil has not been so thoroughly and carefully prepared, the high wheel undoubtedly makes an easy running tool.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Price, \$17.00

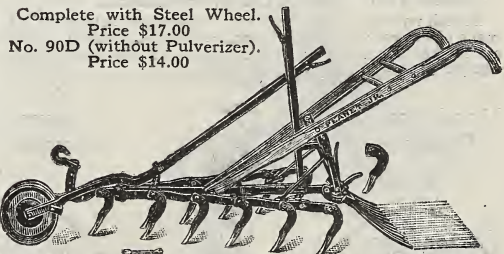
No. 9—without wheel. Price \$15.00



No other cultivating machine is so widely known, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. So strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet light and easy to handle. Opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injury, throws dirt to or from the row and throws back from center again. Adjusts for any width.

No. 90 Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

Complete with Steel Wheel. Price \$17.00 No. 90D (without Pulverizer). Price \$14.00



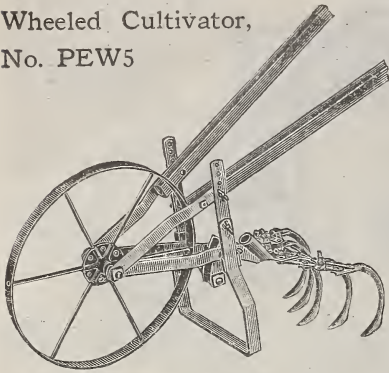
The chisel-shaped teeth on this tool go as deep or shallow as you like, close to row, without injuring plants, cut out all weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. Any width from 12 to 32 inches. A special favorite with strawberry growers, market gardeners, truckers and small fruit growers.

The Eclipse Rotary Hand Corn Planter

Has given unequalled satisfaction during the last twelve seasons. It eclipses all others, having a positive feed and four changes of discs. It is extremely simple, and works much easier than other styles. Plants anything from cane to corn. The handiest tool on the place. Price, \$2.40; postpaid, \$2.65.



Wheeled Cultivator,
No. PEW5



Also has a keen edged high carbon tool steel weed cutter 9 inches wide. Under most conditions both cultivator and weed cutter can be used at the same time.

The cultivator can be quickly detached, put on a hoe handle and used as a hand tool.

The wheel is 14 inches in diameter—plow style. 13 lbs. Price \$4.00 each. Parcel post paid, \$4.50.

Junior Cultivators, No. PEJ1 and PEJ4

With a short 1 ft. handle (No. PEJ1) is for careful close work in flower beds or around bushes and low-spreading plants. The same 4-tooth cultivator head on a 4-foot maple handle (No. PEJ4).

PEJ1, 55c each. PEJ4, 70c each. Parcels postpaid, 65c and 80c.

Pruning Shear, California Pattern



Very good quality. At this low price you cannot afford to be without a pair. Price, \$1.00 parcel postpaid.

French pattern, American made. These are highly finished, made of the very best material and will last a life time. They are the kind we use in our own nurseries. Each, \$3.00, post-ge paid.

Dandelion
Puller



Lawn
Insurance



Grass makes the lawn; dandelions are only disfigurements. Granting that the dandelion possesses beauty—flowers should be in the flower beds.

The Hall Dandelion Puller is an absolute guarantee to a fine lawn. It saves the lawn because it gets the root. It leaves no bad looking hole to mark your work. The trowel-shaped blade slides into the ground while a patented prong catches the root. When it is pulled up you are done with that particular dandelion and its progeny. The root comes with it. 55c parcels post paid.

Magic Weeder Hoe

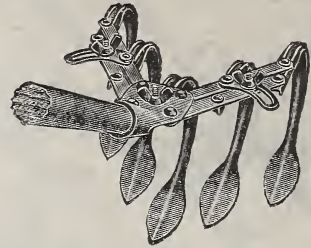
The Magic Weeder Hoe is the best garden hand-weeder we have ever used. Each tooth works separately on springs and is sure death to the weed. Prices, Size A, 20c; size E, 25c; size C, 35c; size D, 45c; size F, 55c; size G, 65c; size H, 85c; size K, \$1.00; size J, \$1.05. Postpaid.



PULL-EASY
TRADE MARK

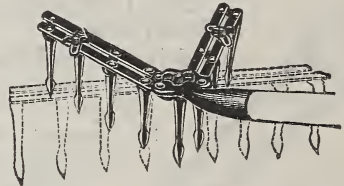
Adjustable
Garden Cultivators

Cultivator Hoe, No. PE5



Combines the convenience of the popular 5-prong style with the additional advantage of the great PULL-EASY adjustable feature. Teeth are 9 inches long and very broad and strong. These long grasping teeth will cultivate deeper an more thoroughly than any other garden tool. 4 ft. straight-grained ash handle. Price, \$1.30 each. Parcels post paid, \$1.45.

Cultivator Rake, No. PEC



At full width of 18 inches is better than an ordinary rake for preparing the seed bed, because of sturdy, long teeth. When vegetables are small the middle tooth is quickly removed for straddling plants and working two rows at once.

Teeth 3 inches long. Price, \$1.40 each. Parcels post paid, \$1.60.



Garden Trowel

Style G—Hardwood handle; 6-inch steel blade. Price, 30c, postpaid.

Norcross Cultivator Hoes



Close hand cultivation is best, and "Norcross" Cultivator Hoes and Weeders are like a human hand. The "Norcross" is the only Cultivator-Hoe with detachable handle ferrule (Pat'd), which provides for its use as a wheel plow attachment. Professional gardeners declare that no wheel plow on the market has an attachment equal to our Cultivator-Hoe. All prongs are detachable.
Price, 5 prong, \$1.25; 3 prong, 90c each; midjet, 45c each. Attachment for wheel hoe, 10c each. Parcels postpaid.

Hand Weeders—Lang's

Each..... **\$0.25**



PLANT BANDS

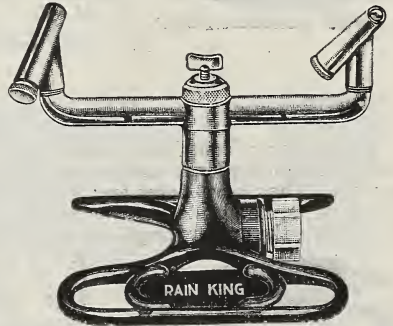
Plant Bands—The Locked kind, water and weather proof. In offering these we do so with confidence in their value to the planter, whether you are a gardener using thousands or the fellow who uses but a small quantity. Sow the seed in seed bed in the usual way, when ready to transplant, prick in, one plant to each "ready to plant" band and when ready for the open you have a perfectly developed root system in a compact space, held in place by the band. They do not know they have been transplanted. Good for early melons, vegetable and flowering plants. These square bands take 25 per cent less space than round flower pots. Size 2 by 2 inches. **Price, per 50, 45c; per 100, 70c; per 250, \$1.10; per 1,000, \$3.00; per 5,000, \$13.50.**

Frost Protector—The protection of plants from late frosts means much to the home or market gardener, we are offering a very desirable frost protector, easily handled, durable, can be used many seasons at **50 for \$2.60; 100 for \$4.00; 1,000 for \$33.00.**

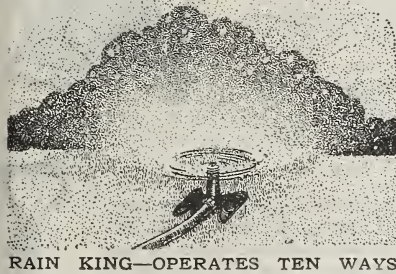
From Mrs. Ole Walders, Henning, Minn.

I sent to your Company for my seed and I believe every one grew. You sent free seed with the regular order and I planted the Prize pumpkin seed on a sandy knoll. I know if I had planted them on richer soil, they would have weighed more than a hundred pounds. The one in the picture weighs 61 pounds. The onions shown in the picture weigh one pound each. I shall always send to the Gurney Seed Company for my seeds and trees.

Rain King Sprinkler—Control the rain on your lawn and garden with the rain king, it works forward, backwards, outside, inside, up or down, and the



RAIN KING



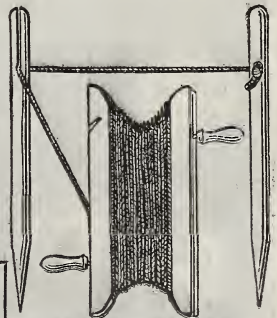
RAIN KING—OPERATES TEN WAYS

beauty of it is, it works all them when you turn on the pressure, covers a space from 8 to 70 feet in diameter as you desire, waters in the little corners, or along the sidewalks or next to your neighbors wash on the line without danger of its slopping over, all brass except the base, never clogs, always ready. **By parcel post, prepaid, \$3.70.**

Saucy Spray Sprinkler—For an inexpensive "honest to goodness" little lawn and garden sprinkler, this one has all the rest beaten to a frazzle, you just attach the insignificant looking little thing to the end of the hose and then look out if the small boy is waiting to turn on the water, because he is going to get you. You will love this little midjet the minute you see it in operation. **Each, postpaid, 85c.**

Makes Much Rain—In a small space of time and over a large piece of ground, this is the ideal for large grounds, either lawn or garden. We have just put this system in to cover eight acres over the seed beds and the little evergreens, cuttings and very small plants that they may have moisture to order until they become established. Did you ever watch your lawn or garden dry up and wither just at the season you had hoped for most from it, had plenty of water but lacked a satisfactory system of applying it. I have looked them all over and this one will do the work, waters a space with ordinary pressure 50 by 18 feet, can be moved from one location to another in a moment and spreads water at the rate of one inch each nine hours. **Furnished complete ready to operate for \$11.00.**

Garden Line—From the crooked to the straight row—one woman wrote me that after using the garden line her rows were so straight that it was painful, most of us would never have a pain from straight rows in the garden the way we have been planting them, so let's



GARDEN LINE REEL



MAKES MUCH RAIN

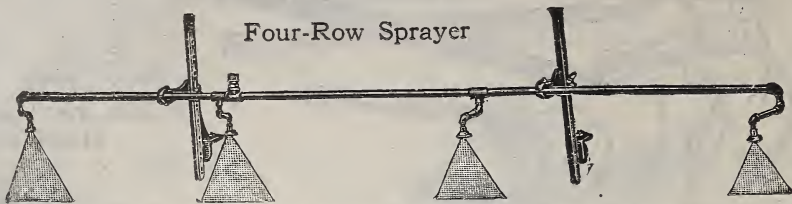
get that straight pain this year. I furnish this durable article with 100 feet of line for **85c postpaid.**

Mrs. J. E. Hermanson, Winnebago County, Iowa, Nov. 6, 1924.

I ordered nursery stock from four different houses this spring and can truthfully say that what I got from you was the nicest stock and reached me in the best condition, due to careful packing.

Prices on Sprayers

Can be used with any spray pump or nozzles you now have, or with our Barrel Sprayer. Adjustable for rows from two feet eight to four feet apart. The guide irons can be fastened to any wagon or cart by a couple of bolts and removed in a moment. Can be raised. This attachment will save many times its cost the first season. One man can drive and do the pumping and spray 30 acres of potatoes, per day.



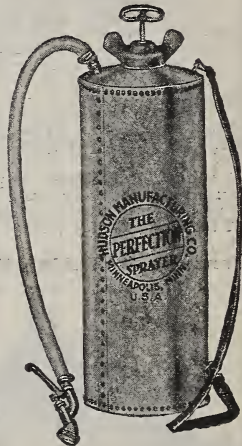
Price of complete outfit with 4 solid brass nozzles, 2 caps for each nozzle, \$15.00.

Hudson's Perfection

An exceptionally well made sprayer, top head concave, bottom convex, all seams riveted and soldered. A practically unbreakable outfit which has no equal for potato spraying, whitewashing or general use. Will handle perfectly all liquids, either thin or heavy.

Pump of seamless brass tubing.

Nozzle is our regular Perfection Shutoff Nozzle, which will operate perfectly at all times. Price, with Galv. Tank, \$7.00; with Brass Tank, \$9.50

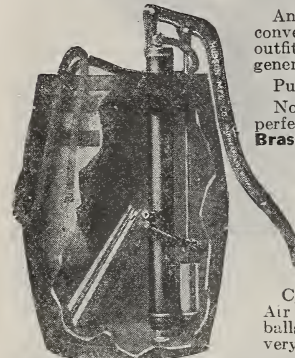


Hudson's Barrel Pump

This pump has been developed to meet every requirement of a perpendicular barrel pump. It is powerful, light and durable, and will develop better than 250 pounds pressure with ease. Can be used with either one or two lines of hose.

Barrel is not furnished.

Cylinder of seamless brass, 1 1/4 x 7 inches, with 8-inch stroke. Air chamber, 2 x 30 inches of high carbon steel; valves are bronze balls, fitted with brass intake screen. Swinging type agitator, very efficient.



HUDSON'S BARREL PUMP

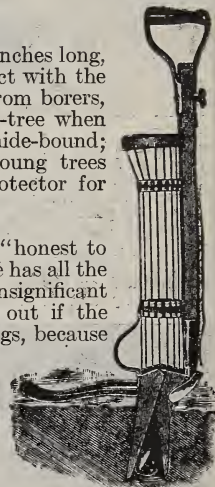
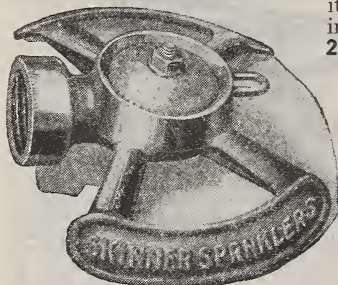
No. 4A.—Outfit, No. 4 pump, 15-ft., 1 1/2-in. spray hose, fog nozzle, leakless shutoff and an 8-ft. 1/4-in. iron pipe extension complete. Price Each, \$14.00.

Tree Protectors

My improved Tree Protectors are made from wood veneer, 10 inches wide by 20 inches long, are soaked at the lower end in creosote, which preserves the wood coming in contact with the ground. Their advantages are: The prevention of injury from rabbits and mice; from borers, insect pests, hot blistering sun and winter blasts; from injury against the whiffle-tree when cultivating the orchard; against sun scalds. Trees thus protected will not become hide-bound;

it will prevent the bark from bursting open on young trees in extreme cold weather. I will furnish this protector for 2 1/2c each, \$2.00 per 100, not prepaid.

Saucy Spray Sprinkler—For an inexpensive "honest to goodness" little lawn and garden sprinkler, this one has all the rest beaten to a frazzle. You just attach the insignificant looking thing to the end of the hose and then look out if the small boy is waiting at the other end to start things, because he is going to get you sure. You will love this midget as soon as you see it in operation. Each, postpaid, 35c.



Potato Planter—Get away from the back-breaking way with the hoe, get one of these and do three times as much work alone as two will the old way. It plants them right depth, and places the potato, not in the dust but in the moist earth where it belongs. This is not meant for the Potato Farmer with many acres but for the home garden and where the acreage is not enough to warrant a horse planter, you will be more than pleased with your investment. Price, \$2.55; postpaid, \$2.80.

Mrs. C. E. Kline

Our Beta grapes purchased from you, covering the back garden fence, and our fine four grandsons in front.

The grapes are nearly ripe and the boys are smiling in anticipation. The boys from left to right are Marion, Clement, Darrell and Kermit.





INSURES SUCCESS WITH LEGUMES



For Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetches, Cowpeas, Soybeans, Peas, Beans — Carries No Weeds or Plant Diseases — Enriches the Soil — Stimulates Growth

“NITRAGIN” INCREASES YIELD — MAKES FERTILE SOIL

Don't Sow Legume Seed Without Inoculation

“Nitragin” is the trade name of the germ that acts on the legume root, drawing nitrogen from the air and converting it into plant food. As a result it insures a uniform “catch” of quickly growing a strong, healthy, hardy plant. At the same

time the soil is enriched for the nourishment of the succeeding crop. But remember, only legumes inoculated with a good reliable culture, such as “Nitragin,” will do this. Use “Nitragin” on all legumes. Make your farm fertile.

Inoculate Seed With “Nitragin” — Get a Bumper Crop

In order to get a bumper crop your farm must be fertile. Your farm cannot be fertile unless you can grow legumes successfully; to get a “catch,” to insure an even stand, you must in a great many cases use a good, pure culture, such as “Nitragin.” The pure culture system of inoculating legumes is endorsed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by experiment stations, by agricultural experts, and by farmers who have used “Nitragin.” The leading seed firms through the country are also endorsing pure culture for all legumes. Science has definitely proven that certain crops must find certain bacteria in the soil or they will prove a disappointment or a failure. If you have failed to secure a “catch” it's because there is something lacking in the soil. The problem in a great many cases has been solved, that it lacks bacteria sufficient to insure a “catch.” Be sure to state crop for which “Nitragin” is intended.



PRICES—ANY CULTURE

1/4 bushel size.	For 1/4 bushel seed	.....	\$0.35
1/2 bushel size.	For 1/2 bushel seed	.....	.50
1 bushel size.	For 1 bushel seed	.....	.90
2 bushels size.	For 2 bushels seed	.....	1.65
5 bushels size.	For 5 bushels seed	.....	4.00

Be sure to state what crop the “NITRAGIN” is to be used for.

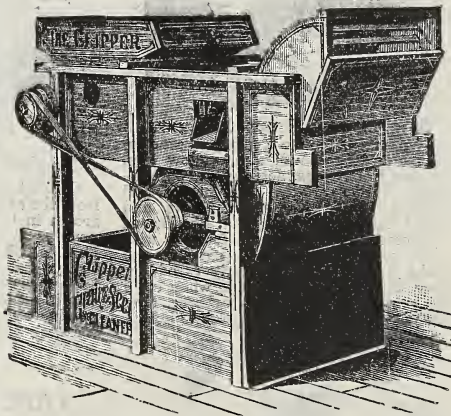
You can also get the special GARDEN “NITRAGIN,” which is good for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, and large enough for the average garden. GARDEN “NITRAGIN” — **25c, postpaid.**

“NITRAGIN” is shipped to you by mail or express in a ventilated can in a granular medium, in which the germs will live for a long time.

Include “NITRAGIN” with your seed order — Mention crop you want it for

Clipper Mills—No. 1B, No. 2B

The Clipper Mill is a great machine. This mill has revolutionized the cleaning, grading, and separating of corn, grains and seeds. It will grade, clean, and separate all of these items more rapidly, perfectly and satisfactorily. It is better built and more durable than any other fanning mill. It screens out all of the dust, fine particles of dirt, chaff, etc., before it goes over the fan, consequently, there is less dust in operating. It is easy to operate and of a very great capacity. The Hopper for the cleaned grain or seed holds five bushels, most other machines require separate baskets or boxes in which to catch the grain. Every person who has once used a Clipper Grain or Seed Cleaner would never discard it for any other make. We venture to say that 99 per cent of the Seed Houses of the World use Clipper Mills for their main cleaning. If there was a better mill made than the Clipper the Seed Houses would of necessity have them. The fact that the Seed Houses of the world use the Clipper we consider the greatest recommend for this mill. These mills can be operated by hand or power. Each mill, if you request it, will be equipped without additional charge, with a power pulley. Each mill is equipped with twelve screens suitable for cleaning, grading and separating all kinds of grain and seed, and seed corn. These screens are very durable as they are made of perforated zinc steel. The capacity of the No. 1 B is 40 bushels of market wheat per hour, 12 bushels of clover seed per hour. No other mill will handle near this quantity. Every Clipper mill is guaranteed both as to material and workmanship and is also guaranteed to excel all other seed and grain cleaners on the market. It is guaranteed to us by the manufacturer and that guarantee is reinforced by our guarantee; in fact, we guarantee this mill to grade, clean, and separate any grain or seed that is not impossible to separate. It will not separate one grain from another where the weight and size are the same, but if there is a difference in weight or size it will make a perfect separation. It is the best mill for grading seed corn and each mill is equipped with special seed grading screens for edge drop planters. If you will grade your seed grains each season you will increase your yield, inside of five years, from five to twenty per cent.



Now, whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap, or in other words, if you sow weed seeds or poor seed, you are bound to reap that of like quality, and kinds. The Clipper screens are so arranged as to be in plain view and of easy access to the operator while the machine is in operation. It is endorsed and used by State and Government Stations.

No. 1-B \$32.50

Announcement Extraordinary

No. 2-B \$41.00

This mill sells everywhere without corn grading screens, or equipped with ten screens for **\$34.50**. We will include the extra corn grading screens, or twelve screens for **\$32.50**. The No. 2 B mill, of nearly twice the capacity, operated by hand or power as you wish, **\$41.00**. We will include Free with each mill a Power Pulley. Prices are F. O. B. Factory, quick shipment.

EXTRA SCREENS, Any Size, Postage Paid

No. 1—Old Style, each	\$1.50	No. 2—Old Style, each	\$1.75
No. 1-B—New model		No. 2-B—New Model	
each.....	1.50	each.....	1.75

Be sure to state whether old or new model.

GUARANTEE

We have sold many carloads of the **Clippers** under a guarantee of satisfaction to the purchaser or the mill to be returned to us at our expense and money would be returned. Less than ten mills have been returned to us in as many years and those invariably before we were given a chance to give special instructions for its operation. This mill will do better work

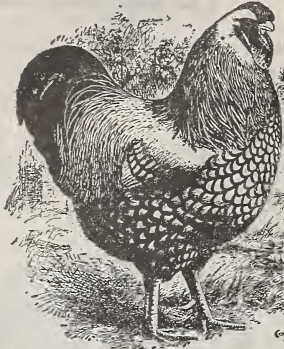
than any other mill. It will not do the impossible, but should you find that you are unable to satisfactorily clean or separate any grain or seed, send us a sample and we will give you prompt and full instructions. Easy to operate, perfect in its work, less dust than from other mills as all dust and trash are scalped before going through the blast.

Which Chickens of The Ones Below Are Your Specialty?

Baby Chickens we are offering are from such cockerels as these and will produce you some wonderful show-birds, as well as the best layers obtainable.

Parcels Post Charges Prepaid by Us.

If you are in the market for eggs, cockerels or pullets, from any chickens shown, write for prices.



Silver Laced Wyandottes

Silver Laced Wyandotte is the oldest variety of the Wyandottes. They are also a very popular American breed, are good winter layers and excellent table fowls. They stand confinement well, yet are good foragers. They have a beautiful plumage, a rose comb, bright red wattles and ear lobes, yellow beak and legs; brown-colored egg. Standard weight—cock, 8½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; cockerel, 7½ pounds; pullet, 5½ pounds.



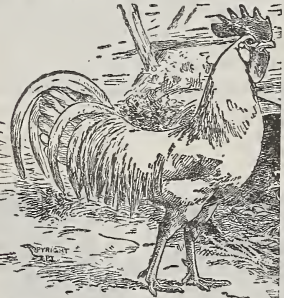
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

The only difference between the Rose and Single Comb Reds is in the comb. The rose comb is low and firm on the head; top oval in shape, covered with small points, terminating in a small spike at the rear. Standard weight: cock, 8½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; cockerel, 7½ pounds; pullet, 5 pounds.



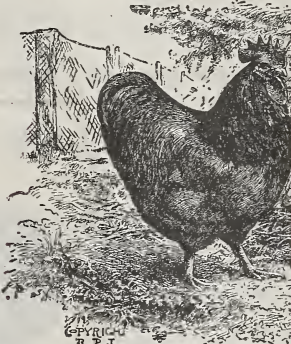
Barred Plymouth Rocks

Barred Rock is the most widely known as a general purpose fowl—a breed which has proved its value as a market fowl and egg producer. The plumage is grayish white, each feather being crossed by regular narrow parallel sharply defined bars, that stop short of positive black. The comb, wattles and ear lobes are red, the beak and legs yellow; brown-colored eggs. Standard weight: cock, 9½ pounds; hen, 7½ pounds; cockerel, 8 pounds; pullet, 6 pounds.



Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Leghorns comprise a group characterized by rather small size, yellow legs, white ear lobes, great activity and sprightliness. All varieties are hardy and prolific. They are small eaters and grand layers of white eggs. The Brown Leghorns will always be a favorite with many people. They develop rapidly and make fine broilers. Properly cared for, they will weigh two pounds when eight weeks old. Like all the Leghorns, they are poor sitters, but most prolific layers.



Single Comb Buff Orpingtons

Orpingtons are of English origin, and from their first introduction have steadily grown in favor until they are the most popular birds today ever originated on English soil. Their large size, early maturity and winter production of large brown eggs have won for them a reputation in all parts of the world. Standard weight: cock, 10 pounds; hen, 8 pounds; cockerel, 8½ pounds; pullet, 7 pounds.



Single Comb White Leghorns

White Leghorns are acknowledged to be the greatest producers of large white eggs. Nearly all of the big egg farms are stocked with them. For the amount of feed they consume, no other breed can show so good returns. The males are alert and strikingly erect in carriage; the females show very little tendency to broodiness and lay continuously. Our speciality.



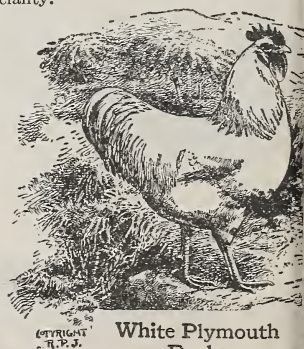
White Wyandottes

Next to the Barred Plymouth Rock, the White Wyandottes are probably the most popular of all varieties of fancy poultry. They are used on lots of large plants; make excellent broilers. Are a fine winter layer, make good mothers, mature quickly, have a rose comb, bright red wattles and ear lobes, yellow beak and legs and pure white plumage. In shape they are all curves; brown-colored egg. Standard weight: cock, 8½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; cockerel, 7½ pounds; pullet, 5½ pounds.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee to prepay parcel post charges on day old chicks to any part of the United States. We guarantee 97% live arrival.

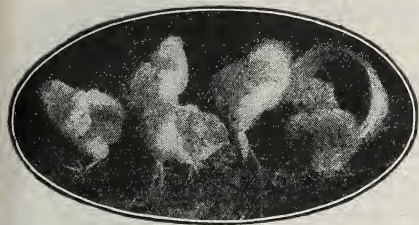
With the facilities of this large hatchery, it makes it possible for us to deliver these to you at a lower price than you can hatch them yourselves, and gives you the best laying and table strain.



White Plymouth Rocks

White Rock has the same shape and build as the Barred Rock. Their snow-white plumage with yellow legs and red comb attract attention anywhere. Are good layers; are a splendid breed for broilers, and as capons cannot be beaten; have been brought to a high degree of perfection by our most famous breeder, whose strain we offer for sale; brown-colored eggs. Standard weight: cock, 9½ pounds; hen, 7½ pounds; cockerel, 8 pounds; pullet, 6 pounds.

Prompt, Safe Delivery Guaranteed



Baby Chicks



Leading Varieties of Heavy Egg Producers

Why People Buy Day-Old Chicks

Because the dangers, worries and inconveniences of hatching your own Baby Chicks are over and that you can buy Gurney Quality Baby Chicks cheaper than you can hatch them yourself.

You change an uncertain problem of hatching into one of certainty, by buying your Baby Chicks. You eliminate poor hatches, dangerous fires from lamp incubators and have only the brooding period. You are insured of at least 97 per cent hatch instead of part of the chicks you counted on hatching. No work, worry or disappointment.

No longer does anyone question the great advantage of buying day-old chicks. Each hatching season there are hundreds of thousands of baby chicks sold in the cities and millions shipped to the small towns and country people in every state. Buying baby chicks is a real saving of both time and money.

Time We Start to Ship

We start to ship as soon as the weather permits. If the season is early, we have our first chicks out early in March. If it remains cold, it is too risky to ship until a little later.

We book orders at any time for future delivery.

April, May and June are the best months to ship chicks successfully. In some cases, chicks arrive same day of shipment. Do not allow chicks to lie in Postoffice twenty-four hours. This may cause many deaths. We do not stand good for losses that occur in this way.

When Your Chicks Arrive

Examine all chicks immediately and open your box in a warm room, (**do not open in the cold**) in the presence of your Postmaster or Mail Carrier. Count the number of live chicks you receive. We always add extra chicks to allow for small losses. Please remember that any claim for loss or shortage in your shipment must be certified by your Postmaster or Mail Carrier and mailed to us same day shipment is received.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee that all of our chicks are from standard bred stock and true to name, and will deliver to the Postoffice chicks that are strong and healthy and able to travel to any State in the country. If you do not receive 97 per cent live delivery mail us your notification card signed by your Postmaster or Mail Carrier and we will replace all dead or short chicks over 3 per cent or refund your money.

Our chicks are hatched right or we could not make this kind of a guarantee. No other claims or adjustments will be allowed on dead or short chicks.

We Ship Via Parcel Post to Every Part of the Country

OUR TERMS

It is always best to send full amount with order, as payment must be made in full before chicks can be shipped. Please do not ask us to ship C. O. D. If we cannot fill your order, we will return your money at once, with reasons. If it is not convenient to send full amount, we will book your order upon payment of 25%. The remainder must be paid 10 days before date of shipment. No orders booked without one-fourth payment.

You may send Draft, Postoffice Order, Express Order or Personal checks.

Our Paying Varieties

There is a big difference in the worth of baby chicks. Those that come from heavy laying strains—that are bred for heavy egg production—are worth more than average chicks. There is a big difference between May and January prices for eggs. Raise your layers and your stock this year from our chicks. Sell eggs next winter when prices are at the peak.

Exhibition Quality Chicks—Price List

VARIETY	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
Barred Plymouth Rock...	\$5.00	\$ 9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00	\$160.00
White Plymouth Rock...	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	180.00
White Wyandotte.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	180.00
Silver Laced Wyandotte..	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	180.00
R. C. Rhode Island Red.	5.00	9.50	18.00	85.00	160.00
S. C. Rhode Island Red..	5.00	9.50	18.00	85.00	160.00
S. C. Buff Orpington....	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	180.00
S. C. Brown Leghorn.....	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
S. C. White Leghorn....	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00

Standard Quality Chicks—Price List

VARIETY	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
Barred Plymouth Rock...	\$4.50	\$ 8.00	\$15.00	\$70.00	\$135.00
White Plymouth Rock...	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
Buff Plymouth Rock....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
White Wyandotte.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
Silver Laced Wyandotte..	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
Golden Wyandotte.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	90.00	160.00
R. C. Rhode Island Red.	5.00	9.50	18.00	85.00	160.00
S. C. Rhode Island Red..	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
Silver Spangled Hamburg	6.00	11.00	20.00	90.00	160.00
S. C. Buff Orpington....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
S. C. White Orpington...	6.00	11.00	20.00	90.00	160.00
Light Brahma.....	7.00	13.00	22.00	100.00	180.00
Black Langshan.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
Black Minorca.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
White Faced Bl. Spanish	7.00	13.00	22.00	100.00	180.00
S. C. Mottled Ancona....	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
S. C. Buff Leghorn.....	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
S. C. White Leghorn.....	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00	125.00
S. C. Brown Leghorn....	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00	125.00
R. C. Brown Leghorn....	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00	125.00

Canary Birds (See Photo Page 153)

Canary Birds—To the persons seeking pin-money the raising of canaries offers great possibilities. One can start in with a small capital; the venture requires little. A conservative estimate places the profit of one pair of breeding birds at \$75.00 per year. There is always a good demand for American Raised Canaries. Birds with exceptionally good voices bring high prices.

There are several different classes of canaries: The German Hartz Mountain, St. Andreasburg Roller and Seifert Roller are the most popular and best. All birds offered by us are in full plumage, from ten to eighteen months old and in full song. The Hartz Mountain is the most popular of all singers.

Each, \$10.00.

St. Andreasburg Roller: These are trained singers. Their tones are soft, musical and in variety; no harsh notes. **Each, \$12.00.**

Seifert Roller (males)—These birds are trained by experts and are known as Schoolmasters or trainers for the young singers. **Each, \$14.00.** These birds must be heard to be appreciated.

Hartz Mountain (females) each, \$2.25.

St. Andreasburg (females) each, \$3.00.

Birds must be shipped by express. We can ship them safely to any part of the United States.

We can ship birds in the coldest weather even more successfully than during the hotter months. In ordering let us know if the birds may be shipped any time or must we give you several days' notice. Birds will lay their first hatch in January or February; one female will raise several broods each season. Order early.

Bird Seed—This seed contains only seeds that have been tried out and are used by bird raisers everywhere. You will be pleased with it. **1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs. or over, 10c per pound.**

ONE OLD SOUTH DAKOTA HEN

in 1921 earned for its owner more NET income or profit than the entire corn acreage of the state.
Pay more attention to the hen.

**BRINGS YOU A REGULAR
\$2.00 SACK
Raise All Your Chicks**

White Diarrhea, the national poultry plague, kills millions of baby chicks every year. The poultry raiser's loss from this dreadful disease is tremendous. It's a crime against the poultry raiser's efforts and his labors. Stop losing from 30 to 55 per cent of your spring hatch. Prevent White Diarrhea by using Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer.

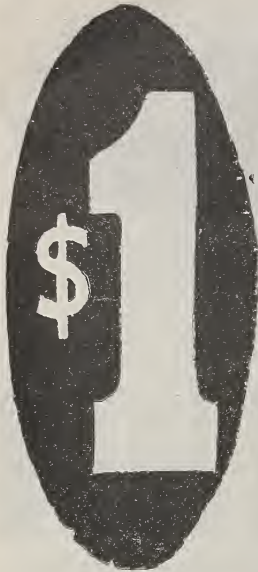
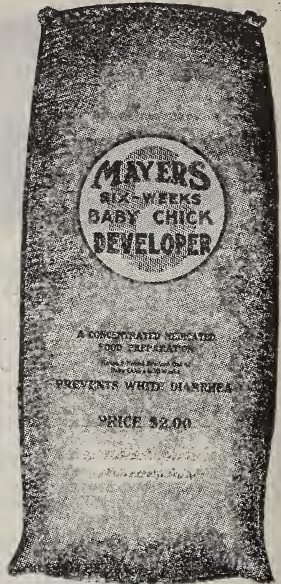
Mayer's Six Weeks is put up in sealed sacks only. One sack will last an ordinary flock of 140 chicks for six weeks. Don't confuse these sacks with the ordinary four to six-ounce package, because they are much larger and contain absolutely no filler. It is made up entirely of concentrated medicine and food.

Is a Chick's Life Worth One Cent?

Think this over—what are you doing for your chicks? Are you giving them a chance to earn a big profit for you? For less than one cent a chick you can make sure of raising 95 per cent of your hatch or your money back.

More Than a Preventive for White Diarrhea

Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer is guaranteed to prevent White Diarrhea and raise 95 per cent of all your chicks or your money back—but it does still more than this—it is a tonic, a food, a builder of tissue, blood and bone. It is a scientifically prepared chick food that accomplishes the same wonderful results as the scientific foods that are used for babies the world over. Order today. Price, 30c; 6 packages, \$4.20; 12 packages, \$8.00.



Laymore

"MAKES THE LAZY HENS LAY"

Every poultry raiser in the world is looking for some good, practical way to increase the egg supply and make bigger poultry profits. The big trouble with the poultry business has been that the hens lay only when eggs are cheap, and quit laying when eggs are high priced. Since the discovery of Laymore, the world's greatest laying tonic, thousands of poultry raisers are making bigger poultry profits than they ever thought possible. Their hens keep laying all winter long. You can get your hens to lay eggs at a cost of 12 cents a dozen. A half cent's worth of LAYMORE is sufficient for 12 hens. By taking advantage of my liberal offer here, every reader of this catalog can get enough Laymore to last 100 hens for 6 weeks FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

Sold Under an Absolute Money-Back Guarantee

The experience of thousands of poultry raisers has been so remarkable and successful that I sell Laymore under the absolute guarantee that it will double your egg production or your money back. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain, so why not take advantage of my liberal offer of two dollar packages for only \$1.00 before it is withdrawn?

This wonderful new discovery is a scientific preparation that makes your hens lay when eggs are high priced. It hurries your flock through the moult, starts them laying quickly. Price, \$1.00 for two full sized packages.



FERTILIZERS

Odorless Lawn-Dressing

A lawn dressing that we can highly recommend. Good soil builder and plant food. For lawns use three pounds per 100 sq. ft., three times each year. 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Superphosphate

This is used very extensively on heavy soils for all truck gardening, and should be used in conjunction with all animal manures. 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 65c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

Ground Bone Meal

Is an excellent fertilizer for all gardening purposes, particularly adapted for fruit trees, roses and all nursery stock. Should be forked in the soil in the fall if possible. 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Groz-It

Pulverized sheep and cow manure. No odor, dried, ready for use. Exceptionally good if used in conjunction with superphosphate for lawns, golf greens, and gardens generally. 100 lbs., \$3.25; 500 lbs., \$15.00; 1/2 ton, \$28.00.

Nitrate of Soda

Should be used very carefully. One tablespoonful to gallon of water. Produces foliage abundantly. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$2.55; 50 lbs., \$4.15; 100 lbs., \$6.95.

Peanuts—These are Southern grown large peanuts, not suitable for seed purposes, but very desirable for roasting and eating. Can be roasted in any oven, and at the very low price should be kept in quantities for that purpose. 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Popcorn—A very fancy popping brand, not graded for seed purposes, but will pop practically perfect. 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$8.00.



SIEFERT ROLLER CANARY
See Page 153

"Practical Potato Culture"

Is what its name implies, a treatise edited by a practical grower of long experience, E. A. Rogers, Maine, who is at the head of Seed Improvement Department of that State which holds the record of the largest yield per acre.

It contains 128 pages with 26 half-tone illustrations, indexed under 38 Chapter heads, giving information of General Farming, Potato Soils, Humus, Deterioration of the Potato Seed and Cutting of Same, Saving Potato Boll Seed, Fertilizers, Cultivation, Insecticides, Harvesting, Storehouses, Marketing, Home Gardens, Melons, etc.

The price of this valuable book is 50c, but for the present we will mail copies free to our customers upon receipt of names and addresses plainly written and 6c postage stamps to pay postage.

Bug Death Aphis

For sucking insects, lice, aphids, beetles and fungus, this preparation is offered with full confidence in its protective as well as destructive power. There is no place where it can work injury, its sole mission being to protect and to save.

For the Currant worm, the Flea beetle, the Rose or Tree Aphis, as well as other forms, its destructive power is assured. Dr. Twitchell has for 16 years relied on Bug Death, which constitutes the base of Bug Death Aphis, in all his field and garden work, with complete success.

The housewife will here find the ideal agent to use for the health of all house plants, and the greenhouse worker be assured security from all necessity for using any of the arsenical preparations; the orchardist finds here the ideal dust for his trees carefully mixed, ready for use; the gardener be insured against attacks from those pests and diseases which so often work serious injury, and all the while the health of the plant and life of the soil will be enhanced. That it is absolutely free from all forms of arsenic gives it a peculiar value with those who would seek freedom from the dangers attending the use of that indestructible mineral poison, whose only mission is to kill. We offer **Bug Death Aphis**, believing that it will meet a long felt want and prove of incalculable value to all growers.

DIRECTIONS

Apply, using Dickey Bug Death Duster, cheese cloth bag, blower gun, or, for apple trees, power blower.

First application should be when leaves are half-grown, and second just as petals fall.

With all house plants apply as soon as presence of aphid or lice is suspected. A generous application will at all times promote health and prevent attacks.

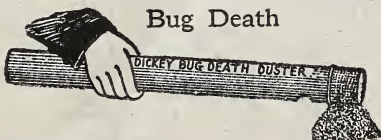
12 oz. Sifter Top, each 25c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.40; 50-lb. Kegs, freight, \$8.75.

STIM-O-PLANT

Plant Stimulant Tablet. An All-the-Year Fertilizer for Garden and House Plants

Growers of fine flowers, shrubs and vegetables for the best markets and for exhibition fertilize and stimulate them frequently, a little at a time. An excellent fertilizer for this purpose is Stim-U-plant, an odorless, highly concentrated plant-food, in tablet form, with guaranteed chemical analysis of 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent potash. The proportions are accurate, there is no wasted filler. In this form you apply plant food just where you want it. Stim-u-plant is specially fine for roses, increases production, heightens color and improves quality at once. Amateur growers should not attempt to use other plant stimulant. This is prepared to do just what you desire; use it out doors and in the potted plants in winter. It is fine for trees, gardens, flowers and potted plants. Very easy to use. Full instructions with each package. Order "Stim-u-Plant" tablets with your seed and see order. Trial size, 15c; medium size, 25c; 100 tablets, 5c; 1,000 tablets, \$3.50.

Bug Death Gun—This gun is the best and cheapest method of distributing Bug Death or other dust preventals. These can be packed up with your other orders, and you will find it a very satisfactory buy. Price, \$1.00.



A non-poisonous powder to be applied dry or mixed with water and sprayed on the plants. It is death to the potato, squash and cucumber bugs, currant and tomato worms. It is best applied dry with a duster or bellows at the rate of about 12 lbs. per acre. Price, 1 lb. sifter tops, 25c; 3 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 65c; 12 1/2 lbs., \$1.45; 100 lbs., \$8.75.

Dickey Shaker, for applying above, 50c each; B. D. Shaker, 80c each.

Dry Lime Sulphur

For many years growers have been using liquid lime sulphur solution; they are thoroughly familiar with its use and the results it will accomplish as a spraying material.

A barrel of liquid lime sulphur weighs 600 pounds. Eighty pounds of dry lime sulphur will accomplish the same results. It is easily handled, can be carried over winter safely as it will not leak out of container, and no danger of freezing.

It is particularly effective in control of the following: San Jose Scale, oyster shell bark louse, scale insects; fungus diseases, such as peach leaf curl and apple and pear canker, apple scab, brown rot on peach or plum, blisters, etc.

All orchards should have a dormant or winter spray of lime sulphur. For further information write for pamphlet.

1. Dormant Spray, for Scale when Blossoms Fall, 1 lb. to 3 1/2 gal. of water.

2. For Worms and Diseases, 1 lb. to 16 gal. water. Add 1/4 lb. lead arsenate.

3. Every ten days, repeat second spray.

1 pound packages..... \$ 0.35

5 pound packages..... 1.25

10 pound packages..... 2.25

25 pound packages..... 3.95

100 pound packages..... 14.80

Sulphur—Powdered. For mildew. 1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Bordeaux Mixture. Powder. Can be used dry or as a spray. When used as a spray, 6 lbs. to 50 gals. of water will make 3-3-50 mixture. 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$3.70; 10 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$21.00.

Dry Lead Arsenate: A poison for chewing insects that does not burn the leaves and stays on longer than any other. Kills most insects rapidly and efficiently. Controls Codling Moth, Leaf-rollers, and all leaf chewing insects. 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. Price, 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.38.



Saves Money by Saving Crops

It is estimated that rats and mice consume grain each year in the United States alone the value of more than \$10,000,000. Most of this waste can be saved if Rax is given a chance.

Rax is Not a Poison.—While it is absolutely deadly to rats and mice, it is harmless to human beings, domestic animals, poultry and birds. It may be used anywhere with complete safety.

Rats Leave Before They Die. Within a few days after eating bait prepared with Rax, rats and mice become feverish and seek the open air where they die—outdoors.

How to Use Rax. Add water to the bottle and shake contents until water is cloudy. Then moisten bait (bread, crackers or cheese) with the mixture and place it near the holes. Rax does not affect the taste of the bait.

Directions with each package. Bottle is enough for an ordinary house; allow one bottle to each 500 feet of floor space in large barns, mills, etc. Price, 75c per bottle, postpaid.

How to Use Rax.

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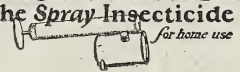
Preventol—The

Spray Insecticide

PREVENTOL

The Spray Insecticide

Every single one of these insects which now and then discourage housekeepers, Preventol kills.



Do not drench things, spray lightly. Spray the general hiding places of all the following insects and they will be entirely eradicated: Ants, Cockroaches, Moths, Bedbugs, Flies, Mosquitoes.

Spray the bath tub and bowls. Wipe them with dry cloth and see them glisten. Use it on windows, mirrors and tile floors.

Preventol is fatal to insect life, but is otherwise harmless. Price: Per combination package, including sprayer and liquid, 80c; Extra quart bottles, liquid, \$1.00.

Preventol is fatal to insect life, but is otherwise harmless. Price: Per combination package, including sprayer and liquid, 80c; Extra quart bottles, liquid, \$1.00.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897

Premiums and Gifts with Each Order

We will pay in cash on the 15th day of December, 1925, the following cash premiums for goods produced from our seed.

Table Queen Squash, the highest yielding and best quality individual Squash. For the greatest number of Squash produced on one vine we pay \$10.00 cash. Have reliable neighbors count with you the number produced on one vine, both of you sign the report and send it to us before December 15th.

Gurney's Rainbow Flint Corn. For the longest ear of this remarkable Flint Corn we pay \$10.00 in cash. The ear must be received by us on or before December 15th, 1925. Send it parcel post.

Gurney's Bugless Potatoes. The highest yielding and best quality and most immune from bugs of any potato. For the largest Potato grown from our seed, \$10.00 in cash. The best potato must be received by us on or before December 15th, 1925. Send it parcel post.

Mammoth Pumpkin. With every order that goes from the garden and seed department, a package of this truly Mammoth Pumpkin seed will be included free of charge. These pumpkins weigh as high as 225 lbs. We pay for the largest Pumpkin reported \$10.00 in cash. In order to enter this contest the pumpkin must be exhibited at a fair or displayed in the window of some store in your town, weighed and certified by yourself and a disinterested party. While on display it must bear a card "Grown by from seed from Gurney Seed and Nursery Company, Yankton, South Dakota."

Gurney's Dakota Red Globe Onions. This is absolutely the best quality, the highest yielding, and the best money maker of all Onions. For the largest Onion received by us on or before December 15th, 1925, \$10.00 cash.

With a \$40.00 Order for Any Goods

Frank Seeley says he painted his automobile with our special auto painting outfit, that it gives good wear, was easily applied and it changed an old car into a new one in one application.

We are going to give one of these complete outfits just as long as they last, and we have put up many hundreds for this purpose, with each \$40.00 order for any kind of goods selected from our catalog.

This outfit consists of two high quality two and three inch varnish bristle brush, two packages of steel wool, size 1 and 2, half gallon substitute for Turpentine, one qt. auto top dressing, one qt. auto enamel, your choice of colors, one pt. auto enamel, your choice of colors, one-half pt. engine and radiator black enamel, Colors Breyter Green, Mouse Gray, Black, Vermillion, Dark Wine, Auto Gray, Dark Blue. **The value of this outfit is \$4.92, we give it with a \$40.00 order.**



Maurice Wentworth in the traffic department says that his wife has had excellent results and saved an immense quantity of hard labor by using our canning outfit, and he believes if people could only realize the convenience and labor saving qualities that they would all have one. These are worth \$12.00 each, we are going to give one with each \$75.00 order, as long as the outfits last.

You will certainly appreciate the canning outfit.



For the Best Photograph

You are growing every year from seed, trees or shrubbery, a beautiful vegetable or flower garden, nice landscaped home, a specimen flowering, or ornamental shrubbery, wonderful fruit trees with immense quantities of fruit, a fine field of corn, grain or forage, and we want from you a photograph of this, whatever it may be, and for the photograph winning the cash prizes, we will pay \$10.00 for the first selection, \$5.00 for the second and the next four, \$2.50 each. These will all be used in the 1926 catalog.

Your father and mother, and in many cases, your grandfather and grandmother, planted Gurney's Seeds and Trees. We want a photograph of the person or persons who planted them long ago. We would like the photograph taken with a grove, an evergreen, or any other tree or shrubbery that was furnished by Gurney and planted long ago. For this photograph we will pay \$10.00 cash.

All photographs must reach us before December 1st, 1925.

Johnnie Grayson, in the Nursery packing department tells me he has a lot of mighty nice shrubs, trees and bulbs, and that sometimes when people are ordering nursery stock, they do not include all of the good things he thinks they should have, and this year he is going to include in each nursery order, articles from the nursery department that he thinks are fine, to the extent of at least 5% of the value of your order.

I know you will be mighty pleased with the selections he will give you. Johnnie has been in the nursery department many years, growing, digging, planting, and packing, and he takes a lot of interest in the work.



Cossack Alfalfa

To THE FARMER, St. Paul: After reading the experience of farmers from different parts of the country about Grimm alfalfa, I thought I would tell them what three pounds of Cossack alfalfa will do up in this neck of the woods.

In the spring of 1919 I sent to South Dakota for three pounds of Cossack alfalfa seed which cost me \$3. This I inoculated with some soil our county agent sent me, and sowed it broadcast on three-fourths of an acre the first week in June, on land that I thought was perfectly free from weed seeds. But it was soon green with weeds and some scattered alfalfa. I mowed it once that summer, that is the weeds, and let them lie there and wished the alfalfa "good-bye."

But the surprise came the following spring. That alfalfa was three inches high before I could tell whether red clover was dead or alive. On the 15th of June it was lodged, so I cut it, although I didn't think it fit to cut as no new shoots had appeared; and I got two fair-sized loads of clean alfalfa, not a weed in it. In a few days the patch was green again. The last of August I cut the second crop for seed. I got two more loads which threshed out 132 pounds of seed, which I valued at that many dollars, although none of it was offered for sale. It was very tough when I threshed it, in fact it was sprinkling rain or I would have got more.

My neighbors told me I killed it when I cut it for seed, but last spring it was right there better than ever. I cut it the 20th of June and got two more loads. The second crop was left for seed, but it was so very dry I got only 32 pounds.

Now I have eight acres that I seeded last spring, the seed plot of three-fourths of an acre which went into winter in fine shape, and 70 pounds to sow this spring; and I sold three pounds for \$3. It is the prettiest thing when in full bloom, all the colors you can think of.

For Description and Price of the wonderful Cossack see page 65. Ask for booklet free, "Professor Hansen's Search for Alfalfa in Siberia."



A PORTION OF THE BUILDING AND EMPLOYEES OF THIS COMPANY

The above photograph shows a portion of the main buildings, together with the employees working in these particular buildings, but does not include those working in the Nursery or in the Nursery Department.

We employ as high as 250 people, many of these employees have been with us for many years, many of them all of their lives. This long service makes it possible to give you the service which your orders entitle you to.

Remember this Company has been in continuous operation

- Asparagus.
- Alfalfa and Clovers.
- Prof. Hanson's Search for Alfalfa.
- Beans.
- Celery.
- Cabbage.
- Crop Rotation.
- Cauliflower.
- Cucumber.
- Carrots, Stock and Table.
- Corn, Sweet, Pop and Field.
- Hogging Down Corn.
- Cane, Kaffir, Milo & Sudan.
- Forage Crops.
- Fungus and Fungicides.
- Grasses, Pasture.
- Hot Beds, How Made.
- Lawn Making.
- Melons, Musk and Water.
- Mushrooms.
- Onions.
- Peanuts.
- Peas.
- Peppers.
- Potatoes.

for fifty-nine years, always in the Northwest, Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, that their goods are shipped all over it to you and to hundreds of thousands of customers each year, that every year there has been an increase in the number of customers over the previous year, which could only be accomplished by satisfying those who buy from us.

The following are a list of the free Bulletins published by us, and to which you are welcome. This is a part of the Gurney Service.

- Pumpkins and Squash.
- Root Crops.
- Rotation, Crops.
- Rhubarb.
- Small Grains.
- Sweet Peas.
- Tomatoes.
- Turnips and Rutabagas.
- Tree Seeds.
- Apples and Crabs.
- Bulbs and Tubers.
- Cuttings.
- Evergreens.
- Flowering Shrubs.
- Hardy Perennials.
- Hedge Plants.
- Marketing.
- Peonies.
- Plums.
- Roses.
- Small Fruits.
- Spraying Insects and Insecticides.
- Strawberries.
- Shade and Forest Trees.
- Vines and Climbers.

Distance Apart to Plant

The distances recommended here are for this section only. In other localities it may be advisable to change them.

Feet Apart No. Per Acre			Feet Apart No. Per Acre		
Apples and Crabs.....	20x24	90	Strawberries.....	1x 4	10,888
Cherry and Plum.....	12x24	182	Asparagus.....	1x 4	10,888
Hansen Plums.....	12x16	228	Pie plant.....	4x 8	1,360
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4x 8	1,360	Trees or Evergreens for shelter belt.....	4x12	907
Blackberries and Raspberries.....	3x 8	1,810	Grapes.....	6x 8	907

Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

12x12 inches.....	43,560	30x30 inches.....	6,970	5x 4 feet.....	2,178	12x12 feet.....	30.
18x12 inches.....	19,360	36x24 inches.....	7,260	8x 3 feet.....	1,815	16x16 feet.....	17.
24x18 inches.....	15,520	36x36 inches.....	4,840	8x 8 feet.....	680	20x20 feet.....	10.
30x12 inches.....	17,424	4x 4 feet.....	2,723	10x10 feet.....	435	30x30 feet.....	4.

Instructions for Laying Out the Orchard or Small Fruit Garden

First secure check wire, heavy garden line, tape line or other wire long enough for the longest way of the ground to be used, determine the distance apart you are going to plant, then fasten firmly to the line at the determined distance a marker of cloth or string. If a different distance one way than the other, then a different colored marker for the other distance. Then determine a corner tree or shrub, a place to start from, drive a stake at that point, place your first marker on your line at that point, fastening your line firmly not to that stake but to another in line with this first row far enough back to be out of the way, draw your line tight on the line wanted for first row and fasten firmly. Then place a stake (size half-inch by 12 inches is large enough) at each marker on outside of line. Then take far end of line and carry it quarter of a circle

which will make an exact right angle to first row, keep that first marker at first tree, stake at markers again on outside of line, then take up line and place first marker at last determined tree of last line, then pull line to parallel first line a near the width of the orchard as possible, then stake at marker again, then take line placing first marker at last tree in first line and last marker at last tree in third line, moving that stake in third row established in or out as your line will determine. Again stake at markers and then move both ends of line to next trees in both first and third lines established as so on until you reach the first tree in first and third line established. If directions are followed you will have perfect alignment in all directions.

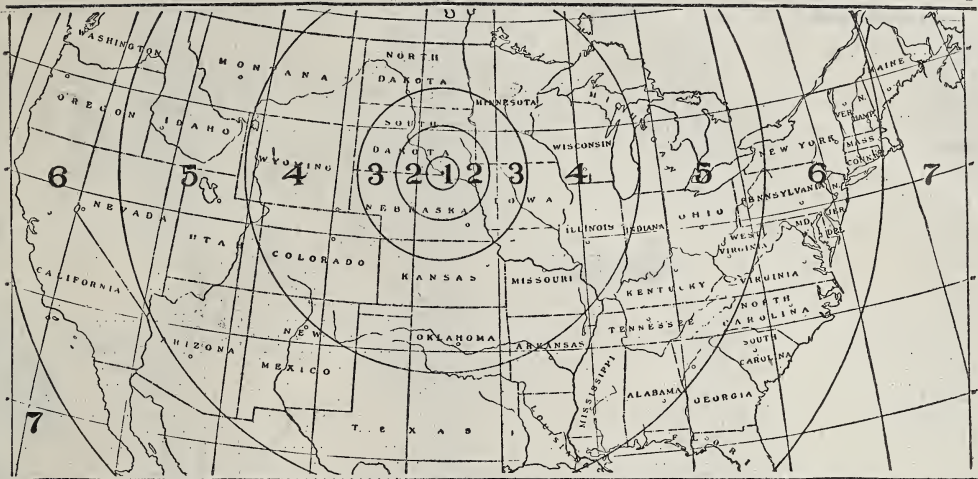


TABLE AND RATES FOR PARCEL POST FROM YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

The United States is divided into seven Zones for parcels post purposes as shown by above map.

Packages weighing up to and including seventy pounds will be accepted for shipment to any part of Zones one, two and three while the weight limit in Zones four, five, six and seven is fifty pounds. The rates of postage vary in the different Zones and are:

From Yankton, S. D. to Zones 1 and 2—5c for the first pound and an additional cent for each pound added, if your shipment should weigh seventy pounds, the limit in these Zones the postage would be 74c.

From Yankton, S. D. to Zone 3—6c for the first pound then add 2c per pound for each additional pound up to 70 pounds.

From Yankton, S. D. to Zone 4—7c for the first pound then add 4c per pound for each additional pound up to 50 pounds.

From Yankton, S. D. to Zone 5—8c for the first pound then add 6c per pound for each additional pound up to 50 pounds.

From Yankton, S. D. to Zone 6—9c for the first pound then add 8c per pound for each additional pound up to 50 pounds.

From Yankton, S. D. to Zone 7—11c for the first pound then add 10c per pound for each additional pound up to 50 pounds.

Name of Seed	Pounds to Sow Per Acre	Pounds Per Bushel	Time to Plant
Alfalfa	15 to 20 lbs.	60	Apr. 1st. to Sept. 1st.
Alsike Clover	8 to 12 lbs.	60	Apr. 1st to Sept. 10th.
Alsike and Timothy Mixed	12 to 15 lbs.		Apr. 1st to Sept. 10th.
Awnless Brome Grass	10 to 25 lbs.	14	March, April and May.
Barley	60 to 96 lbs.	48	April 10th to 25th.
Barley—For Nurse Crop	36 to 60 lbs.	48	
Broom Corn	5 to 8 lbs.	48	May and June.
Blue Grass—Canadian	30 to 40 lbs.	14	Apr.-July and Sept.-Oct.
Blue Grass—Kentucky	30 to 40 lbs.	14	Apr.-July and Sept.-Oct.
Bromus Inermis	10 to 25 lbs.	14	April and May.
Buckwheat	50 lbs.	52	June 20th to July 10th.
Cane—Broadcast	50 to 75 lbs.	50	May 15th to 30th.
Cane—In Drills	12 to 15 lbs.	50	May 15th to 30th.
Corn	9 lbs.	56	May and June.
Crimson or Scarlet Clover	14 to 20 lbs.	60	July to September.
Emmer	60 to 80 lbs.	40	April.
Flax	28 lbs.	56	May.
Hungarian	48 lbs.	48	May 20th to July.
Lawn Grass	70 to 95 lbs.		
Lawn Grass	1 lb. for 300 Sq. Ft.		
Mammoth Clover	10 to 15 lbs.	60	April 15th to May 20th.
Mangle Wurtzel	4 to 6 lbs.		May.
Meadow Fescue	55 lbs.	22	April to June.
Millet—Common	40 to 50 lbs.	50	May 20th to July.
Millet—German or Golden	40 to 50 lbs.	50.	May 20th to July.
Millet—Hungarian	40 to 48 lbs.	48	May 20th to July.
Millet—Japanese	10 to 15 lbs.	40	May 20th to July.
Oats	64 to 96 lbs.	32	April 10th to 30th.
Orchard Grass	20 to 25 lbs.	14	May.
Pasture Mixture	18 to 20 lbs.		April and May.
Peas—Canadian Field Broadcast	90 to 180 lbs.	60	April 20th to 30th.
Peas—Canadian Field with Oats	75 to 90 lbs.	60	April 10th to 30th.
Rape Dwarf Essex	3 to 8 lbs.	60	May 1st to Aug. 1st.
Red Clover	10 to 15 lbs.	60	April 15th to May 10th.
Red Top—Solid Seed	10 to 15 lbs.	40	May and June.
Red Top—Unhulled	20 to 25 lbs.	14	May and June.
Red or Creeping Fescue	35 lbs.	14	May and June.
Rutabaga	2 to 3 lbs.		June 15th to July 15th.
Rye	84 lbs.	56	
Rye—For Nurse Crop	42 to 70 lbs.	56	
Rye Grass	20 to 25 lbs.	14	May and June.
Sheep's Fescue	30 lbs.	12	May and June.
Sorgum—Broadcast	50 to 75 lbs.	50	May 15th to 30th.
Soy Beans—Broadcast	65 to 85 lbs.	60	May 10th to 30th.
Soy Beans—In drills with corn	15 to 20 lbs.	60	May 10th to 30th.
Soy Peltz	60 to 80 lbs.	40	April.
Sudan Grass—Broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	40	June and July.
Sudan Grass—In drills	7 to 10 lbs.	40	June and July.
Sunflower	7 to 10 lbs.	24	May and June.
Sweet Clover	20 to 25 lbs.	60	April and May.
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	40 to 50 lbs.	10	May and June.
Tall Meadow Fescue	35 lbs.	14	May and June.
Timothy	10 to 25 lbs.	45	April and Sept.
Turnip	2 to 3 lbs.		July 20th to Aug. 1st.
Vetch	40 to 50 lbs.	60	April 20th to 30th.
Wheat	120 to 150 lbs.	60	April to August.
White Clover	8 lbs.	60	

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A Last Word

For twenty-five successive years I have made this catalog. The thirty-four years previous to that the catalog was made by my father, Colonel C. W. Gurney. This is the fifty-ninth, and I trust it will be of interest and value to you. We are mailing to our friends and customers this year nine carloads of these catalogs. Besides this we print millions of free bulletins and write hundreds of thousands special letters on various horticultural and agricultural subjects.

We are pleased to do this for you, knowing that it will increase the earning power of the agriculturist, and by spreading to him, or them, the knowledge which we have gained over a period of nearly sixty years, you may avoid the expensive mistakes others have made and thereby work profitably.

Agriculture, of which we are a part, has staged a wonderful come-back in 1924, with every prospect that in 1925, with the increased confidence and earning power, will be still better.

I am writing this just before the holidays of 1924, and I want to express to you and yours my appreciation of the very large increase in business which you gave us in 1924 over any previous year, and to all of the new customers—and, by the way, they were greater in number than for any other year in the past fifty-nine—our whole organization sends to you our best wishes for a prosperous 1925.

Yours truly,
D. D. GURNEY,
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