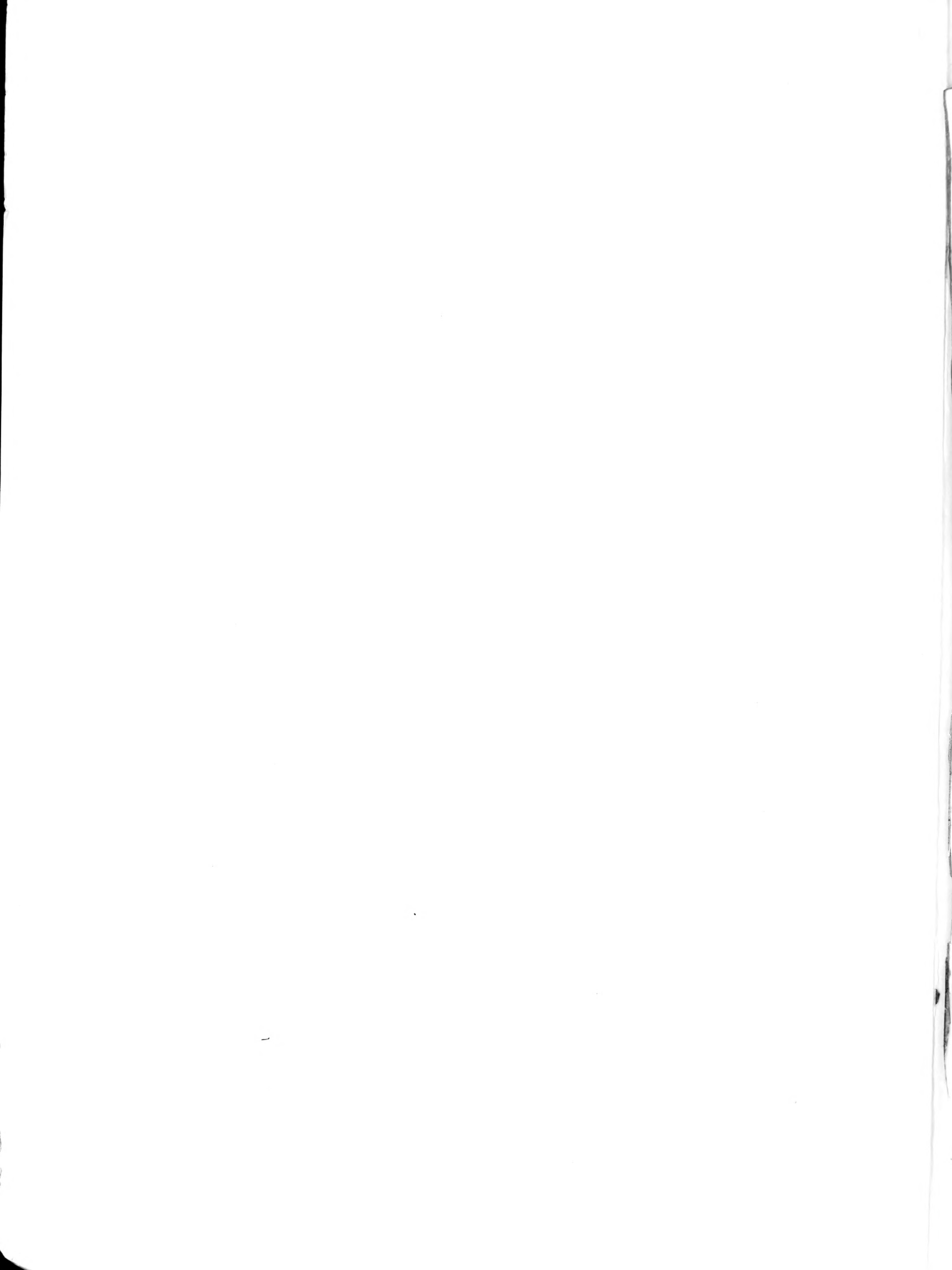


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COMPLIMENTS OF PEASE GRAIN AND SEED CO.

Dealers in

FIELD SEEDS, GARDEN SEEDS, FEED, COAL AND GRAIN

Beatrice, Nebraska

February, 1921

Phone 105

INTERESTING INFORMATION PERTAINING TO SEEDS, SEEDING AND CROPS

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

White Blossom Sweet Clover has always been well known but its varied merits have not been realized until recently. It originally was cultivated to supply the honey bee with an abundance of blossoms rich in honey making material. Next it was sown on land too poor to grow anything but weeds and on sloping banks to prevent washing and gullying. In connection with this cultivation of sweet clover, it was discovered that it not only accomplished the purpose intended, but made the poor land productive and that live stock thrived better when pastured on sweet clover than on cultivated and wild grasses. Also that one acre of sweet clover pasture would support as much live stock as three acres of other pasture.

As a soil restorer, there are very few crops that surpass white blossom sweet clover and for the inoculation of soil for alfalfa, no crop can be sown prior to the seeding of alfalfa that equals it.

Sow on well prepared seed bed in spring or fall or on snow in February.

Amount to sow per acre of hulled seed, 12 to 18 lbs.

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less, \$.20

Per bu. of 60 lbs., \$11.00

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

A whole book could be written about medium red clover and probably all would not be told then.

It will make two crops of excellent hay per year and any animal can eat clover hay without injury and grow fat. It will grow on any soil and greatly enrich it and any program of crop rotation should include the planting and plowing under of a crop of clover.

For the past two or three years the cultivation of medium red clover has been almost prohibited on account of the unusually high price of the seed, but normal conditions are returning and with them have come normal prices of clover.

Sow on well prepared seed bed in spring or fall or on light snow in February.

Amount per acre 7 to 9 pounds.

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less \$.25

Per bu. of 60 lbs. 14.00

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

The distinctive features between mammoth red clover and medium red clover are very slight.

Mammoth is more hardy, of coarser and more luxuriant growth, lodges more readily and probably is stronger in fertilizing qualities. It is from two to three weeks later, usually makes but one crop of hay and also grows better on light worn out soil.

Mammoth red clover should be sown the same as medium red clover, in the spring, or fall on a well prepared seedbed, or on snow in February.

The amount to sow per acre is 8 to 10 pounds, or one pound more per acre than of medium red.

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less \$.30

Per bu. of 60 lbs. 15.50

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike Clover is primarily a cold climate, late sowing clover.

It seems to have originally come from a province in Sweden called "Alsike" hence its name.

In a limited way it does well in Nebraska, when sown on low land soil and under conditions it is sown to, but it does not seem to be adapted enough to come into general cultivation in our locality.

Where it can be successfully raised, it is a valuable crop, as it produces heavily and its feeding value very closely approaches the feeding value of alfalfa. It can be sown either in the spring or fall.

Amount to sow per acre 6 to 8 lbs.

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less \$.35

Per bu. of 60 lbs. 17.50

WHITE CLOVER

White or Dutch Clover is not to be seriously considered as something to be raised as a straight crop, its greatest value is in combination with other grasses in hay and pasture mixtures.

It is adaptive to any soil, grows readily and does not die out in winter kill. It is an excellent pasture for all kinds of stock, but care should be taken not to turn cattle into white clover pastures, when covered with heavy dew or when wet, as under such conditions its tendency is to cause bloat.

Amount to sow per acre for straight crop is 5 to 10 lbs.

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less \$.80

Per bu. of 60 lbs. 42.00

TIMOTHY

Timothy is of particular interest to the dairy farmer and stockman. It is adapted to a wider range of conditions than other grasses and is best suited to rich loamy soils having favorable conditions for its maturing. When sown alone, the percentage of seed is 12 to 15 pounds per acre. A balanced combination for medium is 3 pounds of red top, 2 pounds medium red clover and 8 pounds of timothy. When sown with white red clover, use 1 to 2 pounds timothy and 8 to 12 pounds clover.

Care should be exercised neither to cut nor pasture timothy too closely. The stand will be seriously injured if this is done.

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less \$.12

Per bu. of 45 lbs. 4.50

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Kentucky Blue Grass is often spoken of as "Nature's Own Grass." It is the best grass to develop a growth in the spring and furnishes the earliest pasture, also the earliest cutting of hay with the exception of alfalfa. With a late rainy fall Kentucky blue grass makes a tall growth as well as a spring growth and this growth is the last to fade away with the approach of winter.

No pasture grass is superior to it for all kinds of stock. For pasture sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre and for hay 20 and one half times this amount. Sow either in early spring or in winter on light snow.

It will improve itself to almost any land, but does best on well drained land with a heavy topsoil.

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less \$.45

Per bu. of 14 lbs. 5.00

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS

Canadian Blue Grass is somewhat similar to Kentucky blue grass, but not as luxuriant in growth. On poorer land it will do better than Kentucky blue grass. It is a more hardy plant and makes a tougher, stronger soil—probably no soil withstands hard usage like the Canadian blue grass.

It adapts itself to all soils and climates and is particularly suited to pastures for dairy use. It also is a desirable grass to combine with other grasses in hay and pasture grass mixtures.

The amount to sow per acre is 20 to 25 pounds.

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less \$.40

Per bu. of 14 lbs. 4.00

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS OR MEADOW FESCUE

English Blue Grass is regarded as one of the most valuable grasses for hay or pasture. Remaining green all winter and resisting drought all summer makes it a long lived pasture. It is adapted to all soils, except sandy ones, and will make a good pasture or a crop of hay the first year. It is a grass that does not reach its best growth until after two or three years.

English Blue Grass, when sown in combination with timothy or red top produces a better hay crop than when sown as a straight crop. It also makes a better pasture if sown in combination with orchard grass.

Per straight crop sow 10 to 15 lbs. per acre.

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less \$.35

Per bu. of 24 lbs. 7.00

ALFALFA

We are all familiar with the advantages of alfalfa and the important features leading to raising it that about all that is of interest to the farmer is to know the price of the seed.

In preparing country run alfalfa seed we clean and separate it into three grades—first, choice and extra. These usually are very little difference in the percentage of germination between the fancy and choice grades. Both are practically free from weed seed and 12 to 18 pounds per acre of either will give a satisfactory stand. The primo grade is usually three to five per cent lower in purity than either the fancy or choice and from ten to fifteen per cent lower in germination. In sowing primo seed about two to three more pounds per acre should be sown than of fancy or choice.

Per bu of 60 lbs fancy \$13.50

Per bu of 60 lbs choice 12.50

Per bu. of 60 lbs. prime 9.50

FETERITA

Feterita is the greatest drought resister of any of the large crops. It belongs to the same class as Buffalo and Milo, but it makes its growth in from 15 to 20 days less time.

Its feeding value is equal to Kaffir and by many considered superior. It can be sown later and mature a crop with less moisture than any forage crop.

If broadcasted sow 75 pounds per acre. If drilled like corn use 5 to 10 pounds.

Per bu. of 50 lbs. \$1.50

CANE OR SORGHUM

Nothing will raise more tons per acre of rough forage than cane—3 to 5 tons per acre being the average and 6 to 8 tons per acre not uncommon.

It can be planted any time between early May and late June, and makes a crop of forage for two or three cuttings of tender stalks that cure into a feed almost equal to hay. It is generally agreed that cane produces the best forage when broadcasted or drilled, using about two bushels of seed per acre. For a seed or molasses crop use 3 to 5 pounds of seed per acre, planting in rows.

The black amber variety makes the fancy more tender growth. The red orange is richer in sugar.

Price per bushel of 50 lbs.

Black Amber \$1.00

Red Orange 1.25

MILLET

One of the most desirable things about millet is that it can be sown as late as the middle of July and mature a crop. In some localities farmers make a practice of putting in millet on wheat stubble, after harvest.

The millet best suited to this locality is the Liberty or German. The Siberian or red millet is the earliest of all millets and produces a larger seed crop than the Liberty, but it does not produce such an abundant hay crop.

Amount to sow per acre 30 to 50 pounds.

Per bu. of 50 lbs. \$1.25

Either variety.

RYE GRASSES

The most unfortunate thing about rye grasses is that in many localities they have not been sufficiently tried out to be appreciated. Many seed houses do not stock any variety of rye grasses. We carry a number of varieties in stock, having customers who uniformly favor us with their annual orders.

The two generally known varieties of rye grass and the varieties we handle are the English or Perennial rye and the Italian rye.

There are three outstanding characteristics of rye grass:

First—Its habit of starting early in the spring and continuing a luxuriant growth into the fall.

Second—Its exceptionally high feeding value.

Third—Its ability to withstand close cropping and the hoofs of stock.

The Italian rye is of a more tender leafy growth than the English rye. The English rye is possibly more hardy. Both are quite adaptive to different soils, but thrive best on rich moist land.

Amount to sow per acre, 25 to 30 pounds.

Per bu. of 24 lbs., either variety, \$4.50

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less, either variety, \$.25

BROME

Brome Grass is the very best grass for either hay or pasture and for dry stock and milking cows. On early cutting of this, one must not think that it will not do well on soil with plenty of moisture. The Experiment Station at Garden City, Kansas, say "We think Brome the coming grass for the arid regions of the west."

It withstands the severest droughts and an amount of cold will kill it. Water can stand on it for long periods without injury.

It usually is sown in the spring, but does well sown in the fall with winter wheat.

Amount to sow per acre 25 to 30 pounds.

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less \$.35

Per bu. of 14 lbs. 4.00

COW PEAS

A great deal has been published about cow peas, but from the amount of run peas we sell and other dealers in this territory, it is a reasonable conclusion that they have never been extensively tried out in Nebraska.

When vetch is vetcher they grow as a fodder plant and for vetching and feeding all year out and is undistinctly recognized.

When the crop is allowed to mature the ground peas are an excellent cattle and sheep fattener. For pasture sow in May and for vetching sow after wheat harvest and for silage sow in the fall. The Wimper's is the most popular variety and best suited to Nebraska soil and climate.

Amount to sow per acre 15 to 30 lbs.

Per lb. any amount \$.12 1/2

ORCHARD GRASS

Orchard Grass is a very quick grower, starting early in the spring and maturing well into the winter. It will stand very close cutting or grazing and recover from some much quicker than other grasses.

Orchard Grass succeeds best on heavy all soils, but does best on uplands, loamy or moderately still soils. It also does particularly well in shaded places like groves or orchards.

Orchard Grass may be successfully sown alone and is particularly successful when sown with medium red clover. When sown alone, rate 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. With clover sow 15 to 20 lbs. of orchard grass to 2 to 4 lbs. of clover.

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less \$.25

Per bu. of 14 lbs. 3.00

DWARF RAPE

An acre of dwarf rape will produce from 10 to 12 tons of green feed, pasture 10 to 20 hogs for two months, 10 to 15 sheep for six weeks and also makes an excellent green pasture for cattle. Stock should at all times have access to plenty of salt, when pastured on rape.

Rape may be sown any time from early spring to early fall. It is usually first mature about six weeks after sowing. For continuous hog pasturing it should be sown in early spring and additional pieces sowed at successive intervals during entire season.

In addition to its value for feeding purposes, it is a good crop to plow under for green fertilizer.

Amount to sow per acre 1 to 8 lbs.

Per lb., any amount \$.20

KAFFIR CORN AND MILO MAIZE

Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize both make excellent feeders and are particularly valuable for calves. They will not mature a crop, both will come through with almost normal crop—the Milo possibly withstanding drought better than Kaffir.

For fodder and silage purposes Kaffir seems to have more friends, but as a grain producer Milo Maize outshines Kaffir Corn as both the grain and heads are much larger. The grain from Milo is especially valuable for hogs as it is a non-starch grain for feeding and seems to be just the best quality.

For hogg purposes, sow about 75 pounds per acre and for grain crop about 5 to 10 lbs.

Price per bushel of 50 lbs.

Kaffir Corn \$1.25

Milo Maize 1.25

RED TOP

Red Top will grow on soils too poor for timothy or Kentucky blue grass. It will also grow on hill side or hard hillside to wash. A moist soil is most desirable although red top is very adaptive.

On good soil it grows about two feet high. It is more permanent if grazed off and will allow us to go to seed. It also should be fed close as cattle do not like it after it has gone to seed. When established, it has a tendency to spread and crowd out other grasses, making a strong tough soil of increasing value.

Sow from 20 to 25 pounds per acre either in the spring or fall. It can be sown in combination with other grasses or with a grain crop.

Per lb., 10 lbs. or less \$.25

Per bu. of 14 lbs. 3.00

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass is the "Lutescens" of the forage family. Apparently it is native to parts of Africa, as there is the only place it seems to grow naturally. It was introduced into the United States, through our experiment stations, in 1907.

It makes a tall, leafy growth, is a great drought resister with exceptionally high feeding value. It is about the only one of the coarse forage plants that can be pastured.

Sudan Grass matures a crop more like hay than any of the other fodders. It produces lots of seed, but the seed is of little value for feeding purposes. It will grow on the thinnest soil and makes good in a dry season. It is claimed that an acre of Sudan Grass will produce sufficient feed to keep a team and one cow a year.

The best way to plant it is to drill it in rows narrow, corn width and cultivate like corn. This takes 3 to 5 pounds of seed per acre. Many people in order to save work of cultivating, sow it broadcast or drill it with a wheel drill, using about 20 pounds of seed per acre. Sudan Grass will make from two to four cuttings per season and any growth after the last cutting can be pastured until frost time.

Per lb. any amount, 10c

CYCLONE SEED SOWERS \$3.00 EACH

A HAND SOWER ADJUSTABLE FOR ANY GRAIN OR SEED

Peas Grain & seed co.

First rice, no br.