

Historic, Archive Document

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



**Pedigreed
Seeds
for Particular Growers**

1927

In farming " "

There is always something new to learn

" " Read inside



Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

A Word or Two of Introduction

To old friends and customers, no introduction is necessary, but to those who receive the Quaker Hill Farm message of better seeds for the first time, it may be interesting to know who we are and what we are doing here.

Briefly, we were brought up in town but that wasn't our fault. We worked on farms for spending money; liked farming; worked our way thru Cornell studying agriculture; served on the staff of the State College of Agriculture till ready to carry out the original idea, to farm.

We started farming here in 1920 when times were still good for farmers. We equipped and stocked at high prices and when our first crops were ready for market, prices crashed. It meant sink or swim for us and in order to make money we had to use every means possible to increase the returns from our work. We cut costs and saved labor wherever and however it could be done to advantage.

The one thing that helped most was the use of improved seeds. We used certified seed potatoes and one of the new oats from the College of Agriculture the first year. The potatoes yielded 318 bushels and the oats 78 bushels per acre, almost 100 % above the yields of common seed in this section that season. The increases cost us only the extra price of the seed and the extra labor of harvesting. This showed us the easiest way to increase efficiency of both land and labor.

From those crops we supplied some of the neighbors with seed. Then step by step we have progressed to the point where we now grow and have grown for us thousands of bushels of seed from improved and test proven strains to supply hundreds of particular growers all over the North Eastern States.

Letters from our customers tell us that they, too, are finding these better seeds one of the best means of keeping income ahead of expenses.

Our job is to follow the work of the plant breeders and pathologists at the various experiment stations, watch their test plots and secure the strains that have been proved superior in disease resistance, quality, yield and adaptation. Then we produce these on a commercial scale, striving to keep them pure, clean and disease free. Seed selection, testing and treating, field dusting and spraying, careful handling, proper storing, thoro cleaning and grading are all done systematically. Most of our crops are inspected by specialists from the college and certified under the standards and rules of the N. Y. Seed Improvement Coop. Association. Official certification tags, showing the inspection findings are attached to all bags of the certified seed.

With this brief introduction to new friends and a word of greeting to old friends, let's turn to the "Seed Offerings" for 1927.

Sincerely,

K. C. Livermore

Seed Offerings—1927

OATS

Cornellian. One of the five best from 4,000 selections tested. High yield, highest feeding value, good straw, ripens with Alpha Barley. Page 4.

Upright. Stiffest straw of all; will stand where all others lodge. Also one of best yielders, especially on rich land. See page 5.

BARLEY

Alpha. Two row hybrid. One of three highest yielders in Cornell tests. Best for mixing with oats because of type of growth and ripening later than other barleys. Ripens with Cornellian Oats. See page 6.

FIELD PEAS

Quaker Hill Selected. Small seeded, high yielding varieties, mature with Cornellian Oats and Alpha Barley. Seed has been tested and found free from disease infection (This is very important). See page 7.

MIXTURES

Oats and Barley. Cornellian Oats and Alpha Barley ready mixed in recommended proportions. A bag to the acre. See page 8.

Peas, Oats and Barley. Quaker Hill Selected Peas added to the above in recommended proportions. A bag to the acre. See page 8.

POTATOES

Russet Rural. Vigorous high yielding late variety of wide adaptability. Resistant to scab and rot. Highly bred strain. Certified. Pages 9 to 12.

Number Nine. One of the late smooth Rural type, preferred on some markets because of light color. Certified. See pages 9 to 12.

Irish Cobbler. Most profitable early variety. Certified seed, upland grown, from Prince Edward Island, Canada. See pages 9 to 12.

CORN

Cornell No. 11. Bred for earliness and yield of grain. Considered best yellow dent where seasons allow 120 days. Also one of best for silage when high feeding value is desired more than tonnage. See page 13.

West Branch Sweepstakes. A later and larger corn. Produces more tons green weight but less grain per acre than Cornell No. 11. Produces more feed per acre than other later varieties. See page 14.

BEANS

Perry Marrow. Hybrid developed for disease resistance and yield at Perry Bean Laboratory. Spots less than other white varieties because of type of growth. Best marrow available. See page 15.

Robust Pea. Disease resistant, high yielding, developed by Michigan plant breeders. See page 15.

Wells Red Kidney. Discovered by New York farmer. Best of this variety without question. See page 16.

CABBAGE

Quaker Hill Danish. Is in the front rank for yield, for storage, shipping and eating qualities, and for uniformity. Seed is hot water treated to kill all possible seed borne diseases. See page 17.

SWEET CLOVER

White Blossom Biennial. Hardy, prolific, New York grown seed. Hulled and scarified. Mustard free. Germination 97%. Purity 99% plus. Recommended for temporary pasture seeding and green manure crop. Sometimes sown for hay. See page 18.

BUCKWHEAT

Japanese. Good seed of one of the better yielding and stronger growing varieties. Can be used as catch crop where other plantings have failed, as a cover crop, a green manure crop or weed eradicator. See page 19.

WINTER GRAINS

Forward and Honor Wheat, Cornell No. 76 Rye. See page 19.

Cornellian Oats

More than 4,000 individually selected oat plants, hundreds of artificially produced oat hybrids and practically all commercial varieties offered by seedsmen, have been thoroly tested by the plant breeders at Cornell. Out of this great number, eight strains of oats have been found that are much superior. They are Cornellian, Ithacan, Upright, Victory, Standwell, Empire, Comewell, Wolverine.

Highest Yields

Cornellian and Ithacan have averaged three to four bushels more per acre than the others in the college tests. In the last six years Cornellian outyielded Ithacan three times and Ithacan outyielded Cornellian three times. Their average yields are practically the same, tho slightly in favor of Ithacan at present.

Cornell Bulletin 436 reports yields of 143 varieties and strains tested between 1914 and 1922. These published figures show that:—

Cornellian Outyielded

American Banner by	11%	Lincoln by	20%
Twentieth Century by	16%	Big Four by	25%
Swedish Victory by	16%	Shadeland Climax by	31%
Silvermine by	17%	Sweedish Select by	34%
Victory by	20%	Mammoth Cluster by	52%
Heavyweight by	20%		

Highest Feeding Value

Cornellian tested 75% clear meats. The next highest was 72.5% while most oats test only 60% to 70%. Considering yield in connection with this, it is safe to say that Cornellian produces 50% more weight of oat meats than most of the oats now grown on New York farms.

In actual feed Cornellian outyields Ithacan.

Strength of Straw

Only one other oat is considered to have a stronger straw than Cornellian, that one being Upright. Except on very rich land, however, Cornellian usually stands as well as Upright and better than most oats.



Money Making Cornellian Oats

Ripens With Alpha Barley

The Cornellian Oat is enough earlier than Ithacan and the other good oats to ripen with Alpha Barley. This is an important advantage for Cornellian because the combination of these two in mixture is very desirable.

Origin and Description

The original selection of Cornellian came out of a field of Canada Cluster, but it must have been a mixture or a sport, for it does not resemble that variety. It is tree type with stiff wiry stem and rather narrow leaves. The grain is grayish to black, very thin hulled and noticeably slim. The meat is large in proportion. The grain usually weighs 35 to 40 lbs. per struck bushel. It matures a little earlier than mid season varieties.

Upright Oats

Many farms have certain fields on which oats usually lodge. In these cases stiffness of straw is the all important consideration in choosing a variety. A large yield is of no advantage unless it can be harvested.

Stiffest Straw of All

Upright Oats have demonstrated their ability to stand when all others have gone down on scores of New York farms. The strength of the straw is remarkable. Even on the richest land they will stand thru severe storms. Under such conditions they will readily outyield Cornellian or Ithacan, altho on upland they average about four bushels less per acre.

Origin and Description

Upright is a pure line derived from a single plant selected in Jefferson County in 1913. It is a tall variety, has heavy coarse straw and is rather late in maturity. The kernels are large, long and bearded; test 71.4% meats. The grain usually weighs 32 to 38 lbs. per struck bushel.

Inspection Reports on Oats

Two fields of Cornellian and one of Upright were inspected. The Cornellian met the high requirements of "Registered Certified" and the Upright passed the "Certified" requirements. Reports are as follows:

	Cornellian Oats		Upright Oats
	Registered Certified Field 1	Certified Field 2	Certified Field 1
Purity	99.99%	99.90%	99.95%
Inert Matter	0.01	0.10	0.05
Noxious Weed Seeds	0	0	0
Other Weed Seeds	trace	0	0
Seeds of Other Crops	trace	trace	0
Seeds of Other Oats	0.4 %	0.3 %	1.45%
Germination, Jan. '27	100	99	100

No mustard and no smut were found in these fields.



Inspecting Upright Oats

because the oats weigh about 40 lbs. per struck bushel. Under favorable conditions, 2½ bushels, sometimes 2 bushels, by weight are sufficient.

Cornellian Oats were grown from certified seed on three other fields, but were not inspected. They are practically as pure, are free from mustard and smut, and test 99% to 100% germination. These we list as "near-certified."

All of our oats are thoroly re-cleaned and put up, ready to sow, in new bags, 3 bushels by weight per bag.

On our soil a bag to the acre is about right. This is 3 bushels by weight but only 2½ bushels by measure,

The Facts Are Before You

You may have bought seed oats with big promises behind them but never, I am sure with a better, more reliable record of actual yielding ability, feeding quality and ability to stand. Use Cornellian on ordinary soils and Upright on rich soils. See price list and order sheet enclosed.

Alpha Barley

Breeding work with barleys similar to that with oats described before, is being carried on at Cornell. So far Alpha, Wisconsin Pedigree No. 5 and Featherstone No. 7 (from Minnesota) stand highest in the tests. They have averaged two to ten bushels per acre better yield than the better commercial varieties on the seed market.

Description

Alpha Barley, recently developed at Cornell, is a cross between Manchuria, a six-rowed barley, and Champion of Vermont, a two-rowed barley. This hybrid is two-rowed. Compared with other barleys, it has a taller straw, the heads do not crinkle down so much and it matures later. The kernel is very large and plump. The plant stools very freely. It outyields the Wisconsin and Minnesota selections frequently, tho not always. Sixty bushels per acre and even better yields frequently are secured.

Alpha Barley has one weakness. In some seasons it shows considerable smut. This particular smut is carried inside the seed rather than outside as with oats and certain six-row barleys, and can be controlled only by hot water treatment of the seed. In most seasons this smut does not appear at all or may affect less than 1% of heads, and be of no consequence. Cold wet conditions following planting seem to favor the development of the smut and 5 to 10% may appear. In spite of this, Alpha Barley has ranked high in yield.

Ripens With Cornellian Oats

The later maturing of Alpha Barley as compared with other varieties is almost as important as its yielding ability. It ripens almost exactly with Cornellian oats. This makes possible the use of these two wonderful yielding grains in mixed sowings. See page 8.

Inspection Reports

Five fields of barley were inspected. Three of these were planted with untreated certified seed, and passed certification requirements by wide margins. The amount of smut was small. Field 4 was planted with seed from our 1925 smut free crop and it was reported smut free and free from oats. Field 5 was planted with seed furnished by the Plant Breeding Department at the College. We gave it the hot water treatment for smut and not a smutted head was found. After roguing out a trace of six row barley, it was as pure and clean as could be. The inspection reports follow:

Field No.	Certified			Registered Certified	
	1	2	3	4	5
Purity	99.05%	99.00%	98.62%	98.15%	98.35%
Inert Matter*	0.89	1.00	1.34	1.85	1.65
Noxious Weed Seeds	0	0	0	0	0
Other Weed Seeds	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds of Other Crops	0.06	0	0.04	0	0
Seeds of Other Barleys	trace	trace	trace	0.1 %	trace
Germination, Jan. '27	98	100	96	93	96
Smutted Heads in Field	1.5	1.3	1.5	0	0

* cracked kernels.

We have several other lots of near-certified Alpha Barley from fields that were not inspected. They are one or two years from certified seed, are nearly as pure and all germinate over 90%. They are free from mustard.

The barley is thoroly re-cleaned and put up in new bags, 2½ bushels by weight per bag. This is about 2¼ bushels by measure. The recommended rate of sowing is from six to nine pecks per acre, according to conditions.

We Advise Alpha

Alpha is our choice of the better barleys. We offer high quality seed of this wonderful hybrid at reasonable prices. See price list and order sheet enclosed.

Field Peas

Last year we could list only "Canada Field Peas" like all other seedsmen here and could tell nothing about them except their appearance and germination. This year we know what we offer and know it is good.

A Variety Test

In cooperation with the College we conducted a variety test of field peas, using as many different named kinds as we could secure. There were great differences in their yields and adaptation for sowing with our oats and barley. Three stood out as noticeably better than the others. Two were small seeded types which are preferred for mixed sowing.

Serious Pea Diseases

In recent years many who have tried field peas have not harvested enough to justify the expense for seed. Some have failed even to get their seed back. A few have done very well. The weather, the soil and everything else has been blamed, but now we know that at least two fungus diseases may be carried on pea seed. These diseases are often serious, causing rot of the lower stems and spotting of the pods and foliage. They may spread widely when conditions favor, and completely destroy a crop.

Disease-Free Seed Necessary

No treatment of the seed has proved satisfactory. The only way to avoid these diseases seems to be to use tested disease-free seed. We spent much time in securing samples from growers and dealers in the pea growing sections of the States and Canada. The Geneva Experiment Station courteously tested them for us. Approximately half showed 10% or more infection, one sixth showed over 25% infection, and only one fourth were reported disease-free. This frequency of bad infection makes it seem unwise to spend money for field pea seed unless it has been tested and found disease-free.

Only three of the disease-free lots are of the best yielding varieties that ripen with Cornellian Oats and Alpha Barley. We have bought two of them.

Description

One lot is a small seeded light green pea, testing 99.7% pure, no weed seeds and 97% germination. The other is a small seeded cream colored pea testing 99.5% pure, no weed seeds and 98% germination. We offer them as Quaker Hill Selected Field Peas, confident that our painstaking precautions will benefit you. These peas have cost us at carload rates more than unknown and untested seed is retailing for. We are selling them at just enough to cover handling and overhead costs. You can buy cheaper pea seed, but the chances are 3 to 1 that you will be wasting your money. Better use tested disease-free seed or not any. Our supply is limited. See price list and order sheet enclosed.



Threshing Our Own To Protect Our Seed

Quaker Hill Farm



Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Mixtures

It is a proven fact that oats and barley mixed will yield more than either alone, provided they ripen about the same time. Most oats are too late and most barleys too early for satisfactory results when mixed. Fortunately Cornellian Oats and Alpha Barley ripen together. The addition of field peas increases the feeding value and usually the yield too, if conditions are favorable for the peas. Some of our customers have reported yields of from 70 to 100 bushels per acre. There is no better way to reduce the feed bill.

Caution Regarding Peas

Before deciding to use field peas in a mixture consider the following points:

1. On rich soil where oats are likely to lodge, peas will grow too much to vine and too little to grain. Danger of lodging will be increased.
2. A fairly good supply of lime in the soil is essential for good results with peas, that is, enough lime for clover or alfalfa.
3. The variety should be one that ripens with the oats and barley.
4. Peas should not be used on land recently in any kind of peas which showed signs of disease. The pea diseases seem to carry over in the soil for several years and are likely to damage the new crop.
5. Be certain the seed is disease-free. Read previous discussion beginning page 7.

But with the right seed, clean land and enough lime, the addition of peas is well worth while. Besides making a better feed, especially for cows because of the higher protein content, it usually increases yields and leaves considerable nitrogen in the soil. Those who have used this mixture of Cornellian Oats and Alpha Barley with good field peas under favorable conditions, are most enthusiastic about the results in the granary and in the milk pail.

We Mix Them—You Plant Them

For your convenience we offer these grains ready mixed in the recommended proportions, each bag containing the usual amount sown per acre. Near-certified oats and barley and our Quaker Hill Selected peas described herein are used. They are thoroly cleaned separately and then mixed. The amounts used are:—

40 lbs. Cornellian Oats and 60 lbs. Alpha Barley—100 lbs. per sack.

30 lbs. Canada peas, 32 lbs. Cornellian Oats, and 48 lbs. Alpha Barley—110 lbs. per sack.

You can save yourself considerable trouble and delay in the busy planting time by ordering these all cleaned, mixed, bagged, ready to dump in the drill and sow. Order oats and barley mixture if your conditions are not right for the peas. If they are right then by all means use the peas too. See price list and order sheet enclosed.



Good Seed Makes This Possible

The yield on one 8 acre piece of oats and barley mixed, with a small quantity of peas and buckwheat added, figured by weight of 32 lbs. to the bu., was well over 100 bus. to the acre. Thanks again. F. N. D., Clay, N. Y.

Mr. is in the market for good seed oats. I was so well pleased with those I had last year that I recommended them. Kindly send him your circular with price list. J. P., First Nat. Bank, Hudson, N. Y.

Potatoes

We are asked almost daily, "What is the outlook for potatoes this year?" Last year we risked publishing our guess and hit it right. Those who agreed with us and acted accordingly probably feel good. Shall we match guesses again?

The Outlook for 1927

The outlook is not so clear as last year but we'll describe it as we see it. The early potato sections are increasing acreage considerably. We look for moderate increases in sections and on farms that are not usually commercial producing sections. In the important late crop sections there has been an intention to increase plantings over last year but we do not expect more than normal acreage and probably the acreage will be less than normal. Shortage of suitable seed will hold the acreage down in spite of intentions to increase. This applies especially to much of Pennsylvania, practically all of New York, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota and much of Michigan. Because of increased disease in the fields last season, frost injury in the fall, and blight rot in storage, there will be a greater "changing of seed" this spring than ever before in these sections. And there are not half enough potatoes good enough for planting under present day standards, to supply the demand. Much worthless seed will be used that might better be thrown away. Enough dry rot seed will be planted from Aroostook to the Dakotas to provide the primary infection that will make possible a worse epidemic of late blight than last year or the year before.

Man determines the acreage but weather determines the yield. For early potatoes, a good season probably would mean low prices and a poor season fair prices. For late potatoes, a good season, without blight, would mean almost average prices; a normal season a little better than average prices; and a poor season good prices again.

Predictions for an adverse season have been published quite widely. If this occurs, and if temperatures and rains favor late blight again, it will be another profitable year for late potato growers who plant good seed, on good potato ground, spray or dust thoroly, and dig in good season. But we do not encourage any one to increase their acreage on the strength of this. It will be far better to decrease it and care for it properly.

Play Safe on Seed

It is always desirable to use good seed potatoes, but this year there are three serious conditions which make it very important to be certain of the quality of the seed.

Beware of Dry Rot

Dry rot is one cause of poor stands. It is from dry rotted seed also that blight infection will start again this year. Treating seed will not prevent it. After it starts, blight can spread thru the air from plant to plant and from field to field. There is great danger of another serious outbreak of late blight this season. Clean seed will prevent primary infection of one's crop and thoro bordeaux spraying or dusting will prevent infection from other fields.



Cutting Seed—Carefully Easily

The six bushels of Irish Cobbler seed I bought from you last spring yielded 200 bushels, an increase of 1 to 33 which I call pretty good. The seed cost \$17.40 and in 90 days the crop sold for \$450. C. G. W., Mendon, N.Y.

Beware of Frost Necrosis

Late dug potatoes were exposed repeatedly to freezing temperatures last fall. Much of this stock has not broken down with soft rot and looks sound but may be unfit for seed. If brown, black or reddish flecks or streaks are seen inside the tuber it indicates a necrosis resulting probably from frost or perhaps from wilt or some other disease. Such seed usually produces spindling sprouts or diseased hills, and should not be planted.

And Virus Diseases

As we predicted a year ago, there was a large increase in the virus diseases of potatoes last season. Many fields intended for certified seed could not meet the standards. Many growers who thought they had good seed were surprised to find twenty to fifty percent of their plants diseased.

Leaf roll and mosaic are the most common of the virus diseases. They are spread by flea beetles, leaf hoppers and aphids just as malaria or yellow fever are spread by mosquitoes. These potato diseases reduce yields seriously, altho they do not usually kill the plants. They are carried over from one crop to the next in the seed potato, but cannot be detected there, and no treatment of the seed will check them. Many fields last season showed heavy infection, and low yields as the result. Many more fields will show as high or higher counts in 1926 unless planted with certified or near-certified seed. Only such seed, coming as it does from fields that are practically free from diseased plants, can produce a profitable crop.

It Will Pay to Buy Good Seed

Hundreds of tests have shown that certified seed yields usually about fifty bushels more per acre than common seed, and sometimes twice that. This difference is enough at probable prices for the 1927 crop to pay 100% to 300% profit on the extra cost of certified seed over table stock. High prices are not a sound argument against using good seed. Poor seed will prove several times as expensive in the end than ten acres with poor seed.



If You Plant Good Seed

Six acres with good seed will pay much better

Our Good Seed

We offer this season certified Russets and Number Nines grown here, and certified Irish Cobblers for early crop, grown in Canada.

Growing Conditions Favorable

Our location near Lake Ontario, which stores the winter's cold, gives us a cool growing season. We plant late so that our vines are green till frost killed. The result is extra vigor in our seed.

Certified as to Disease Freedom

Only certified seed was used on our farm and on adjacent farms. Our seed fields were thus protected from outside infection. We rogued our fields systematically with six years of experience to guide us in detecting diseased plants. We sprayed and dusted thoroly and controlled blight. Our seed potatoes were inspected three times during the season by plant disease experts from the State College of Agriculture. They more than met the standards for certification. This assures you that our seed is very free from disease.

The college inspector found no yellow dwarf, spindle tuber, black leg, wilt, rhizoctonia, late blight, stem end browning or varietal mixture. The only diseases found were as follows: Russets, 1st inspection, 7/10% leaf roll; 2nd inspection, trace leaf roll, 2% mosaic; 3rd inspection, 2% slight scab. Number Nines, 1st inspection, 2/10% leaf roll; 2nd inspection, 4/10% leaf roll, 2/10% mosaic; 3rd, inspection, 10% slight and 2% moderate scab. Both lots were reported good type.

Good Breeding Helps

Pedigree and performance records are as important with potatoes as with cows. We tested many strains of Russets to find this one which has equalled or out-yielded all others. There are now eighteen years of breeding back of this strain, about ten of hill selection and eight of hill unit breeding, carried on under the direction of plant breeding experts from the College. High yielding ability and quality are the heritage of these Russets.

We are testing out different strains of the smooth Rurals. Our Number Nines are from one of the better strains.

Proper Storage Conditions

The best of seed potatoes can be ruined in storage. Results have proved our storage methods right. Temperature and ventilation are so controlled as to retard sprouting and give us the firm, plump seed at shipping time, so necessary for a perfect stand of vigorous plants.



The Crop Will Look Like This

any wastage we give extra weight in every bag. Our No. 2 size goes thru the 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ " screen and over a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " screen. It is likewise culled carefully. (All No. 2 size seed has been promised.)

Conscientious Grading

For grading our seed potatoes we have a modern electric sizing machine with sorting conveyor and a conscience in good working order. Our No. 1 size goes over a 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ " screen and is then hand sorted to remove potatoes weighing over twelve ounces and those showing defects. In spite of our best intentions some defective potatoes are likely to get by us. To make up for

Russet Rural

The Russet, also called Late Petoskey and Dibble's Russet, is our favorite; we like to grow it and we like to eat it.

It will do well under a great range of soil and climatic conditions. It will usually outyield other varieties under either favorable or unfavorable conditions. It seems to be freer from all the virus diseases, except leaf roll, than other varieties. In New Jersey tests it was found very resistant to scab. It does not suffer as much from insects as Cobblers, Green Mountains and some others. While it is not blight proof, it seldom is attacked so soon or so severely by blight as are other varieties. And when attacked, it develops less rot. This is important for those who do not spray or dust for blight.

The plants are slow growing, deep rooted, strong vined. Tubers round to oblong with very shallow eyes. Skin russet color and netted. This potato is a long keeper and a good shipper due to the russet skin which seems to retard evaporation and withstand rough handling. It does well as a mid-season crop but yields best when grown for late harvest.

Cooking and eating qualities are the best. Russets boil mealy in five to ten minutes less time than several other varieties. Their peeling waste, especially in machine peelers, averages noticeably lower than most other varieties due to better shape, less injury and shallower eyes. Large users of potatoes such as restaurants, hotels, etc., favor the Russet after a few trials.

The Russet is a money maker. We bank on it for the main crop and recommend it to you. It won't fail you if you do your part.



Vines Like These Yield Over 300 Bushels

developes more rot when blighted. Compared with Green Mountain type potatoes it is hardier. It is our choice after Russets for late crop.

Irish Cobblers

Better market qualities and general vigor make Cobbler the most popular early variety. The crop is made quickly and ripened quickly. Ready to dig in 90 days or less. A bushel or two planted early will supply the table from the end of old potatoes till fall; and an acre or two for local sale will pay the summer help. For muck soils Irish Cobbler is without question the ideal potato. Yields of 400 to 500 bushels per acre are not uncommon on muck. On upland soils 200 to 350 bushel yields are frequent.

The Cobbler seed we offer was grown on Prince Edward Island in the St. Lawrence Gulf. Because of the northern location and isolation, seed from there is especially vigorous and disease-free. Inspection reports on the different lots we have, show black leg as the only disease; 1% is the highest count reported and more than half of our shipments came from fields reported entirely disease free. They were inspected by specialists from the Canadian Dept. of Agriculture and are certified under their rules and standards.

What Seed Will you Buy

You will want certified seed I know because hundreds of tests show that they usually yield around 50 bushels more per acre and sometimes 100 bushels more than common seed. But what kind of certification do you want?

Certified seed potatoes in this State are generally understood to be potatoes that were inspected while growing and at harvest time, by specially trained and impartial experts from the State College of Agriculture, and found by them to be up to a certain standard of disease freedom, purity and grade, established by the N. Y. Seed Improvement Association, which is recognized as the official seed certifying agency in the State. But seed potatoes are being sold as "certified" which have been inspected only by the sellers. In the absence of any legal restrictions to the use of the word certified in New York, the buyer should distinguish and decide between the two.

Our certified seed was college inspected and the official certification tags are attached to the bags. You will know what you are buying, and can rely on Quaker Hill Certified seed potatoes for satisfaction at planting time and at digging time. See price list and order sheet enclosed.

Corn

For Silage

Ideal silage corn for any section is that variety which produces a fairly large tonnage of good textured silage containing a large proportion of grain. It should be ready to cut before the usual date of killing frosts, and not so tall as to be difficult to handle.

The time has passed when silage was judged mostly by its height and tonnage, regardless of feed value. We know now that some of the biggest corns produce no more tons of feed, figured in dry weight and not within twenty or thirty dollars worth as much grain in that tonnage as some of the smaller earlier maturing varieties.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to combine largest tonnage and largest grain yield in the same variety. That, of course is what the plant breeders are working towards. At Cornell several excellent strains have been developed and others have been produced by individual growers. These and other new strains are tested each year in eight or ten different counties by the State College of Agriculture. The yield records of some of the best are as follows:

Averages from Corn Variety Tests in Various N. Y. Counties

1921 - 1926

Variety	Tons per acre		Dry shelled grain in silage Lbs. per acre
	Green weight	Dry weight	
King Philip	11.4	2.8	1988
Alvord's White Cap	11.4	3.0	2320
Cornell No. 11	13.0	3.1	2075
Cornell No. 12	14.2	3.1	1632
Halls Gold Nugget	14.4	3.1	1850
Luces Favorite	16.4	3.2	1367
West Branch Sweepstakes ..	16.5	3.5	1756

Our choice of these better silage corns is Cornell No. 11 for most locations in New York and adjacent parts of other states. It produces a good tonnage of high quality silage,—leafy enough to pack well and keep well and eat well, mature enough to have high digestibility, and grained enough to save many dollars on the feed bill. It usually is ready to cut before frost comes, which means better quality and less rush in filling silos. If part of crop is not needed in the silo or cannot be cut because of soft ground, it will not be wasted for there will be plenty of ears fit to husk. All these advantages make Cornell No. 11 a mighty satisfactory silage corn.

For those farms on which crop land is limited in proportion to the stock kept and which must sacrifice quality of silage in order to get quantity, our choice is West Branch Sweepstakes. Of the heavy yielding corns this variety gives more dry weight and more grain in it than any other.

For Grain

Cornell No. 11 is also our choice for husking corn. In four years of husking tests, 1919 - 22, in different counties, it led with an average of 65.7 bushels shelled corn per acre. There are several dent corns of earlier maturity and one or two flints which in short seasons may outyield Cornell No. 11, but in most parts of New York and nearby sections where it is practicable to grow corn for husking, Cornell No. 11 proves to be the most satisfactory over a period of years.

Cornell No. 11

This variety is an early maturing high yielding strain developed out of Pride of the North by the plant breeders of Cornell. Years of careful selecting and testing were necessary. The ears are medium length, 14 to 22 rowed, and average 84% shelled corn. The grain is yellow, dented, and compact on the ear. Cobs are red. Matures in 120 days or less. Stalks are well leaved, not woody, medium length and handle well in harvest.

West Branch Sweepstakes

This variety is thought to be the product of natural crossing of several distinct types. While so variable in appearance as to often be mistaken for a mixture, it is exceptionally vigorous, probably as a result of recent crossing. The ears range from yellow and white cap to light red and even deep red, but most ears have amber sided, white capped kernels. The ears are 12 to 18 rowed; kernels broad and somewhat shallow; cobs white. It matures in 125 to 135 days. Stalks are strong and erect, usually 10 to 12 feet tall, with abundant foliage.

Our Corn Seed

Our fields of Cornell No. 11 passed field inspection and matured splendid crops. They were cut and shocked in September, but on account of the weather and potato and cabbage harvest could not be husked till late November. Meanwhile the corn had not dried out sufficiently to stand the freezes, and the germination is too low for certification. The best of this and selected corn from another lot of Cornell No. 11 will be sold as near-certified. Crib run tests give 70% to 75% germination and we hope by sorting to raise this to 85%. Prices quoted are based on 85% germination. If final tests of the shelled corn show it to be lower we shall give enough more pounds for a bushel to make up the difference. This may seem low but the fact is that most Cornell No. 11 corn is testing from 30% to 60%.

Our West Branch Sweepstakes was grown in Pennsylvania for us. It likewise was injured somewhat by cold. Crib run tests in January gave 85% germination. We hope to raise this to 90% by sorting. If the test should be less than 85% the difference will be made up by extra weight.

Good seed of adapted varieties is extremely scarce. We urge caution in buying. Be sure of the test and be sure the variety is adapted to your conditions. See price list and order sheet enclosed.

The one peck of Cornell No. 11 corn which I planted last year yielded 133 bushels of ears when I husked it. better than eight row flint.

C. M. B., Salt Point, N. Y.

The seeds we have obtained from you in the past have given complete satisfaction, the Cornell No. 11 seed corn maturing as early as any dent corn we have been able to obtain and producing a larger tonnage of ensilage than any dent or flint that we have found can be relied upon to reach the dent stage in this climate.

K. J. S., Jefferson, Me.

If you have it still in stock ship me two bushels of Cornell N. 11 corn. I had some from you last season that was fine. R. B., De Peyster, N. Y.

I was well pleased with your seeds last year and so were three other men, who ordered with us. We are all ordering again this year with six or seven others. The corn nearly matured was the best silage we ever had. The Alpha Barley was a fine crop and the oats did well the small oat does not look as good but in the farm bureau test they out yielded all others. J. C. F., Burlington Flats, N. Y.



Cornell No. 11 — The Dual Purpose Corn

Quaker Hill Farm



Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Better Beans

Mosaic, anthracnose, bacterial blight and root rot diseases wrought havoc with New York's bean industry during the World War period. As a result, efforts were made to locate disease resistant strains and develop new ones. To-day there are four strains of beans that have proven much better than any others in the State. They are Perry Marrow, Robust Pea, Wells Red Kidney and Nova Scotia Marrow. We offer seed this year of the three described below.

Perry Marrow Beans

Dr. W. H. Burkholder developed the Perry Marrow bean at the Perry Bean Laboratory about 1920. It is from a cross between a high yielding common white marrow and the anthracnose resistant Wells Red Kidney. It combines the good qualities of both as was proven before the seed was distributed. It is also resistant to mosaic but susceptible to blight.

The stock of Perry Marrow originally put out for increase included four strains which were apparently the same. It has been found since that one strain is more susceptible to blight than the others, and another strain is quite susceptible to one of the anthracnose diseases. The remaining two strains have been separated and propagated separately. They seem to be equally disease resistant and no important differences in other respects have been shown yet.

Yields of 25 to 30 bushels per acre are reported for this bean. Of equal importance in wet seasons is the ability to hold its crop off the ground, thus avoiding spotting.

We offer certified seed of these two strains described above and near-certified seed of the original stock. Inspection reports on the certified seed follow:

	Field Inspection		Sample Inspection	
	Field 2	Field 3	Field 2	Field 3
Bacterial blight	1%	5%	0.9%	1.6%
Anthracnose	trace	0	0	0
Varietal mixture	0	0	0	0
Discolored or deformed seed....	3.5	4.4
Germination	98	98

The near-certified seed germinates 99%. All seed is cleaned, graded, hand picked and sacked. See price list and order sheet enclosed.

Robust Pea Beans

In 1908 at the Michigan Agricultural College one healthy bean plant was found in a plot infested with mosaic disease. Its progeny proved practically immune to mosaic, very resistant to anthracnose and somewhat resistant to bacterial blight. Different strains were developed and in 1915 the highest yielding one was distributed to growers. There is no other pea bean available, as disease free and as high yielding as this. Yields of 40 bushels per acre have been harvested.

Robust is a small white pea bean. It has a larger root system, withstands hot weather better, blossoms later and ripens 10 days later than common pea beans. The leaves hang late, drop all together and the crop ripens evenly. In this locality it should be planted June 1 if to be followed by wheat; otherwise a little later is better. Three pecks per acre is the rate to sow.

Certified and near-certified seed are offered. The certified seed is one year from Michigan registered seed and in one of their newer strains of Robust. It seems to have somewhat more uprightness in its growth and to hold its crop off the ground better than the original strains.

Inspection report showed 6% bacterial blight in the field and 2% in the sample. Germination 97%. The near-certified germinates 98%. All seed is cleaned, graded, hand picked and sacked. See price list and order sheet enclosed.

Wells Red Kidney Beans

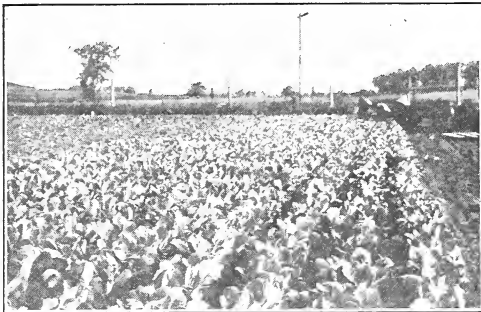
About 26 years ago, Mr. Byron Luce, a farmer living near Marion, N. Y., had a piece of beans badly affected with anthracnose. He noticed a few apparently disease free pods and gathered a few pounds of them. These were increased in separate plots until there were enough to plant his field. The resulting crop was conspicuously fine and attracted the attention of Mr. John Q. Wells of Shortsville. He bought the crop and gave the seed his name. Since then he has further improved it by selection. To-day it is by all odds the best red kidney bean available in the State. Yields of 30 to 40 bushels are not uncommon.

This bean is very resistant to anthracnose, not much affected by mosaic but susceptible to blight. At Geneva Experiment Station Dr. Gloyer has found that planting not earlier than June 15 to 20 enables it usually to escape most of the blight. However in seasons like the last two this is a little late to be sure of maturing the crop in the fall. It may be safer to plant a little earlier. Five or six pecks per acre is the recommended seeding.

Certified and near-certified seed is offered. Inspection reports on the certified lot show a trace of anthracnose, 8% bacterial blight in the field; 0.2% anthracnose, 1.8% bacterial blight, 2.5% discolored or deformed seed, 98% germination for the sample. The near-certified lots range from 90 to 98% germination. All seed is cleaned, graded, hand picked and sacked. See price list and order sheet enclosed.

New Geneva Strains

For some years Dr. W. O. Gloyer of the Geneva Experiment Station has been working on field beans. He has developed several new strains, two of which we shall grow this year in increase plots, with the expectation of having seed to offer in about three years. One is a white kidney and the other a red kidney.



Perfect Plants of Quaker Hill Danish

I sold nearly 3000 and planted over 3000 and gave away the smallest, probably 1,000 more, I believe every seed came and they were such sturdy, vigorous plants I harvested around five tons besides small heads that grew on a poor piece of ground. They were the finest, hardest and crispest heads that I ever grew paid me 1c per lb. more for my cabbage than any one else. E. D. E., Portville, N. Y.

Kindly send me price of Quaker Hill Cabbage seed. Your last year's seed were very fine indeed. P. W. R., Friendship, N. Y.

I enclose check for Danish Cabbage seed. I raised the best cabbage last year from seed I got of you, that I have ever had. G. E. C., Wakeman, O.

Quaker Hill Danish Cabbage

It is hardly necessary to list our cabbage seed here, to sell it. Before this is even printed we have orders for almost as much as our entire output a year ago. These come from last year's buyers and their neighbors, who knew a good thing when they saw it. Fortunately our supply is larger this year and we can supply a few more particular growers.

Results in Strain Tests

For the first time our seed was used in several strain tests last season. The results from three tests have come to me. Our seed ranked first in the Erie County, Pa. test, second in the Monroe County, N. Y. test, and eighth out of seventeen in the College test at Ithaca with a yield of 24 2-3 tons per acre. In this last test three or four of the lots ahead of ours were not commercial stocks, but special breeding stocks. These results confirm our own conviction that we have an excellent strain of Danish Cabbage.

History of This Strain

We started in 1921 with what was unquestionably the best strain of short stem Danish available. It originated from an artificial cross and was perfected by long and rigorous selection. By the same methods we are striving to still further improve it. Only the finest of the matured heads are saved for raising the seed. Each one is scrutinized closely when saved and again when set out. Our seed plot is located miles from any other so that cross pollinating is not to be feared. All this results in uniformity as well as yielding ability and quality.

Description

Stem. Short, substantial, carries the head well.

Shape. Head deep, rounding top and sides, slightly tapering base. Compactness permits close setting which is necessary for large yields of best market size heads, 4 to 6 lbs. Tapering base makes cutting easy and trimming unnecessary. Leaves cling better.

Solidity. Leaves have long lap over top. They bind under pressure of growth from center, and interior becomes very compact. Heads usually weigh about 30% more than heads of the same size in most other strains. Long overlap prevents cracking.

Storage and shipping qualities. Solidity makes it a wonderful keeper. Stands handling well, shrinks little, trims easily, holds color beautifully.

Color. Bluish tint in green, typical of true Danish, and pink blush on cheek. A well faced ear is a beautiful sight. The buyer always wants another.

Texture and flavor. Leaves thin, tender, comparatively smooth. Ribs and veins not coarse or stringy. Flavor delicate, a little sweet yet spicy but without bitterness. Fit for an Epicure.

Yield. Fifteen to twenty tons under ordinary good treatment, and twenty to thirty under favorable conditions, with ample fertilizer.

Uniformity. Very good. Noticeably better than most imported stocks.

Our Seed

The seed offered is thoroly re-cleaned and is treated by the latest hot water method which prevents any disease being carried on or inside the seed. Our tests show purity by weight 99.7%, weed seeds none, germination 90% before treating. If the germination is lower after treating (it sometimes loses one or two points) we shall allow enough more seed for a pound to make it equivalent to 90% germination.

This is fresh, vigorous and safe seed from a strain that has proved its yielding ability and quality. See price list and order sheet enclosed.

Sweet Clover

This "weed" has proved valuable and is being used more and more for temporary pastures and as a soil improving crop. To a less extent it is being used for hay. This year with common clovers so high priced, it will pay to use more sweet clover. Its soil requirements are similar to those of alfalfa but not quite so exacting.

For Pasture

Sowing alone in the spring will make considerable pasture the first season and an abundance the second season. The more common method is to sow on winter grain or with spring grains. This will give some pasture in the fall if grain is cut high, and a full crop the next season from early spring on.

Its advantages lie in furnishing late summer and fall pasturage and earlier spring pasturage than other crops, in withstanding drouth better than other pasture plants and especially in its yield. The amount of stock it will carry is surprising. It cannot be used for permanent pasture unless pastured lightly enough to permit natural reseeding or unless seed is broadcast every spring. This does not always prove satisfactory.

As a Soil Improver

Sweet Clover makes bigger and quicker growth than alfalfa, below ground as well as above. It thus adds much humus to the soil and at the same time much nitrogen is accumulated in the root nodules.

There are several ways to use it as a soil builder. Cheap land or idle land may be sowed to sweet clover and left as long as desired. The sweet clover will reseed itself and the land will grow richer every year. When used in rotation for hay or temporary pasture, it will be found to have improved the soil noticeably in addition to making the crop. On land that is farmed intensively, sweet clover can be squeezed in between other crops without loss of time. At Quaker Hill Farm where seed potatoes and seed oats are grown alternately in a two year rotation, sweet clover is seeded in the oats and plowed under the next spring for potatoes. This adds humus and nitrogen equivalent to a liberal coating of manure with no cost except seed, and no back aches.

For Hay

Sweet Clover is not recommended for hay. Alfalfa is much better in quality and yield and also lasts longer. But in case of shortage of other hay sweet clover can be used. It should be cut early to avoid woody stems.

Precautions

In pasturing or feeding sweet clover use the same precautions as you would use with alfalfa or other clovers to guard against bloating the stock.

And in cutting or pasturing do not go below the first branches. To do so stops further growth. Mower should be rigged with special high shoes on the cutter bar.

Clean State-Grown Seed

The seed we offer is from hardy stock grown here. The plants stood seven to eight feet high when cut. The seed has been hulled, scarified and thoroly re-cleaned. It tests 99.50% pure, germinates 97% and is free from noxious weeds. Fifteen to twenty pounds per acre is the usual rate of sowing.

Try It

We have tried sweet clover and like it. We think you will too. See price list and order sheet enclosed.

Buckwheat

Practically no breeding or selection work is being done on buckwheat so far as we know and no improved strains are available. Anticipating a need for good seed by some of our customers on account of the loss of thousands of acres last fall, and having calls for buckwheat for orchard cover crop, we have secured a stock of the Japanese variety.

For Grain

This variety has proved superior to Silver Hull and Common. It makes a stronger plant. The blossoms are less subject to blasting.

As Catch Crop

When late or wet springs delay plantings till it is too late for other crops, or the hired man has left you, buckwheat is the crop to use.

For Green Manure

As a summer cover crop or green manure crop, buckwheat is one of the best. The seed is relatively cheap. It germinates even if the soil is rather dry, grows rapidly and rots readily. It smothers out weeds and is an efficient aid in eradicating quack grass.

Our seed is of good grade and tests:—purity 99.4%, weed seeds 0, germination 95%. Demand is almost certain to exceed supply. Order now.

GRAIN FOR FALL SOWING

Forward Wheat

This strain, originated by the plant breeders at the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, was developed from a beardless head of Fulcaster wheat. It is like this variety except that the beardless character is retained and it out-yields the parent stock. The large heads have white chaff and are carried on good stout straw. The grain is large, red and somewhat hard. It has a high protein content, testing as high as 13%. Milling and baking qualities are the best. This strain has proven winter hardy and immune to loose smut.



Wheat Harvest at Quaker Hill

In the College tests at Ithaca, Forward has out-yielded the other recommended wheats, Honor and Junior, No. 6 and all common varieties. It seems to be the best wheat yet introduced for eastern conditions.

Barring crop failure, we shall have Forward seed to sell next August. It will be treated with copper carbonate dust to protect against stinking smut which is expected to be prevalent this season.

Honor Wheat

This wheat originated from a single exceptionally fine head of Dawson's Golden Chaff wheat. It leads all the white winter wheats in yield and winter hardiness.

The heads are long, well filled, beardless with bronze chaff. The grain is white or light amber, of medium length and hardness. The milling qualities are good. It is used extensively for pastry flour and shredded wheat. We plan to have treated Honor seed for sale next August.

Cornell No. 76 Rye

Several pure lines of Rye have been developed at Ithaca. Two of them have proved very desirable sorts and equal to or better than Rosen rye. We are trying out No. 76 and expect to offer some for sale next fall.

The Tests Tell

If you had the necessary time and money, as a particular grower, you would test every year new varieties and strains of the crops you can grow and, after thoro test, would quickly adopt those which proved to be best in vigor, quality and yield. But you cannot afford to do that and it is not necessary, because the agricultural colleges and experiment stations are doing it for you. Every year they conduct tests in different localities and include new strains from all over the Country. Most of the Quaker Hill seeds are from strains which the college tests have shown to be among the best for the North Eastern States. It will pay you to adopt these strains just as you would do if you had made the tests yourself.

Opportunity Knocks—Order Now

Quaker Hill Farm



Honeoye Falls, N. Y.