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Hoffman's FARM SEEDS

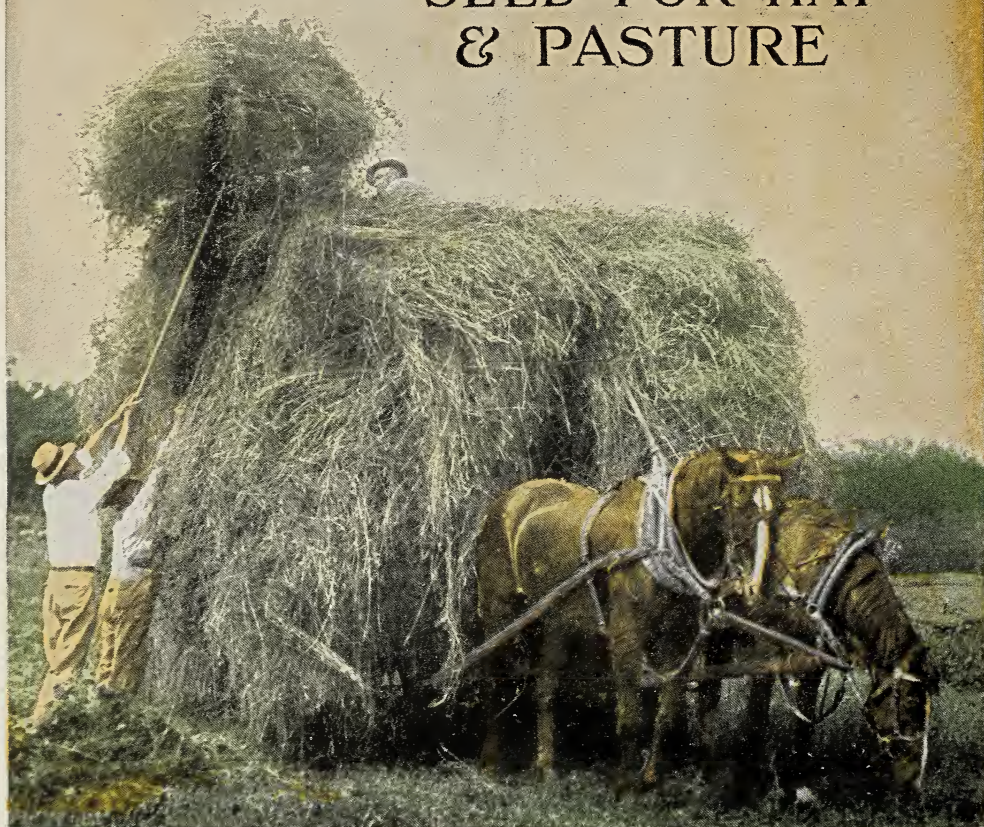
1928



A.H. HOFFMAN, INC.
Landisville,
Lancaster County, Pa.

IF YOU BELIEVE in sowing Good Seed this book must interest you! Here is a list of Quality Seeds, reliable varieties, cleaned clean, tested and sound. . . . Seeds that will pay you!

CLOWERS, ALFALFA, OATS, CORN
POTATOES, FIELD PEAS-BEANS
SEED FOR HAY
& PASTURE



TO PROVE to your satisfaction and profit, the plain truth of our slogan "Hoffman's Seeds Pay"—is the mission of this Catalog. Let it serve you when buying your Farm Seeds in 1928.



As the Years Pass On

The above pictures and the dates on them, tell the story. When this business was begun by our Mr. Hoffman, in 1899—the barn-floor at Hoffman Homestead Farm was headquarters. Things began to grow, and the first Landisville warehouse was built in 1913. Four years later came a one-story addition. Five years later, a basement and two upper stories were added. Then another five years, and 1927 sees the newest addition—A strictly up-to-date, completely equipped plant for the proper drying of Seed Corn, and which also supplies much-needed additional storage space.

You—Our Customers—have made possible all of this advance. And every one of us here, extends to you most hearty thanks!

You have made 1927 our biggest and best year—and your kindness inspires us to aim toward an even better service in Farm Seeds in 1928.

Top of page 2 tells you how that we can this year supply you with Clover and Alfalfa seed of known origin. Hence seed that you can depend on as being suited for your section. Pages 16 and 17, and the colored sheet sent with this book, describe the new Seed Corn plant and the advantages it brings to you. Every other department of this Catalog offers you clean, sound, healthy seed—indeed the best the crop affords. Please let it serve you this year. You will find us trying hard to please you as we trade together in Good Farm Seeds.

—A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

This Plain Guarantee—Your Protection

This plain statement puts everything right up to you. You are to be court and jury in the case. Judge for yourself. **Seed you buy from us that is not of satisfactory quality may be returned promptly, and your money will be refunded—round-trip freight to be paid by us.** Time will be granted when you wish to have purity and germination tests made. Please read bottom of last page for further details.

A New Service in Clover and Alfalfa Seed

So that you and other seed-buyers may know just where your seed was actually grown, a new service is being put into use. The Government and leading Seedsmen are co-operating. The idea is to insure the buyer seed that is adapted to his section. The present program applies chiefly to Red Clover and Alfalfa Seed. Careful records are kept and checks made beginning with the growers, and extending through the cleaning houses, jobbers and retailers. This assures seed of known origin.

While time will be required to perfect the above plan, we are already co-operating with certain firms adopting the idea. To the extent that we can now supply you with seed of positive known origin. Affidavits could be supplied where necessary. Here is a list of Seeds of real quality—of known origin, and adapted for Eastern and Northern farms. Please read variety details which follow.

Red Clover

Often called Medium Clover, sometimes June Clover. Most popular as a hay and pasture crop—sometimes used as a green manure crop to be plowed under. It always has a marked influence in increasing the yields of succeeding crops.

The ideal time to sow Clover Seed is during late Winter or early Spring—a morning when the soil is honey-combed by frost. The first slight thaw will enclose nearly every seed, and enable it to start its life of service. Clover is usually sown to land that was previously seeded with a grain crop. Thus no special preparation is necessary. Sow 4 to 6 quarts Red Clover per acre where Timothy has been sown earlier. If Clover alone is desired, sow 6 to 8 quarts per acre.

“Extra” Brand Red Clover “Extra” is the best-known brand of the East—more widely used every year. “Extra” brand seed stands for very high quality—is free from foul weeds—tested and sound in growth. Selecting stocks that will measure up to this high grade is no easy task.

“Extra” brand seed is selected by careful buyers in the best producing sections. It is cleaned and recleaned by modern machinery. Tests always show the very highest figures that can be gotten in the cleaning of Red Clover seed. The average for years has been right around the 99.50% mark. “Extra” brand seed is grown on clean land, in Northern locations, hardiest strains that will withstand severe weather tests. **We do not handle the Italian or other undesirable imported Southern-grown Red Clover Seed.**

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

Two kinds of “Extra” quality Red Clover Seed are carried this year. Best quality native U. S. grown seed, and best quality adaptable seed from Northern sections of the old country. Each customer will be supplied with just exactly what he orders. This is absolutely guaranteed. The Government under the new seed law, now sees to it that all undesirable imported seed has ten per cent of it stained a red color. The adaptable seed has one per cent. of it stained a green color. Anyone can easily identify it. This adaptable seed does mean a saving, and has been proven suited for sowing in the Eastern and Northern States. Proven by Government tests, Experiment Station tests, and by actual use among many leading farmers. In fact a Government report showed it making about 15% more hay than did the average domestic seed at the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Stations. And in respect to winter-killing, it is revealed through various tests covering a number of years, that the difference between the two kinds of seed has amounted to but a very few points.

“Extra” brand Red Clover seed is the hardiest, cleanest, best seed to be had. Take your choice as to strain you will sow. We will maintain the very highest grades of both that are possible to secure. Either will give you satisfaction, and insure you good, clean crops of hay. See Price List.

“Safe” Brand Red Clover is just what its name implies—‘safe’ to sow. Not equal to “Extra” brand but matches the so-called ‘first-grade’ or ‘best’ seed sold by many dealers—often better than their leading brands. Is free from dangerous weeds, tests usually average about 99% pure. “Safe” brand provides a saving in cost of seed, while “Extra” brand will please you no matter how critical you are as to quality. See Price List.





Alsike Clover In the manner of growth, Alsike is much like Red Clover. However, not quite as tall, finer-stemmed, and the blossom nearly white. Makes a finer hay. This year especially, Alsike will be a great favorite for Spring seeding. The seed being smaller, Alsike goes much farther when sowing—and considering this, the price is not as high as certain other clovers.

Alsike is a surer 'catch' than Red Clover—is not subject to 'clover sickness'—has more of a root system, consequently stands greater ranges of temperature, and is less liable to winter-kill. Alsike is a perennial—while Red Clover is a biennial.

Mixing Alsike with Red Clover is a very good plan to follow. Certain folks vary the mixture. But about two to three parts Red Clover to one part of Alsike, is the usual formula. To sum up, Alsike offers you something good, cheap and sure in the line of Clover, and this year's supply here offered to you represents very nice quality.

Only one grade—our "Extra" brand Alsike, is listed. It is first-quality. Northern-grown seed, cleaned free from fowl weeds, and of sound growth. Will give you the kind of results you are seeking. See Price List.

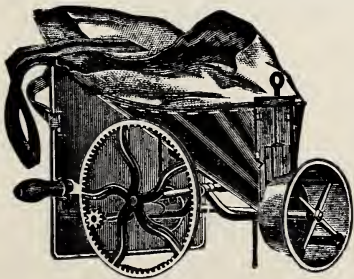
Mammoth (Sapling) Clover Much like the ordinary Red Clover. Blossoms and shape of leaves are the same. Used for about the same purposes. Mammoth is a little coarser—grows taller—ripens later—roots deeper. Produces but one crop of hay—and affords less pasture after cut. Thrives on poorer soils. Withstands drought and freezing quite well. Sow like Red Clover. See Price List.

Crimson Clover is used largely for a cover crop and for plowing under for soil improvement. It should find more general use for these purposes. It will make good hay, but it ripens in May when good haying weather is not usually at hand. Crimson Clover is not a perennial—will last only one year. It should not be seeded until July 1st, when it may be sown where early potatoes have been harvested, or in corn fields at last cultivation. It will often furnish pasture over Winter and during early Spring. For a cover crop Crimson Clover will make an abundant growth, ready to turn under May 10th to 25th—in time to turn under for most any Spring crop. By sowing Crimson in corn or after an early Spring crop, you can add an immense amount of humus and nitrogen to your soil without missing a money crop. Crimson must be sown, however, with some care. When you sow in corn fields you should first sow the seed, then cultivate so as to cover it. If you follow potatoes or grain crops disc the land and harrow in the Crimson seed. In an open field, rolling is advisable after seed is sown. Sow about one bushel to four acres. You will get a better stand and gather more nitrogen if you inoculate your seed with Farmogerm. See Price List.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM**

White (Dutch) Clover Known also as "Dutch" Clover. Has a long creeping growth. Constantly renews itself—its stems coming in contact with the earth and thus forming new plants. Valuable for permanent pasture and lawns. Blossoms furnish abundant nectar for bees. See List.

Japan Clover (Sometimes called Lespedeza). This is distinctly a southern plant—makes very small growth north of Virginia. In the South its growth compares with the other Clovers. Japan Clover will come through satisfactorily where other Clovers cannot thrive through the hot Summer months. Thrives on poor land—broadcast 10 to 14 lbs. per acre. See Price List.



Have You a Good Seeding Machine?—Here is One!

The "Cahoon" Seed Sower

is accepted everywhere as the world's standard sower. It is the most accurate and the most durable. It is made of steel, iron and brass and will last as long as any farmer and still be as serviceable as when new. Full directions go with every machine. Adjustments are easily made, and it is a pleasure to operate. Sent to our customers—packed in corrugated fibre boxes—postage prepaid, for **\$4.50 each**. Include one with your Seed Order. You will find it giving real satisfaction.



Alsike and Timothy—Mixed One authority has claimed that mixtures make the most hay—that more forage can be taken from land seeded to mixtures of grasses and clovers than when any one plant has possession of the soil. Some may think otherwise, yet it is a fact that many farmers of all sections are using this mixture and the "Economical Mixture" (below), and in return are getting very good crop results.

For several years, we have been having a growing demand for this mixture of Alsike and Timothy. Sales of this seed last year were again greater than they were year before last. Chances are that with the prices of most other Grasses so high this Spring, there will again be a heavy call for this popular mixture. Folks are learning its advantages. These two crops are well suited for growing together. Both thrive on a wide variety of soils—both are pretty sure to 'catch'—either will thrive in low places—ripen close together—and indeed aid each other while growing.

The Alsike, a legume, deposits nitrogen in the soil, thus improving the chances of the Timothy—and the latter supports the Alsike, so that it can function better. Virgin seed of this mixture can often be bought to good advantage. The proportions vary—usually average from 15 to 25% Alsike. Price changes according to lot. As this page is being written the stock now on hand shows a test of almost 22% Alsike—with indeed splendid big-berry Timothy seed, and is very free from weed seeds. That is the point to be watched in buying mixtures, that the weed seed content is low. Certain unfair firms by offering mixtures at ridiculously low prices are enabled to work off undesirable lots of seed that cannot be readily sold otherwise. Buyers are cautioned against buying 'bargain' seeds, especially mixtures of them.

At any time we offer you this mixture, it is costing you less than the straight seeds would cost you, and you can have assurance that your land will not be over-run with foul weeds by sowing it. The sowing rate averages about 12 to 16 pounds per acre. A trial of this combination will prove pleasing and at the same time profitable. See Price List.

Economical Mixture (*Red Clover—Alsike—Timothy*)

"Economical Mixture" is a very proper one for either hay, pasture or soiling purposes. It is sold so cheaply that it will appeal to all who wish to save something in grass seed bills. The proportion is approximately one-fourth Timothy, one-fourth Alsike, and one-half Red Clover. This is made from lots of mixed Clover and Timothy, and mixed Timothy and Alsike—that were, for the most part produced and harvested in this mixed condition. The market for such seed being narrow, the farmer growing it sells it for less than he could get if the grasses were separate. Aside from these mixtures, this combination is made up of seed that equals the regular high grades, and easily passes the seed-law requirements of any State. "Economical Mixture" grows into great favor every year. See Price List.





Sweet Clover With the outlook for high prices on most other legume seeds, Sweet Clover will likely be used more than ever this year. Its use for pasture, for hay, for ensilage, and for soil improvement, is surely spreading rapidly. Sweet Clover is not particular about where it is planted. It is the most universal item on the whole list. Is grown successfully in practically every State in the Union. Has surely been coming to the front at a rapid rate. The following lines cover the uses of Sweet Clover. Yet where readers wish more complete information, they might ask for the free bulletins on this subject issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington—or for recent free bulletins issued by the Kansas and Nebraska Departments.

White Blossom Sweet Clover.

Formerly classed as a weed—but to-day an extremely valuable legume. Authorities everywhere are recommending it. The most popular variety is the Biennial White Blossom (*Melilotus Alba*.) This plant lives two years, then dies. Planted either Spring or Fall of one year it will live until Fall of the following year. If left to go to seed, Sweet Clover will reseed itself and last for years. Its value is for hay, pasture, soil improvement, and to inoculate soils for Alfalfa. Seems immune to diseases which often ruin other Clovers.



Sweet Clover sown in the Spring will make a fine growth of hay in the Fall of the same year—from two to four feet. Next Spring, growth is rapid and may be used for either hay or pasture. Two crops of hay may be made and then another crop will follow in the late Fall. This last crop will go to seed. This cutting would make hay but of a coarse nature, not as palatable as crops made earlier.

Many sow Sweet Clover in corn fields at last cultivation. Good seed put in under favorable conditions gives a fine growth of Sweet Clover—furnishing pasture for late Fall, a Winter covering, and pasture again in the early Spring. Sweet Clover will do well in almost any kind of soil. But two things are important: (1) Sweet Clover does need lime. (2) The seed should be inoculated (Read page 11). See that your soil is right in lime—the lime requirement for Sweet Clover is about like that of Alfalfa. About twenty pounds per acre should be seeded. Seed should be covered.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM**

To offset the many advantages of White Sweet Clover, but two disadvantages have been noted, and both are easily overcome. One is that if neglected and allowed to grow too large, stems become hard and bitter and the leaves fall off. The other is that sometimes livestock don't eat it readily, until they get accustomed to it.

Sweet Clover like Alfalfa is rich in protein—fine for pasture. Prepares soils for alfalfa. Will grow where clover and alfalfa fail—on land too low or wet for them—on land too hard and compact for them—or on soil too poor for alfalfa. Is a great enriching crop, splendid for green manure, rich in nitrogen and fine for humus. Roots are soft and tender, easily plowed. Fits well in crop rotation—thrives in all parts of the country. There is nothing better to bring a worn-out field into farmable condition at so little labor and expense. Our Sweet Clover Seed has been **scarified**. This helps germination—scratches or breaks the shell so seed can get proper moisture to start its growth. See Price List.



Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover. Yellow-flowering biennial Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Officinalis*). Don't confuse it with the annual yellow-blossom for that is no good. This yellow biennial is preferred by some, because of its finer stems—making a finer grade of hay or pasture. Grows erect, yet is possibly in some cases apt to be a little more recumbent than the White Blossom variety, 2½ to 3 feet the first year—4 to 5 the second. Stems nearly as fine as alfalfa. Handled same as the white biennial described above. See Price List.

"Grundy County" Sweet Clover. Popular for years in many Western sections. Originated in Grundy County, Illinois. It is a strain of the biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover. Grows stems of a finer texture. Is more of a dwarf variety—grows perhaps three to four feet tall compared to five or more feet of the ordinary Sweet Clovers. Matures earlier by about two weeks. Some sections prefer the Grundy County strain for hay, because it is finer and makes more palatable feed.

Timothy Seed

"Farmer's Choice" Brand

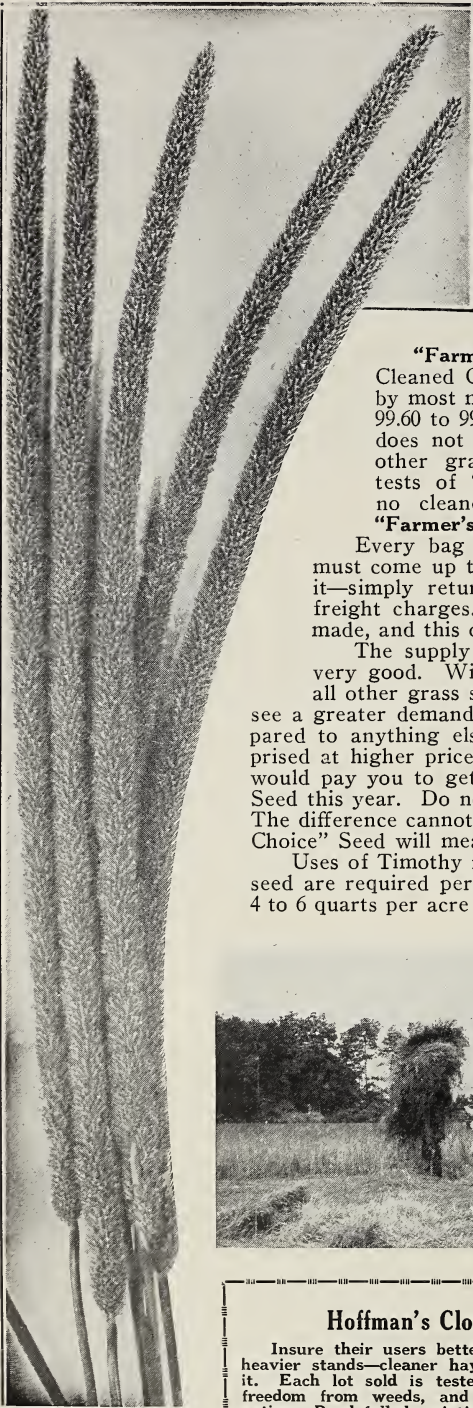
"Farmer's Choice" Timothy Seed grows more popular each year. When this brand was first sold in 1905, we then determined that into it should go nothing but the very best grade of seed obtainable. This aim was closely followed each year since then. The result is that "Farmer's Choice" Timothy seed has built up for itself a name for good quality such as is unknown to other brands throughout the sections we serve. There is not a competing brand of Timothy seed being sold at a lower price that will give equal satisfaction.

"Farmer's Choice" Seed is the heaviest part of the best Timothy Cleaned Clean. Light weight immature seeds have been removed by most modern cleaning methods. Tests for purity average from 99.60 to 99.80 per cent. The very, very small portion of impurities does not consist of dangerous weeds, but of harmless fibre and other grass seeds, principally clover and alsike. Germination tests of "Farmer's Choice" Seed average very high. There is no cleaner or sounder seed offered anywhere, than is our "Farmer's Choice" brand.

Every bag of Timothy Seed—like other seed you buy from us—must come up to your expectation of quality or you don't need to keep it—simply return it and we'll refund your money in full, paying all freight charges. You are allowed all the time you need to have tests made, and this offer holds good.

The supply of Timothy Seed is of good size this year. Quality is very good. With such high prices on the Clovers and in fact, nearly all other grass seeds, there are many firms who think Timothy seed will see a greater demand for itself this Spring. The price is certainly low compared to anything else in the seed line. We personally would not be surprised at higher priced Timothy. Don't see how it can be lower. Believe it would pay you to get your order in early. Buy "Farmer's Choice" Timothy Seed this year. Do not buy another kind of seed because it is lower in price. The difference cannot be great—and the small extra money put into "Farmer's Choice" Seed will mean for you good clean fields, and better stands of grass.

Uses of Timothy need not be discussed here. Sown alone 6 to 8 quarts of seed are required per acre. When Clover is to be added in the Spring, only 4 to 6 quarts per acre need be sown. Price—See Latest Price List.



Good, clean Timothy Seed is one of the essentials for good stands—sow our "Farmer's Choice" Brand



Hoffman's Clovers

Insure their users better grass fields, heavier stands—cleaner hay and more of it. Each lot sold is tested for purity—freedom from weeds, and sound germination. Read full descriptions of varieties pages 2 to 5—then make up your order. You will be pleased with your investment in Hoffman's Clovers. Each year sees a steady increase in sales—this for no other reason than "Hoffman's Clovers Pay!"

Inoculation of Seed a Success

Use of Farmogerm for this purpose grows constantly year by year. Used on Clovers and the other legumes, the difference in the stand is plainly noticed. (However, is of no value to Timothy, etc.) And the nicest part about it is that soil producing the clover is left richer when the sod is turned under. Part of original investment, therefore, remains in your soil to benefit following crops. Read Page 11.



Alfalfa Seed

Alfalfa now enjoys. It carries such decided advantages, that more farms of all sections should be reaping the benefits they can derive from its use. Much of your chance for success or failure with alfalfa depends on the seed sown.

Every year sees Alfalfa gaining in use on Eastern farms. The heavy tonnage of hay produced each season, the many-year life of the plants, and the ever-increasing value they put into the soil growing them, are three of the factors responsible for the great favor

No good can come from ever-so-well-prepared seed-beds, inoculated soils, etc., when poor Alfalfa seed or seed of doubtful origin is sown. This is one crop where good, clean, hardy, Northern-grown, native seed counts for much. Leading Alfalfa Farmers of the East depend year after year on our Alfalfa Seed and they always have something to show for it. The poorest economy is to save a dollar or two on the cost price of Alfalfa seed, when real first-class dependable seed can be had for just a few cents extra per acre.

In this Alfalfa Seed department are offered the very best strains to be had. Each lot is of good quality. Not infested with foul weeds. Tested and of sound growth. Positively Northern-grown seed. Prices are on a close basis, quality of seed considered. The top grades of seed command higher prices than ordinary qualities. Particularly with Alfalfa, where you want the crop to stand for several years, the small extra amount that this class of seed will stand you at the start, is going to prove to your best interests in the end. Let us supply your Alfalfa seed for 1928—it will pay you! Varieties are described on following pages—please read.

The crop of true, high-quality seed made in the United States this year was not nearly as large as that made last year. No doubt there will again be a heavy demand for high-class alfalfa seed. Early orders are urged—to insure you the very best of the crop. **Alfalfa—Continued next page**



FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

"There is no State in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown."

Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons hay to the acre. It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year.

It has as much protein as Wheat bran.

It does not exhaust the soil, it enriches the soil. 360 stalks have been grown from one seed.

Alfalfa in money value is worth 45 per cent. more than other Clovers and 60 per cent. more than Timothy.

One acre will pasture 20 pigs for 6 months.

3 pounds a day makes full feed for fattening Lambs—4 to 5 pounds for aged sheep—35 pounds for steers.

Sheep fed on Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

Lambs wintered on Alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more of wool than when on the ranch.

Fed to dairy cows Alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June Grass. It can be chopped fine with corn meal.

Such a mixture is worth more a pound than the original corn meal.

"Its long branching roots penetrate far down, push and crowd the earth this way and that, and thus constitute a gigantic subsoiler. These become an immense magazine of fertility. As soon as cut, they begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir of fertilizing matter below the plow, to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come."



"Northwest" Brand Alfalfa Seed brings the Right Results

"Northwest" Brand Alfalfa Time and again—through many years it has has been proven—Alfalfa seed from the far Northwest and Western sections of the United States is the hardiest—surest to catch—surest to thrive—surest to stay—and the most prolific seed to be had. Our "Northwest" brand represents just such seed. It is recommended unconditionally as the choicest seed possible to secure. It is produced in the districts adjacent to the North Rockies and Black Hills, mostly in the States of Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas—in fact, the most Northern sections where Alfalfa Seed can be matured. It is the cleanest, brightest and strongest seed from these sections. Only a strong, vigorous strain can endure the severe climatic conditions of these Northern seasons. Feeble plants can't live there. Therefore, the seed matured is hardy.

Costs a Little More—But Worth It

At this writing the supply of "Northwest" brand Alfalfa Seed here is of extra fine quality. Rigidly cleaned, nice color, plump—sound in growth, in fact—just about as perfect in every way as this class of seed is procurable. It is impossible to sell this class of seed at prices quoted by some houses for their so-called Northern of Northwestern-grown seed. Some price lists show retail quotations of a dollar or more per bushel less than what this lot of genuine "Northwest" seed cost us at wholesale. Of course, there is a reason—such low-priced lots are simply not as represented. In the end such seed will prove the poorest investment.

"Northwest" brand Alfalfa Seed has been giving excellent satisfaction the past twelve years. It furnishes its own advertising. More and more buyers demand it each season—most of our trade wants it—they know its benefits. Results are surer and more lasting. The small extra cost at the beginning is soon lost sight of, as the extra returns from the crop begin to show themselves. Don't wait to order "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed—engage yours now. See Price List.



"Canadian Variegated" Alfalfa This strain of alfalfa has been grown successfully in Ontario for 40 to 45 years. Noted for its hardiness. Is somewhat similar in its general habits of growth to the Grimm and Baltic types. "Canadian Variegated" has proven itself to be very resistant to cold. In New York, Ohio, the New England States, and upper Pennsylvania it has proven very hardy indeed. A recent report from Cornell University shows up very favorable to this Alfalfa. Demonstrations made by authorities there which were over a wide range of soil and climatic conditions in New York State, showed the "Canadian Variegated" strain to practically equal the Grimm in both hardiness and production. It is evident that here is an alfalfa worthy of your trial. Quality of seed is good. It is cleaned well, and is the true strain. Like in most everything else—you can buy this so-called strain at a lower price, but here is the genuine seed of a worthy alfalfa, recommended for your use, and offered at a fair price. See Price List.

You Are Invited To consult us about your farm questions. Our service in this line are at your disposal—no charge. Always glad to be of any help we can.

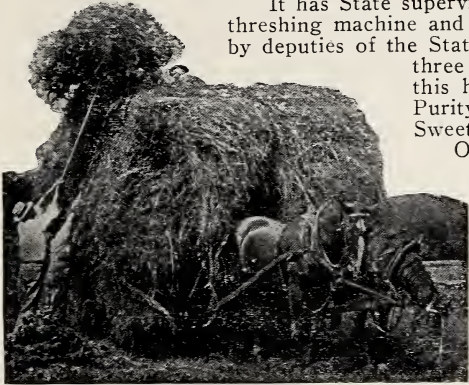


Genuine "Grimm" Alfalfa Seed

True "Grimm" Alfalfa is the very safest kind of seed to sow wherever there is any trouble with winter-killing. No other types excel true "Grimm" alfalfa in hardiness. And here are offered to you, two lots of absolutely genuine "Grimm" seed.

It is impossible to tell the difference between "Grimm" Alfalfa and other Alfalfas by inspecting the seeds. They look exactly alike. Only way to be sure is to know for a certainty regarding the origin of the seed itself. You may know for a surety the exact origin of both strains here offered to you. Both were produced in Idaho. One lot is State Certified and Sealed Seed. Comes to you with each bag sealed by the State Authorities—tag and seal attached. Certainly it costs something to get such extra attention—but we know some of our folks want that kind of seed and so it was bought for them.

It has State supervision, from seeding to market. This seed is sealed at the threshing machine and is checked and resealed through all cleaning operations by deputies of the State Department. Established pedigreed origin. There are three grades of this Certified Seed made. This page offers you this highest grade. They call it "Extra No. 1." (Blue Tag) Purity 99.50 or better. Sound, plump seed. No noxious weeds. Sweet Clover free.



Our other strain of "Grimm" Seed is not second-grade seed by any means. It is also absolutely genuine "Grimm" seed. Comes direct to us from the folks growing it, and is certified by them under affidavit to be the true "Grimm" strain. Both these lots show excellent purity tests—about 99.75%, with no dodder or other noxious weeds found present in either. Both are new-crop seed and tested for highest germination. Either will give the utmost satisfaction in Alfalfa. They are both true "Grimm" Alfalfa and since the price of "Grimm" seed is scarcely any higher than that of the Clovers this year, we predict a heavy demand for this super-quality seed. Suggest early orders. Our prices for

these extra-fine lots of genuine "Grimm" Alfalfa seed are right!

Perhaps the chief reason for the extra hardiness of "Grimm" Alfalfa is its root formation. The crowns set low. This gives protection to the part of the plant that needs it most. Again, the roots tend to be of a more branching type. Besides the above, pedigree counts! Hardiness just seems to be naturally bred into "Grimm" alfalfa, and that helps make up its character—this fact contributes most to its wonderful success. It is not always the case that "Grimm" plants will produce branching type of roots-system—sometimes they grow out like those of the ordinary alfalfas. Only sure way to get true "Grimm" seed is to order it from firms who know the truth about their supply and are willing to impart it to you fairly and squarely.

Here is listed the most valuable supply of "Grimm" seed ever offered, and it is recommended unconditionally to you. Just like with all other kinds of seeds, there is a certain market value on "Grimm" seed that is the genuine article. If you should be offered so-called "Grimm" seed, at a low price, just feel sure about it that something is lacking somewhere. It won't pay you to take chances with it. This may be the ideal year for you to commence with "Grimm" Alfalfa, and no question about it, here is the kind of seed for you. The genuine strain, cleaned to perfection, of sound growth, and priced very reasonable. See Price List.

Your Seed and Your Success

Surely a man cannot hope for the best kind of a crop turnout, when he uses doubtful seed. True, there are other factors apt to enter into any crop—weather or soil conditions play big parts too. But can best results be expected where the right start hasn't been made?

When a man goes to such trouble and expense to get his soil ready in the best way he knows, then why should he try to cut down costs by saving an apparent dollar or two in the cost of his seed he will sow on that ground? So often such an idea is followed, and so very often the final cost of such a 'saving' results in heavy losses. This Catalog offers you Seeds that will prevent such losses and disappointments—let it serve you this Spring! Results will pay you!

Read Carefully
Size

OFFICIAL IDAHO STATE SEED COMMISSIONER ROISE IDAHO

SEED CERTIFICATION

Produced by HEDENBERG CROUERS
HILLIS MARKET
SEED INSPECTED BY OFFICE OF STATE SEED COMMISSIONER, ANTHONY OF IDAHO

Pedigreed Alfalfa Seed
Lancaster County, Pa.

Extra No. 1
Purity 99.50 or better
Sound, plump seed
No noxious weeds
Sweet Clover free

Grades Extra No. 1
Purity 99.50 or better
Sound, plump seed
No noxious weeds
Sweet Clover free

Grades Extra No. 2
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No noxious weeds
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Packed For
A. H. HOFFMAN Inc.
LANDISVILLE, PA.

Grimm 27574

Sealed by
G. W. JEFFRIES

This tag, on each bag, assures you the Genuine State Certified Seed.

"Kansas" Alfalfa Seed There are many who prefer Kansas grown seed to any other Alfalfa. To those folks this offering will strongly appeal. This seed being offered as this page is written represents unusually nice, clean stock. It is the genuine Kansas-grown seed. Purchased under affidavit. Is strictly new-crop seed, produced in the central part of Kansas, from dryland fields, and represents some of the very best quality seed produced in that State this year.

Some Alfalfa men of the East argue that because of the freezing and thawing conditions through which the Kansas plants must live in order to produce seed, they thus prove themselves of a hardier make-up than Alfalfa from many other locations. This stock is extra-well cleaned—sound and the genuine strain. See Price List.

Ten Pointers on Alfalfa

1. GOOD SEED—MOST IMPORTANT.

There is good seed to be had in this country this year. But there is also much lower-quality, lower-priced seed—some of it imported seed that will not do well for you. This will sell at lower prices than the better seed. But don't be induced to buy it, even at a few dollars per bushel less money. You'll find it most expensive in the end. Your best seed will be true Northern grown American seed—sure it costs more, but divide its extra cost among the several years it will outlast the other strains, and you will readily see the wisdom of buying it. You can place absolute dependence on the strains offered you in this Book.

2. PLANT IN A DEEP, LOOSE, WELL-DRAINED SOIL.

Where soils are rather thin, deep plowing will help. Alfalfa deep feeding root system must have favorable top soil conditions—then its roots will soon reach down through rather stiff clay soils. Soils that are sandy or lacking in fertility should be corrected by heavy applications of manure. Read paragraph 6.

3. THE SEED BED MUST BE WELL DRAINED—thoroughly pulverized and deep—then made firm by rolling or dragging. The land must have a chance to settle. This sometimes takes six weeks, though during heavy rains may average four weeks. The disc and harrow are the tools needed after the plow. When thoroughly prepared, harrow the ground after each rain. If it does not rain, harrow every ten days until seed is sown; this insures sufficient moisture and destroys weeds. When you plan for Alfalfa long in advance, grow cultivated crops ahead of it and make every effort thus to destroy all possible weed plants.

4. IF SOIL LACKS HUMUS turn under clover sod or cow peas or soy beans or crimson clover or sweet clover. This will make the sod friable and with the manure you apply will give the Alfalfa the fertility of soil to sustain it in its early growth. Alfalfa when started will get its own feed if there is anything to reach. But when it first starts the plant is weak and must have plenty of available food in order to make a good growth the first year. Then it will build a strong tap root which will enable it to winter well and start vigorously to produce growth of hay the following Spring.

5. INOCULATION IS NECESSARY. This means that you must plant in the soil nitrogen-fixing germs or bacteria, without which Alfalfa cannot flourish. Your soil may be full of clover bacteria or cow pea or of soy bean bacteria, but these germs will not help your Alfalfa. So you must supply these Alfalfa germs. We believe the very best bacteria is "Farmogerm." Read all about "Farmogerm" page 11 of this Catalog. We absolutely know after selling thousands of dollars worth of "Farmogerm" that this form of cultures is all that is claimed for it.

6. USE LIME FOR SOIL ACIDITY. Alfalfa must have soil that is sweet and not acid. After several successive crops of grain, soils are apt to become acid. Test your soil—Buy a dime's worth of blue litmus paper at your drug store. Take a knife, cut into the ground, pressing the earth slightly apart. Insert a piece of the paper, press the earth firmly together so that the blue litmus paper will be held firmly and leave there several hours. The soil must not be too dry. If the paper turns from blue to red it is evident that your soil is acid and needs lime to correct it. Repeat the test in several parts of the field. Burned lime should not be used in greater quantities than two tons per acre. If ground limestone is used apply 3,000 pounds per acre. Where agricultural lime is procurable it is safer to use than either of the above forms, as it is not caustic. Two tons of lime or more, not caustic, per acre may be used. All lime must be applied after plowing and worked in thoroughly, preferably by discing, and, if possible, a few weeks before seeding.

7. BEST TIME TO SEED. This is different in different localities and depends upon climatic conditions and upon whether you can give proper attention to soil preparation, weed killing, etc., in advance of seeding. You can sow either Spring or Fall, here in the Middle Atlantic and Ohio Valley States. A good rule is seed as long ahead of the most trying seasons for the young plants as possible. Late April, May or June, or late July, August or early September is permissible, provided, the other conditions in these paragraphs have been taken care of. Where very hot mid-summers must be feared, early Fall seeding should be considered. Where very severe Winters are anticipated, Spring seeding may be preferred.

8. SHALL THE SEED BE COVERED? By all means cover the seed. On heavy loam soils, from three-fourths to one inch. On sandy soils that dry out readily cover one and one-half to two inches. Alfalfa seeds have a hard coat and will not germinate unless the seed is firmly packed in damp soil. When seed is broadcasted a shallow set smoothing harrow or a weeder must be used. We believe in rolling after working in the seed. Alfalfa disc drills do splendid work as the seed can all be placed in the exact depth that is required.

9. HOW HEAVY TO SEED. In the East more seed is needed than in the West. We advise using plenty of seed. Ten to twelve pounds might do if all other conditions were exactly right—but twenty pounds per acre is the safe average. We know successful Alfalfa men who sow thirty pounds. This is a matter of judgment which must be considered together with every other condition under which the Alfalfa bed is started.

10. ABOUT NURSE CROPS. Nurse crops, where there are some weeds to contend with, help to check them in Spring seeded Alfalfa. The nurse crop should be sown lightly. Heavy seeding robs the Alfalfa of moisture and fertility. Spring Barley at the rate of three-fourths bushel per acre is the most used grain for this nurse crop. Don't plant nurse crops in the Fall. Sow the grain and Alfalfa separately.



"Northwest" Alfalfa (Note the tall, thick growth)

Important to Inoculate Seed

The legume plants, all the clovers, beans, peas, vetches, etc., will yield better if inoculated with Farmogerm, and also leave in the soil a heavier deposit of nitrogen for the benefit of other crops that will follow them. Your seed inoculated with Farmogerm means better crops, better soils, less fertilizer. We believe in Farmogerm as the highest grade, most effective, most successful inoculation.

If you will sow Clover Seed, Alfalfa, Field Peas, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, or Vetch this year, let us—for the good of your soil and Bank Account, too—sell you Farmogerm to inoculate it. No doubt about it—it pays to use Farmogerm! Many thousands of our customers have proven it in 15 years of actual use. And Farmogerm has the sanction of hosts of other people who know. This includes many various State officials and the Federal Department, at Washington, as well. True, there are many other cultures—but why not buy a proven article? Anyway at the present low prices!

FARMOGERM 'STAYS FRESH'—EASY TO USE

Most all other cultures lose their value in a certain number of weeks or months. Farmogerm does not! It is put into special bottles with a special patented cork and air-tube. Its germs have been known to stay alive and active for over eight years. You can order Farmogerm along with your seeds, and keep it indefinitely until ready to sow. No last-minute rush to get your inoculation, and troublesome delays which might cause you much loss!

It is no unpleasant job to apply Farmogerm to your seed. Takes but little time. Just add water and shake the bottle to break up its contents and apply to the seed as directions advise you. Your crop will benefit beyond your expectations.

Farmogerm is now very economical. Use it liberally this Spring on all your legume seeds. Results are going to pay you. No other culture is stronger or more virile, very few if any others will so thoroughly treat as much seed. **You cannot now afford to do without Farmogerm.** A different bacteria is required for each different kind of seed—so when ordering, be sure to state just what seed each bottle is to inoculate.

Now you buy Farmogerm on the bushel basis. A bushel of Clover Seed takes a 1-bu. size of Clover Farmogerm, cost \$1.00. A bushel of Soy Beans, 1-bu. size of Soy Bean Farmogerm, cost 60c. Indeed, these prices are so low that you can't afford not to inoculate your seed!

WHAT FARMOGERM WILL DO

Unless the soil is very acid or wet, Farmogerm will:—

1. Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quicker growth, and earlier maturity.
2. Increase the food value of legumes.
3. Make legumes grow in new localities, where they cannot otherwise be grown successfully.
4. Supply nitrates to the other crops that grow with the inoculated legume crop.
5. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm.

PRICES OF FARMOGERM

(For the small seeds, such as Red and Alsike Clovers, Sweet Clover, all other Clovers, Alfalfas, Etc.)

- ¼-bu. size, @ 35c. each
- ½-bu. size, @ 60c. each
- 1-bu. size, @ \$1 each
- 2½-bu. size, @ \$2.25 each
- 10-bu. size, @ \$8 each (Postage Paid by us).

(For Large Seeds, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Field Peas, Vetches, Etc.)

- ½-bu. size, @ 35c. each
- 1-bu. size, @ 60c. each
- 5-bu. size, @ \$2.25 each (Postage Paid by us).
- Special Garden size for Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, 25c.



Farmogerm increases size and number of nodules on the plant-roots



Seed Potatoes



With such a promising outlook on the potato situation, the matter of planting good seed this Spring dare not be overlooked. And here is one crop where good seed certainly does count for something!

It is true, every dealer tells you that his is the best stock. But what a difference there actually is. To put it in a few words, this list offers you Seed Potatoes that will convince you of their being superior to much of the other so-called seed on the market to-day. Regardless of whatever past disappointments you may have suffered regarding seed potatoes, here is a stock of seed that we do feel positively sure will give a good account of itself for you. In fact, you must be pleased with every bag of it you open, or you don't need to keep it!

You will see there are several varieties of Maine-grown seed on this year's list. Also several lots of the Russett variety—some grown in Michigan, and some grown right here in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. And we ask that you please take our word for it, that you are going to be pleased with the potato purchases you will make here this season.

WHEN AND HOW TO ORDER

You can order soon as you receive this List. That is the surest way to buy at today's prices. Later prices may change. But if your order is booked in advance, you can know just exactly what price you are to pay, regardless of what later markets may do. We will appreciate a payment of \$1 per sack at the time you instruct your order booked. Balance of payment need not be made until you want shipment made later on.

Seed Potatoes are usually shipped from here about the end of March or early April. Safe arrival guaranteed if shipping date is left to us. Otherwise, buyer must assume risk. All Seed Potatoes we offer this year are packed in the 10-peck sacks—150 lbs. net of potatoes when packed. For prices, see Price List.

Facts on Successful Potato Production

Sandy soils, gravelly soils, medium to light loamy soils, heavy soils if drained, are suitable for Potato growing.

Deep plowing, at least 8 inches (10 inches is better) is essential for best results.

Thorough harrowing to mellow the soil, to warm it, to preserve the moisture, cutting in 7 inches deep with disc is advised.

Good seed from the extreme North (preferably from Maine) is recommended.

Soaking the Seed 2 hours in 1 lb. formalin diluted in 30 gallons of water, will prevent scab. Seed must be dried after treatment and before cutting or planting.

Large seed pieces preferred. One or two eyes. Each piece must have a good portion of flesh to sustain it until roots are started.

Commercial fertilizer preferred to manure. As much as a ton per acre permitted if same is worked into the soil and not allowed to contact with seed pieces.

Plant 12 to 15 inches where early digging is the object. 4 to 5 inches if big crop is desired.

Plant 12 to 15 inches in row. Row 3 feet apart. Machine planting is best and economical.

After planting, cultivate—cultivate—cultivate. Begin before potatoes are up, continue weekly if possible till vines are dead. Spray with Pyrox to kill pests and prevent blight and other fungous diseases.



"Irish Cobbler" (Grown in Maine). The best-selling variety. Fully one-half of our sales are this sort. The Irish Cobbler is the earliest standard white potato. It is round to oblong in shape. Eyes are rather shallow for an early sort. There is an indent at the stem end of the potato. The cluster of the eyes at seed end is apt to be on the side of the end. The Cobbler is one of the best yielders. Given rich soil and proper fertilizer it will make extraordinary crops. The foliage is strong—branching—dark green. The eating qualities of the Cobbler cannot be excelled. It is quite mealy—not only when dug early, but when kept through the following winter.

The Cobbler stores safely. Though it is an early sort, its eyes remain dormant as long as the later varieties under same conditions. The keeping qualities of the Cobbler have made this variety a suitable one for commercial planting. Summing up—the Cobbler is very early—cooks well—is mealy—beautiful in shape and color—stores safely—yields enormously. See Price List.

"Green Mountain" (Grown in Maine). This is probably the best known standard sort grown. It is of highest eating qualities—round to oblong—white flesh—healthy grower—heavy foliage—good keeper retaining its good eating qualities all through the Winter. We have to offer this year fine stocks of an improved strain of this variety.

"State of Maine" (Grown in Maine). Another standard sort, well and favorably known—oblong in shape—large in size—prolific yielder—too well known to require lengthy description.

"Sir Walter Raleigh"—**"Carman No. 3"** (Grown in Maine). These are two favorable sorts, very similar in manner of growth. Both blossom purple—grow round to oblong in shape—fine eating qualities—heavy yielders—ripen in mid-season.

"Early Rose"—**"Early Ohio"**—**"Early Surprise"** (Grown in Maine). Three sorts so popular they need no description. Often hard to procure. If in stock will be quoted on Price List.

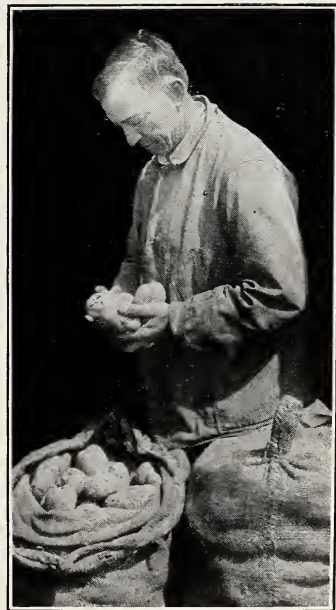
"Russett Rural" The Russett is a robust grower. The vines are stocky and thrifty. A deep-rooted potato—especially resistant to blight and drought. Apparently not as easily influenced by disease as most sorts. It is an easy potato to harvest. Is a very good keeper over Winter—will store in good shape until late into the Spring. Is of good cooking quality. And best of all—a dependable yielder of good crops of tubers.

"Michigan Certified Russetts" Every effort is made to better their quality each season. Every certified crop is given three close inspections. Two in the field—one in the bin. The first is made while the plant is in blossom—the second, shortly before the vines are killed by frost. The bin inspection as soon as possible after storage. Thorough search is made for the presence of diseases, and only a very small tolerance is permitted in certified crops. The highest-yielding strains are closely watched, and from them new seed-stock for the following crops is secured. Yields from this Michigan Certified Seed have been turning out very good. Each bag bears a tag showing details of the Certification.

"Michigan-Grown Russetts" Not Certified—Here is a chance to buy true Michigan-grown Russetts at a saving. And the quality is good. One of our own men personally visited Michigan. He learned that a number of very good farmers out here, don't work together with the State Certifying authorities. They have good potatoes, get just as good yields, yet don't care about the certification. They always have a good market for their product. And here are some of their potatoes offered to you. The quality is nice, and the price attractive. See Price List.

"Michigan-Grown Russetts" Small Size—These are the smaller potatoes, taken from fields that passed State Certification. Except for their size, they are of just as good quality as the State Certified Seed. Some folks prefer small potatoes for planting, and to such people this offer will certainly appeal. They will find a very nice uniform grading, the average size is about 1¼ to 1½ inches. The price is right, especially for such clean, sound and worthy seed. See Price List.

"Lancaster County (Pennsylvania) Grown Russetts" Potatoes grown here in Lancaster County are getting very popular for seed use. It is our privilege to offer you exceptional seed this year. Seed that was grown from Certified Michigan seed of last year. Seed from fields that made extra fine yields here this year. Some growers passed the 500 bushel per acre mark. One local man had 557 bushels per acre. Another harvested over 5,000 bushels from eleven acres. Some of the best local farmers are each year using this same seed we offer you, and with very good results. This seed here offered you is clean and sound, indeed very attractive in both quality and price. See Price List.



Seed Corn



Careful farming on the fertile soils of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, produces corn that is unsurpassed for Seed use. After the corn is grown—comes the need for **careful and intelligent selection of the right ears—and then the proper equipment for taking care of them.** Seed Corn resulting from all of the above, is just what these pages offer you. The usual program of drying in special seed corn racks has again been employed this Fall. And furthermore, a special new up-to-date seed corn drying plant (picture page 17) was built here last Fall. Several thousands of bushels of seed corn have also been dried in it.

Details are given in the colored sheet being sent with this book. Please read it over. Here is a stock of good, dry, sound-germinating Seed Corn. Demand for it will be heavy. Early orders are urged. Every lot is tested, and must show sound growth. This list offers you the product of Pennsylvania's most complete, most efficient, best Seed Corn plant. And it costs you so little (around 50c. per acre) to buy it. In buying this Seed you save all bother selecting your seed—you are sure of a good, even stand of corn—and you will have more corn to haul in next Fall—a better, more profitable crop.

“White Cap Yellow Dent” Here is a strain of White Cap Yellow Dent Corn that has met with unusual favor. It is the best looking and the best yielding, of any of the White Cap Corns we have known. The variety differs from every other on our list. Ears appear white—that is the exposed parts of the grains when on the cob, show white. But when shelled, the sides of the grain show yellow—indeed richer, more healthy looking than we have ever noticed on a white cap strain. The originator and producer of a part of our supply of this strain is a local man, Mr. D. M. Landis. He is a young, successful Lancaster County farmer, who has applied to corn breeding, selection and production, much patient labor and deep study with very gratifying results.

A PRIZE WINNING STRAIN

With this corn, Mr. Landis has captured many first prizes at various Corn Shows over the country—Local Shows as well as National Shows. In many local exhibits the past year, and at Harrisburg, Mr. Landis has taken first prizes in his class. Besides its ability for winning prizes, this White Cap Yellow Dent is a

HEAVY YIELDER OF SOLID EARS

The percentage of shelled corn to ear corn is very pleasing. Rows of grain are very closely set on the cob. Ears thus form very compactly. Cob is not large. Ears therefore of moderate thickness—20 to 24 rows of grain. Grains are of good length as well as width.

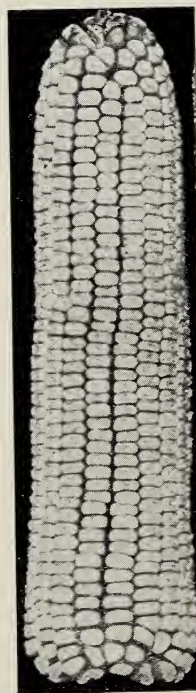
DOESN'T REQUIRE RICHEST SOILS

This point is greatly in favor of this variety. It will respond, of course, with heavy crops when planted on the richest soils; but does much better than the ordinary on soils of just average fertility. “White Cap Yellow Dent” is rapidly coming into favor, on account of its heavy yielding qualities and being suited for soils of medium fertility.

MATURES MEDIUM EARLY

In the lower sections of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all States South, excepting in mountainous sections and higher altitudes, White Cap Yellow Dent should mature. Makes good size ears. Each stalk produces a good ear—which has much to do with the value of any variety.

“White Cap” corns are being more widely used each year because of their heavy yielding qualities and their ability to do well on soils of just medium richness. This strain we offer is a very true type—early enough and productive enough for the most critical farmer—indeed, ranks among the most valuable types we have ever offered. Anyone who has met with disappointment in other strains of White Cap tried out, will find satisfaction and profit in this strain.



“Wisconsin 25” Here is an early-maturing yellow corn. Suited for planting in the Northern Counties of Pennsylvania, and in locations troubled with early frosts. This is a new variety for our List—yet not new to many farmers of Pennsylvania. They have been planting it successfully the past four or five years, in the upper counties of this State—along the New York State line.

“Wisconsin 25”—Continued next page



"Wisconsin 25"—Continued

The variety was developed at the University of Wisconsin, and seed direct from there this past Spring, grew a portion of this corn we offer you now. Ears are not large—indeed rather small, yet it does make good, hard corn earlier than the larger-eared varieties can mature their grain. Quantity available this year is small, and early orders are urged. See Price List.

"Long's Champion Yellow Dent" This is a much improved strain from the Long's Champion Yellow Dent sold by us some years back. Careful handling and selection by our growers has resulted in a corn greatly superior in many ways. This strain now matures earlier—has richer yellow color than formerly—a deeper grain—a smoother ear has been bred. None of the productive ability of the variety has been lost. This is just the corn for those in search for large-eared, deep-grained varieties. In considering such varieties, customers will please note that large-eared, yellow corns require richer land, more careful culture, and a longer season than do smaller-eared sorts.

Long's Champion is the corn for the ambitious farmer who wants to do something big and unusual in corn growing. He can't depend on our seed alone. But if he will fertilize his land, prepare it well, see that there is a full, even stand—and cultivate after he has the stand, he will grow a crop that will please him, profit him, and astonish his friends. Long's Champion can be made to yield 100 bushels shelled corn per acre in good hands. Ears have good thickness—good length—often weigh two pounds. The rich yellow grains have depth and width—a good ear is truly a mass of corn.

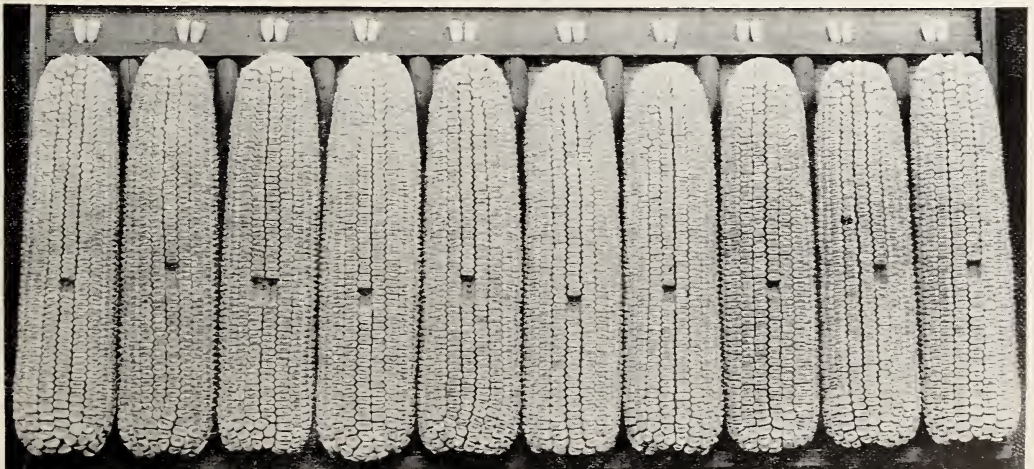
"Long's Champion" for the Silo. It is fast becoming a favorite ensilage corn. Very popular in the Northern and New England States especially. Rich in feeding value. Produces extra heavy tonnage. Is preferred by many to the regular silage varieties. See Price List.

"Reid's Yellow Dent" A popular leader among the straight yellow cribbing corns. "Reid's Yellow Dent" is a first-rate, all around, practical variety of yellow corn. Ears are medium in length—cob is red and **very thin**. Grains are deep. Rows run very regular from end to end—and are set very closely on cob—there couldn't be a more compact ear. Reid's fills out well at both tip and butt. Few corns show such a big proportion of shelled grain to cob. It is early corn. Not quite early enough for the Northern exposed slopes of Pennsylvania Mountain sections, but will mature nicely elsewhere in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia. It is suitable alike for land that is only moderately fertile, as well as for rich soils.

Each Reid's stalk produces a good solid ear. Reid's is strictly a yellow corn—both shelled and on ear. The fodder is medium to tall—it is leafy. This is desirable in case of prolonged drought. Reid's has been grown on the Hoffman Homestead Farm for many years with very good success. If your land is of the average kind—neither extremely rich nor extremely poor—and your season of average length you need not hesitate to plant Reid's Yellow Dent. Order your Reid's Yellow Dent early—we always sell out. See Price List.



"Long's Champion Yellow Dent"



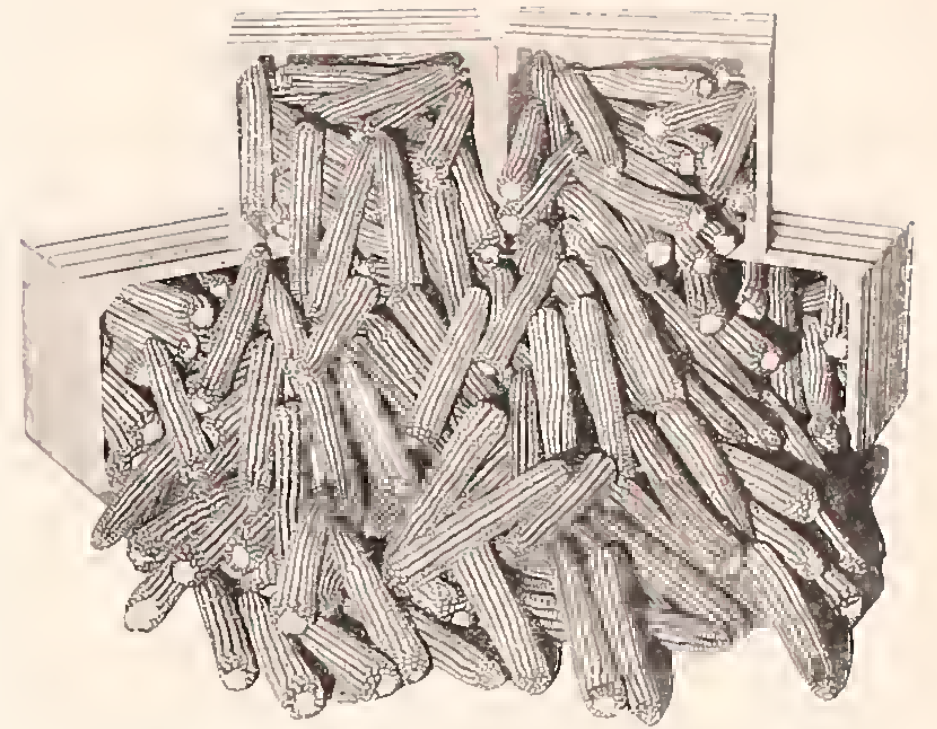
"Lancaster County Sure Crop"—A Splendid Double-Purpose Variety— Fine For Either Crib or Silo

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" continues to be the most popular corn ever sold. If readers could but see the many letters and hear the fine reports that users of this Corn have sent us, no further discussion would be here needed to convince them of its superior merits. As an all-around, general purpose corn, we don't believe there is a better variety.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" has proven, under varied conditions of soil and climate, to be a most reliable and profitable corn—offering a wider range of usefulness for either husking or ensilage purposes than other corns yet developed.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" was originated and developed by Mr. Isaac Hershey, of Lancaster County—whose fields have been supplying a part of our stocks of this variety every year since its introduction many years ago. Naturally, every year new growers have been added, although all are supplied with the genuine strain of seed. Therefore, you are offered on these pages the true "Lancaster County Sure Crop" seed—and of the right quality.

Readers not yet acquainted with the merits of this Corn, or those who have been using "Lancaster County Sure Crop" and desire to put new blood into their seed this year—will here find the right seed, that has been properly cared for, cured right, tested and sound in all respects. Nice part of it all is that this seed can be bought to cost but 40 to 50 cents per acre.



This color, with the great length of the ear, are among the oddities of the variety.

Matures Early. Not extremely early, but is classed among the early corns. Except in adverse seasons, matures in most sections of Pennsylvania and Ohio, except the upper and highest locations.

Husks Easily. Among the folks who do the actual work, "Lancaster County Sure Crop" has won many friends—for this corn husks very easily, and this fact is surely commendable.

Pleases its Growers. Wish you could read the many splendid reports customers send us. One farm-owner actually specified in the lease given his tenant, that "Lancaster County Sure Crop", and no other, must be the kind of corn his tenant plant.

Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Federal Investigator Hartley said here in Lancaster County: "In my judgment, Sure Crop is the best corn for this zone under cultivation." Government tests conducted in all Eastern States, and as far West as Illinois, South Dakota and Iowa, have proven Lancaster County Sure Crop a superior yielder of good, sound, mature corn.

Adopt "Lancaster County Sure Crop" on your farm this year. Buy your seed from this stock, and you will be starting right for better corn and more of it when husking time comes around this Fall. See Price List.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" Fills the Silo

Many folks now-a-days have learned that considerable corn, as well as stalk, should go into the silo—and that where length of season permits, the corn grains should be well glazed before cutting. Farmers with this view-point are firm believers in "Lancaster County Sure Crop" as the very best corn for this purpose. Because of this, our trade in this Sure Crop variety for ensilage purposes has grown to immense proportions.

Many large dairymen throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Ohio, and the adjoining States, now depend each year upon this variety—and our Lancaster County grown seed—for their silos. Farm Bureaus of the East have become acquainted through tests with the merits of this variety—rich in its protein content with its nutritive value as compared to other silage corns, recommend it highly.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" grows quite tall—is very leafy—develops early—withstands drought—will develop corn well to the North—makes a richer ensilage than most other varieties. You will be pleased with "Lancaster County Sure Crop" as a silo filling corn. Adopting it on your place this Spring for either silo or husking use, will prove to be a good investment.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" Fills the Crib

As an all-around, general purpose corn—both for husking and silage use—we don't believe there is a variety superior to "Lancaster County Sure Crop."

This corn differs in type from every other. It is an odd variety. Will never take prizes at a corn show. Doesn't conform to the standards that corn judges like to see—doesn't have the fancy, straight row manner of growth. (Note the tendency to grow on curved row as shown on picture above). Nor the uniformity common to many other corns. However, it has many excellent qualities not considered at the show, that make it a most valuable variety to grow.

Truly a Sure Cropper. Its extreme tendency to grow leafy accounts for its ability to withstand drought and other serious drawbacks. We know of no other variety so sure to produce a nice, big ear on every stalk in the field as "Lancaster County Sure Crop" Nubbins are scarce.

A Variety for Rough and Ready Culture. While this corn will do well on the richest land and respond to careful cultural methods, we want to recommend it particularly for farms not so fertile, where corn frequently fails and where the best attention can not always be given.

It will Fill the Crib. Not because the ears are so thick, for there are only 16 to 20 rows of grain on each ear—but because each stalk will reliably and surely do its duty by producing a nice ear, and because the length of the ear makes up for its lack of extreme thickness.

It Shells Well. The cob is very thin. Grains are not so deep as corn experts desire, but more squarish, with no lost space between the rows; 66 to 68 lbs. of ears easily shell a bushel of grain.

Rich in Protein. No corn we know of is richer in protein than "Lancaster County Sure Crop". This has been established chemically and by practical experiment. This is indicated by the color, which is a rich yellow. When shelled, the grain has a reddish yellow cast.



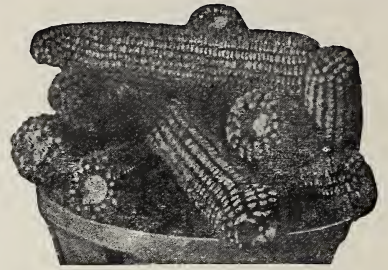
Hoffman's Latest Addition—A New Plant for the Proper Drying of Seed Corn

This new building has been designed with the sole idea of insuring to our patrons, the very best Seed Corn possible to produce. The drying, handling, cleaning and grading of the corn is now done with a greater degree of certainty and accuracy than is possible to obtain otherwise. **Please consider this your invitation to come to Landisville and let us show you through this plant.**

Drying of this Seed Corn is accomplished by the proper movement of air through the corn. No steam comes in contact with the corn itself. No great temperatures are required—in fact not allowed. The secret of the principle lies in the movement of moderately-warm-air passing through the corn at the right time, and the proper discharge of the moisture drawn from the corn by that air. When conditions vary—and they do change continually, the expert in charge is equipped that he can immediately arrange everything to fit the existing conditions. There can be used all fresh outside air—or any mixture of outside and inside air. All of the inside air can be re-circulated or not, just as conditions make it necessary. The latest testing devices are in use, so that nothing is left to guess-work. The result is—Seed Corn that is indeed a superior article—Seed that will unquestionably pay you well!



"Improved Leaming" (Please don't confuse this variety with the "Early Leaming"—a small-eared, extra-early corn—offered below.) "Improved Leaming" is a very reliable corn for rough and ready culture. It is adapted to most any soil and climate. Rich yellow-wedge-shaped grain of good depth, red cob of moderate size, ears rather tapering in shape. Rows number about 16 to 20. Ears are medium long. Fodder has numerous wide leaves. Stalks are thick and not as tall as some other varieties. On rich land two ears are often produced on a stalk. Land of less fertility, mostly grows creditable ears of nice corn. "Improved Leaming" fills well at tip and butt—little space is between the rows. It is favorite at the Experiment Stations. This variety will respond wonderfully on the best corn farms and will give surprising results on farms where corn is not usually a successful crop. See Price List.



Ears of "Improved Leaming"

"Early Leaming" The earliest variety on our list—will mature in about 90 days. This is the genuine, small-eared, early variety. Of course, not the most attractive variety on our list, because of the short season in which it develops. The grains are of good size, cobs small, borne low down on the stalk. Color is a rich yellow—not surpassed by any other sort on our list in this respect. This variety will do well even north of Pennsylvania, and if planted in time will succeed in high altitudes. Where season will afford it, we would prefer the other kinds offered.

"Red Cob White Ensilage"

This is a white corn—grows on a red cob. It is a very popular, special ensilage, as well as fodder corn. We have been selling it for the past ten years, and have been receiving uniformly very good reports from the trade.

"Red Cob White Ensilage" is sweet—tender—juicy, has short joints, abundance of leaves, and grows to a good height. It is leafy throughout its length and yields an almost unbelievable tonnage of either ensilage or fodder.

"Red Cob White Ensilage" may be depended upon anywhere. In the North and wherever seasons are short, the ears will not fully mature. Where seasons are average length to long, Red Cob White will mature considerable grain. Our stock is carefully cleaned, and tested for sound germination. See Price List.

You might care to read some of the reports from users of Red Cob White Ensilage:

- NEW YORK—"As usual, your RED COB ensilage corn has given satisfaction."
"One 7-acre field of your Red Cob White Ensilage produced one-third more fodder than a 9-acre field of another variety."
- OHIO—"We are better pleased every year with your Red Cob. Its germination properties can't be beat."
"Your Red Cob Ensilage is preferred here to any other—the acreage for the coming season will be much larger than last."
- PENNSYLVANIA—"That Red Cob Ensilage corn was certainly great stuff. It filled both silos—and I couldn't use all there was, I gave 5 acres of it away to my neighbors."
- WISCONSIN—"The 'Shadeland Climax' Oats is a wonder, and the corn 'Red Cob White Ensilage' I can't write enough about. I grew the best and tallest corn around this part of the country—it measured 12 ft. high."
- MASSACHUSETTS—"The field of Fodder Corn that received first premium at our County Fair was grown from your Red Cob seed. It grows larger, has more ears and leaves than any other variety."
- MAINE—"We consider your Red Cob Ensilage far ahead of any corn now grown. It always grows perfectly and gives satisfaction."

"Eureka Ensilage" Corn This is another special Silage Corn. Grows to great height and is very leafy. A favorite variety in many sections where the Silo must provide feed for an extra long time. "Eureka" surely gives tonnage. But some authorities prefer "Red Cob White" to "Eureka" for its ability to come nearer to maturity in the more Northernly locations. This "Eureka" seed is not grown here in Lancaster County—comes from farther South. Sometimes we do not have "Eureka" to offer. If in stock will be found quoted on Price List.



"Red Cob White Ensilage"

Flint Corn: Can be grown where seasons are too short for the early dent varieties. Eight rows—with ears nine to twelve inches long, often producing two ears to the stalk. Can at some places be planted late in June and still mature a crop. Two types of Flint Corn are offered, the Yellow and White Flint. Both are dependable varieties. Most of our friends prefer the yellow. Early orders are advised—quantity is limited. See Price List.



Seed Oats

Because weather conditions were so unfavorable last Summer, the supply of good Seed Oats was cut way down. Some of our usual growers suffered badly. Regardless of the shortage that exists, we have collected for you a supply of Seed Oats that is indeed exceptional for such a year. Quite large premiums had

to be paid in some cases. For it meant that the seller fortunate enough to have good seed, had many buyers for it. Here is an assortment of very worthy varieties—proven kinds—reliable yielders. And you will find them very well cleaned and graded—without noxious weeds. All have been tested for sound growth. Please remember, our 'Freight Paid' and 'Bag Free' Offers apply to Seed Oats prices. Please note variety descriptions that follow:

"Shadeland Eclipse"

(A 'Side' or 'Horse-Mane' type)

But both the Shadeland varieties are of practical value too.

Anyone liking to grow a 'side' oats will like Shadeland Eclipse. For 19 years the Shadeland varieties haven't failed to produce good crops. Not just small patches under favorable conditions, but good average yields throughout large fields. A grower of "Shadeland Eclipse" in Clackamas County, Oregon, had the amazing average of 126½ bushels per acre from a 14-acre field. Certainly all could not expect such an enormous yield. But many other fine records have been made with this

The first two kinds of Seed Oats offered you this year are of the famous Shadeland varieties. This one is the "Shadeland Eclipse"—a side type of oats. Any farmer seeing this seed is at once taken with its appearance. It is most beautiful.

—"Shadeland Eclipse"—Continued next page





—"Shadeland Eclipse"—Continued

variety—90 to 95 bushels per acre yields have been made time and again in other locations, and the 100-bushel mark has been passed frequently. This year's supply of "Shadeland Eclipse" was produced on clean fields. Is free from any great mixture of other varieties, and clean of foul weeds—it came to Landisville direct from the growers in Oregon. You here have the opportunity to stock your farm with something very exceptional in Seed Oats.

"Shadeland Eclipse" resulted from a re-selection from the famous Shadeland Challenge, and has been living up to its name by eclipsing its competitors, including the parent stock. Grows very vigorous—is early. Its heads grow large, very large. These massive heads are uniformly filled. And their grain is heavy. Large berry, with a thin hull. Especially suited for milling, and of high feeding value. The straw grows to good length, and is stiff. Stands up well, even where conditions are not the most favorable.

This "Shadeland Eclipse" is a wonderful variety—recommended to Eastern growers as a kind that will be a pleasure to grow—and that will show a nice profit, too. You will like "Shadeland Eclipse". See Price List.



"Shadeland Climax"

(A 'Tree' or 'Sprangle' Type Oats)

He found that some fine records were being made with the seed of this variety.

That has been over twelve years ago, and every one of those years has seen our friends and customers buying "Shadeland Climax" seed here at Landisville. It always comes all the way across the country from the States of Oregon and Washington, where it is grown. It always costs a big premium to buy the seed there, even in full carlots. And we always sell all of it we are able to buy. And glad to say, "Shadeland Climax" has made a host of friends for itself, among our customers of the East.

The greater part of this year's stock of "Shadeland Climax" is State Certified Seed. Many of the bags will bear Certification Tags placed thereon by the State Authorities themselves.

Because of the increasing demand for "Shadeland" Seed, and the shorter-than-usual supply this year, it was a hard task getting this stock of seed away from its growers. The only way was to pay more than others would—so we did. Yet did not pay a bit more than this seed is worth—it truly is of extra value. The high freight rate from Coast to Coast, we agree, makes prices look high. But even so, buying this class of seed will pay—it has been paying its users for many years, and will do it again.

"Shadeland Climax" Oats was developed in the famous Shadeland Valley of the States of Oregon and Washington. This valley is not flat, nor is it irrigated. The land is gently rolling to hilly. An ideal section for the production of Seed Oats that are always white, heavy, strong in germination and vitality. Indeed, Oats grow to perfection in this locality, and when taken to other sections carries with it the power to produce extra heavy yields.

"Shadeland Climax" is a sprangle or tree oats, large in the berry, often showing three grains to a spikelet. The hull is thin and the hulled berry is one of the largest and finest you ever saw. Ripens early—very early—ahead of the other oats produced where it is grown. Has a stiff straw that stands up under its burden of grain under the most trying circumstances. No oat is absolutely rust-proof, but "Shadeland Climax" from this favored section has rust-resistant qualities that make it safe from ordinary attacks when other varieties yield to rust's ravages.

—"Shadeland Climax"—Continued next page



—“Shadeland Climax”—Continued

Most important is the fact that “Shadeland Climax” is one of the heaviest-yielding tree oats. On tracts of hundreds of acres it has given yields of 93 bushels per acre. On smaller tracts, more than 100 bushels per acre has been harvested. Every year we have sold this seed throughout the sections we serve, “Shadeland Climax” has been making new friends for us, because of its ability to yield heavily.

Because of the good records it has been making, “Shadeland Climax” is greatly sought after by seedsmen from other sections. Result is that in order to get some of the seed for our trade we have had to pay an enormous premium. Freight charges per car amount to nearly \$1,000—you see, they must travel clear across the United States. Price therefore that we must receive for it seems high—but indeed is low compared to common oats considering their value. In the best tests possible—alongside of other oats—it has come out first. First in yield—first in earliness—first in weight of grain, and withal, as beautiful white grains as is possible to grow.

Order your “Shadeland Climax” seed quickly. Supply is limited this year. Last year several of our friends were disappointed by waiting until late to order, as we were sold out. See Price List.

“White Russian” As this page is being written, it appears that none of this popular Oats will be available this year. It is with deep regret that we make this announcement. Because White Russian has been used by great numbers of our customers, and to their satisfaction, too.

There is just a bare possibility that a limited quantity of White Russian can be secured toward Spring. If it is possible to get it, we shall do it. In that case, it will be offered on the Price List. Folks who had been hoping to order White Russian from us this year, will find very worthy Seed in other varieties listed.

“Peerless” Seed Oats Here is an Oats at a very low price for those who want something good at a figure only a little above the cost of feed oats. Very pleasing reports have come from customers who have used this seed during the past seven years.

“Peerless” is a regular tree or branching oats—is not the very earliest maturing variety, but is classed as an early sort. Ripens in mid-season. Our stocks are of good, heavy seed—bright color—well cleaned and sound—free from weeds—strong in germination. It will please. The stock offered came to us from Northern Illinois. See Price List for quotations. When consulting same, please consider that both the cost of bags, and the value of our Freight Paid Offers are figured in the price. These are important items, don't overlook them. If you want a good variety for a small outlay of cash, and a kind that will produce a satisfactory yield, order this “Peerless” oats. Orders must be in whole numbers of bushels, such as 5, 6, 7, 8, etc.



Please Remember: That all seed prices you find quoted on the Hoffman Price List include the cost of bags needed to ship your seeds, and that the Freight Paid Offer, (explained page 32) applies. This is important, and has great bearing on prices.



“Swedish Select” Seed Oats Year after year the call for “Swedish Select” becomes greater. It is one of the most valuable varieties. For the moderate investment required, our “Swedish Select” seed will give its purchaser a good return.

“Swedish Select” was brought to this country from Russia, by the Department of Agriculture, in 1899. It at once became popular because of its heavy yields and other desirable characteristics. It is early, has a stiff straw that prevents lodging, and is a branching variety. A few years after its introduction to this country, Mr. G. A. Garton took it to England, and there under his care and breeding so improved it that when it was again sown in this country it showed even greater yields.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, at Washington, in an official bulletin, said of this variety: “It has been shown that the ten-year average yield of this Oats at the Wisconsin Experiment Station was eight and one-half bushels per acre greater than other varieties.” Our customers who have purchased this variety have had good results—favorable reports have come from all sections.

One characteristic of the “Swedish Select” is its great root development. This gives it power to go through with big yields on almost any kind of soils or under varied conditions. Customers having high, dry situations or clay loam soils on which other varieties have not succeeded will do well by sowing this popular variety.

“Swedish Select” is grown with success in almost every section where oats is grown on a commercial scale. Farmers who want a branching variety of a well tried, reliable kind can safely put their trust in “Swedish Select” regardless of the acreage they want to put out. We advise sowing 3 bu. per acre. Quality is strictly first grade—germination tests almost perfect. See Price List.



“Silver Mine” Seed Oats The “Silver Mine” variety has earned for itself an enviable reputation. Is one of the old standard sorts. It is a very hardy as well as prolific type—yields kernels of good, bright color and thin hull. Is a variety in great favor among manufacturers of rolled oats, they being partial to it because of its thinness of hull.

The heads are of the tree or sprangle type, growing long and starting low down on the stalk. This tendency seems to prevent lodging easily. The straw is thicker and stronger than that of the average oats, hence better adapted for growth on heavy soils than many of the ordinary varieties.

“Silver Mine” is an early variety. This, together with other favorable tendencies, makes “Silver Mine” a fine variety to plant mixed with Canada Peas for early crops of feed for either hay or soiling. Farmers who feed oats in the sheaf, straw included, claim that the soft hulls, large grains and clean straw of the “Silver Mine” makes it palatable. See Price List.

Canada Field Peas

"Peas could be made to bring more nitrogen to the soils of this country every year than is now purchased annually by the farmers at the cost of millions."—Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Canada Peas and Oats

is because of this habit that it is preferable to plant with oats, which serves to support the vines and makes the crop more palatable and more accessible.

Canada Peas make an abundant pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle. However, it is wasteful to feed in this way, as trampling of stock destroys much of the growth. The most economical way is to let the growth become tall, when the mixture of oats and peas should be mowed and either fed green or made into hay. The cuttings should take place when the oats is comparatively green and the peas have begun to form pods. This makes the very finest hay, or if fed green the very best green fodder that can be offered to any kind of live stock. After this cutting a new growth will be made that may either be turned under with the plow or pastured.

The Canada Pea part of the hay is rich in protein and contains the other ingredients of Cow Pea and Soy Bean fodder. There is no other method of producing so quickly a growth of such valuable feed in the fore part of the Summer as Canada Peas and Oats.

CANADA PEAS A LEGUME—IMPROVING THE SOIL THAT GROWS THEM

Nitrogen is gathered in sufficient quantity for its own growth and leaves deposits in the soil for the benefit of the crops to follow.

Large quantities of Farmogerm are sold each season to inoculate the Canada Pea Seed. Read Farmogerm, page 11. Inoculating with Farmogerm increases the growth of the Pea crop and adds to the value of the next crop to follow on this same ground.

AMERICAN GROWN SEED IS PREFERRED for Planting. We have on hand large stocks of No. 1 stock, high in germination that were grown in Northern Michigan, noted for fine seed peas.

CANADA PEAS AND OATS MIXED are a decidedly profitable crop from every point of view. We urge our customers, not now familiar with them, to give same a trial. Arrange your plans early so you can sow early. Get your seed at once.

THE RIGHT VARIETY OF OATS should be sown with Canada Peas. We recommend "Peerless" and "Silver Mine" varieties. Both are early—not too thick-walled, and yet strong enough to support the vines. See Oats section of Catalog for description and Price List for quotations.

in soil-building elements, and can be grown under most any condition of soil or climate. Large dairymen and stock feeders are using Canada Peas extensively each Spring for purposes of hay, soiling and pasture.

Canada Peas differ from Soys and Cow Peas in that the latter are warm weather plants and under no circumstances may be planted until the soil is warm, which is usually after the corn planting season. Canada Peas are a cool weather plant and one of the earliest that may be put out safely in the Spring. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil can be fitted you can plant your Canada Peas.

FINE FOR EARLY GREEN FEED

In a very short time after planting the ground is covered with green. The most popular method among dairymen is to plant Canada Peas with an early variety of oats, the planting to be done early as possible, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of Canada Peas with the same quantity of oats. Peas and oats may be mixed and sowed together. However, careful dairymen sow each separately and claim surer results for their trouble. The Peas should be drilled first 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Then the oats should be drilled $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. The deeper planting of the Peas will protect the latter in case very dry Spring weather is met with. If Peas are planted alone $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels are required, if drilled; 3 bushels if broadcast and harrowed in.

The growth of Peas planted alone is upright for a time, after which it falls and completes its growth in a prostrate position. It

40c. to 50c. an Acre for New Seed Corn

Don't forget when you plant new seed **you save your own!** From the price of a bushel of our seed corn, take off the value of the bushel of your corn you would have planted. Then divide by eight—for the bushel will plant about eight acres for you. There you have just what the new seed costs you—certainly not much. And then you're sure of good, sound seed—or more corn to haul in next Fall—and you don't have to bother selecting your seed. Such Seed Corn will pay you—especially this year.

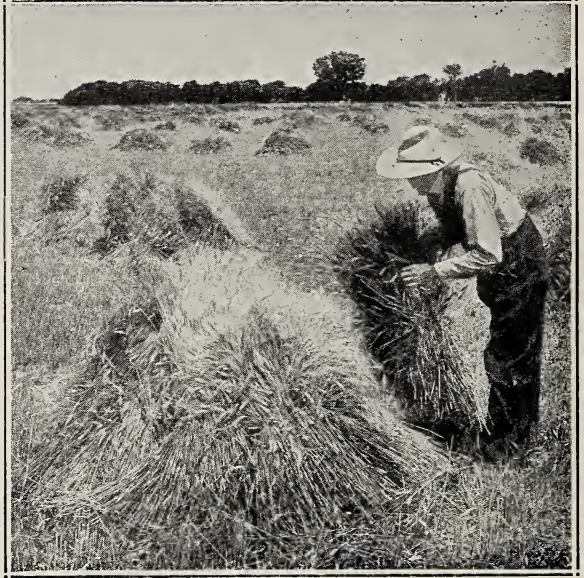
Seed Grains—*for Spring Planting*

Bearded Barley The variety here described was developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and has clearly shown its ability to outdo other varieties. Not only does it excel in its home State, but Wisconsin Pedigree Barley has been outyielding other strains throughout various sections where it has been grown. Increases of 5 to 8 bushels per acre have been observed. On one farm, its yield was very close to the 45-bushel per acre mark.

Wisconsin Pedigree is a 6-row barley. This strain is stiffer in the straw than many other types. Stands up very well. A vigorous grower. Stands taller than most barleys—stalks of 4½ feet to nearly 5 feet high. Ripens uniformly—heads fill well—develop fully. The heads are large, and unusually long. The grain is of good color and plump—heavy—and sound.

Barley will do well most anywhere from the Canadian border to the States far South. In the Eastern and more Southern States, it will deteriorate, unless seed is brought from the North at short intervals. Barley will do well on land too poor for many other grain crops. It will outyield wheat in many sections and the grain is invaluable for all kinds of stock. Barley should be sown as early as Oats if possible, for the best results, but barley will stand late planting better than Oats. The Wisconsin Pedigree Barley described above is leading other types in feeding qualities. Sow about 2 bu. per acre. See Price List.

Beardless Barley Although it produces less grain than bearded barley, some prefer Beardless Barley as a nurse crop for Alfalfa. We sometimes have Beardless to offer—but it is very hard to secure. When not quoted on Price List, we cannot supply it.



Spring Wheat ("Marquis" Variety). Government authorities recommend this variety, both for yielding ability and good flour-making qualities. We have been discouraging the growing of Spring Wheat, except in higher portions of Pennsylvania and in the States to the North. We believe this Marquis variety will do further South—knowing that it has succeeded where other kinds of Spring Wheat failed. One reason that Marquis does better than other Spring varieties is that it is earlier by ten days than the others and not nearly as subject to rust and disease. Marquis makes a beautiful grain—somewhat smaller than our ordinary Winter wheats. Our Marquis seed comes from Minnesota, which means that our seed besides being pure and clean, has all the inherited tendencies of the Northwest—earliest—hardiness and productiveness. See Price List.

Spring Rye This crop is used to produce grain, and also used to sow with other grains for Spring pastures and soiling purposes, as well as for nurse crops. Spring Rye should be seeded early, same as oats. Seed should be brought from the North, as seed produced here deteriorates rapidly. Spring Rye is not quite as plump in the grain as Winter Rye—otherwise very similar in all respects except that it does not usually attain as great height. See Price List.

Speltz or Emmer Speltz is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. It resists almost any extreme of weather. Speltz is readily eaten by all kinds of stock—especially adapted for feed to cows. Speltz should be mixed, however, with bran shorts to give best results. Speltz is also valuable as a hog feed, and may too be fed with other feed to horses.

A wonderful drought resister. Ripens early. Does not yield to rust or smut like other grains. Not readily damaged by harvest rains. Thrives on poor land, stony ground. Sow two bushels per acre—handle the crop all through about the same as you handle Oats. See Price List.

Buckwheat A valuable crop for soil improvement as well as the production of grain. Will thrive on very poor land—in fact where hardly anything else will grow. Very popular in Northern and mountainous sections. It is used to great extent for bees. Yield in grain and straw is heavy, even on thin soils. Buckwheat flour is very valuable human food. Buckwheat middlings have high protein content and are much in demand for dairy feed. Buckwheat in the grain is an attractive poultry feed—also a good fattening feed for hogs. Wherever there is a possibility of another crop failing, Buckwheat Seed should be kept on hand for quick seeding. May be sown broadcast, and covered with a smoothing harrow. It is a sure 'catch' crop. Besides producing heavy crops on poor soils, it must be remembered that Buckwheat is not hard on land.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT is the kind mostly used—large grain—brownish color—good yielder. We can sometimes also offer the Silver Hull variety. See Price List.

Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture

There are farms in every community that have land—now left idle because of difficulty in farming—too rocky, too steep, too small or too wet, to be farmed in the regular rotation.

If it happens that any part of your farm is on this order—don't let it lay idle any longer. Put it to work for you—here is a mixture of various pasture grasses, that if seeded to such patches of land—can be made to produce hay or pasture in profitable quantity for several years. A good tonnage of hay can be realized, in addition to the added pasture you would thus be gaining. On the whole, you would realize a nice rate of income on your investment.

These mixtures are made up of various grasses—ten to a dozen of them—blended in proper proportions. The highest authorities have been consulted and our practical experi-



For well-drained upland sowing—**HIGHLAND MIXTURE**



For Lowlands, Meadows, Etc.—**LOWLAND MIXTURE**

ence followed. Varieties are used that will make a succession of grasses to be cut or pastured the first season. If the seed is sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin early in the Summer and last until late Fall. A large proportion of the grasses are of a permanent nature and a field once firmly established will last for many years. In these mixtures are contained the Blue Grasses, Herd's Grass or Red Top, some of the Rye Grasses and fescues, other permanent pasture grasses, some timothy and certain small portions of some of the clovers—altogether making up a well-balanced formula, giving very good satisfaction.

Either the Highland or Lowland mixtures are recommended for either Spring or Fall sowing. Use 30 to 35 pounds per acre. Thirty-two pounds is sold as a bushel. See Price List.

ALWAYS KEEP IN MIND—about our prices including "Free Bags" and "Prepaid Freight"—this is important. See last page for details.

Kentucky Blue Grass The most important cultivated pasture grass in the United States. Palatable and nutritious, produces fine pasture. Suitable for all the Eastern and Northern States. Sown Spring or Fall.

Kentucky Blue Grass is a very hardy perennial grass. Produces an abundance of running root-stocks, by which it propagates readily. Does especially well in limestone soils. In general it is a low growing grass when compared to some other grasses—rarely exceeding two feet in height. Kentucky Blue does not grow as rapidly as some grasses and it is a good practice to sow other grasses along with it—especially where a pasture plot is desired as soon as possible. Sow about 40 lbs. per acre. Fourteen pounds is sold as a bushel.

Used for lawns Kentucky Blue produces a good sod. However, our Lawn Grass Mixture (see page 27) is preferred for lawn purposes. It has other ingredients that are helpful. See List.

Red Top No grass will grow under a greater variety of conditions than Red Top. It is about the best wet-land variety. In soils that lack lime, Red Top comes through nicely. Is very resistant to drought. A vigorous grower and will serve in a short time where a turf is desired.

Red Top may be sown either Spring or Fall. It matures about the same time as timothy. When once well started will spread out and supplant other grasses. It is, however, not hard to destroy when necessary. Succeeds on most any soil. It grows very well on 'sour' soils. In certain sections of New England, Red Top is the principal hay plant sown.

This grass is very valuable in most any pasture mixture, being a sure and steady grower. Oftimes is used along with Blue Grass for lawn seed mixtures. For field use, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Our seed sells as 32 pounds to the bushel. See Price List.

—See Descriptions of Other Grass Seeds next page



Grass Seeds for Pastures, etc.

Orchard Grass Valuable for either hay crops or pasture purposes. Succulent and nourishing, more leafy and of greater length than many other grasses. Is early—ripens three weeks ahead of Timothy. Furnishes the first green grass in the Spring, and lasts well until Fall. It will last for years. When closely cropped it grows up quickly, and is ready for grazing again within two weeks. Orchard grass will stand drought and is hardy. Thrives well on practically all soils. Orchard grass makes the most nutritious hay if cut when in bloom—but if allowed to become old before cutting, it is too woody. It is the nature of Orchard Grass to grow in tufts or bunches. Sow about 30 pounds per acre. We sell 14 pounds for a bushel. See Price List.

Meadow Fescue Sometimes called English Blue Grass—but is not at all like our Kentucky Blue or Canada Blue Grass. One of the best natural or permanent Meadow Grasses. Very fine for hay—eaten by all stock and is a nourishing feed. Grows from two to three feet high—but not in tufts like Orchard Grass. Thrives anywhere in the North. Very hardy. Does well on almost all soils—probably does its best on low, damp locations. Comes into use early and lasts the full season. Roots penetrate deeply 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Has some valuable traits as a fertilizer. Will endure severe freezing. Sow about forty pounds to the acre. Twenty-four pounds is sold as one bushel. See Price List.

Canada Blue Grass Grows much like Kentucky Blue, but coarser, more rapidly—is shorter, and a more wiry grass. Will thrive where Kentucky Blue will not. Makes less feed per acre. Canada Blue is suited to high, dry situations and rocky soil, also under trees. Does not make a good turf, having more stems and less forage. Grows from one to two feet high. Fourteen pounds mean one bushel. See Price List.

English Rye Grass Generally called Perennial Rye Grass. This is a quick-growing grass, suitable for mixtures, pastures, hay and lawns. Succeeds well on most any soil not water-sogged, and affords good, quick, nutritious grazing. Stands close cropping, recovers quickly after cutting. The hay is eaten by all live stock. The leaves are abundant and the whole plant nutritious. Sow Spring or Fall—40 to 50 pounds per acre. 24 pound sold as a bushel. See Price List.

Pacey's Rye Grass Very similar to the English or Perennial Rye Grass, except that it is more of a dwarf plant—does not grow quite so tall. However, is a quick and sure grower. Superior to the English Rye for lawns or fine pastures. See Price List.

Bromus Inermis This grass came originally from Russia. Now grown largely in the West. Is a perennial grass—stands for years. Wants a rich soil for best results. Sown from early Spring to late Fall. Withstands heat, drought and frost. Valuable for pasture and hay. Relished by cattle and all stock. Roots deeply—thus enabled to thrive on the driest soils. Sow two to three bushels per acre. Fourteen pounds is sold as a bushel. See Price List.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass Here is a tall, rank grass that may be grown on inferior soils. Grows quickly—make a good hay or pasture. Hardy—lasts for years. Deeply rooted—withstands drought. Becomes green early in the Spring—remains green late in the Fall. We sell 14 lbs. per bushel. Sow from 2 to 3 bushels per acre. This is a valuable grass in mixtures. It is especially adapted to be sown with Orchard Grass, Red Top, Clover and similar grasses. Prices—See Price List.

Any Special Mixture You Want will be cheerfully made up for you without any extra charge whatever. Many scores of special mixtures are compounded every year for folks who want to follow a certain formula. Don't hesitate asking, we'll be glad to serve you in this manner.



Sow "Hoffman's Lawn Grass" Seed

If it were possible for you to go see the many splendid lawns that were sown to this Mixture—no further reading would be necessary. It has given truly splendid results. It is composed of close-growing, fine-leaved, hardy grasses, that will live through the most severe Winters, stand steady use, and keep its good appearance. The most expensive grasses are included, and this mixture, if carefully seeded on well prepared soil, will produce a most beautiful sward—even—fine in texture—rich green in color.

Lawn can be seeded at any time from Spring to Fall. Weather, however, is apt to be the most favorable to seeding very early in the Spring or early Fall. One pound of seed will reach for about two hundred square feet if soil is thoroughly pulverized and in mellow condition. When soil conditions are not strictly ideal, heavier seeding is advised. We advise that seed be raked in slightly so that it will be covered from one-fourth to one-half inch. After seeding, the soil should be pressed down firmly.

Experience has proven that the use of this mixture is superior to that of any one grass alone—it is much more sure, and better all around in results obtained. You can sow Hoffman's Lawn Grass Seed with the absolute assurance that you are using the very best to be had. See Price List.

Winter (Hairy) Vetch This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay, pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the Spring or Fall. It is an annual, but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. Various Experiment Stations have claimed that the value of an acre of Sand or Hairy Vetch to the soil is from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. When sown by itself 60 lbs. of seed may be sown per acre. It is, however, advisable to sow a half-bushel of Wheat or Rye with about 50 lbs. of Vetch per acre, to act as a support to the Vetch. Vetch will thrive in the most barren soils and upbuild them at the same time. We furnish high-grade seed. Inoculate with "Farmogerm," (page 11). See Price List.

Spring Vetch Known also as Common Vetch and Oregon Vetch. Will not survive our Northern Winters. Is sown in early Spring with Oats, Spring Rye, or Spring Barley. Spring Vetch is much cheaper than the Sand or Hairy Vetch and must be sown a little heavier. See Price List.

Cow Horn Turnips are grown for soil improvement along with Crimson Clover and alone in corn fields. Turnips are not legumes, but the Cow Horn variety reaches down into the subsoil and brings up considerable fertilizer ingredients and adds them to the top soil. Besides this, the turnip improves its mechanical conditions and adds considerable humus. The tops are eagerly eaten by sheep and poultry. The cost of growing is slight on account of ease of seeding and small amount of seed required. Usually sow 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. See Price List.



Winter Vetch Plant

Millet grow quickly, and serve well for emergency production of hay. May be seeded all of June and early July. Will produce an abundance of hay—will grow on land that has not received good tillage—will produce on land under the average in fertility. Millets should be cut before the seeds harden and before the growth becomes too woody. If judgment is used as to time of cutting, very satisfactory hay will result. It is a safe rule to cut millet when the seed-heads have come on about one-third of the plants.

Golden Millet. This variety (formerly called German) grows quickly, is easily cured—is of fine texture of stems—makes nutritious hay. Sow 3 pecks to one bushel per acre for hay. Only one peck to grow seed. Golden is about 2 weeks later than Hungarian, but more leafy and makes perhaps better hay. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, and to the South, 7 to 9 weeks are needed to make a crop of Golden Millet. See Price List.

Hungarian Millet. This variety is widely known and a reliable sort. Adapted to the North—earlier than Golden Millet. Sow 3 pecks per acre for hay—less than a half-bushel to produce seed.

Japanese Millet. Grows taller than the average. Will grow on the poorest soils—and no location is too far north for it. Some Westerners call it 'Million Dollar Grass.' Has been known to yield twenty tons of hay to the acre. Has certain value for ensilage use, but of course not as valuable as corn. When fed green, should be cut just before seed-heads appear. On account of its succulence, Japanese Millet is more difficult to cure than Golden Millet, yet if well cured—makes a valuable hay. Sow ½ bushel per acre—seed should be covered. 32 lbs. is sold as a bushel.

Golden Millet and Cow Peas Mixed makes a splendid combination for either hay or green feed better than either seed sown by itself. Sow about 3 pecks Golden Millet with 1 bushel Cow Peas per acre. Cut when Millet is in bloom, regardless of maturity of Cow Peas at that time.

Sudan Grass

after seed is planted. The second crop usually inside the next forty-five to fifty days. Favorable seasons and locations will produce a third cutting in another similar period of time. Sudan belongs to the Sorghum family, but produces much more forage than Sorghum. The plant stools remarkably. As many as a hundred stems have come from a single seed. The hay is fully equal to Timothy hay—actual test showed it to analyze 9.13% protein. The stems are not extra heavy, even though the plant often reaches a height of 6 to 8 feet. For the best hay, Sudan should be cut when in bloom, or even a little earlier than this—about the time the heads start to appear. Sudan is an annual plant—seeded each year.

Quantity of hay produced varies in different sections—a table of results here in our files showing anywhere from 1¼ to 6 tons per acre. Higher in irrigated sections. The hay is not coarse, but is readily eaten by all classes of stock.

Soils:—Sudan has been grown successfully on most any kind of soil from heavy clay to light soil. A rich loam of course producing better crops than could be expected from light sandy soils. The ground should be well-drained. Does its best in hot weather—not so well suited for high altitudes. If you have any ground that won't keep the regular pasture grasses for you, give it a trial with Sudan Grass. Results will surprise you. When the other grasses wither because of dry weather, Sudan will be coming along in good shape, supplying plenty of good, rich pasture.

When to Sow:—Don't sow Sudan Grass Seed until the soil is warm—about corn-planting time or a little later. It should be drilled from one-half to an inch deep. If broadcasted, cover to similar depth. Broadcasting the seed will give a finer hay than if drilled. Of course, the latter way costs less in regard to seed. If drilled, four to six pounds of seed will do for an acre, provided, rows are 18 to 24 inches apart. If broadcasted sow 16 to 20 pounds per acre. Sudan is often sown with Soy Beans or Cow Peas—it makes an excellent combination for ensilage purposes.

Sudan is a quick, sure, heavy producer of hay, pasture or ensilage. Grows most anywhere—inexpensive to sow—Sudan should and will find many more places adopting it this Summer. The trade we serve throughout Pennsylvania and adjoining States now demands more and more Sudan Grass each year. Caution should be used when buying your Sudan Grass Seed. Avoid Southern-grown seed. Sudan is destined for wider use than it has already established in record time. See Price List.

Sorghum

is of the Sugar Cane family. Grown largely for sugar, but the "Early Amber" is equally valuable for forage. Grows somewhat like corn in appearance. May be cut two to three times in a season. Excellent feed, either dry or green, for cattle and live stock. Stands drought well. Is a rapid grower. Has high feeding value. Plant in well prepared soils. Don't plant until soil is warm. If you broadcast by hand, sow 2 bu. per acre. If drilled in, 1½ bu. per acre. Plant one to two inches deep. Planting in rows is best if you intend to cultivate several times. The seed should be one inch apart on the rows and the rows just far enough apart to permit cultivation. By this method, 10 to 20 pounds per acre is needed. Feed value of sorghum is greater if cut before head appears. The younger it is cut the quicker the growth of the next crop. See Price List.

"Dwarf Essex" Rape

A quick pasture for cattle, hogs and sheep. Frequently sown in mixtures of Oats and Canada Peas. Grows thickly in six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown Spring, Summer or Fall. When plowed under, the soil is greatly benefitted. Rape will do well in any kind of soil and thrive under almost any conditions. It can be grown at such small cost per acre that it should be more largely used. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. See Price List.

Hog Pasture Mixture (Annual)

This is a mixture of Spring grains, grasses, vetches, field peas, forage plants, etc.—twelve to fourteen different sorts, mixed together to be sown in the Spring, for rapid and rank growth of pasture suitable for hogs. Every year there is more demand for this mixture. Large hog raisers have seen its benefits and purchase it in ton lots. This Annual Hog Pasture Mixture will profitably fatten hogs without the use of grain. It also makes good pasture for other cattle of all kinds. Most of the plants in the mixture grow again after being pastured off. This makes the alternating of pasture plots very desirable—after one plot has been pastured, it can be fenced off, and will grow up again very nicely, while another plot is taking its place in the meantime. Sow 70 pounds to the acre, about two inches deep. Try a few acres to begin with. Annual Hog Pasture can be used for live stock with great economy. See Price List.



Harvesting Sudan Grass

Why HOFFMAN'S Seed Corn is Different

... and why
it assures a
greater yield

CAN you afford to go to all the bother of selecting your own seed corn yourself? Can you afford to take the time before freezing weather to dry and store it in the proper manner? Can you afford to wait until planting time and then hurriedly plant crib seed that has not been tested? Very few farmers do have the time and still fewer have the necessary equipment. In fact, very few seed-houses have the most scientific facilities—and in this respect Hoffman's now stands alone in the East.

Here, in the entirely new building pictured inside, designed and equipped throughout for the one special purpose of preparing seed corn, we have solved the problem of keeping alive the delicate life-germ of the kernel and preserving it from attacks of cold, mold and disease.

Seed corn troubles are generally due to too much moisture, and if the corn is dried down to 12% moisture before cold weather, most of the troubles and dangers disappear. Freezing is the greatest danger. Corn containing 20% of moisture will not stand a temperature of even 15 or 20 degrees. The seed-germ will be killed

... and yet it may surprise you to know that much Eastern corn entered this winter season bearing from 25% to 35% of moisture. Reduce the moisture to 16% or 18% and it is still far from safe, be-



Seed Corn like this
costs you only 50c
per acre more than
ordinary corn.



cause such corn will likely mold and heat in the spring. Both mold and heat, like the cold, will kill the germ.

In addition to these easily recognized troubles, it should be remembered that seed corn germs, if not killed outright, will lose their vigor if excess moisture is allowed to remain during the winter. There is an action going on that may be compared to breathing—and the moisture tends to stifle it. Such seed may sprout in a germination test and yet lack the vigor to grow to large and productive size in the field when conditions are not extra good.

* * *

But let us take a look at just how Hoffman's seed corn is handled. It will show us a way to add several dollars to the value of every acre planted and save a lot of work and uncertainty.

HOFFMAN'S NEW TREATING PLANT for SEED CORN

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HOFFMAN'S seed corn is raised right here in Lancaster County, where the soil is rich and conditions are ideal.

It is grown by farmers who have supplied us for many years. Our experts, throughout the whole season, are out in the fields watching the crop and the preparations for it. Only the choicest corn is finally selected. Before cold weather, this is brought into our plant where it is carefully inspected and prepared for the dryer.

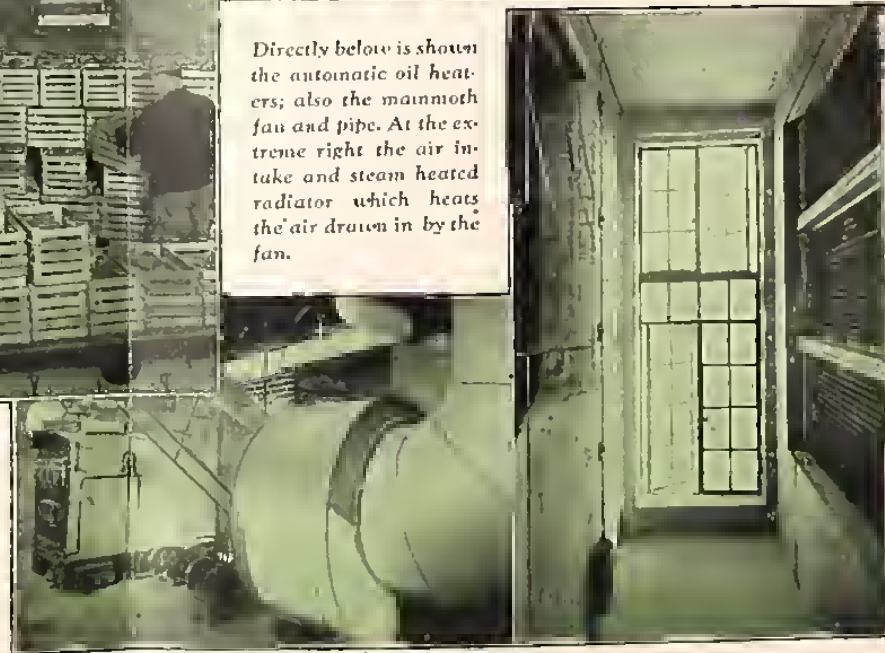
This drying system is entirely new in the East, but not new in the sense that it is untried. In the West it has been a wonderful success for some time. It consists primarily of two large specially constructed rooms with basements, each with a capacity of 1500 to 2000 bushels at a time. The floors of these rooms are made grate style, with openings between each board placed edgewise (see cut at the right). The dimensions of these rooms and the floor grating are carefully calculated so that a blast of warm air driven into the basement may be distributed equally throughout the whole room above.

Some 3000 to 4000 bushels of corn in drying racks are placed in these two rooms in such manner as to allow complete air circulation around and between the ears. Everything being ready, the doors are tightly closed, the intakes and ventilators properly adjusted, the steam-heating plant started. Enormous fans, shown at bottom of page, with a capacity of 8000 cubic feet of air a minute, are then put in operation, bringing in air, passing it through an ingeniously designed steam-heated radiator, illustrated at the extreme right, and into the



Directly below is shown the automatic oil heaters; also the mammoth fan and pipe. At the extreme right the air intake and steam heated radiator which heats the air drawn in by the fan.

In upper picture we see the corn as it is received and placed in racks. Just below is shown one of the Drying Rooms with its grated floor.



basement of each room. The air then passes rapidly up through the grated flooring and open drying racks. Heated to exactly the right temperature, it soon takes up the moisture from the corn and passes off through the ventilators.

The air brought in by the great fans is regulated with extreme care. Sometimes nothing but pure, outside air should be used. At other times such air dare not be used. Conditions change constantly. An expert must be watching everything closely. He needs the help of the latest scientific instruments and controls. Great heat is not required—nor ever allowed. In fact, scientific air control, keeping the air at the proper temperature and proper humidity, is the secret of the process.

The heat is supplied by the very latest type of automatic oil-burner, operated by thermostatic controls placed in the drying rooms. By means of hygrometers and numerous thermometers the expert in charge keeps a double check on conditions and knows exactly how matters are progressing.

After three to six days in the drying room, the moisture in the corn is reduced to 12%. It is then removed from the drying rooms and passed on to the tipping and butting process. Finally the choice middle parts of the ears go through the shellers. It is then ready for the cleaners and graders.

The cleaning and grading process is expensive to us—yet most important to you. The lightweight, immature and broken



Completely equipped Testing Room for examining and testing each lot of seed received.

kernels are removed and you plant only plump, uniform, healthy seed.

The picture shown at top of this page gives you an idea of the various forms of testing equipment employed here. The many weighing and measuring devices, powerful magnifying glasses, automatically controlled germinator, the latest moisture-testing equipment, etc., all have their part to play before the final O. K. is put on each of the different lots of seed corn or other seeds handled.

Corn prepared in this extensive process which this company has introduced in the East may be stored in a cold place with no danger of freezing and where mold and diseases cannot grow. In the spring it will show not only the very highest germination tests, but it will be vigorous and free from disease.

Finally, let us say that as surprising as it may be, we are able to supply you with genuine Lancaster County seed corn, prepared in this thoroughly scientific manner for just about fifty cents an acre above the cost of ordinary corn!

Select your variety from our catalog and place your order now for prompt shipment.



A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER CO., PENNA.



AFTER you read the enclosed folder—after it explains to you how much different Hoffman's Seed Corn really is—and just why it will produce better stands—better crops of corn—you will want to know what varieties can be had. This card offers them—please read both sides of it.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" Seed Corn

The most popular variety. Has made many thousands of lasting friends for itself. Has the make-up that appeals to practical farmers. Grows nice, large ears of good hard corn. And a lot of them! It fills the crib. Ears develop extra well. Makes less nubbins than any other variety. And when your Silo needs filling—Lancaster County Sure Crop will do the job. It is this double-purpose feature that has placed this variety ahead of its competitors. And it is dependable!

If you want a corn that will give a good account of itself year after year—here it is! Lanc. Sure Crop doesn't ask for the richest soils. Does its best there, of course. But comes through nicely on just average land, where many another corn would fail. Grows a tall, leafy stalk—fine for ensilage. Develops early, withstands drought well—produces a crop of finished corn well to the North. Husks easily—has made a host of friends on this point. Ears average long, medium cob, hard grain, rich in protein—and it does shell out the bushels!

"Hoffman's Seeds Pay"

We offer you clean, healthy, sound-germinating seed. For prices on Corn and other Seeds—see other side of this card.

"Red Cob White Ensilage"

Here is a strictly Ensilage corn. Used by large numbers of our customers these past dozen years or more—and very successfully. Seems adapted to conditions over a wider area than is any other ensilage corn. Throughout the Central States—far into the North—and as far South as corn can be produced.

The grain is white—grows on a red cob. Stalks grow tall—and produce an abundance of big leaves throughout their length. Sweet, juicy and tender, yielding an abundant tonnage of ensilage or fodder. In the North and wherever seasons are short, ears will not fully mature—but where seasons are average, it will supply considerable grain. This stock is extra-selected seed, that cannot help but give satisfaction.



"Swedish Select" Seed Oats

The leading variety. Used throughout Pennsylvania and adjoining States. A tree or branching type, and very reliable. A good stooler—develops a great root-growth that brings it through nicely, almost regardless of unfavorable conditions of soil that it might have had to undergo. Swedish Select produces its crop early in the season, is stiff-strawed, and a heavy yielder.



"White Russian" Oats

A favorite among many of our customers. Heavy yielder. Matures in mid-season. supply limited. Note prices on other side of card. If you have a second-choice in Seed Oats, please mention it on your order.

"Wilson Black" Soy Beans

Here is the best all-around variety of Soy Beans for these Eastern States. If you are not yet acquainted with the merits of this Soy Bean crop—no better time than now to learn. Price of the seed is low! The "Wilson Black" is fine as an emergency hay-crop for feed—for use with the corn in ensilage—for hog pasture or for plowing under. Does not require rich soil. Improves the soil when seed is properly inoculated (we urge the use of Farmogerm for good inoculation). Because of its fast growth, slender stems and branches, "Wilson Black" is the best variety for hay. If you want to produce a crop of beans, sow the seed on your poorer ground. If for hay, the better the ground the better the growth. Soy Beans have a high feeding value. This "Wilson Black" variety is early enough to mature beans in lower Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and States South. "Wilson Blacks" out-sell all other varieties combined. Here is extra nice quality seed.



Clover Seed

All varieties—Red, Sweet, Alsike, Mammoth. Finest qualities. Strictly Northern-grown, hardiest strains. Cleaned right—free of foul weeds. At very fair prices—note below. Hardest strains of Alfalfa Seed known are here offered you. All these seeds are in stock ready for very quick shipment. You are bound to be pleased with Hoffman's Grass Seeds. There could be no better, cleaner, sounder seed!

Sudan Grass

A quick, sure, and heavy producer of hay, pasture or ensilage. Costs little to seed. An annual, producing two or three cuttings depending on length of season, and fully as rich as timothy. Eaten by all kinds of stock. Our seed is adapted to this climate. Clean and tested for sound growth. Price is right!

Canada Field Peas

Valuable for hay, pasture and building up of the soil. For nitrating the soil, Canada Peas rank close to Clover. May be sown very early with oats to produce a heavy growth of early green feed. Sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of peas to the acre with the same amount of oats. Cut when the oats are comparatively green and the peas have begun to form pods. Makes fine hay. Here is choice quality Seed, ready for quick shipment.

Potatoes

Demand very heavy. Suggest quick orders. If you have a second-choice as to variety—Please mention it. All kinds are selling fast.

Buckwheat

Better have some buckwheat on hand. Works in very nicely to sow where there has been a crop failure or where the soil is so poor that scarcely anything else will grow. Sown in June or early July. A sure catch crop. Is in demand for dairy, poultry and hog feed. Has a high protein content. Avoid low-priced seed this year—here is finest quality seed, and at a very fair price.

PRICES ON HOFFMAN'S SEEDS—APRIL 11, 1928

(Bags furnished Free—Freight Paid on shipments of 300 lbs. and over)

ALFALFA (60 lbs.)	Price per bu.	GRASS SEEDS	Price per bu.	SEED CORN	Price per bu.
"Northwest" Alfalfa.....	\$15.00	Hoffman's Lawn Seed.....	\$ 5.75	"Lancaster Sure Crop".....	4.00
"Kansas" Alfalfa.....	14.25	Hay & Pasture Mixture..	5.50	"White Cap Yellow".....	4.00
"Canada Variegated".....	22.50	Kentucky Blue Grass.....	3.25	"Red Cob Wh. Ensilage".....	3.00
Genuine "Grimm".....	23.50	Fancy Red Top.....	5.50	"Eureka Ensilage".....	3.50
"Grimm" (Certified).....	25.00	Orchard Grass.....	3.45	"Improved Leaming".....	4.00
		Meadow Fescue.....	4.40	"Wisconsin 25".....	4.25
		English Rye Grass.....	3.85	"Early Leaming".....	4.00
				"Yellow Flint".....	4.00
CLOVERS (60 lbs.)		SUNDRY SEEDS		$\frac{1}{2}$ Bu. Seed Corn.....	\$2.25
Sweet Clover, White.....	\$ 6.50	Spring Vetch.....	\$ 4.40	Peck, \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ Peck, 70c	
Sweet Clover, Yellow.....	7.50	Winter (Hairy) Vetch...	7.75	(Cost of mailing extra)	
Grundy County Sweet...	7.75	Golden Millet.....	3.60		
Red Clover, Adapted.....	17.50	Amber Sorghum.....	3.25	SPRING GRAINS	
Red Clover, "Safe".....	17.00	Sudan Grass.....(per lb.)	.08	Marquis Spring Wheat..\$	2.80
Red Clover, Native.....	20.00	Dwarf Essex Rape (per lb.)	.10	Spring Rye.....	2.45
Alsike Clover.....	18.00	Hog Pasture Mix. (per lb.)	.06	Bearded Barley.....	1.75
Mammoth Clover.....	21.00	Cow Horn Turnip (per lb.)	.38	"Japanese" Buckwheat...	2.10
Crimson Clover.....	13.50				
White Dutch Clover (lb.)	.40	SEED POTATOES		PEAS AND BEANS	
"Economical" Mixture...	13.50	(Per 10-Peck sack)		(60 lbs.)	
(56 lbs.) ($\frac{1}{2}$ Red Clover—		Maine-grown kinds:—		Canada Field Peas.....\$	3.85
$\frac{1}{4}$ Alsike— $\frac{1}{4}$ Timothy)		"Irish Cobblers".....	\$ 5.75	"Wilson Black" Soys....	2.75
Alsike & Timothy.....	4.75	"Green Mountain".....	6.00	"Manchu" Soys.....	2.70
(45 lbs.) (Contains well over		"Carman No. 3".....	6.00	"Virginia" Soys.....	2.90
20% Alsike—very clean)		"Sir Walter Raleigh"....	6.00	"Mammoth Yellow" Soys	2.60
		"State of Maine".....	6.00	Gray Crowder Cowpeas..	3.30
TIMOTHY (45 lbs.)		"Certified Irish Cobblers"	6.75	"Wh'ppoorwill" Cowpeas	3.40
"Farmer's Choice".....	\$ 3.00	Mich. Russets—Certified	8.50	"New Era" Cowpeas.....	3.50
SEED OATS (32 lbs.)		Penna. "Russets".....	5.50		
"Silver Mine" Oats.....	\$ 1.10				
"Swedish Select" Oats...	1.15				
"White Russian" Oats...	1.25				

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, (Lancaster County,) Pa.

(NOTE OTHER SIDE)

Soy Beans

Soy Beans will furnish cheaply, the protein you are paying fancy prices for in cotton-seed-meal, bran and other protein feeds. A sure crop, easy to grow, succeeds on most any soil—valuable for forage, improves the land when properly inoculated. (See directions next page.)

"Wilson Black" (Sometimes called **"Early Wilson"**). The favorite Soy Bean among Eastern farmers—better liked each year as a general-purpose variety. It is one of the best for hay and bean production and for the silo. On account of its wonderful growth and slender stems and branches, the "Wilson Black" variety makes the finest hay. On poor ground "Wilson Blacks" will grow four feet tall, and on fertile ground they will get as tall as six feet. We think Wilsons will make a little more hay, and hay of a little better quality than other varieties. This variety is early enough to mature beans in the Southern half of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and States to the South. The Wilsons will do well on poor soils. We would give it good soil to produce forage—poor soil to produce beans. The Wilson is medium size, jet-black bean. Will easily yield 20 bu. beans per acre—yields above 30 bu. per acre have been secured. Beginners not sure as to the variety they should start will do well to choose on the "Wilson Blacks". It is a great variety for hay, forage, soiling, and green manuring. See Price List.

"Manchu" This variety has been used throughout Pennsylvania, and especially the mid-western States—Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for the past several seasons. As a general all-purpose bean, it has few rivals. The seed of the Manchu variety is of medium size, yellow in color, with a sort of small, dark-brown or blackish mark where it was fastened to the pod. A noticed trait of the Manchu is that it don't shatter or shell out its seed so easily as many other sorts. Produces seed at a heavier rate than some kinds. For forage is a valuable kind—grows tall—erect and bushy—the foliage well covers the plant. Is popular as a variety for hogging down. Matures the beans in about 110 days of normal season. See Price List.



"Virginia" Nowadays used more than ever. A brown, rather flat, oblong bean—suited for Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and Southern sections of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio. Productive of beans—makes a good forage growth. See Price List.

"Mammoth Yellow" This variety will not mature beans in sections north of Virginia. It is grown very largely in the South. It may be grown on soil so barren that other crops will die for want of fertility. "Mammoth Yellows" make a tall growth—coarser in its texture than the other sorts. Valuable to plant with corn for silage, or for plowing under.

"Early Yellow" or "Ito San" This is a yellow bean. The earliest variety on our list. This sort will produce hay of fine texture—probably not as great a quantity of hay as some of the slightly later kinds. Yields heavily of beans. After the crop of beans has been threshed, the straw will be equal to Clover hay in feeding value. See List.

"Mixed Soy Beans" These beans serve well for a cover crop to turn under—also save you a little in their cost. They are of good quality—sound germination.

FACTS ABOUT SOY BEANS

- Soy Beans have a higher protein content than oil meal, pound for pound.
- You can grow 20 to 30 bushels Soy Beans per acre on poor ground.
- One bushel Soy Beans contains as much digestible protein and as much digestible fat as six bushels of oats, or four bushels of corn meal, or six bushels corn and cob meal.
- Ground Soy Beans are greedily eaten by all stock, are easily digested, have a tonic effect whether fed by itself or mixed with other feed.
- Soy Bean hay cut before beans have ripened is greater in value of protein and fats than Alfalfa hay.
- Soy Bean straw and hulls, from which the ripe beans have been threshed, is equal in value of protein and fat content to Clover hay. Fed to cows will cause an increased flow of milk.
- Soy Beans will make two to four tons of hay per acre.
- Soy Beans cut green and packed with corn for silage—1 part Soys to 4 parts Corn will make a perfect ration of much more value than corn silage alone.
- A handful Soys fed to horses each meal will keep hair and hide in perfect condition.
- Colts, sheep and stock can be wintered on Soy Bean hay alone.
- The unthreshed vines fed to hens will bring about early and sustained winter egg production.
- Corn and Soys grown together can be hogged down with convenience and profit.
- An acre of Soys will produce as much meat as two acres of corn.
- Soys can be grown on land too poor and too acid to produce Clover.
- Soys are a legume and gather nitrogen from the air. Your soil will improve while producing crops of valuable feed. There is nothing better to plow under for rapid soil enrichment.
- Planted in corn, Soys will aid the corn crop rather than curtail it. The nitrogen gathered by the Soys become available to the corn.
- Wheat following Soys yield 20 to 30 per cent. better than when it follows oats.

How to Grow Soy Beans

Growing Soys needs little more attention than growing the old standard crops—and they are not nearly as difficult to grow as Alfalfa. We give the following directions:

- 1. PREPARE YOUR SOIL WELL**—just as you should for corn. Try to kill the weeds—especially if you are going to broadcast instead of plant in rows. Frequent cultivation in advance of planting season will accomplish weed killing.
- 2. DON'T PLANT TOO EARLY.** The soil must be warm. A week or ten days after ideal conditions for corn is usually the safe time. Soys will rot in cold, wet soil, but will grow quickly in a warm seed bed. Planting Soys is permissible until early July, other conditions being favorable.
- 3. DON'T PLANT DEEP.** 1½ inches is nearer right than any other depth. One inch may do and two inches does not mean failure.
- 4. INOCULATION.** To get the full benefit from growing Soy Beans you must inoculate the seed. The gathering of nitrogen from the air by the roots will not take place unless you supply the germ to start the action. Soil from another Soy Bean field may be used. It is, however, most certain and more economical to use commercial inoculation for the purpose. We believe "Farmogerm" to be the best inoculation in the market and we highly recommend it. See page 11. "Farmogerm" is applied right to the seed before it is planted. It takes only a few minutes and the process is simple. The nitrogen gathered from the air and deposited in the soil in excess of the plant's requirement is worth every bit of expense connected with growing Soy Beans, so that the top growth of hay and beans with their high percentage of protein is clear profit.
- 5. PLANT EITHER IN ROWS OR BROADCAST.** If you broadcast by hand and work in with a harrow, 1½ bushels are required. If drilled in with a drill with all holes open, 1¼ bushels are sufficient. You must be sure to kill weeds ahead of planting time if you broadcast. As a rule, planting in rows is preferable, whether you want to grow the beans or produce hay, green fodder, silage, or if you want to turn under for soil improvement. Planting in rows saves seed and permits cultivation. You will have to cultivate as often as you do corn. Plantings are made with rows 20 to 36 inches apart and two to three inches apart on the row. Twenty to thirty pounds per acre needed by this method, depending upon exact width of rows apart and upon size of variety of Soy. The most successful Soy men we know grow in rows as close as twenty inches apart. You must plan your method of cultivation in connection with width of rows.
- 6. HOW TO PLANT THEM.** Nearly every corn planter can be adapted to plant Soys by getting a special disc. Grain drills, however, are used more frequently. A nine-hole or a twelve-hole can easily be adapted for rapid work by plugging two out of every three holes. A nine-hole drill will plant three rows at a time. A twelve-hole drill will plant four rows at a time.



Soy Beans and Corn for Silage

- 7. HARVESTING.** To make good Soy Bean hay—cut when half the pods are fully grown and when top leaves begin to turn yellow. Cut them when there is no dew. Let lie in swaths until leaves are wilted, but not brittle. Rake early in windrows, but let them thoroughly cure for several days. Then put them in small cocks and allow several more days. Prevent loss of leaves as far as possible.
- 8. FOR BEANS.** Let stand until half the pods are dry and most of the leaves have fallen off. Same may be handled as advised above for hay. The old self rake is used by some for cutting. It gathers the stalks in convenient open bunches and permits gathering with but a slight loss from shattering. Haul to barn or stack.
- 9. THRESHING.** This may be done by flail or by grain threshers. If the Soy Beans are for seed, care must be taken not to crack or split them. The removal of the concaves in the grain threshers is necessary. Special Soy Bean threshers can be bought.

Cow Peas

Because of very high priced seed in recent years the Cow Pea crop has not been so popular as before. But this year, you can buy these Peas at quite a bit under prices of former years. Indeed, this is the year to get better acquainted with Cow Peas. The Cow Pea crop has much the same uses as the Soy Bean crop, namely:—improvement of soil—hay production—forage—silage—and peas. The hay has just about the same feeding values. Methods of growing, seeding and harvesting correspond. Both crops are great producers of nitrogen when properly inoculated. There are two chief differences. Cow Peas can be grown on even poorer ground than Soys—Cow Peas are more recumbent than Soys, and therefore more difficult to harvest. For pasturing, hogging or turning under for soil improvement, the trailing habit is no objection.

IMPORTANT—Don't Plant Too Early

Some folks confuse Cow Peas with Canada Field Peas. Please note this especially. Canada Field Peas are planted very early, mostly along with Oats—but Cow Peas dare not be planted until the ground is good and warm, or they will rot in the ground. Don't plant Cow Peas in ground that is too cold or too wet—this is strictly a warm-weather crop. Plant 1½ in. deep. Follow Soy Bean instruction. Inoculate the Seed with Farmogerm.

"Clay" Cow Peas. This variety is widely used in the sections where they produce large quantities of Cow Peas. It is a prolific yielder of peas. And at the same time has just about as much merit in a general way as any other strain of peas. Splendid for soiling and forage. When properly inoculated, it is a good gatherer of nitrogen. Although not on our list for a few past seasons, these "Clay" peas will be welcomed by many customers as their old favorite. The quality of these peas is equal or better than any other variety, and we offer them to you with our recommendation. See Price List.

—Cow Peas—Continued

“Gray Crowder” Also called Gray Whippoorwills, are a favorite in Cow Pea sections. A speckled variety like Whippoorwill. The Gray Crowder yields well of peas, plenty of hay, and has considerable root growth. These qualities make the Gray Crowder variety well-liked for its production of hay and peas, and among the leading sorts as a soil improver.

“Whippoorwill” This is an early variety that is widely used. It has been grown successfully in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other points in the same latitude. Whippoorwill is a good general purpose variety. Grows vigorously, matures early, is fairly erect, yields well both of hay and grain. See Price List.

“New Era” Here is an all-round variety for general culture—in the North and Middle Atlantic States. It is an early variety. In the South, two crops of New Eras are grown in one season. The New Era has more erect habits than other sorts. The crop of this variety can be mowed easily. The vines are fine with many branches, and the hay of this sort is desirable. See Price List.

“Black” This variety yields heavy of forage, but grows probably less grain, is slightly later than the other kinds. Has the trailing habit. One of the best to plant in corn for pasture or for turning under for improving the soil. See Price List.

Mixed Cow Peas There are sometimes odd lots and slightly mixed lots of Cow Peas that are sold under the name of mixed Cow Peas. Their quality is alright—first-class—clean and they will grow. Answer nicely for soiling purposes or for hay—and can be bought right. See Price List.

“Clipper” Seed Cleaners

If you sow your own wheat or other grain, or grass seed, you need a “Clipper” Seed Cleaner to make it ‘fit to sow.’ The cost is small, the upkeep is nothing. It is well-made, nicely finished, light running. Will last a life-time and earn its cost every year it is used on a well-conducted farm.

Experience has shown that no other mill cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. The “Clipper” is used by Seedsmen almost exclusively, not only throughout the United States, but Canada, Europe, Australia, South America, New Zealand, in fact—all over the world. Also by Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations and Seed Breeders everywhere.

Plain Directions for Separating go with each machine. These are so easily understood that anyone can learn in a few minutes how to make the most delicate separations.

The **“Clipper” Screen Outfit (12 screens)** is very complete for the work required and contains screens for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Grading Seed Corn, cleaning Clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, cleaning Timothy seed containing pepper grass seed and sorrel; Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn and separating corn from oats.

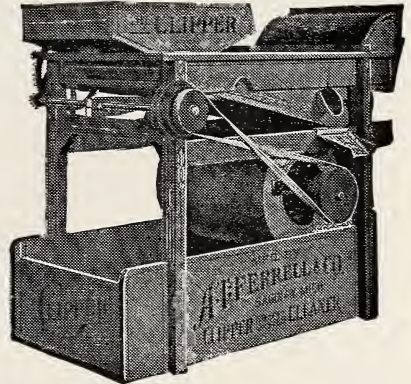
The **Vertical Air Blast** of the “Clipper” is a feature that no other cleaner has, and it makes possible the most difficult separations that can be made in no other way.

Guarantee: So satisfactory has been the work of the hundreds of “Clippers” placed among our customers—that our usual offer is extended: **You must be pleased with the work of the “Clipper” Cleaner or you may return it promptly in good condition for full refund of the purchase price.**

No. 1-B “Clipper” is a farm-size hand or power mill that will clean 20 bu. Seed Wheat per hour, or 10 bushels Clover or Timothy seed per hour. Dimensions: length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 lbs.

No. 2-B “Clipper” does exactly the same work as the No. 1-B, but its capacity per hour is 25 bu. grain and 15 bu. grass seed. Its screens are 6 inches wider. Dimensions: 4 ft. 8 in. long; 2 ft. 8 in. wide; 3 ft. 8 in. high. Crated weight, 210 lbs. Can be run by hand for certain cleaning, but for most cleaning, power should be applied— $\frac{1}{4}$ -horse power is sufficient.

PRICES—See Price List. Send orders for “Clipper” Cleaners to us for shipment direct from Landisville.



Index and Rates for Seeding

“Successful Farmers Recommend Heavy Seeding.” The right quantity differs in different sections—depends on location and nature of soils. Spare seeding is not economical. Best qualities of seed are cheapest in the end—extra cost per acre is small and results more satisfactory. Table suggests quantities per acre that may be of help.

See Page No.	Lbs. per acre	Lbs. per bushel	See Page No.	Lbs. per acre	Lbs. per bushel
2—Red Clover	8-14	60	28—Hog Pasture Mixture	70-75	56
3—Alsike Clover	3-10	60	28—Dwarf Essex Rape, Broadcast	5-	50
7—Alfalfa or Lucerne	15-20	60	27—Vetch	50-60	60
3—Crimson or Scarlet Clover	10-15	60	27—Cow Horn Turnip	2-4	“
5—Sweet Clover	12-20	60	27—Lawn Grass	60-80	20
4—Economic Mixture	12-20	60	23—Canada Field Peas (Broadcast)	150-190	60
6—Timothy	12-20	45	23—Canada Field Peas (with Oats)	75-100	60
25—Blue Grass	40-50	14	30—Cow Peas (Broadcast)	60-90	60
25—Red Top, Fancy, Solid Seed	10-12	32	30—Cow Peas in drills	25-35	60
26—Orchard Grass	30-45	14	29—Soy Beans (Broadcast)	60-90	60
26—English (Perennial) Rye Grass	35-50	24	29—Soy Beans in drills	20-30	60
26—Meadow Fescue	30-50	24	24—Buckwheat	50-60	48
26—Brome Grass, Bromus Inermis	40-50	14	24-30—Wheat	90-120	60
26—Tall Meadow Oats Grass	25-35	14	14—Corn	8-10	56
25—Hay and Pasture Mixture	30-35	32	18—Corn (Silage)	10-20	56
27—Golden Millet	30-50	48	24—Rye	85-100	56
27—Japanese Millet	15-25	32	19—Oats	70-100	32
27—Hungarian Millet	30-50	48	24—Barley	95-120	48
28—Sudan Grass (Broadcast)	16-18	“	24—Speltz	75-90	40
28—Cane (Sorghum) Broadcast	50-75	50	12—Potatoes	700-1000	60

Prices Change Markets on most Farm Seeds change often. That's why prices can't be guaranteed good for future use. A list of present prices is mailed with this Catalog. If you delay ordering, please ask us for a new Price List when you are ready. We'll cheerfully mail new Lists as often as you ask for them.

Sometimes markets change violently just in a day or two. And often we are forced to buy new supplies on such higher markets—hence must advance quotations. And when serious declines take place, our prices must likewise be lowered.

Since it is impossible to inform everyone of the many price changes, orders often come in at wrong prices. It is often a problem to know how the customer would prefer his order handled. When the buyer over-pays a small amount, a little extra seed is added—when a larger amount, a check is mailed him refunding the balance due him. Many hundreds of such checks are mailed every season. **When prices are higher than the customer has paid**, what is the best way to act? **Shall he be asked for more money**, and his order meantime withheld from shipment? **Shall the quantity of seed be decreased** to meet the value remitted? We ask each customer to help us decide? **PLEASE STATE YOUR WISHES, AND INSTRUCT US WHAT TO DO IN CASE PRICES HAVE CHANGED.** Our guarantee is that we will strain a point whenever we can to have every order handled to your entire satisfaction.

Terms: When looking at our Seed Prices, please don't forget the two offers here printed. In whatever way prices are quoted, the buyer must in the end pay the cost of the bags, and the freight charges too. So we have figured he should know **before he orders**, just what his seed is going to finally stand him, **sacked and delivered**—hence these offers:

Bags are Free—And not weighed in with Seed. Full net weights are guaranteed. Most firms make you figure 'extra' for bags. We don't. Keep this in mind when comparing prices. Bags are expensive.

Freight will be Paid—On the conditions here plainly stated—please read them. (We ship on the Penna. R. R.—also on the Reading Ry.)

Your Seed shipments of 300 lbs. or over will have freight charges prepaid to any freight station in Pennsylvania—New Jersey—New York—Maryland—Ohio—Delaware—Virginia—West Virginia—Conn.—R. I.—and Mass.

If your Station is outside above—named States, and your Seed shipments are of 300 lbs. or over, 35 cents per hundred pounds will be allowed to help you pay freight. Deduct this allowance from your remittance when ordering.

Shipments by Express are sent "Charges Collect." If you order 300 lbs. or over sent by Express, we'll help to pay charges by refunding the freight charges we would have allowed under above offers.

Seed by Parcels Post—When Seed is to be forwarded by Parcels Post add for postage as per following schedule:

In the 1st, 2nd and 3rd zones, up to 70 pounds can be sent in one package—all other zones, the limit is 50 pounds.

Zone	1st lb. or Fraction	Each additional lb. or Fraction	Landisville is
1st Within 50 miles of Landisville	7c	1c	7 miles West of Lancaster
2nd Within 50 to 150 miles of Landisville	7c	1c	30 miles East of Harrisburg
3rd Within 150 to 300 miles of Landisville	8c	2c	75 miles West of Philadelphia
4th Within 300 to 600 miles of Landisville	9c	4c	60 miles North of Baltimore

Payment Must Accompany Orders. Remit by Money Order, Check, Draft, or Cash by Registered Mail. Don't ask us for credit—we can't do business that way. Our customers' standing remains unknown to us even though they may order year after year. **Reference:** "Dun's" or "Brad-streets" Mercantile Agencies; the Guaranty Trust Co., Lancaster, Pa.; The First National Bank, Landisville, Pa., any other Bank or Business Firm. Farm Papers carrying our ads.

Winter Seed Wheat is our great specialty in the Fall. There is now growing for us an immense acreage which will be ready to deliver to our customers shortly after harvest time next July. Selected strains of the hardiest varieties known will be very carefully cleaned by most modern machinery, and offered to you. Sowing such seed will pay you.

Notice—Disclaimer: Every care is exercised to give all customers seed of good quality that will prove pleasing and satisfactory, yet the following clause (same as published by other responsible seed firms) is to be made plain. **A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and 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.

Inside Views of *Hoffman's Seed*



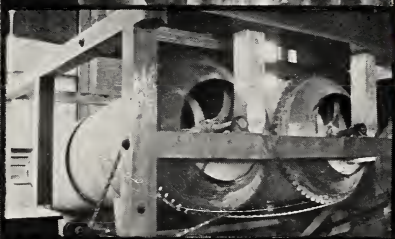
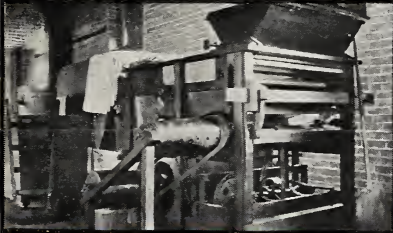
Warehouse
LANDISVILLE
PENNSYLVANIA
(LANCASTER CO.)

The first two pictures show sections of the Order-Filling Department. Note the piles of even-sized bags—all ready for tagging and quick shipment.

Observe the over-head Seed-Corn racks. Notice how perfectly the air may circulate about each ear—thus insuring the best-cured Seed possible.



A few of the various Seed-Cleaning machines. Much of the success of the Hoffman seed business is due to the quality of cleaning these machines turn out. They help to explain why "Hoffman's Seeds Pay!"

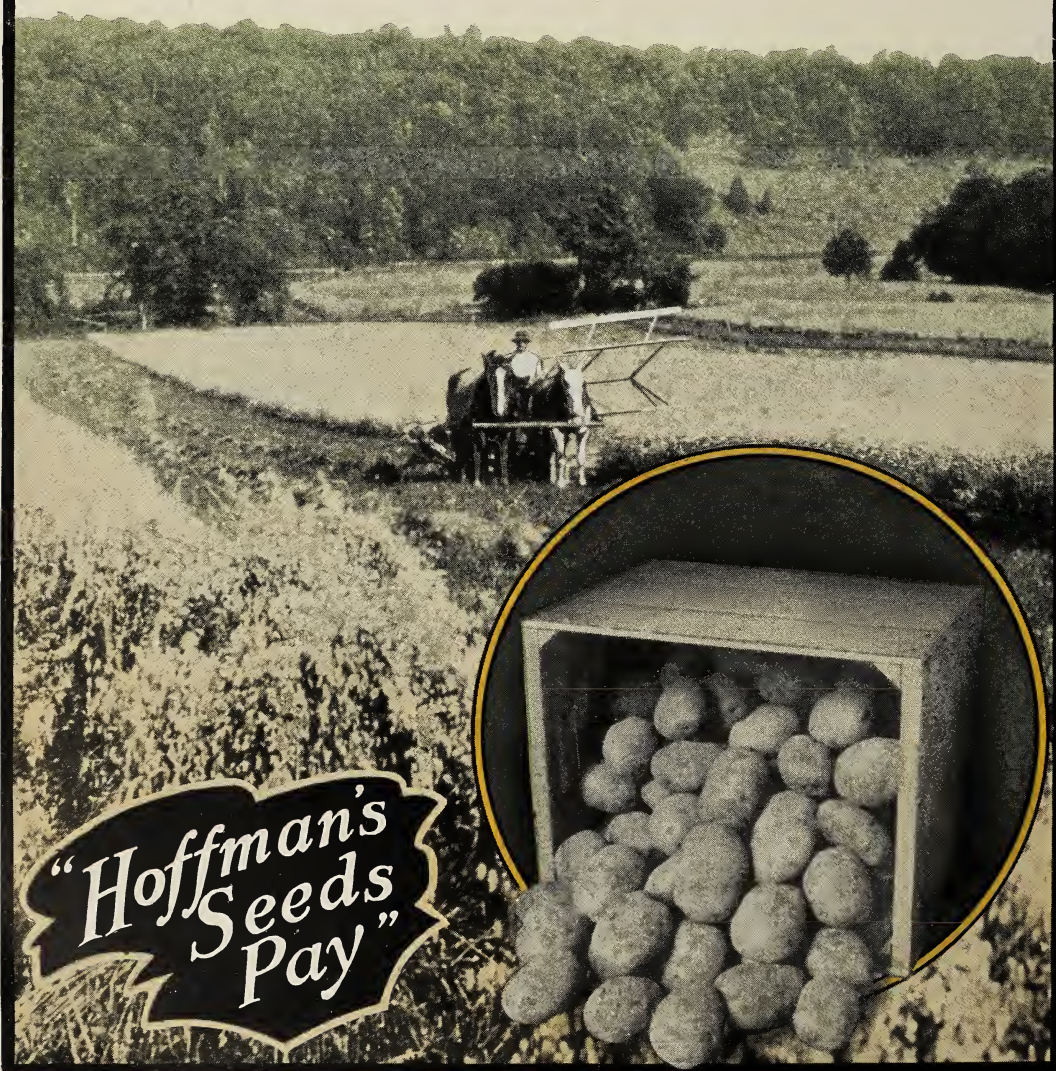


Here is shown a section of the main office, where your Mail and Seed Orders are handled. Much modern machinery, necessary for quick handling of the heavy Mails received, is here installed.



Visitors Welcome Any Business Day
They will see more than these few Pictures can show

Hoffman's Farm Seeds 1928



*"Hoffman's
Seeds
Pay"*