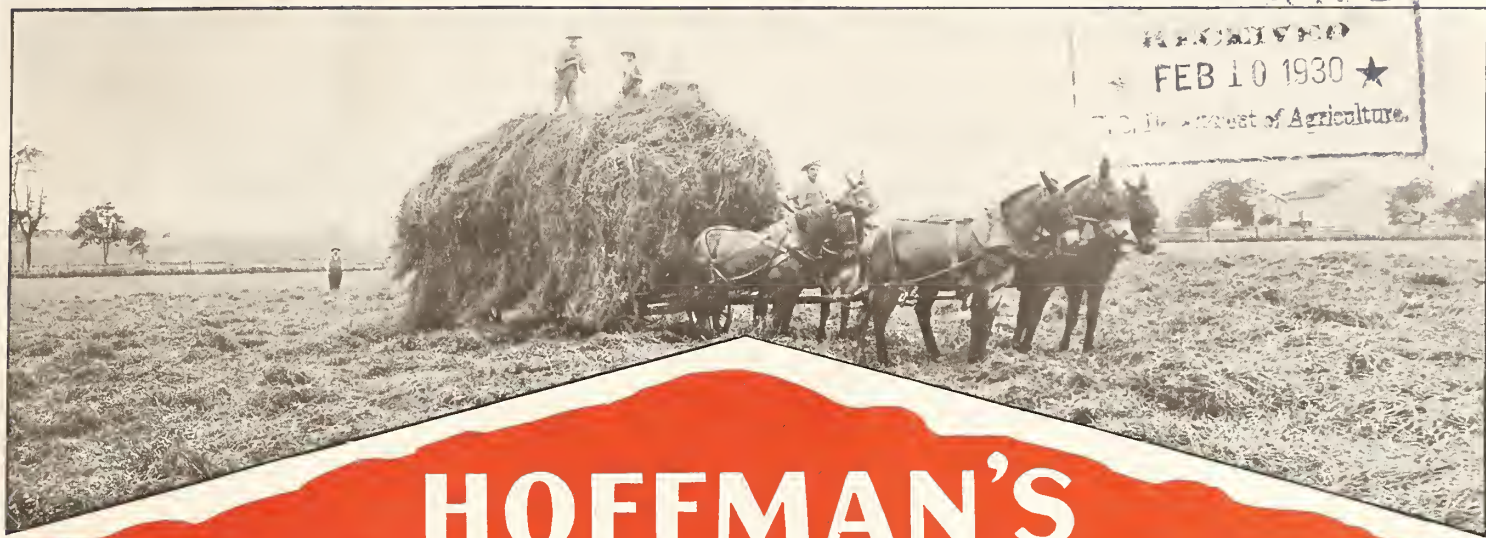


## **Historic, Archive Document**

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



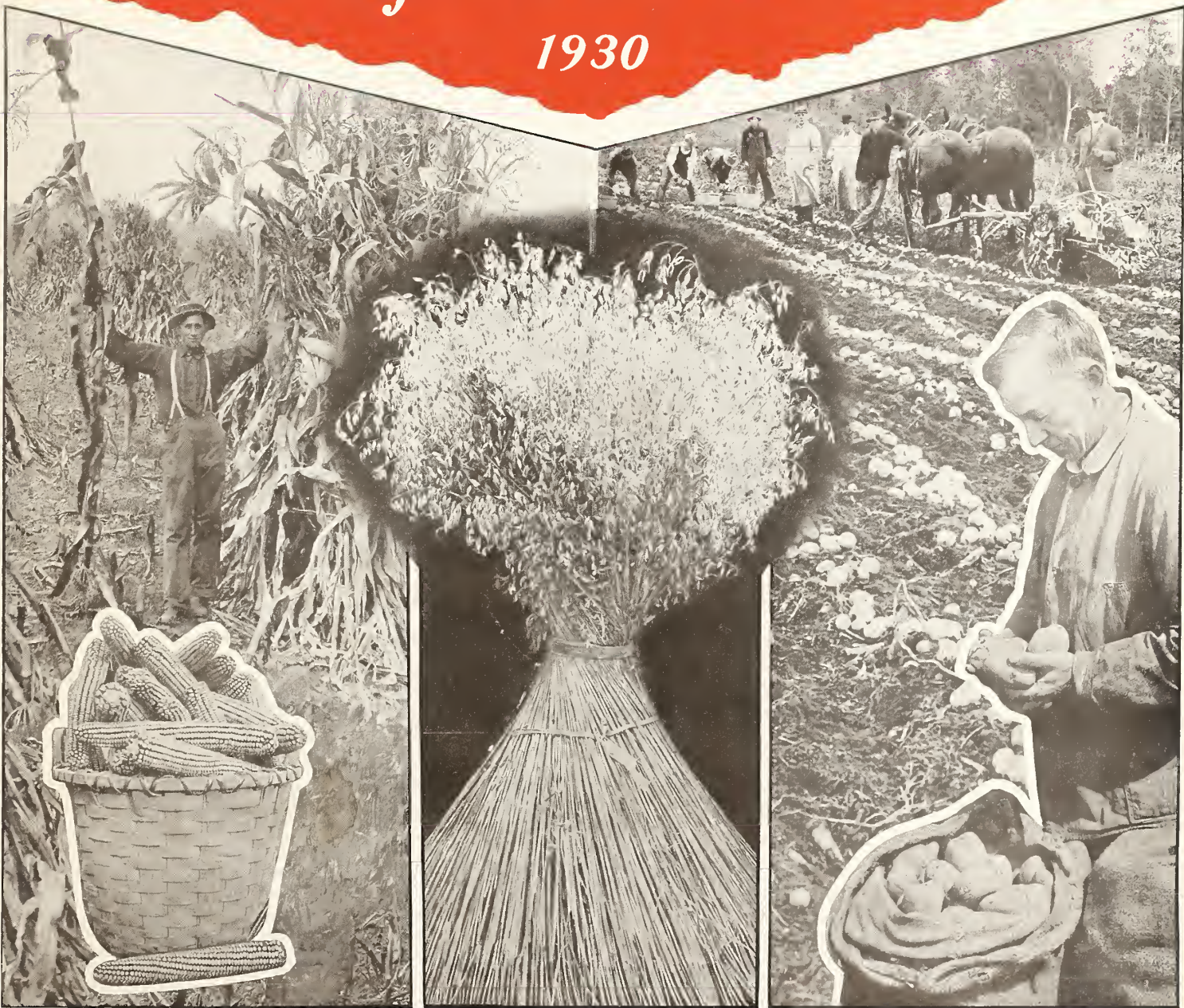
2.73



# HOFFMAN'S Seeds for Your Farm

*safe - sound - sure*

1930



*Now~*

...A service that gives you  
*real SEED PROTECTION.*

Here is something that you will appreciate. You can now be sure—absolutely sure—as to just where the Red Clover and Alfalfa seed you are buying, was grown. . . . And at *no extra cost to you!*

Through a co-operative agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, all lots of Alfalfa seed (except State Certified and sealed seed) and all lots of Red Clover (except imported seed) handled by us, are Verified as to Origin by a Federal Seed Inspector and a Verified Origin Seed Certificate (see pictures) is attached to every bag.

Careful records must be kept. Every bushel must be accounted for—incoming and out-going. Government inspectors are apt to call here any day to see that everything is right. Kindly note pages 4 and 9.

**Important:** The government's co-operation in this plan assures Origin only. Not quality of seed. Therefore, don't be misled by low prices—even though they might be quoted on Genuine Verified Origin seed. The supply of truly top-notch quality seed such as Hoffman offers you is scarce, compared to the quantity of lower grades of seed that can be bought. Here at Hoffman's you get the strains best adapted to your use and truly the very highest qualities of them.

A tag like below is on each bag of Hoffman's Verified Origin Seed of

**Red Clover and Alfalfa**

This service at no extra cost to you—provides you with positive, absolute protection—You know just what you sow—no guess work about it. Truly—

**"Hoffman's Seeds Pay!"**



*"Hoffman's  
Seeds  
Pay!"*

**Protect Yourself** And no doubt about it—there is protection in buying Seed from an established seed-house. Take our own Hoffman firm, for example. Here Seeds, and nothing else, occupy our whole year. Our very existence depends on how well the right seeds are served to our patrons. Research work in the interests of better strains, etc., must go on and on. This takes time, equipment and resources. Operations of seed-firms are more closely watched and guarded by State and Federal authorities than could possibly be those of small dealers and individuals, many of whom are unknown to headquarters. The small pictures show some of the Hoffman seed testing equipment, and also where some of the Verified Origin record work is done by Hoffman.



# Successful farming in these days —demands the sowing of Good Seed

*To Our Customers—Old and New:*

*Your success is ours too. You know what good seed means, so do we. Let's work together this year.*

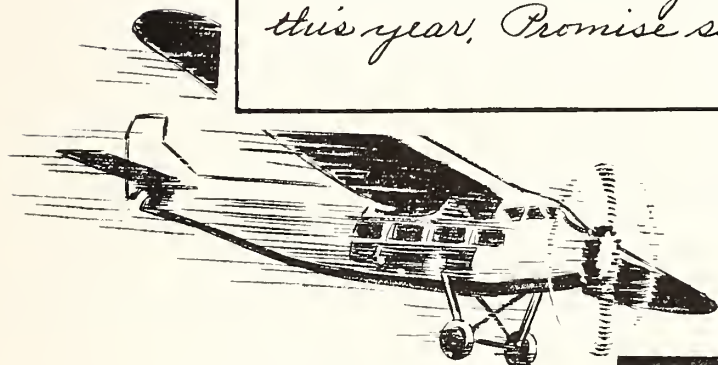
*Here is a stock of truly Good Seeds. Some new varieties, and many good old stand-bys. All of high quality—clean, hardy, tested and sound.*

*Please consider these points.... 30 years' experience—a favorable location—thousands of loyal, regular customers—plus honest trading methods.... On such a basis, we ask for your 1930 Farm Seed business.*

*These seeds are backed by a firm that is trying its level best to please you.*

*We are counting on your Farm Seed Orders this year. Promise satisfaction. Await your commands.*

*—A. H. Hoffman, Inc.*



This Airplane View shows a part of the little town of Landisville, located in the heart of famous Lancaster County, Penna. . . . No finer farming section -- no better source for Dependable Farm Seeds.



Numbers on picture show:

- 1 Original Hoffman Warehouse and Additions.
- 2 New Hoffman Seed Corn Drying Plant.
- 3 Hoffman Seed-Trial Plots.
- 4 Pennsylvania Railroad (Main Line).
- 5 Reading Railroad.
- 6 Harrisburg to Lancaster Highway.

# Red Clover

The uses of Red Clover are so well known that no discussion is here necessary. Because of its importance to general farming programs, Clover is one crop where quality and source of Seed, count for a great deal.

Hoffman's "Extra" brand Red Clover is the hardiest, cleanest, best seed to be had. Selecting stocks that will measure up to its standards is no easy task. It is gotten by careful buyers in the best producing sections. Cleaned and re-cleaned by most modern machinery. Free from foul weeds. Average purity tests for years 99.50% and even better. Always the hardiest strains and of highest germination.

Take your choice as to the strain of "Extra" Red Clover you will sow. Note details below. We will maintain very highest grades of both that are possible to secure.



Note the good stand of young clover among this growing wheat. Hoffman's Seed insures such results.



A fine crop of real clover hay awaits the owner of this field.



Three fine Cotswold lambs thriving on their Clover Pasture.

## "Extra" Red Clover—Native

### *U. S. Verified Origin Seed*

There is desirable and undesirable seed produced in the United States, just as in other parts of the world. Much care must be followed. To buy seed offered as 'home-grown', or 'U. S.-grown' or 'Northern-grown' does not insure you of the right seed for your section. Some of the far-Northern U. S. seed is unadapted for Eastern sowing.

But now you have the protection of the Government on this important seed-item. Here is U. S. Verified Origin Seed. Buy it—sow it—with confidence that you have used the very best available.

Every bag of Hoffman's "Extra" U. S. Verified Origin Seed has a tag that tells where it was grown. This is Government information. Federal inspectors have kept tab all along the line. They know—and so may you, that everything is right. There can be no deception. Inspectors may drop in here any day—check our stocks, consult our records—every bushel must be accounted for.

Besides seed of absolutely-known source, you here buy only the choicest quality. "Extra" tests just as high as seed can test. Free of foul weeds. Soundest growth. Only the strains that have proven adapted to Eastern and Northern conditions are here offered to you. And positively the surest protection you have ever had, backs up every bag.



## "Extra" Red Clover—Adaptable

This seed is grown in the most desirable, Northern sections of the old country. The Government colors 10% of all undesirable imported seed with a red stain. The adaptable seed has 1% of it stained green. Anyone can easily identify it. This adaptable seed means a saving. Has been proven adaptable to the Eastern States. Proven by Government tests, Experiment Station tests, and by actual use by many leading farmers. By one report it made about 15% more hay than did the average domestic seed. In winter-killing, the difference between the two amounted to very little.

"Extra" Adaptable seed is very well cleaned. Shows highest tests, free from foul weeds—sound in growth. We do not handle the Italian or undesirable imported seed.

"Safe" Red Clover is just what its name implies—'safe' to sow. Not quite 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—purity tests average 99.25% and better. "Safe" brand provides a saving, while "Extra" will please you no matter how critical you are.

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

# Alsike Clover

In manner of growth, Alsike is much like Red Clover. Yet not quite as tall, finer-stemmed, and the blossom nearly white. Makes a finer hay. Goes farther when sowing.

Alsike is a sure 'catch.' Is not subject to 'clover sickness'—has more of a root system, stands great ranges of temperature—is less liable to

winter-kill. Alsike is a perennial—Red Clover a biennial.

Mixing Alsike with Red Clover is a very good plan to follow. Two to three parts Red Clover to one part Alsike, is the usual formula. Alsike is a good, cheap, sure Clover.

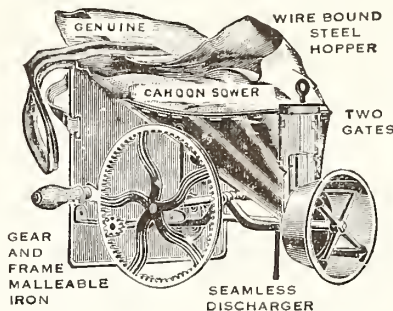
Only one grade—our "Extra" brand Alsike, is listed. It is first-quality, Northern-grown seed, cleaned free from fowl weeds, and of sound growth. Will please you.

**White (Dutch) Clover** Has a long creeping, growth. Constantly renews itself—its stems coming in contact with the earth, forming new plants. Makes good pasture, high in protein, readily eaten by stock. Stands trampling. Provides early spring grazing. Is a fine nitrogen-gatherer when seed is inoculated right. Furnishes abundant nectar for bees.

**Japan Clover (Lespedeza).** Makes but a small growth, except in Southern locations. Japan Clover lives through the hot Summer months, when other clovers can't. Thrives on poor land—broadcast 15 to 18 pounds per acre.

## A Good Seed Sower—the "Cahoon"

Here is a most accurate and most durable Seeder. 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.

**Crimson Clover** Used largely for a cover crop and for plowing under for soil improvement. Lasts only one year. By sowing Crimson in corn or after an early Spring crop, you can add an immense amount of humus and nitrogen to your soil. After sowing the seed, cultivate so as to cover it. Rolling is also advisable. Sow about one bu. to four acres. You will get a better stand and gather more nitrogen if seed is inoculated—see page 8.

**INOCULATE THIS SEED**  
See page 8



# Sweet Clover

Sweet Clover was once looked upon as a weed—to-day a valuable legume. Authorities everywhere recommend it.

Sweet Clover, like Alfalfa, is rich in protein—fine for pasture. prepares soils for Alfalfa. Will grow where other clover and alfalfa fail—on land too low or wet,

or on land too hard and compact for them. Is a great soil-enriching crop, splendid for green manure, rich in nitrogen. Roots are soft and tender, easily plowed. Fits well into crop rotation—thrives in all parts of the country. Nothing better to improve worn-out fields at so little labor and expense.

Many sow Sweet Clover in corn fields at last cultivation. Good seed sown under favorable conditions, gives a fine growth—supplies a winter covering, and pasture in the early Spring. Sweet Clover will do well in most any soil—yet two things are important: (1) Sweet Clover does need lime. (2) The seed should be inoculated (read page 8). See that your soil is right in lime—the lime requirement for Sweet Clover is about like that for Alfalfa. About 20 lbs. seed should be sown per acre. Seed should be covered.

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.



Folks who want more information on Sweet Clover, can get free bulletins—from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington—also the Kansas and Nebraska Departments. We offer three varieties of high-quality Sweet Clover Seed.

**White Blossom Sweet Clover** The most popular variety is this 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 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. Sown in the Spring, it will make a fine growth of hay in the Fall of the same year. Next Spring, growth is rapid and may be used for hay or pasture. Two crops of hay may be made and 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 the crops made earlier. If neglected and allowed to grow too large, stems become hard and bitter and the leaves fall off. Truly a valuable crop, when handled in time.

**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.

**"Grundy County" Sweet Clover** Originated in Illinois—now popular in the East. It is a strain of the biennial White Blossom Sweet. Grows stems of finer texture—not as tall. About two weeks earlier. Makes finer hay—more palatable feed.

# Timothy Seed "Farmer's Choice" Brand

"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.

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.

The supply of Timothy Seed is of only fair size this year. Quality is very good. 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 Lates' Price List.



## Economical Mixture

(Red Clover—Alsike—Timothy)

More bushels of this popular mixture were sold in 1929 than ever before. Economical Mixture is made up right here at our own plant, and we know and cheerfully testify that strictly good-quality seed goes into it.

"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—they 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.

With added facilities for the proper mixing of seeds that were recently installed here, you will find us better prepared than ever before to serve you satisfactorily in any special seed-mixing you would want done. In this Economical Mixture—you will find a thoroughly mixed, even proportioned product. And one that has real value, too. We repeat—Economical Mixture is composed as stated above—of desirable-quality seeds—showing good tests, both in freedom from fowl weeds and sound germination. Users will be well repaid for the moderate investment required. See List.

## Alsike & Timothy Mixed

Some claim 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 many are using this mixture very successfully.

For several years, there has been a growing demand for this Alsike and Timothy. Chances are that there will again be a heavy call this Spring. 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.

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 20 to 25% Alsike—with indeed splendid big-berry Timothy seed. 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. Avoid 'bargain' seeds.

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 overrun with fowl weeds by sowing it. The sowing rate averages about 12 to 16 pounds per acre. A trial of this combination will prove profitable. See Price List.





## Grass Seeds for Pasture

**Kentucky Blue Grass** America's most important cultivated pasture grass. Palatable—nutritious—produces fine pasture. Suitable for all Eastern and Northern States. Very popular in all lawn mixtures—produces a good sod. Sown Spring and Fall.

Kentucky Blue is a very hardy perennial grass. Produces an abundance of running rootstocks, by which it propagates readily. Does especially well in limestone soils. A low growing grass, compared to some others—rarely exceeds two feet. Kentucky Blue grows slower than some grasses. Most folks sow other varieties with it when a pasture plot is wanted quickly. Sow about 40 lbs. per acre. 14 pounds equals a bushel.

**Red Top** No grass will grow under a greater variety of conditions. It is about the best wet-land variety. Thrives even on sour soils. Resists drought. A vigorous grower—comes quickly. Sown Spring or Fall. When once well started will spread and supplant other grasses. Yet not hard to destroy when necessary. In certain sections of New England, Red Top is the principal hay plant sown. Valuable in pasture mixtures—being a sure steady grower. Popular for Lawns. For field use, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. 32 pounds sold here per bushel.

**Orchard Grass** Valuable for hay or pasture. Hardy—tall—leafy—nourishing. Withstands close cropping—also hard dry spells. About the earliest of Spring grasses—lasts well into Fall. Lasts for years. Thrives well on practically all soils. Its hay is best if cut when in bloom—gets too woody when left go. Orchard grows in tufts or bunches. Sow about 30 lbs. per acre. 14 pounds sold per bushel.

## Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture

Is there on your farm—any 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 so—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.

HERE ARE TWO MIXTURES. The *Highland Mixture* for well-drained upland sowing—and the *Lowland Mixture* for low-ground, meadows, etc. They are made up of various grasses—ten to a dozen—blended in proper proportions. Highest authorities have been

**Meadow Fescue** Sometimes called English Blue—yet is unlike Kentucky Blue. One of the best permanent Meadow Grasses. Makes fine nourishing hay. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Thrives most anywhere. Hardy. Probably does its best on low, damp locations. Comes early—lasts the full season. Roots deeply—withstands extremes of dry or freezing weather. Sow about 40 lbs. per acre. 24 pounds per bushel.

**Canada Blue Grass** Grows much like Kentucky Blue, but coarser, more rapidly—is shorter, and a more wiry grass. Will thrive where Kentucky won't. 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. 14 pounds per bushel.

**English Rye Grass** Also called Perennial Rye. A quick-growing—heavy producer. Succeeds on most any soil not water-sogged. Affords good, quick, nutritious grazing. Stands close cropping. Eaten by all live stock. Sow Spring or Fall—40 to 50 pounds per acre. 24 pounds sold as a bushel.

**Pacey's Rye Grass** Similar to English or Perennial Rye Grass—does not grow quite so tall. A quick and sure grower. Adapted to lawns or fine pastures.

**Bromus Inermis** A hardy perennial. Best on rich soils. Sown anytime. Roots deeply. Withstands heat, drought and frost. Valuable for pasture. Sow 2 or 3 bushels per acre. 14 lbs. equals one bushel.

**Tall Meadow Oat-Grass** Grows tall, rank, and quickly even on inferior soils. Hardy—lasts for years. Deep rooted—withstands drought. 14 lbs. sold as a bushel. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

consulted and our practical experience followed. If sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin in the Summer and last until late Fall. Most 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—making up well-balanced formulae—giving very good satisfaction. Recommended for Spring or Fall sowing. Sow about a bushel (32 lbs.) per acre.

### 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. Just ask—and we'll be glad to serve you in this manner.

# Treat All These Seeds You Sow

with

RED CLOVER  
SWEET CLOVER  
ALSIKE CLOVER  
WHITE CLOVER  
JAPAN CLOVER



ALFALFA  
SOY BEANS  
COW PEAS  
VETCH  
CANADA PEAS

*"Because it Pays"*



Inoculation helps Clover to do its best for you

Here is a strictly guaranteed product. Hoffman's Inoculant is guaranteed to be a pure, live, fresh culture—and to produce nodules. There are millions of active bacteria in each can—more than enough germs to properly inoculate the quantity of seed specified on the label.

The breeding of these cultures requires skilled bacteriologists and chemists. This product is prepared for us in one of the country's recognized laboratories—and by indeed very efficient methods. Government authorities have for years endorsed their products. Therefore, you can rely absolutely on the merits of Hoffman's Inoculant. It is prepared in humus (dry) form—very easily applied to seed. Complete directions on each can.

Because of continued cropping, soils are apt to lose their fertility. The cheapest way to keep up soil fertility is by the liberal use of legume plants (mentioned top of this page). But only when they are properly inoculated by the right bacteria. When rightly treated, these legume plants form little sacs or nodules on their roots, wherein they store a supply of nitrogen which they draw from the air. This supply helps these plants themselves, and is left in the ground for the benefit also, of the crop that follows.

A Fine Way to Increase the Value of Your Soil Without Fertilizer and at Very Low Cost



Above—a well-inoculated Soy Bean root—see the abundance of nitrogen-filled nodules.

### Important About Seed Inoculation

Some folks think because they inoculated once, that is all they require. This is wrong. Inoculation applied to Clover is of no value to Soy Beans or Alfalfa—and vice versa. *Because each kind of seed requires a different germ.* One man has said:

"It costs only around 35 cents to inoculate an acre of Alfalfa with bacteria, which will gather around a hundred pounds of nitrogen, worth \$20 to \$30, annually. These bacteria may live there in the soil many years. Yet the cost is so small, and the benefits so great, that it pays to make sure by inoculating every legume seeding with a fresh, pure culture, even though the land has been previously inoculated."

### What Hoffman's Inoculant Will Do:

Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, give quicker growth—earlier maturity. Increase their food value. Make legumes grow where they cannot otherwise be grown. Supply nitrates to other crops that grow with the inoculated legume crop. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm.

Below—a Soy Bean root that was not inoculated. No nodules.



### PRICES: Below are shown the seven different kinds of bacteria available. Note the various size cans.

	¼ bu. size	½ bu. size	1 bu. size	2½ bu. size	5 bu. size
Alfalfa and Sweet Clover.....	35c	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	
Red Clover, Mammoth, Alsike and White Clover.....	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	
Japan Clover or Lespedeza.....	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	
Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, etc.....	25c				
Soy Beans .....	35c	.60	1.10	\$2.25	
Cow Peas .....	35c	.60	1.10	2.25	
Vetch—and Canada Field Peas....	35c	.60	1.10	2.25	

**NOTE:** If you prefer the jelly-type inoculation, we can supply it also—at above prices. Just specify it on your orders.



# Alfalfa

The 1929 crop of truly high-grade Northern U. S.-grown Alfalfa Seed was disappointing. The Southwestern-grown seed shows beautiful style, but is not adapted for seeding in these North-Atlantic States.

Too much stress cannot be laid on this vital point—namely, to know for a certainty the kind of Alfalfa Seed you are sowing. Much of the chance for success or failure depends on the seed sown. Here is offered

## —U. S. Verified-Origin Seed—

This is a wonderful protection for you. You take no chances. You know what you sow. And you have the word of the U. S. Government that your seed is what the tag says it is. Alfalfa-growers have long needed this service. Now you have it—right here. Sow Hoffman's Verified Origin Alfalfa Seed, and be sure of the genuine top-notch quality.

No good can come from ever-so-well-prepared seed-beds, inoculated soils, etc., when poor Alfalfa, or seed of doubtful origin is sown. The poorest economy is to save a dollar or two on the cost price of Alfalfa Seed, when real, first-class, dependable seed costs just a few extra cents per acre!

Leading Alfalfa-farmers of the East depend year after year on Hoffman's Alfalfa Seed, and they always have something to show for it! Let us supply your Alfalfa Seed this year. Here are the best strains to be had. Not infested with foul weeds. Tested—sound in growth.

**Hardy  
Northern-Grown  
Alfalfa  
Seed**

## "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed

Time and again—through many years it has been proven—that Alfalfa seed from the far northwestern part of the United States is the hardest—surest to catch—surest to thrive—surest to stay—and the most prolific 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 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.

Our supply of "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed is of as fine quality as was produced this year. Due to weather conditions, the quality of much of the true "Northwest" is below normal. This is the year for the alfalfa seed buyer to beware of low-priced offerings. There will be low germinating seed on the market. The very finest looking seed made in the United States this year was made in States of the Southwest—such as Arizona, New Mexico, etc. But don't be misled into sowing any alfalfa seed because it is cheap—especially this year. Here you know for a certainty the exact origin of your seed. Let us trade together—you will benefit by sowing this seed.



It is impossible to sell this seed at prices quoted by some houses for their so-called Northern or Northwestern grown seed, which, if investigated, may prove to be something different than claimed.

"Northwest" Alfalfa Seed has been giving excellent satisfaction the past thirteen 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 cost at the beginning is soon lost sight of, as the extra returns from the crop begin to show.

## "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 offered as this page is written represents nice, clean stock. It is genuine Kansas-grown—U. S. Verified Origin Seed. Is strictly new-crop seed, from dryland fields, and represents some of the very best quality seed produced in that State.

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.





## The True "Grimm" Alfalfa Seed—Two Dependable Strains

True "Grimm" Alfalfa is the very safest kind to sow wherever there is trouble with winter-killing. No other types excel true "Grimm" in hardiness.

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 more of a branching type. Besides the above, pedigree counts! Hardiness just seems to be naturally bred into "Grimm" Alfalfa. It is not always the case that "Grimm" plants will produce a branching root-system—sometimes they grow out more like those of the regular alfalfas. Only sure way to get "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 are offered to you, two lots of absolutely genuine "Grimm" Alfalfa. They were produced in Idaho and Montana.

### State Certified and Sealed "Grimm"

This Certified Seed comes to you, with each bag sealed by the State Authorities—type of tag and seal pictured on this page. Certainly it costs something to get such extra attention—but some of our folks want that seed, so here it is.

This lot has had State supervision from seeding to market. Seed is sealed at the threshing machine, and is checked and resealed through all cleaning operations by deputies of the State Department. This seed provides for you established Pedigreed Origin. Purity averages over 99.50%. Sound, plump seed—no noxious weeds.

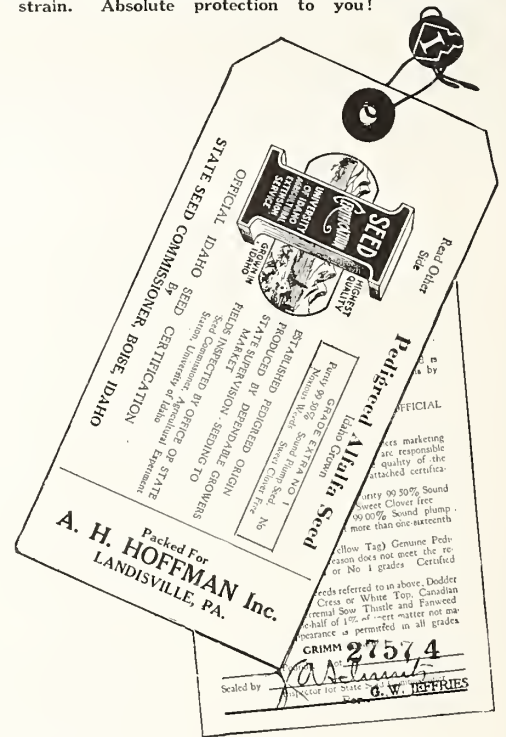
### Genuine "Grimm"—U. S. Verified Origin

This strain of "Grimm" is in no way a second-grade of seed. It is also high-grade, genuine "Grimm". Comes direct from the folks growing it, and is certified by them under affidavit to be the true "Grimm" strain. It is also U. S. Verified Origin Seed. Shows excellent purity tests—over 99.50%, with no dodder or other noxious weeds found present. Both lots show high germination. Either will give the utmost satisfaction. They are both the true "Grimm". There is an acute scarcity of this quality seed this year. Order early. Our prices are right!

These strains are recommended unconditionally. If you should be offered so-called "Grimm" Seed at a low price—just feel sure that something is lacking somewhere. Taking chances don't pay. Here is the "Grimm" Seed for you to start your field with this year—the Genuine Strains, cleaned to perfection, of sound growth—with prices very reasonable.



A tag similar to this shown below is on each bag of the State Certified Grimm Seed. . . . There is a U. S. Verified Origin tag on each bag of the other strain. Absolute protection to you!



**FREE BULLETIN  
ON ALFALFA**  
*Just ask for it—may be  
some help to you, gives  
several pointers*





## Spring Barley

More Pennsylvania farmers should know about Barley. Reports from all parts of the State are favorable.

As a substitute for Oats, Barley is becoming very popular. Barley makes a splendid nurse crop for starting sweet clover and alfalfa. Comes off early—gives the young legume crop the benefit of all possible moisture so it can get started better. Is not as leafy as oats, and for that reason gives the young clover plants a better chance, even before the Barley is taken off. Barley is used quite successfully as a feed substitute for corn—especially in sections where it is becoming harder to mature good corn. Its feeding value is well established by actual tests and comparisons. One man reports that lamb feeders using barley seemed to get a good finish on their lambs. The Barley seemed to help make the flesh and covering more firm than did corn. Another man has told us that “it is not uncommon to get a yield of 40 bushels of Barley per acre, and sometimes more, and since it weighs 50 per cent. more than oats, it gives fair returns on this basis.”

One difficulty is present in Barley. Some folks object to its beards. But unfortunately the beardless Barley don't give the satisfactory yields. This page offers certain types that grow beards—but smooth beards, that don't scratch or injure in any way. If able to offer any Beardless Barley it will be found quoted on Price List.

Barley will do well most anywhere. In the Eastern and more Southern States, it will deteriorate, unless seed is brought from the North at short intervals. Succeeds on land too poor for many other grain crops. Outyields wheat in many sections. The grain is invaluable for all kinds of stock. Should be sown early as possible, but will stand late planting better than will oats. Sow about 2 bu. per acre.

**“Two-Row” Bearded Barley** This seed came to us from Minnesota. Is a very popular variety. Yields well. Straw bears up its load of grain quite well, even under adverse weather conditions. Heads are bearded, and the beards have awns, or rough edges.

Please read page 26—regarding “CERESAN”—a treatment for Seed Grains. . . . Inexpensive—effective—profitable.

**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. Marquis has succeeded where other kinds failed. It is earlier by ten days, and not nearly as subject to rust and disease. Grows a nice grain—smaller than Winter wheat. Our Marquis seed comes from Minnesota—is clean, and carries the tendencies of the Northwest—earliness—hardiness and productiveness.

**“Wisconsin Pedigree”** This variety was developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Has outyielded other strains throughout various sections where it has been grown. Increases of 5 to 8 bushels per acre have been observed. One yield was over 45 bushels per acre.

This “Wisconsin Pedigree” is a bearded, 6-row type. Stiff in the straw—stands up very well. A vigorous grower. Stands tall—ripens uniformly—its large heads fill well—develop fully. The grain is of good color and plump—heavy—and sound. . . . A very popular variety in Pennsylvania.

**“Spartan” Barley** Originated in Michigan. An early 2-row barley that has become very popular. In the State of Michigan it has outyielded other strains by three to eight bushels per acre. The pleasing feature is that of its smooth-awns. It has beards, but not the sharp ones. They are smooth-edged, and pleasantly handled. Straw is stiff. Nice plump uniform kernels. Grain threshes nicely.

**“Alpha” (2-Row) Barley** Here is a bearded variety. A good yielder. Developed in New York State. Very well adapted to that State, and also to Northern sections of Pennsylvania. “Alpha” is not so early—in fact, can be classed as medium late in maturity. Grows tall, and is noted for its special stiffness of straw.

**“Velvet” Barley** Like its name indicates, this variety does not have the sharp objectionable beards. It grows beards, but smooth ones. They don't have the barbs, or hooks on them. Makes a safe feed. Yields well. Strong straw. Matures early. A sure cropper. Pleasant to handle.

**“Hulless” Barley** Entirely different from all other sorts here listed. The straw is leafy and stands up well. Matures early. Resists drought. Its nature is to grow without hulls or beards. It must be noted that neither the Beardless or Hulless types of Barley have averaged as heavy in yield as have the bearded types. Our supply is limited. Early orders are urged.



### 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 very 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. A sure 'catch' crop—and 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.

### 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

Adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Readily eaten by all kinds of stock—good for feeding to cows—horses—cattle—hogs. Should be mixed with bran shorts for best results.

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 2 bus. per acre—handle about same as Oats.

## Why Plant Hoffman Seed Corn?

There is such a great difference in the way corn is prepared for seed purposes. And as a result, just as much variation in quality, value and selling price.

Lancaster County, (Penna.) with its fertile soils and well-adapted climatic conditions, has long ago made quite a name for itself in the production of high-quality seed of two of the main grain crops—winter wheat and corn. Hoffman has pioneered in the preparation and sale of these grains for seed use. That was thirty years ago. Much can be learned in that time. Many varieties have come and gone. To-day there remain on the Hoffman list only those kinds that have made good and proven worthy of a place among Eastern farmers.

In the selection of seed-corn for Hoffman growers, the utmost care is followed. Lancaster

—Continued on Page 13

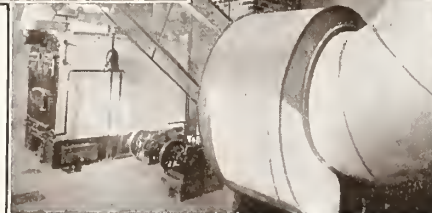


Directly below is shown the automatic oil heating plant; also the mammoth fan and piping. At the extreme right the air intake and steam-heated radiators which heat the air drawn in by the fan.



These pictures to your left show some inside views of the Hoffman Seed Corn Drying Plant here at Landisville, Pa. You are welcome to come and take a trip through this and our other buildings, too. Why not plan to come?

In upper pictures 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.



# Hoffman's Seed Corn

—Continued from Page 12

County farmers have a record for careful cultivation, such as is not surpassed elsewhere. This counts for something in the production of good seed corn! Hoffman Seed Corn is produced right in the heart of this favored county, by careful growers, who realize the value of good seed.

Furthermore, and of great importance—Hoffman two years ago, made a heavy investment for the benefit of users of Hoffman Seed Corn. A strictly modern and very efficient seed-drying plant was erected. It employs a process that does the job for you, and does it right. Nothing is left to chance. Hoffman Seed Corn to-day truly stands at the top of the list, when quality is the consideration.

Kindly read the foot-note under the above picture. It tells something of the process.

The Hoffman grading is severe, and you receive for your planting, truly the best-prepared, best-graded, seed corn that is available. Seed that will unquestionably pay best. And all of this costs you less than does the seed for any other farm crop! Plant Hoffman Seed Corn this year! Results will please you and pay you well! Description of varieties follows:

## “Golden Queen” Corn

To many readers, this will not be a new corn, even though this is the first appearance of the variety on these pages. “Golden Queen” is already quite popular. Southeastern Pennsylvania grows large acreages of it. A golden yellow, rich in color and feed value. Ears are of good size, rows nice and even on the ear. Good, tall, leafy fodder. Grain medium size. Matures in mid-season. Not adapted to Northern situations for husking use, but widely used for ensilage well to the North. A great show corn—wins many prizes. Truly a worthy yellow corn. . . . Note picture of ears to right.

## “West Branch Sweepstakes” Corn

A very popular ensilage variety. Another new-comer to the Hoffman list. Yet very widely used. Not alone in Pennsylvania. But in New York and the New England States.

This seed was grown in Northern Pennsylvania.

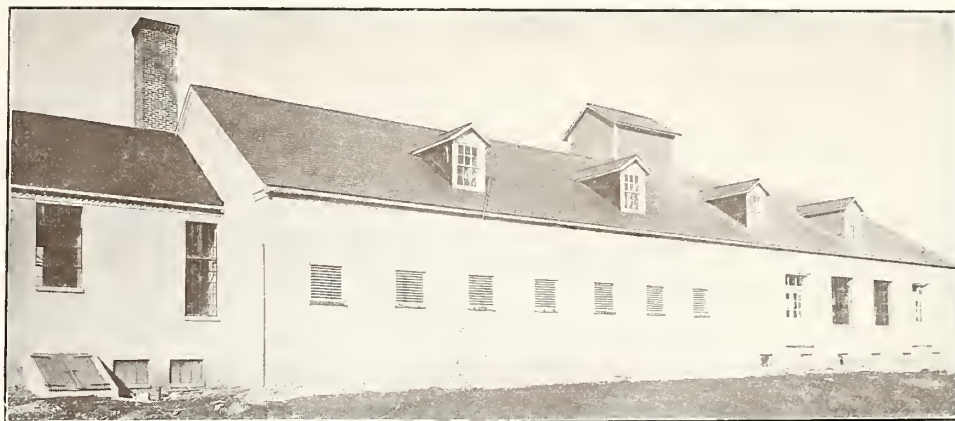
It must be noted, that for appearance this corn is not a prize-winner. The tendency of the grain is to be of a reddish nature. Yet many of the grains are yellow—others shading from red to yellow. Nevertheless “West Branch Sweepstakes” has another trait that is of more practical value than that of good looks. It produces silage—and heavy quantities of it!

One of the New England State Departments suggested in a letter that we undertake the production of this variety, further stating that it has found much favor in that section. The photograph of the silo-filling scene was taken there.

This seed is of the true “West Branch Sweepstakes” type, and sound in quality.

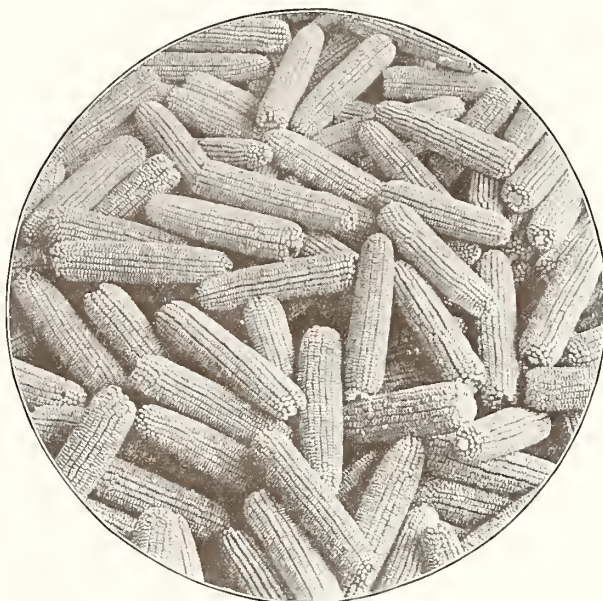
## Flint Corn

Can be grown where seasons are too short for the early dent varieties. Eight rows—with ears nine to eleven inches long, often producing two ears to the stalk. Can at some places be planted 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.



### This New Seed Corn Drying Plant

was built to give you positive protection in Seed Corn. The ears of new corn are brought into this building at husking time. Then carefully dried by slightly warmed air (never over 85 degrees Fahr.) circulating about every ear. All excess moisture is thus removed before cold weather sets in. The tender life-germ of each grain is preserved. Very best quality seed is the result.



By the use of “SEMESAN, JR.” (see page 26) certain diseases that might arise in your growing corn can be largely controlled and prevented. A simple dusting method is used. The cost is only about 4c. an acre.



### “Improved Leaming”

“Improved Leaming” is a reliable corn for rough and ready culture. Adapted to most any soil. Rich yellow-wedge-shaped grain of good depth. Red cob, medium size, tapering ears—16 to 20 rows. Fodder has numerous wide leaves. Stalks are thick—not as tall as some varieties. “Improved Leaming” fills well at both ends and between the rows. Responds wonderfully on the best soils, and gives surprising results even on poorer ground.

### “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 an 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. Order Reid’s early—we always sell out.

### “Eureka Ensilage”

This is a special Silage Corn. Produces a broad white grain. 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 in Lancaster County—comes to us from Virginia.

### “White Cap Yellow Dent”

This strain of White Cap Yellow Dent Corn has met with great success. 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 a good, healthy color. The originator (and producer of a part of our supply) of this strain is a Lancaster County man—Mr. D. M. Landis. He has applied much patient labor and deep study to corn breeding, and been quite successful at it.

#### *Heavy Yields 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 are of moderate thickness—18 to 22 rows of grain. Grains are of good length as well as width.

#### *Doesn’t Require Richest Soils*

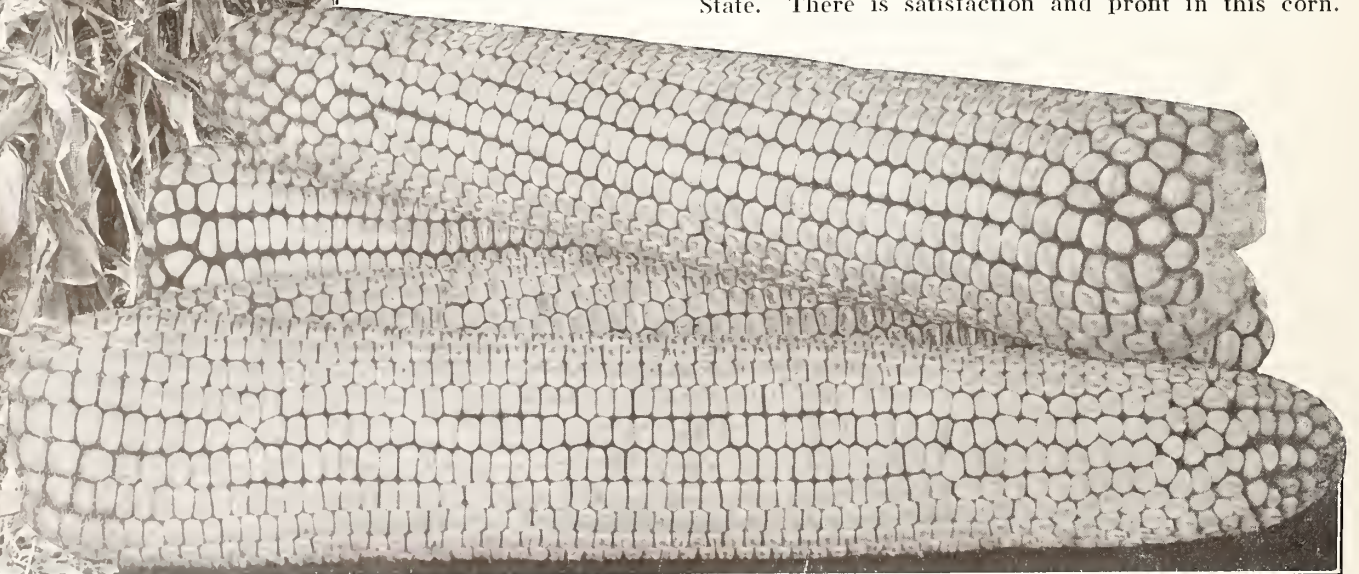
This point is greatly in favor of this variety. It will respond with heavy crops when planted on the richest soils; but does much better than other ordinary corns, on soils of just average fertility. “White Cap Yellow Dent” is gaining because of its heavy yielding qualities and being suited for soils 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. Each stalk produces a good ear—which has much to do with the value of any variety.

#### *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. So have several other exhibitors. This strain is a quite popular show type. This strain is a true type—early enough and productive enough for the most critical farmer—indeed, ranks among the most valuable corns in the State. There is satisfaction and profit in this corn.





## "Lancaster County Sure Crop"

This most popular variety has made many thousands of lasting friends. 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 very few nubbins. And when your silo needs filling, "Lancaster County Sure Crop" will do the job. This dependable, double-purpose feature has placed this variety ahead of its competitors.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" doesn't ask for the richest soils. Succeeds 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!

### *Fills the Silo*

Many folks believe that considerable corn, as well as stalk, should go into the silo—and that where season permits, the corn grains should be well glazed before cutting. Because of this feature, our trade in Sure Crop for ensilage has grown immensely.

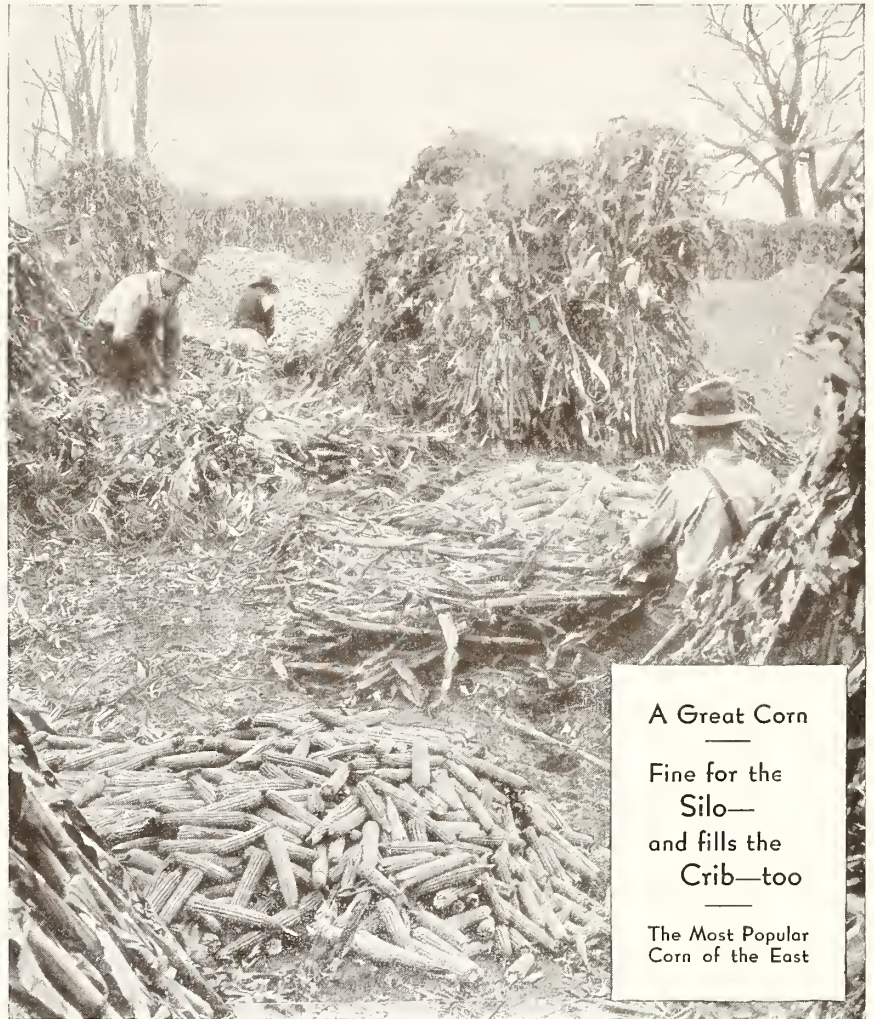
Large dairymen throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and adjoining States, now depend each year upon Hoffman's Lancaster County-grown Seed for their Silos. This because of its rich protein content, and high nutritive value compared to many other silage corns.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" *grows quite tall—is very leafy—develops early—withstands drought—will develop corn well into the North—makes a rich ensilage.*

### *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 all others. It is an odd sort. Doesn't conform to the standards that Corn Show judges like to see—fancy, straight rows, uniform ears, etc. But it has excellent qualities, not considered at the Shows, that make it a most valuable corn to grow.

## "Lancaster County Sure Crop"



A Great Corn

Fine for the  
Silo—  
and fills the  
Crib—too

The Most Popular  
Corn of the East

*Truly a Sure Cropper.* Grows very leafy, withstands drought. We know of no other variety so sure to produce a nice, big ear on every stalk. Nubbins are scarce.

*A Variety for Rough and Ready Culture.* Does well on rich land, and responds to careful methods. Yet recommended for farms not so fertile.

*Will Fill the Crib.* Ears are not thick—only 16 to 20 rows—Yet each stalk will produce a nice ear, and a long one. These traits make up for lack of thickness, and the cribs get full!

*Shells Well.* Cob is very thin. Grains not so deep as corn experts desire, but more squarish. No lost space between rows. 66 to 68 lbs. of ears easily shell a bushel.

*Rich in Protein.* No corn we know of is richer in protein. This has been established chemically and by practical experiment. Yellow in color, yet when shelled has a reddish yellow cast.

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

*Husks Easily.* Among the folks who do the actual work, this corn has won many friends, for it husks quite easily.

*Pleases its Growers.* Many splendid reports have come from customers. One farm owner actually specified in the tenant's lease that "Sure Crop" must be the corn planted. In all the Eastern States, and far into the West, this has proven a superior yielder of good, sound, mature corn.

SAVE YOUR CORN after planted,  
from damage by birds—page 26 explains.

*Buy your Seed Corn from this stock. Start right for better corn and more of it this Fall. Here are the right strains, properly cared for, cured right, tested and sound in every way.*

## "Long's Champion Yellow"



Careful selection by our growers has here resulted in a fine big-eared yellow corn. A rich yellow—deep grain—smooth ear—very productive. This is just the corn for those in search of large-eared, deep-grained varieties. Such corns require richer land, more careful culture, and a longer season than do smaller-eared sorts.

If you have good ground, and put on enough stuff to feed it well—you can do something with this corn! If you will fertilize—prepare the land well—see that there is a full even stand—and cultivate after you have the stand, you will grow a crop of corn that will please you, show a nice profit and astonish your friends. In good hands, this corn can be made to yield 100 bus. shelled corn per acre. A good ear is truly a mass of corn.

Please do not infer from the above, that this corn is too late a variety. It would be so, for maturing good, hard corn in the more Northernly sections. But this "Long's Champion" seed is grown right here in Lancaster County season after season. It has never yet failed to come through with a nice crop.

### "Long's Champion" for the Silo

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.



## "Hoffman's Early 90-Day"

This variety comes through quickly with a satisfactory crop of hard corn. So many farms need new corn before the ordinary crop is ready. If you have felt this need, this corn should appeal.

In favorable weather, this corn matures in about 90 to 95 days. Grows medium fodder—often two good ears on a stalk. Ears are not large—just medium. Cob is thin—husks very easily. Grain is surprisingly large for so early a corn. A rich golden color. Indeed, shells out very nice-looking corn.

Where one has a long growing season, extra rich soil, and enough corn that he can await his new crop, he might select another corn that would produce more bushels. But where any of these conditions are missing, "Hoffman's Early 90-Day" will be welcome, and its user well repaid by planting it.

## "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.

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."



**"Early Leaming"** One of the earliest varieties of yellow corn. A small-eared 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 rich yellow—not surpassed by any other sort on our list in this respect. This variety has done well in Northern Pennsylvania, and in sections of high altitude. Where season will afford, some of our other kinds offered will produce more heavily.

**"Johnson County White"** Our only strictly white corn. Its growers win many prizes at the Corn Shows. A late variety—requires full season. *Does not require rich soil.* "Johnson County White" will prove profitable where climate permits. Often used for silo purposes and gives good results.

# ORDER SHEET

10

Name.....  
 Post Office..... (R.F.D.) State.....  
 Ship to— Name of Place..... In What State..... In What County.....  
 (Mark Which Way)  FREIGHT (Consult Freight Paid Offer)   
 EXPRESS (We do not pay Express charges)   
 MAIL (See Rates, Catalog page 27)

**A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Pa.**

Sirs:—I send herewith \$..... by  M. O. Draft  Cash  
 for which send the following seed. This order is given on conditions printed in your Catalog and that I may take advantage of your Money-Back Offer if goods are not satisfactory.

**Please Order HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT in this space**

(PRICES BELOW INCLUDE PREPAID POSTAGE)

Number of Cans	For Alfalfa and Sweet Clover	Price Per Can	TOTAL	
			\$	Cts.
	2 1/2 Bu. Sizes . . . @	\$2.25		
	1 Bu. " " " " @	1.00		
	1/2 Bu. " " " " @	.60		
	1/4 Bu. " " " " @	.35		

**For Clovers—Red, Alsike, Mammoth, White**

	2 1/2 Bu. Sizes . . . @	2.25		
	1 Bu. " " " " @	1.00		
	1/2 Bu. " " " " @	.60		
	1/4 Bu. " " " " @	.35		

**For Soy Beans**

	5 Bu. Sizes . . . @	2.25		
	2 Bu. " " " " @	1.10		
	1 Bu. " " " " @	.60		
	1/2 Bu. " " " " @	.35		

**For Vetch and Canada Peas**

	5 Bu. Sizes . . . @	2.25		
	2 Bu. " " " " @	1.10		
	1 Bu. " " " " @	.60		
	1/2 Bu. " " " " @	.35		

**For Cow Peas**

	5 Bu. Sizes . . . @	2.25		
	2 Bu. " " " " @	1.10		
	1 Bu. " " " " @	.60		
	1/2 Bu. " " " " @	.35		

**For Japan Clover or Lespedeza**

	1 Bu. Sizes . . . @	1.00		
--	---------------------	------	--	--

**For Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Etc.**

	1/4 Bu. Sizes . . . @	.25		
	TOTAL		\$	

Quantity	NAME OF SEED	Dollars	Cents
	Cost of Items Ordered Above.....		
	Cost of Inoculant Ordered in spaces to left.....		
	Total Cost of Order.....		

Name of Your Bank on this line, Please.....

SOLD DIRECT TO FARMERS SINCE 1899

The 'per bushel' prices apply to quantities of 1/2 bushel or more. Smaller lots at 'per pound' prices.

Always Remember—

1. Bags are Free

There is no extra charge for Bags. Full net weight of Seed guaranteed.

2. Freight is Paid

On 300 lbs. and over—as explained last page of Catalog.

3. You Must Be Pleased

With every bag of Hoffman Seed you buy—see Catalog page 27.



U. S. Government Verified Origin Red Clover and Alfalfa

Here is truly a service that you will appreciate—the very finest quality seed to be had—and seed of which there can be no doubt whatever. Seed that you buy at most reasonable prices. Seed that will pay you!

Uncle Sam's official tag will be on every bag of Hoffman U. S. Red Clover and every bag of Hoffman Verified Origin Alfalfa Seed for 1930.

You will be sure where your Alfalfa and Red Clover was grown.

Verified Origin is a three-cornered agreement between the grower, the Federal Government and ourselves—with Government inspection to check up on us.

Every pound carefully checked and sealed. This protects you against unsuitable seed.



Table with columns: Seed Name, Pounds Price per bu., Price per lb., Per Bu. Includes Alfalfa, Grass, and Seed Corn sections.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS

Table listing lawn grass seeds such as Hoffman's Lawn Seed and Shady Lawn Seed with prices.

SUNDRY SEEDS

Table listing sundry seeds including Spring Vetch, Winter or Hairy Vetch, Golden Millet, etc.

BARLEY

Table listing various barley types such as Wisc. Pedigrec, Bearded, 2-Row Bearded, etc.

SPRING GRAINS

Table listing spring grains like Marquis Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Speltz, and Japanese Buckwheat.

CANADA PEAS

Table listing Canada Field Peas with price per bushel.

SOY BEANS

Table listing various soy bean types including Wilson Black, Maneh, Virginia, etc.

COW PEAS

Table listing cow peas such as New Era, Whippoorwill, and Canada Field Peas.

SEED POTATOES

Table listing seed potato varieties like Irish Cobbler, Early Surprise, Carman No. 3, etc.

SEED OATS

Table listing seed oat varieties such as Peerless, Silver Mine, Swedish Select, etc.

"CLIPPER" SEED CLEANERS

Stanley's Crow Repellent—for Seed Corn 1 bu. size can, \$1.00; 2 bu. size can, \$1.50

Semesan Jr., Ceresan, Semesan Bel (Seed Disinfectants) see Catalog page 26

"CAHOON" SEED SOWERS

(Postpaid) at \$4.50 each

"Soiltext"—Soil-testing outfit, \$1.00 see Catalog page 26

Please Mail Your Order on the Sheet Below—Tear off on this line and keep the Price List.

# Seed Oats



## Hoffman's Seed Oats

*Reliable Kinds  
Good Yielders  
Free From Weeds  
Sound Growth*

### "Shadeland Climax"

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

The greater part of this year's stock of "Shadeland Climax" is State Certified Seed, bearing Certification Tags placed thereon by the State Authorities themselves. Every one of the past thirteen years has seen our customers buying "Shadeland Climax" seed. It comes all the way across the country from the States of Oregon and Washington, where it is grown. That is an ideal section for growing oats that are always white, heavy, strong in germination and vitality. When taken into other sections this seed carries with it the power to produce extra heavy yields. It costs a big premium to buy this Seed, even in full carloads. We always sell all of it we are able to buy. "Shadeland Climax" has made a host of friends for itself among our customers of the East. It is truly an Oats of extra value.

"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. Has proven quite resistant to rust.

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 "Shadeland Climax" has shown ability to yield heavily.

Because of its good records, this "Shadeland Climax" Seed is in great demand. We must pay a premium to

get it. Freight charges are terrible. Price therefore that we must receive for it seems high—but indeed is no more than its value. In the best tests possible—alongside of other oats—it has come out first. First in yield—earliness—weight of grain, and withal, as beautiful white grains as is possible to grow.

"Shadeland Eclipse" Another famous variety. A side or horse mane oats. Beautiful, white, plump seed. A good, reliable, heavy yielder. Several yields of over 90 bushels per acre have been gotten from this variety.

Unfortunately, we have but a very small quantity to offer this season. Please name your second choice of variety (if you have one) because this small stock will sell very quickly.

### "Victory" Oats

For a number of years, there has been an increasing call for this variety. The stock on hand as this page is written is of exceptional quality. Yet the supply is not as large as it ought to be. This is mentioned first, because early orders are urged—they will avoid disappointment.

"Victory" is an oats of extra merit. Ripens in mid-season. Produces stalks of good length. One special trait is its ability to stand up well—the straw is stiff. When you look at this seed, you are at once taken with its appearance. The grains are nice and large, plump, and uniformly bright. The seed is heavy. When hulled, the kernels are large and heavy. This makes for an oats of good feed value.

"Victory" Oats is gaining in favor, because of its extra yielding ability. Has shown up very well in Pennsylvania tests, and is recommended to our patrons.





## "Swedish Select" Seed Oats

*A Leading Variety  
Heavy Yields  
Long, Stiff Straw  
Ripens Early*

More bushels of this variety have been sold to our customers than of any other Seed Oats. This fact alone must mean that it is a dependable kind to sow. Indeed, it is a valuable oats—and can be bought for just a moderate outlay of cash.

"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 one.

"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 good—germination tests almost perfect. See Price List.



"CERESAN" (see page 26) is an effective dust treatment for seed-grains — Barley, Oats, Wheat, etc... Controls and prevents diseases that might arise.

"SEMESAN BEL" is another similar product for treating Seed Potatoes—page 26 explains.



## "Patterson" Oats

Our friends will welcome this first appearance of the "Patterson" Oats on this list. All we need ask of those not acquainted with this variety, is that they inquire of the Pennsylvania State Department as to its merits. Such investigation will show that "Patterson" has been doing exceptionally well in Pennsylvania.

In a 14-year test "Patterson" has stood first. Its average yield from 1915 to 1928 having been 63.9 bu. per acre. Straw is of medium stiffness. Grain a nice light yellow. Grows tall. Ripens in mid-season.

Our supply, although quite limited, is of the genuine strain, and recommended as a worthy oats—well able to please its user.

## "Wolverine" Oats

This seed has come to us from Michigan. The variety was developed in that State, as its name indicates. The big point favoring this oats is its consistent yielding ability. One Michigan grower averaged 91 bu. per acre, in 1927, and exactly 100 bushels per acre the following year.

"Wolverine" Oats are adapted to a wide variety of soils. Seem especially suited to soils of the light to medium type. Stands up well there.

Grain is of a rather long type, and when the hull is removed, the inside kernel shows surprisingly large.

Readers interested in this "Wolverine" seed would not go wrong in giving it a trial. Our only suggestion is that they do not delay ordering their supply of it. Quantity is limited.



### “Peerless” Seed Oats

Here is an Oats 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 nine years.

“Peerless” is a branching or tree oats—not the very earliest, but considered as an early sort. Ripens in mid-season. Our stocks are of good, heavy seed, bright color, well cleaned and sound—free of weeds—strong in germination. When consulting our prices, always remember that all necessary bags are free, and our Freight Paid Offers apply. This is important.

### “Silver Mine” Seed Oats

“Silver Mine” is one of the old standard sorts. Early—hardy—prolific—yields kernels of good, bright color and thin hull.

Heads are of the ‘tree’ or ‘sprangle’ type, growing long and starting low down on the stalk. This tendency prevents easy lodging. Straw is stronger than the average, hence adapted for growing on heavy soils. A fine variety to plant mixed with Canada Peas for early crops of feed. Farmers who feed oats in the sheaf, straw included, claim that the soft hulls, large grains and clean straw of the “Silver Mine” make it palatable.

### “White Russian” Seed Oats

A well-known variety that has made a host of friends. Mainly because of its extra good yields. Used by our customers since 1916.

When first sold, “White Russian” was offered as a ‘side’ or ‘horse-mane’ oats. Many folks prefer the ‘side’ oats, and while they to-day won’t find this a full ‘side’ variety, it will produce quite a majority of plants of that type. At the same time it will provide a good, dependable yield of grain. After all, that is the practical value of any grain crop.

Note this reprint from a former Catalog:

A Pennsylvania grower of this Oats wrote last year: “I got the most remarkable results from the Russian Side Oats. This was ripe and ready to cut, just as the prolonged wet weather set in last Summer. I had to wait almost four weeks before I began to cut with the binder. In this time, practically none lodged, and when I cut very little was lost through shattering—no sign of mildew.” Another customer said: “My Improved White Russian did admirably well—100 binder sheaves threshed 9¼ bus., while my other oats threshed only 5 to 6 bus. per hundred sheaves.” A Connecticut man wrote: “I have the finest piece of oats in this section from the seed you sent me—they are 4½ feet high in spite of the dry weather.” And a New Jersey customer: “The Oats has given the most satisfactory results. We never have had a larger or better crop.”

*Hardy—Stiff in the Straw.* On the level prairies of North Dakota, where this seed was grown, the crops are often subjected to severe storms. “White Russian” stands up remarkably in such storms. Certain qualities of vigor and hardiness are bred into this Northern-grown seed, that makes it excel other seed when sown here in the East. This has been proved by many years’ tests. There is more stamina, more ruggedness—more life to the plants—hence more oats to put away at harvest time.

“White Russian” is not the earliest oats, but ripens in good time throughout Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and nearby States. Its hull is so very thin, that the grains at first seem small. But hull several grains, and you will find splendid large kernels inside. This makes for an oats of highest feeding value.

Don’t delay ordering “White Russian”—we always sell out.



# Hoffman's Seed Potatoes



To-day's exacting methods find the potato grower with quite an investment to handle. His equipment is expensive. Much of his time is required between the days he plants and harvests. The entire potato business must be conducted on a more-closely-watched basis than ever before. And a very major feature is that of the kind of seed used.

The wise potato grower this year, is the man who will re-stock himself, for his entire acreage, with the best northern-grown disease-free seed. And here is offered just that kind of Seed. Some of it grown in Northern Michigan, some in Northern Maine, and some right here in Pennsylvania.

It has been proven time and again that seed from the above sources, makes better yields than the home seed can. Start your Potato crop right! Plant the right Seed! There is no better way to make up for former losses, or get the most out of this year's crop.

## *Maine-Grown Varieties:*

**"Irish Cobbler"** The best-selling early 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"** This is one of the best known standard sorts 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"** 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"** These are two favorable sorts, very similar in manner of growth. Both blossom purple—grow round to oblong in shape—fine qualities—heavy yielders—ripen in mid-season.

**"Early Ohio"** These sorts are so popular they need no description. Often hard to procure. May also be able to offer you a few "Early Rose". If in stock, will be quoted on Price List.

**"Early Surprise"**

## **"Lancaster County—Penna.—Russetts"**

*(Grown from Certified Michigan Seed)*

Potatoes grown here in Lancaster County are becoming popular for Seed. Growers are getting more and more particular about the kind of seed they plant—keeping their fields clean—spraying thoroughly and often—and are really getting somewhere in the production of good potatoes.

Right now we are pleased to offer you, this "Russett" seed, grown from Michigan Certified Seed of last year. From fields that have made extra good yields. One grower harvested over 3,700 bushels from eleven acres—a fine turnout despite the extra dry growing season. Some of the best local farmers are each year using this same kind of seed here offered to you, and getting very good results with it. This seed is clean and sound, and the price is right.





Above—Prize-Winning "Russett" Seed

*Grown in Far-Northern Michigan*  
**"Certified Michigan Russetts"**  
*(Michigan-State-College Certified)*

This is the variety that has been making the great big record yields throughout Pennsylvania. 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 heavy yielder of good tubers.

Michigan extends some 300 miles from North to South. How can you know just where your Certified Michigan Seed was produced? Not by looking at the tag. But we here tell you that this Michigan seed was grown in the far Northern part of the State—comes here direct—and all the papers, Bill of Lading, etc., to prove its source, are here for your inspection any time.

*The Tuber-Unit System of Seed Selection*

This is important—it makes for the very best seed. A clean seed-plot is chosen, big enough to produce the seed for next year's acreage. The seed potato is cut into four pieces. Each of these pieces is planted, in order on the row—one, two, three, four. Then an open space. Then one, two, three, four again, and so on. If pieces one, two and three are showing alright, but number four produces a weak hill, or perhaps just one stalk instead of two or three—there is something wrong! Immediately the whole four hills are removed from the field. Go along to the next four pieces. Maybe one of those four shows some evidence of disease. If so, the whole four-piece unit is removed. In other words, the whole four-piece unit must be right before it is planted the next year.

You can readily see the advantage. Mixing all seed pieces before planting would never produce a remedy—but this method does. It is costly to the producer, but in the end he has something! His tuber-unit seed plot is hand-picked, and supplies the seed for his main certified average the next year. Then the product of such certified fields is offered to you here. There can be nothing better in Michigan seed!

*Strict Certification Rules—Rigidly Enforced*

The iron-clad rules of the Michigan State College inspection service protect you, when buying this Seed. Their inspection is most thorough. Their inspectors are trained graduate specialists. There are always two field inspections, and when weather conditions are favorable, often a third. Then the final or loading inspection. Fields must be clean—weeds are not permitted—their presence will disqualify the grower from Certification. These Michigan Russetts will give you maximum crop results. They cost no more than Michigan seed of less actual merit.

**Michigan Seconds—No. 2 Size "Russetts"**  
*(Graded from Certified Seed)*

These are the smaller potatoes, taken from crops of Russetts that passed Michigan State Certification. Except for their size, they are of as good quality as the Certified Seed. Many folks prefer these small potatoes for planting. They mostly plant them whole, without cutting. Some authorities claim that if they had a low-laying field, they would actually plant these whole seconds, rather than the cut firsts. They would start off better—withstand unfavorable weather conditions better. True, this is a matter of choice entirely—yet these small potatoes are certainly popular with many people. They run of nice uniform size, average around  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches or thereabouts. They can be bought at quite a saving, and truly represent clean, sound, worthy seed.



A Tuber-Unit Seed Plot



First Inspection by the Authorities



Second Field Inspection



Last Inspection on the Field

Are You  
Acquainted  
With

# Soy Beans

Truly  
A Wonderful  
Farm Crop



The Soy Bean now occupies a prominent place among the valuable farm crops of the country. It has a wide range of uses. The entire plant is valuable for forage. The grain has great feeding value. The Soy Bean is a legume—fine for soil-improvement. Its hay or silage is heavy in protein. Mixed with corn, a well-balanced feed of high nutrition is the result.

For improving soils quickly, the Soy Bean is valuable. But Soy Beans sown without proper inoculation of the seed, will take out of the soil more than it can put in. If properly inoculated, the Soy Bean becomes a great gatherer of nitrogen from the air, and deposits it in the ground in the form of many nodules or sacks on the roots of the plants. Inoculation is important to the success and value of Soy Beans.

Soy Beans is an almost sure crop most anywhere. Kind of soil does not seem to matter much. Note one thing—the inoculating bacteria mentioned above, require a sweet soil to do their best work. So if the Soy Beans are to gather nitrogen, the soil should be sweet to keep the bacteria working. So where lime is lacking, and the soil sour or acid, lime should be added to help these little germs do the job right for you.

## Some Facts About Soy Beans

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.

Ground Soy Beans are greedily eaten by all stock—easily digested—have a tonic effect.

Corn and Soys grown together can be hogged down with convenience and profit.

Planted in corn, Soys will aid the corn crop rather than curtail it. The nitrogen gathered by the Soys become available to the corn.

Soys are a legume and gather nitrogen from the air. Your soil will improve. There is nothing better to plow under while producing crops of valuable feed, for rapid soil enrichment.

Soys can't be grown on land too poor and acid to produce Clover.



Soy Beans grow fast—they hold their own in the fight against weeds. They seem to be free from attacks of disease. Stand drought very well. Also considerable moisture.

An important point must not be overlooked. Don't plant Soy Beans too early. The ground must be warm or the beans will rot and never show themselves. Around corn-planting time and later is the best time.

## Varieties of Soy Beans:

**“Wilson Black”** (Sometimes called “Early Wilson”). The favorite Soy Bean among Eastern farmers—best general-purpose variety—for hay, beans and silage. On account of its wonderful growth and slender stems and branches, the “Wilson Black” variety makes fine hay, a little more of it, and hay of a little better quality. This variety matures beans in lower Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and States to the South. The Wilsons will do well on poor soils. Give it good soil to produce forage—poor soil to produce beans. The Wilson is a medium size, jet-black bean. Will yield 20 bu. beans per acre—over 30 bu. per acre have been secured. Beginners not sure as to variety, will do well to choose on the “Wilson Black.” It is a great variety for hay, forage, soiling, and green manuring.

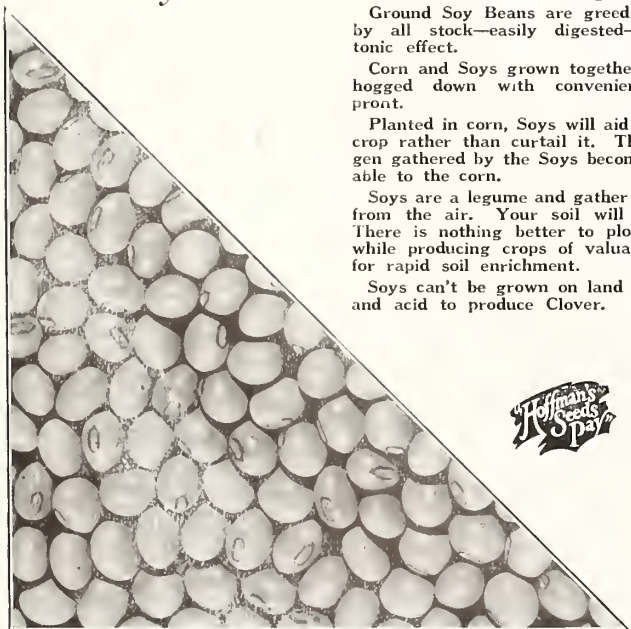
**“Manchu”** This variety is widely used in Pennsylvania, and nearby States. It is a good all-purpose bean. Seed is of medium size, yellow, with small, dark mark where it was fastened to the pod. The Manchu does not lose its seed easily by shelling out. Produces seed at a heavy rate. Valuable for forage—grows tall—erect—bushy. A good variety for hogging down. Matures beans in about 110 days of normal season.

**“Virginia”** 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.

**“Mammoth Yellow”** This variety will not mature beans in the North. May be grown on soils so barren that other crops will die for want of fertility. “Mammoth Yellows” make a tall growth—coarser in texture than are other sorts. Valuable to plant with corn for silage, or for plowing under.

**“Illini” (Early)** A yellow bean. Earliest on our list. Produces hay of fine texture—yet not as great a quantity as do some of the later kinds. Yields heavily of beans. Fully two weeks earlier than Manchu.

**“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.



## Some Pointers on Growing Soy Beans

**Prepare your Soil Well**—just as you should for corn. Kill the weeds—by frequent cultivation in advance of planting.

**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.

**Don't Plant Deep.** 1½ inches is nearer right than any other depth.

**Inoculation.** To get the full benefit from 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.

**Plant either in Rows or Broadcast.** If you broadcast and then harrow in, 1½ bushels per acre, drilling with all holes open, 1¼ bushels. Planting in rows saves seed and permits frequent cultivation. Rows may be 20 to 36 inches apart—the beans two to three inches on the row. Two to four pecks of seed per acre are needed by this method, depending upon width of rows and upon variety.

**How to Plant them.** Nearly every corn planter can be adapted, by getting a special disc. Grain drills are frequently used. A nine or twelve-hole can easily be adapted by plugging two out of every three holes. A nine-hole drill will plant three rows at a time.

**Harvesting.** To make good Soy Bean hay—cut when half the pods are full 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. For beans, let stand until half the pods are dry.

**Threshing.** This may be done by flail or by grain threshers. If the Soy Beans are for seed, don't crack or split them. The removal of the concaves in the grain threshers is necessary. Special Soy Bean threshers can be bought.

## Canada Field Peas

Here is one of the finest legume crops. Ranks close to the Clovers in soil-building elements. Nitrogen is gathered freely by this plant, and quite a heavy deposit of it is left in the soil for the benefit of crops that follow. (Hoffman's Inoculant will help improve this nitrogen supply—page 8). Large dairymen and stock-feeders use Canada Peas each Spring for hay, soiling and pasture purposes.

### Fine for Early Green Feed

Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and your ground prepared, you can plant Canada Peas. In a short time the ground is covered with green. The most popular method is to plant Canada Peas with an early oats—plant both just as early as possible—1¼ bushels of Canada Peas with the same quantity of oats. Peas and oats may be mixed and sowed together. Yet most dairymen sow each separately. The Peas should be drilled first 3 to 3½ inches deep. Then the oats 1½ to 2 inches deep. Deeper planting protects the Peas if very dry Spring weather is met with. If Peas are planted alone 2½ bushels are required.

The growth of Peas planted alone is upright for a time, after which it falls and completes its growth in a prostrate position. For this reason planting with oats, supports the vines, and makes the crop more palatable and more accessible.

Canada Peas make an abundant pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle. Yet trampling of stock destroys much of the crop, because some folks let the growth become tall, when the mixture of oats and peas is then 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. After this cutting a new growth will be made that may either be turned under with the plow or pastured.

Field Peas are used for hog pastures. A bushel of Peas, a bushel of Oats, 3 or 4 lbs. of Rape Seed, and 7 to 10 lbs. of Sweet Clover will provide an acre. Sow early in the Spring, and the pigs can start on it when a growth of about nine or ten inches has appeared.

The Canada Pea part of the hay is rich in protein. 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.

## Cow Peas

Please do not confuse Cow Peas with Canada Peas mentioned below. They are entirely different. Cow Peas dare not be planted early—not until after corn-planting time.

Cow Peas have uses similar to Soy Beans; namely: soil improvement, hay, forage, silage. However are not nearly as popular in the North. The "New Era", "Whippoorwill", and the "Gray Crowder" are the kinds mostly used. Each of them produce well, gather nitrogen when properly inoculated. Methods of handling the Cow Pea crop are like those of Soy Beans.



Oats and Canada Peas on College Farm, New Brunswick, N. J.

"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.

Such a statement, from so reliable a source, gives progressive farmers something to think about.



Berkshire Pigs in Oats and Canada Peas at Purdue Farm, Lafayette, Indiana

# Hoffman's Hog Pasture Mixture (Annual)

This is a mixture of Spring grains, grasses, vetches, field peas, forage plants, etc.—twelve to fourteen sorts. Sown in the late Spring, for rapid and rank growth of pasture suitable for hogs. Large hog raisers have seen its benefits and purchase it by the ton. This Annual Hog Pasture Mixture has profitably fattened hogs without the use of grain. Makes good pasture for other cattle. 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, while another plot is taking its place. Sow 70 pounds to the acre, one to two inches deep. See Price List.



PRICES—All our prices INCLUDE COST OF BAGS needed for shipment and FREIGHT WILL BE PAID TO YOUR STATION as explained on last page. Firms not quoting this way can make prices appear lower. Always remember—you are here offered the best qualities the crop affords. This has the greatest bearing on prices.

## Millets

grow quickly, and serve well for emergency production of hay. May be seeded all of June and July. Will produce an abundance of hay—will grow on land that is under the average in fertility. Millets should be cut before the seeds harden and before the growth becomes too woody. Safe rule is 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. About 2 weeks later than Hungarian, but more leafy and makes perhaps better hay. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, and to the South, takes 7 to 9 weeks to make a crop. 48 pounds per bushel.

**Hungarian Millet.** This variety is widely known and a reliable sort. Adapted to the North. For hay, sow 3 pecks per acre. 48 pounds per bushel.

**Japanese Millet.** Grows taller. Grows on poor soils—thrives in the North. Some call it 'Million Dollar Grass.' Has been known to yield twenty tons of hay to the acre. Has certain value for ensilage use. When fed green, should be cut just before seed-heads appear. Japanese Millet is more difficult to cure than Golden Millet, yet if well cured makes a valuable hay. Sow  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel per acre—seed should be covered. 32 pounds equal 1 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.

**Sorghum** is of the Sugar Cane family. Valuable for forage. Grows somewhat like corn. May be cut two to three times. Excellent feed, either dry or green, for cattle and live stock. Stands drought well. Is a rapid grower. Don't plant until soil is warm. If you broadcast, sow 2 bushels per acre. If drilled,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushel. Plant one to two inches deep. If planted in rows, seeds should be one inch apart and the rows just far enough apart to permit cultivation. This method saves considerable seed. 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.

**Cow Horn Turnips** are grown for soil improvement—often sown in corn fields. Not a legume, but they reach down into the subsoil and brings up considerable fertilizer to the top. The turnip improves the condition of the soil. The tops are eagerly eaten by sheep and poultry. The cost of growing is slight—sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

**"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 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 pounds per acre.



This field of Rape was drilled in rows, cultivated to keep down weeds and conserve the moisture. Rape seed may be broadcast, and with very good success.

## Sudan Grass

Sudan grows quickly. First crop is often ready to cut in 50 to 70 days after planting. Second crop sometimes inside the next 45 to 50 days. The plant stools remarkably. Its hay is equal to Timothy hay—analysis shows 9.13% protein. Stems are not extra heavy even though plant grows tall. For hay, cut the Sudan when in bloom or a little earlier—about the time the heads appear.

Sudan is an annual—re-seeded each year. When other grasses wither because of dry weather, Sudan keeps supplying good rich pasture.

Don't sow Sudan until the soil is warm—corn-planting time or a little later. Seed can be drilled or broadcast—cover a half-inch. Broadcast 18 to 24 pounds per acre. Sudan is often sown with Soy Beans or Cow Peas, making a fine combination. Sudan is a quick, sure, heavy producer of hay, pasture or ensilage.



Harvesting Sudan Grass



Winter Vetch Plant

## Winter (Hairy) Vetch

Here is a crop that should become better known by Eastern farmers, be more widely used by them. It is grown extensively in the North Central States, and also is very popular in the South. Winter Vetch is truly 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. In fact, is just about the best of the leguminous winter cover and green manuring crops that you can plant. It is very hardy—will survive the severest tests of winter weather.

Winter Vetch 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 "Hoffman's Inoculant," offered page 8. See Price List.

## Spring Vetch

This plant is also known as Common Vetch or Oregon Vetch. Is not hardy like the Winter Vetch. Will not survive our Northern Winters. Is, however, popular with many farmers. Is sown early in the spring with Oats, Spring Rye, or Spring Barley. The seed is usually lower in price than is the Winter Vetch, and must generally be sown at a little heavier rate per acre. See Price List.

## Hoffman's Super-Quality Lawn Seed

A good lawn is not hard to make, if the right start is made. Good seed plays a great big part in it. *Hoffman's Lawn Seed* is composed of close-growing, fine-leaved, hardy grasses that will live through severe winters, stand steady use, and keep a good appearance. If carefully seeded on well-prepared soil, it will produce a most beautiful sward—even—fine in texture. Sow this seed with the assurance that you have the best to be had. If you could see the many splendid lawns that were sown to this seed you would be promptly convinced of its superiority.

**Hoffman's Shady-Lawn Seed** Here is a fine mixture of special grasses adapted to shady places. You have the same assurance that in this mixture you are offered the best obtainable.

**Bent Lawns** Where almost continuous watering can be practiced, and the cost of seeding is not a consideration, extra-fine lawns can result from the use of the imported Bent Grasses. These can be here supplied and at reasonable cost and in strictly high quality.

## Lawn-Making Pointers

If your good top-soil has been removed through grading, apply some good clean fertile ground. Or build up your ground with well-rotted manure. Special lawn fertilizers are available too. Work the ground into as fine shape as possible. If you can let it stand a week or ten days, the soil will settle and weeds will begin coming. Then give it a final raking to destroy the young weed plants. Now sow your seed—and use

enough seed. A pound to 150 to 175 sq. ft. Twice that quantity won't hurt. Divide the seeding—half by walking one direction, the other half at right angles to the first. Rake in the seed lightly—cover it just a little. A light rolling will help too. Sprinkle with a light spray to avoid washing. Keep watering it often, and after once rooted, give it plenty of water at a time. Don't cut too soon.



Home of J. M. Noel, Cresson, Pa., who writes in highest praise of the Hoffman Lawn Seed sown here.



Gerberich-Payne Shoe Co., Mt. Joy, Pa., has had fine results with Hoffman Lawn Seed.

## "Clipper" Seed Cleaners



A good Seed Cleaner should be on every farm. It will pay for itself in a short time—and keep on paying its owner every year he uses it.

If you sow your own 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.

Experience has shown that no other mill cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. The "Clipper" is used by Seedsmen, Agriculture Colleges, and Experiment Stations throughout the world.

Plain Directions for Separating go with each machine. They are very easily understood.

The "Clipper" Screen Outfit (12 screens) handles Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Seed Corn, Clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, Timothy seed containing pepper grass seed and sorrel; Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn—separating corn from oats.

The Vertical Air Blast of the "Clipper" is a feature that no other cleaner has. It makes most difficult separations that can be made in no other way.

Guarantee: You must be pleased with the work of the "Clipper" Cleaner or you may return it promptly in good condition for refund of its cost.

No. 1-B "Clipper" is a farm-size hand or power mill that will clean 20 bu. Seed Wheat per hour, or 10 bushels of 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— $\frac{3}{4}$ -horse power is sufficient.

No. 1-B Size @ \$35.00 No. 2-B Size @ \$41.00

Freight paid to any Railroad Station in the Eastern States.

## Does *Your* Soil Need Lime?

*How Much Does It Need?* Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sweet Clover, all require lime. Most other crops benefit by it. Lime corrects acidity, sets free plant-food, improves texture of the soil, and is necessary to the activity of nitrogen-gathering bacteria. To apply less lime than needed, means loss of fertility and poorer crops. To apply more lime than you need wastes money. Save money—test your soil—know exactly what it requires.

*SOILTEX Tells What Your Soil Needs.* It is quick, easy, accurate. Tells in a few minutes if soil is acid, and how much lime it needs. Each outfit, \$1.00 (postpaid)—makes 75 to 100 tests. Full directions, color chart and lime table included. Costs about 1 cent per test.

## Prevent Disease Losses by Using—

### SEMESAN JR.—for Seed Corn

Treat your Seed Corn with Semesan Jr. W. M. Miller of Illinois, gained 5 bushels Corn per acre. Semesan Jr. costs but 3c to 4c per acre of field corn. Destructive diseases, such as



Make this increase yours by treating your Seed Corn with Semesan Jr.

Diplodia, Gibberella and Basisporium, when they exist on the seed, cause seed decay, seedling blight, rotten roots and many nubbin-bearing stalks. Semesan Jr. destroys such diseases on the seed without injury. Permits earlier planting, by protecting against rotting in cold, wet soil. Results in improved quality and larger crops. Easily applied as a dust. Does not slow up planter. Use 2 ounces per bushel. Ask for Free Booklet. Prices: 4 oz., \$0.50; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lb., \$8.00; 25 lb., \$31.25.

### CERESAN—for Seed Grains

Why lose part of your grain crops through smuts and other diseases? Prevent them and protect your profits by treating



Ceresan increased this oats yield 19.1 bushels per acre and gave perfect smut control.

all seed grains with Ceresan before sowing. Effective in controlling stinking smut and seed-borne flag smut of wheat; seedling blight of cereals caused by seed-borne scab; smuts of oats; covered smut and stripe of barley; kernel smuts of sorghums and millets; and seed-borne stem smut of rye. Seed may be treated in spare time. Ceresan is harmless to seed and does not injure grain drills. Only 2 ounces needed per bushel of seed wheat, rye, sorghums or millets and 3 ounces for oats

and barley. Ask for Free Booklet. Prices: 1 lb., \$0.75; 5 lb., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$12.50.

### SEMESAN BEL—for Seed Potatoes

Grow a larger, more profitable potato crop with Semesan Bel—the instantaneous seed potato dip. A sure safe-guard against disease. Semesan



Treat seed potatoes by the effective instantaneous Semesan Bel dip method

Bel now offers a rapid, effective potato disinfectant which eliminates the disadvantages of old fashioned methods. Just mix Semesan Bel with water, dip your potatoes, drain and plant. No time consuming soaking necessary. Semesan Bel may be used with cold water. Harmless to sprouted potatoes. One man can treat from 200

to 400 bushels per day. Generally controls seed-borne diseases—scab, rhizoctonia, black leg. Prevents rotting caused by certain soil-borne organisms. Promotes uniform growth. One pound treats 16 to 22 bushels. Booklet Free. Prices: 4 oz., \$0.50; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00; 25 lb., \$31.25.

## Stanley's CROW REPELLENT



Protect  
Your  
Seed Corn

Will not kill birds or animals, but keeps them away.

Hastens germination.

Protects seeds from rotting in the ground.

Helps to insure largest yield per acre.

Used successfully over 16 years.

Please add extra for Postage—small can, 5c large can, 10c.

During the period when it is most easily damaged, by ridding your crop of crows and other corn-pulling birds and animals. It saves loss of seed and labor of replanting. It positively will not clog any planter. It is non-poisonous and will not injure the seed or any kind of corn. It is more effective, more convenient to use, and more economical than any other material.

Large Can (enough for 2 bu. of seed corn) \$1.50

Small Can (enough for 1 bu. of seed corn) \$1.00



# Hoffman Will Appreciate Your Seed Orders

Please feel free to write us at anytime for Seed Prices, free Samples or Information. And whenever Seed is needed on your farm—may we please supply it? Small orders—or large orders—both are welcome here. All will be filled promptly and with seed that just can't help but please you! Let us serve you.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

**Please Note These Terms:** Seed you buy from this book, must be satisfactory on its arrival or may be returned at once—and your money, plus any freight it has cost you, will be refunded.

**Bags Are Free** and not weighed in with Seed. Full net weight guaranteed. No extra charge for bags. Please don't forget this important offer.

**Freight will be Paid** on these conditions—please read them. (Always remember this very important offer). Freight shipments of 300 lbs. or over will have freight charges prepaid to any railroad freight station in—

Pennsylvania	Ohio	Connecticut
New Jersey	Delaware	Rhode Island
New York	Virginia	Massachusetts
Maryland	West Virginia	

If your station is outside above States—and your shipment of 300 lbs. and over, 35c. per hundred pounds of weight, may be deducted from your remittance when ordering. This plan helps you pay the freight.

Shipments are started from Landisville, on either the "Pennsylvania Railroad" (main line) or on tracks of the "Reading Company".

**Express Shipments** are sent "Charges Collect" at your Station. If shipment is 300 lbs. or over, we'll help you pay charges, by refunding amount of freight we would have paid or allowed, per above Freight Offer.

**Mail Shipments** In ordering Seeds sent by Parcels Post—kindly add cost of Postage charges to the cost of the Seed. Within 150 miles of Landisville: first pound costs 7c., each additional pound costs 1c.; within 150 to 300 miles, first pound costs 8c., each additional pound costs 2c.; within 300 to 600 miles, first pound costs 8c., each additional pound costs 4c. Kindly add one extra pound to actual weight of Seed, because the packing weighs extra. *For your help in figuring:* Landisville is 7 miles West of Lancaster, 30 miles East of Harrisburg, 70 miles West of Philadelphia, 60 miles North of Baltimore, 35 miles Southwest of Reading.

**Prices May Change** Because of changing markets, it is sometimes hard to know how customers would prefer their orders handled. When orders come in at wrong prices, and 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 shall be done? Ask for more money or decrease the quantity of seed?* We ask each customer to help us decide. PLEASE TELL US WHAT TO DO IF PRICES HAVE CHANGED. Our guarantee is that we will strain a point whenever we can, to have every order handled to your entire satisfaction.

**Two Ways to Pay for Seeds** (1) You may remit payment with order by Check, Money Order, Draft, or Cash by Registered Mail. (2) You may instruct shipment by 'Order' Bill of Lading, with Draft attached. If you choose this plan be sure to mention name of your Bank. Then we will send Draft and B/L to your Bank, and you make payment to the Bank when the seed arrives at your station.

*References:* Farmers Trust Co., Lancaster, Pa.; First National Bank, Landisville, Pa.; any other Bank or Farm Paper, or Business Firm.

**Please Notice** Every care is exercised to give all customers seed of good quality that will prove pleasing and satisfactory, yet the following clause approved by the American Seed-Trade Association (of which we are members) and 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. . . . *Hoffman's Seeds will please you and pay you!*

**Seed Samples Free** If you wish samples, just ask for them. We'll gladly hasten them to you. Examine—compare—test them out—and it will be made plain to you why "Hoffman's Seeds Pay." Sowing these seeds on your farm in 1930 will furnish the proof that they actually do pay!



## Winter Wheat for 1930 Sowing

Here in the heart of Lancaster County is now growing another crop of fine wheat—hardest, heavy yielding strains. These wheats will be thoroughly cleaned—closely graded—entirely free from weeds and foul matter—and ready for your sowing this Fall. It will pay you and pay you well to sow this Seed. After harvest, when this Seed is ready, may we sample and quote?

# Home of HOFFMAN'S SEEDS



Landisville (Lancaster County) Penna.