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*Dependable
for Extra Quality!*

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HOFFMAN'S FARM SEEDS

"Let Them Work for You"



41st YEAR
1939

What's New in Seeds and Farm Crops?



In these Hybrid Corn pictures note the nice uniform ears, at even height from the ground. . . . Also how well the corn stands up! A severe storm had passed through the bottom field just a short time before picture was taken!



There are new things in seeds . . . new ways . . . new uses. Each farmer must decide which of them best fits his use.

Heading the list this year is *Hybrid Corn*. New to the east. But widely planted in central states. Fifty per cent and more of their entire corn acreage is now in Hybrid Corn! Why? Because it's making more corn for them. And its wonderful root system makes it stand up through severe storms. During severe droughts it keeps right on growing. But more details on Hybrid Corn are given later in this book—please read them there.

Would you believe—there were over 10,000 varieties of potatoes planted for trial in northern Pennsylvania this past year? We didn't, until we went and saw them. Some have outstanding merit. See later pages.

Then there are the *new pasture clovers*—Ladino, and Kent County Wild White—each serving a definite purpose where they were unknown just a few years back. . . . A variety of *oats* ("Shadeland Markton") bred to definitely resist smut—is among the newer things. . . . Already proven a good yielder.

And folks are finding new uses for older-known crops. Among them, one good friend put 140 tons of *sweet clover* into his silo, adding 12 tons of molasses and says he never had better steer feed. . . . Sowing *Rye Grass* into the corn at the last cultivation is a fast-gaining practice. Stops erosion. Helps conserve soil fertility.

More and more *idle lands* are going into *pastures* today. And there is definite knowledge now as to how *old pastures* can be wonderfully *improved* by certain chemical treatment. . . . On farms where long dry spells used to kill off summer pastures when they were needed most, Sudan Grass thrives today in spite of hot weather. . . . *Orange*



Sorghum is now being noticed as a wonderful producer of *extra-good cow feed*.

Seed inoculation has come to stay! Its benefits are great. And today it costs so little! . . . The *dust treatments* listed in this book are *more popular* every year. Corn, oats, wheat, barley, and potatoes have been stepped up in production because of them.

And so it goes. . . . In your planning for these newer things (and the older crops, too)—where this catalog doesn't give all the data you'd like, maybe one of us might be of help. Feel free to ask any time!

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

Landisville (Lancaster County), Pa.

Let's figure together on any of these seed items, same as Mr. Hoffman is here doing with a Delaware County farmer friend. If you can come here personally—fine! (The little road map, page 64, might be helpful.) If you can't come—please write. . . . Always glad to be of any help possible.



Wonderful stand of the new disease-free *Early Nittany Potatoes*. Growing in Potter County, northern Pennsylvania. Glad to offer you seed from this very field—see *Potato section* of this book.

Put Hoffman's Seeds to Work on Your Farm

Customer-Jury says:

"FIRST-DEGREE DEPENDABILITY"

The above verdict was by men who reached their decision after years of first-hand evidence—namely, their own personal experience with Hoffman Seeds. Their own words were:

JUROR No. 1

"We have used Hoffman's Seeds on our farm for twenty-five years, and find them very reliable."—*Thomas M. Strong, Blairsville, Pa.* (Owner of team shown front cover this catalog.)

JUROR No. 2

"Your seeds are well adapted to our conditions here, and in many years we have never been dissatisfied with an order from you. The service is also very commendable."—*Carl R. Latimer, Ashtabula, Ohio.*

JUROR No. 3

"I can truthfully say that in the 30 years of my life devoted to farming, I have never found seeds to yield like yours. It is very Dependable. My seeds of the future will be bought from you."—*Leo Gysegem, Charleroi, Pa.*

JUROR No. 4

"Any seed purchased from Hoffman's has always given entire satisfaction."—*Frank Blatterspiel, Pitts- town, N. J.*

JUROR No. 5

"I always liked Hoffman's. Always had good results. Never any trouble with the seeds. Lots of farmers around here bought cheaper seeds, but they never get the results I get from yours. Bought from you for over 25 years."—*T. M. Stewart, Rimersburg, Pa.*

JUROR No. 6

"I have used Hoffman's Seeds for years and find they are clean and as represented. There is no better seed than Hoffman's and no better corn than Lancaster County Sure Crop."—*R. L. Brown, Mercer Co., W. Va.*

JUROR No. 7

"We found your Northwest Alfalfa taller than the ordinary run, with a better and healthier stalk. As you know Long Champion has been our corn for years. We use it for both silos and husking. We are for Hoffman's Seed 100 per cent."—*J. H. Silvis, Greensburg, Pa.*

JUROR No. 8

"My whole farm is well set in pasture and hay from your seed."—*O. T. Rohrer, Sharpsburg, Md.*

JUROR No. 9

"For 18 years I have bought from Hoffman's, and never had a poor seeding. Always had good satisfaction. I started a number of neighbors using Hoffman Seeds because of the good crops that I had."—*Clarence M. Edwards, Avoca, N. Y.*

JUROR No. 10

"The pasture seed I bought from you did remarkably well. I have had good results from all seeds I have purchased from you, and it has been a lot."—*Harvey W. Harmer, Clarks- burg, W. Va.*

JUROR No. 11

"I think cleaner and better seeds than Hoffman's just can't be bought."—*J. W. McConnell, New Galilee, Pa.*

JUROR No. 12

"We like your Alfalfa and Timothy Seed. And the Leap's Prolific Wheat fields look wonderful this fall. It is good to have a dependable seed house like Hoffman's."—*Everett Banks, Plainfield, N. J.*

. . . They Will Make Extra Money for You

**SOME
HOFFMAN
"FIRSTS"**

First strictly Farm-Seed
business in Pennsylvania.

Developed only 3-year
selective Hybrid Corn
made in the east.

Pioneer of Seed Wheat
in eastern winter-wheat
section.

First to market the
now famous "Lancaster
County Sure Crop" Corn.

Introduced the heavy-
yielding "Leap's Prolific"
Corn.

Among first to install
modern special cleaning
and sowing machines.

First to quote Bag-Free,
Freight-Free seed prices.

Installed first modern
Seed Corn Drying Plant
in the east.

Among earliest to offer
Verified-Origin Clover
and Alfalfa.

Introduced hardy
"Northwest" brand Al-
falfa to eastern growers.

Brought the heavy-
yielding "Shadeland"
strains of Oats from the
west to the profit of east-
ern farmers.

First to offer C.O.D.
seed shipments by freight.

**PLAIN FACTS and
COMMON SENSE**

Don't you expect your seed house to know all the facts about its seeds? Of course you do! Hoffman has tried earnestly, for 40 years, to look ahead! Keep in touch with breeders. Prove out new strains rather than have customers risk them.

What about the storekeeper who sells thousands of items—handling seeds as a sideline a few weeks each year? Can he afford the necessary time, or has he the proper connections to learn the vital facts about his seeds? Can you afford to plant any seed except it be time tested, known to be suitable?

Aren't these sensible reasons for Hoffman to ask for your seed patronage? A firm that has to stand or fall on its seed business alone! A firm protecting its 40-year record for Dependable Seeds. . . . Let's do business together this year, and through the years to come!



These magnifiers—germinating devices—sensitive balances—moisture testers—dozens of expensive pieces of testing equipment . . . each plays an important part in the Hoffman policy of Dependable Seeds for You.



One big load after another . . . isn't that what you want from your seeding of alfalfa? And you want a stand that is going to last—keep on making good crops for a long time. That's why you should depend on Hoffman's Alfalfa Seed. Same as more and more leading alfalfa men of the east are doing every year. Here is dependable seed!

Top-notch alfalfa seed is again way short. Please don't buy alfalfa seed on price this year! Some of the best-looking seed (selling at low prices) is from sources that won't do well for you. We mean this sincerely.

"NORTHWEST" ALFALFA SEED

(U. S. Verified Origin)

If you were to start on a tour among leading alfalfa growers . . . watching for good, clean, thrifty stands . . . and would ask the owners about the seed they sowed there . . . you would soon learn a lot about Hoffman's "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed. Because thousands of eastern alfalfa men now depend on this strain. They're glad to talk about it—they're making money with it! One grower in Berks County points with pride to his various fields—now 5, 7, and 9 years old, and still going strong. A Lebanon friend got 65 tons from his 12 acres. . . .

Real hay crops demand real equipment to handle them. . . . Menno J. Yoder, Somerset County, Penna. (his hay-making equipment shown above), told our man: "I have sown Hoffman grass seeds for over 25 years, and always had good crops. You can depend on Hoffman's Seeds."

New Kind of Silage

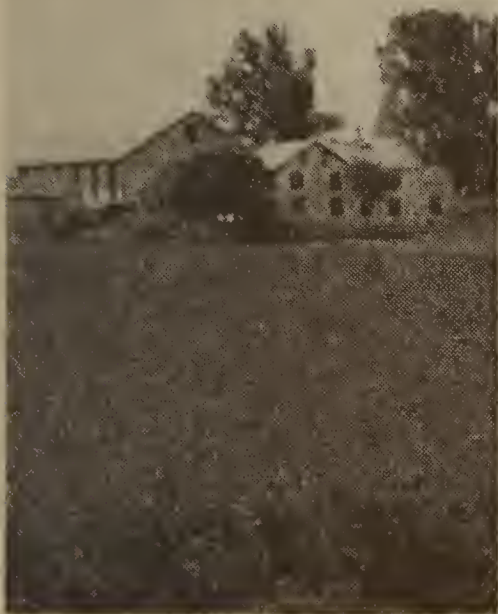
Alfalfa-molasses silage is very profitable. It is fast gaining popularity and wide usage. This is particularly true for summer silage. Alfalfa is cut in June as early as possible and cut for silage in the regular manner. To this is added molasses. This makes very excellent high-protein silage and because of the addition of the molasses it makes a most palatable feed. Although very good for summer feeding, it can be used the year round with excellent results.

"The proper amount of fertilizer and lime, plus Hoffman's Northwest Seed, equals an excellent crop of alfalfa."—Howard A. Miller, Chester, Pa.

Don't Plant Alfalfa Seed Too Deep

Inoculate

We cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance of using inoculant. You should use it with every legume. It is not difficult nor expensive to apply. It makes a profit for you.



A 3-year-old stand of Hoffman Northwest Alfalfa ready to harvest another good crop for Kreider Light, Lebanon County, Pa.

"NORTHWEST" ALFALFA—(Continued)

Many, many cases of complete satisfaction!

Why so successful? Its source of production—care in handling—proper cleaning. This genuine Hoffman "Northwest" Seed is from the hardiest, best-yielding strains. Mostly produced in Idaho, Utah, Montana, or other leading producing states in the north and west. It is the surest-to-catch, most vigorous seed. Specially cleaned seed, tested seed, free from noxious weeds, and sound in growth. A government tag, showing states of origin, is sealed on each bag. You know what you get!

If you want lower-priced seed, you can get it. But that's not what you're after. It's the stand—vigorous, long-growing, heavy-cropping, and weed-free. That's what you want. And, really, this splendid Hoffman seed costs you only a few cents more per acre than most of the other seed you could buy. So little extra, that it won't mean anything when the crop begins to come your way. It's been proven so many, many times. Sow this genuine Hoffman "Northwest" Seed, and your investment will prove to be a very good one!

"I was afraid last spring to try even a half bushel of your Hybrid seed corn. Now I wish I had planted nothing but it, as I would never wish for better corn. I have some other corn known as Bountiful Yellow Dent, which is all down on the ground, while the Hybrid stood erect until cut. It had a good size ear, and lots of stalks had two ears."—Wm. J. Baer, Lehigh County, Pa.



KANSAS ALFALFA SEED*(U. S. Verified Origin)*

Several years in the past, when the price of Kansas seed was much under "Northwest," many friends sowed the Kansas seed. And, without exception, they were very well pleased with results. Regardless of price, there are many folks who insist on Kansas seed every time they put out a new alfalfa seeding. Especially in southeastern Pennsylvania and in regions south. Some make the claim that alfalfa seed produced in Kansas has to be hardy. Because of the very trying conditions under which the mother plants have to live to get up to the seed-bearing state. And due to the extreme freezing and thawing conditions that prevail there.

This Kansas seed is a genuine product, dependable, clean, well worth its cost.

"CERTIFIED" GRIMM ALFALFA

Certified and sealed under the direct supervision of state authorities. Every bag sealed at the threshing machine—checked and resealed through all cleaning operations by the State Department. A tag on each bag gives details of certification. There are many grades of "Certified" Grimm Alfalfa. Buy Hoffman's—it's dependable.

**Free Nitrogen**

Alfalfa and clover are both so valuable in taking nitrogen from the air and feeding the soil. . . . Let them work for you in improving your soil.

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"I have never sowed any kind of alfalfa but your Northwest. It always grows very well. I would not sow any other kind. It does not freeze out. Ploughed up a field last year that was seven years old and still producing strong." — *H. W. Byers, Boyers, Pa.*

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"I just want to say that your Northwest Alfalfa I planted yielded better per acre than any I ever planted. Very much pleased."—*W. E. Malin, Elkton, Md.*

How Can You Improve Manure?

Manure is deficient in phosphoric acid and should always have an addition of Superphosphate. Fifty pounds added to the average farmload of manure will balance it.

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Fine results from Hoffman Canadian Variegated Alfalfa on the farm of Jacob McCorkle, Dauphin County, Pa.

Here Is U. S. Verified-Origin Seed



Up in northern Pennsylvania (Elk County), E. J. Grotzinger, a many-year patron of Hoffman Seeds, harvests a very good hay crop.

“We had the very best of results with the ‘Northwest’ Alfalfa.” — J. M. Risley, Barrytown, N. Y.

Deep Root System

Alfalfa is gaining favor because it has the deepest root system of any of the legumes. Alfalfa lasts for years and is very good to eradicate weeds.

“Planted some three acres with your Northwest Alfalfa Seed. Cut about 20 tons this year in three cuttings. Had no previous experience with alfalfa, but will put in more next year and it will be your Northwest. Farmers who saw this fine field were much impressed with the excellent catch.”—Frank Leslie Johnson, Hyde Park, N. Y.

HOFFMAN'S "GRIMM" ALFALFA

(U. S. Verified-Origin Seed)

Certain alfalfas will produce better crops, especially in the north. Of these outstanding types, “Grimm” is a leader. Withstands wide extremes of unfavorable weather—winters through seasons that would likely kill off many other types.

The name “Grimm” was given to this strain many years back. It has always been known as a good fighter against unfavorable conditions. Because of its many successes, will again be in demand this year. Comes here direct from the producing sections. Statements made by its growers under affidavit affirm it to be true “Grimm.”

The roots of the genuine “Grimm” are often curiously formed. Often they branch out—sometimes they grow just about like those of regular alfalfa. The crowns are set low. This protects that part of the plant when it's most needed.

If you are located on a high elevation, or maybe in the northern tier of counties, you would make no mistake in sowing this Hoffman Grimm Seed. Make sure the seed bed is well prepared and has enough lime.

"CANADIAN VARIEGATED" ALFALFA

Here is seed from still farther north. Has been grown successfully in Ontario, Canada, for over fifty years. Noted for its extra hardiness. Has proven very cold resistant in New York and upper Pennsylvania.

Have no fears about getting bad weeds in this seed . . . it doesn't have them! Fine, clean, quality seed it is! This fine strain has shown just about equal to Grimm alfalfa, in hardiness and production, too. This alfalfa is very well worthy of your trial. It is bound to give a good account of itself. Here is truly high quality seed . . . recommended for your use—and at fair moderate cost. Sow it with confidence.

"If once a man uses Hoffman's Seeds they advertise themselves. I always got good crops with them these last 15 years." — *Daniel Keller, Somerset, Pa.*

HOFFMAN'S RED CLOVER

"Extra" brand clover seed is truly of EXTRA QUALITY—and well worth the small extra cost it has to bring over ordinary seed. What a difference there is in so-called "clean" seed! It's hard to see it by merely looking at the seed. So many points must be watched for—to attain top quality in this important seed.

A man produces his seed—has a cleaner run it over for him—and truly believes he has clean seed. . . . Sometimes he has, too! But so often he's still far from it. Some lots still show 300,000 weeds per bushel after such "cleaning."

We ask your confidence in the quality of Hoffman's "Extra" clover seed—it will not disappoint you. It will serve you well.

ALL About Grasses

The largest grass research laboratory in the world is now located at Pennsylvania State College. The Federal Government is experimenting with 1,500 species of grasses. This work is carried on for the benefit of all the northeastern states.

"Your 218 Hybrid Corn yielded better than any corn I ever grew. Stood up well—no barren stalks. Earliest corn I ever husked. I sure will grow Hybrid again."—*Dayton S. Case, Stockton, N. J.*



"EXTRA" RED CLOVER*(Native U. S. Seed)*

This man has real clover. He is R. M. Dimit, of Butler County, Penna. He sows Hoffman "Extra" Quality Seed year after year.

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"I never had such a crop of clover. It ran about three tons per acre."—J. L. Eakin, Franklin, Pa.

There is desirable and undesirable clover seed grown in these United States, just as in other parts of the world. To buy simply what is called home-grown, or U. S. grown, or northern-grown seed, does not always insure it is the right seed for you. But with this Hoffman U. S. Verified Seed you get a Government tag showing exactly what states produced the seed—there can be no deception about it.

Besides seed of absolutely known source, you get only the choicest quality seed to be had, when you buy Hoffman's Seed. You don't get a lot of weeds that you don't want. But you get the stand of clover that you do want. That's what great numbers of eastern and northern farmers buy it for, year after year. They certainly do get results.

In the more northern and highest-altitude sections, authorities claim that the only kind of clover seed to safely sow are these hardy native strains such as this Hoffman "Extra."

On the next page are details on North European Seed, also offered as Hoffman "Extra" Seed. That seed has done well in many sections through the east and south.



**"EXTRA" RED CLOVER***(North European)*

Here are the facts about this seed. . . . It is grown in northern sections of the old country. It is NOT the southern-grown unadaptable seed, which has caused so much crop failure in America!

During many past years when it was available, Hoffman patrons sowed just about as much of this Adaptable North European Seed as they did of the home-grown seed. Two years ago many of these users were asked, "How did your Hoffman imported clover do for you?" The answer nearly always was, "I didn't notice any difference."

Some folks will sow nothing but U. S. Seed—others will save the difference in cost and sow this strain. It comes from hardy sources over there. Strictly clean of foul weeds. You take no chance whatever of weed injury. It is very well cleaned. Tested and sound.

Five per cent of this seed is stained green by U. S. Government men to identify it from undesirable imported seed, which carries 10 per cent red stain. We do not handle Italian or other unadaptable imported seed!

"I never had such a good catch of medium red clover as I had in my wheat and oats stubble. It came up thick all over."—*Earl W. Reeser, Williamsport, Pa.*

Did You Know!

Alfalfa, clover and pasture cannot be satisfactorily produced on sour soils. Soil acidity is the most common single cause of the failure of clover and alfalfa to thrive and withstand winter-killing.

"We have used Hoffman's Seeds for years and never had a failure with them. They are the best seeds you can buy."—*John C. and Howard Slegg, Livingston County, N. Y.*

"From your alfalfa seed we have a perfect stand. We appreciate your efforts in handling good seeds."—*L. F. Hoshall, Lineboro, Md.*

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike Clover is very hardy—a “sure-catch.” Being small, the seed goes farther. Helps keep down the seed bill.

Does well on wetter, colder soils. Stands more acidity and will grow in locations where other clovers often fail. Many farmers sow alsike with red clover at the rate of 2 or 3 parts of red to one of alsike. This combination often does well where Red Clover alone might not.

Hoffman's Extra Quality Alsike is extra-well cleaned—the choice of the crop. . . . Hoffman's “Economy” Alsike, if in stock, sells for less money. It may contain some Dutch Clover or Timothy, which lowers the test.

“I had a wonderful stand of alsike, and fine results from all the seeds I got from Hoffman's.”—*M. C. Burkholder, Somerset, Pa.*

“The Mammoth Clover was a good producer—it can't be beat for yield. It pays its way many times.”—*Gen. M. McLaughlin, Brockport, Pa.*

Plenty of hay—clean hay, too—on this half-clover, half-alfalfa crop of Clarence Brightbill—near Harrisburg, Pa. . . . A many-year user of Hoffman Extra Quality Seed.

MAMMOTH (SAPLING) CLOVER

Much like the regular 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. See Price List.



TIMOTHY SEED

Timothy Seed is always timothy seed . . . but by no means is it always good timothy seed. What a difference there is when you get down to real close inspection!

Here is Hoffman's "Farmers' Choice" Brand of Timothy Seed; seed that pays for itself in the extra crop it makes for you. It is the cleanest, soundest, plumpest, most vigorous seed made on the crop. Its tests for purity for over thirty years show right around the 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent mark. Always free from noxious weeds. Always of sound germination. Always quoted at prices that compare very favorably with seed of just ordinary quality. No need to discuss the uses of Timothy here—you know them. But let us urge you to sow Hoffman's Timothy Seed this year. It will pay you!

"Have bought Hoffman's Seeds for over 15 years. Always received clean seeds and not weeds. I could buy cheaper seeds, but not as good." — *A. C. Spoerlin, Somerset County, Pa.*

ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY (MIXED)

These two grasses make wonderful partners. They seem well suited to each other. They thrive well in lower locations—ground that is not at all suited to many other grasses. They ripen close together. Make very desirable hay.

The Alsike content of this popular mixture is usually right around 20 per cent. It is good full-bodied, plump seed—not the common under-run seed that sells at much lower prices. This combination is offered at a price that does save you a little money. It is free from noxious weeds. Sound germination, too. See Price List.



Lester F. Cork, Springwater, N. Y., cutting his fine crop of timothy—grown from Hoffman Seed. . . . He told our photographer that he "liked to get seeds from Hoffman—they always were prompt and did just what they agreed to."

"Your 235 Hybrid was planted in test with Reid's Corn. Yielded 85 bushels per acre, and the Reid's 70 bushels per acre. Both were limed, manured, fertilized and cultivated alike. The Hybrid stood up better during storms and had less nubbins. Intend to plant all Hybrid Corn next year."—*J. H. Price, Jr., Darlington, Md.*

"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"

This seed has gained a great many new friends in recent years. It is a very good seed combination for hay:

- 1/2 Red Clover
- 1/4 Alsike Clover
- 1/4 Timothy

The proportions mentioned above may vary slightly at times, but on the average they are correct. Many hundreds of bushels of this popular mixture are sold every season. It does save its buyer a little money—hence the name "Economical."

"Economical Mixture" is a very proper one for either hay, pasture, or soil improvement. It is made mostly from lots of mixed clover and timothy—seeds produced in this mixed condition. Hence costs less money than otherwise. All lots are tested for freedom from foul weed seeds. To vary proportions shown above, there may be at times a little alfalfa, or perhaps a very little of some other crop seeds present in this seed. It's always thoroughly mixed. Seed of desirable quality, and offered at a saving.

Pasture Fertilizer

Lime and Superphosphate improve production of pasture. The resulting feed will show a much higher percentage of lime and phosphorus. This is so essential in milk production and bone development.

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"I never had a better stand of clover in my wheat stubble than I had this year from your Economical Mixture. After cutting wheat, we cut a wonderful crop of hay from the original wheat field."—*Elmer Shaffer, Berwick, Pa.*

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Shown below is D. F. Glassmire, Coudersport, Pa., cutting a fine crop of hay where he had sown Hoffman's Economical Mixture. Has sown it for 18 years, getting a satisfactory crop each and every year! (His location is not far from the New York State line.)



**TREAT ALL LEGUME
SEEDS WITH
HOFFMAN'S
INOCULANT**

Cost Is Very Low

It costs so little now to apply Hoffman's Inoculant to your seeds. Prices of these cultures are much lower today than in earlier years.

Hoffman's Inoculant increases the yield and quality of Legume crops. Helps them to quicker growth—earlier maturity. Enables legumes to grow where they cannot thrive otherwise. Besides aiding the growing plant whose seed has been inoculated, these tiny germs supply nitrogen which also benefits other crops that are growing along with the treated legume plants.

Leading agricultural authorities say that it pays to inoculate all the legume seeds. Tests everywhere prove that inoculated seed produces bigger and better crops.

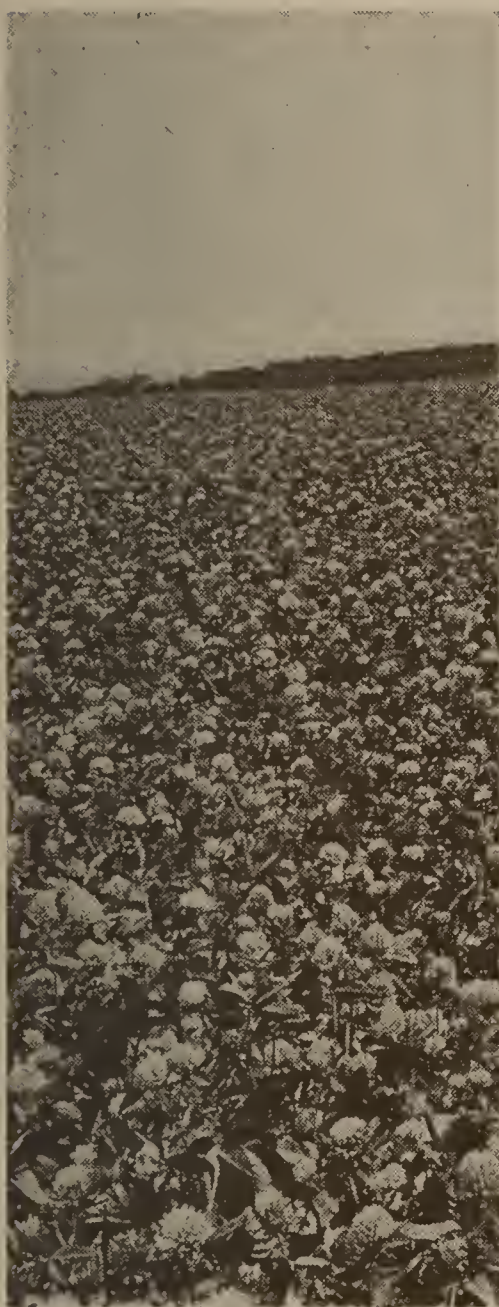
Be sure to say on your order which seed is to be inoculated—because it takes different germs to treat the various kinds of seeds.

When correctly inoculated, these legume plants will form little sacs on their roots. In these sacs they store up nitrogen which they draw from the air. This nitrogen not only helps these plants themselves, but is

“I bought seed from your Company for several years—around twenty years—and always got good results from Hoffman Seeds.” —H. Q. McBride, Butler, Pa.

Precious nodules . . . see them on this root . . . they are filled with nitrogen! Inoculating your legume seeds with Hoffman's Inoculant makes more of these nodules on your plants—mighty good friends they are to any farmer!





Look at this fine stand of clover. . . . Proper inoculation of your clover seed goes a long way toward growing crops like this. . . . It certainly pays to inoculate!

“The results I got from your Inoculant of last spring are very good, and that on land that needs lime bad. In fact I always did get good results from your inoculant.”
—S. A. Carlton, Brodbeck's, Pa.

also left in the ground for you. It only costs 10 to 20 cents to inoculate an acre of Alfalfa with bacteria, which will gather about 100 pounds of nitrogen, worth \$20 to \$30 annually. This bacteria may live there in the soil for many years. Cost is so small—the benefits so great—that it pays to inoculate every legume seeding with a fresh, pure culture, even though the land has been previously inoculated.

Hoffman's Inoculant is guaranteed to be a pure, live, fresh culture . . . and to produce nodules. Hoffman's Inoculant is prepared by skilled bacteriologists in one of the country's best laboratories. Very easily applied to seed, prepared in humus form.

LOW PRICES OF HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT
(Postpaid Prices)

Several kinds of bacteria—many size cans. Each kind of seed requires a different germ.

	½ bu. size	1 bu. size	2½ bu. size
Alfalfa	\$0.30	\$0.45	\$0.80
Sweet Clover . . . . .	.30	.45	.80
Red Clover . . . . .	.30	.45	.80
Mammoth—Alsike . . . . .	.30	.45	.80
White Clover . . . . .	.30	.45	.80
Lespedeza . . . . .	...	.45	.80

5-bu. sizes @ \$1.30 each are offered for all above seeds except Lespedeza.

	1 bu. size	2 bu. size	5 bu. size
Soy Beans	\$0.30	\$0.45	\$0.80
Cow Peas . . . . .	.30	.45	.80
Vetch . . . . .	.30	.45	.80
Canada Field Peas . . . . .	.30	.45	.80

For Soy Beans only: 10-bu. size @ \$1.30; 25-bu. size @ \$2.40.

SWEET CLOVER

This clover is very popular as a soil builder, and for temporary pasture on land too poor for the better clovers. It will grow anywhere where the soil is not sour. When cut for hay, it makes but little second growth. Cut it high.

Best pasture comes the second year. Do not plow it down the spring after it is sown, until it has made a good growth. Produces a good stand on neutral well-drained soil. On poorer lands requires as much lime as alfalfa.

If you need something to help out on pasture, sweet clover may make considerable good grazing after mid-summer. For this purpose, seed alone early in the spring on well-drained land that is not sour.

Cows should be turned on second-year sweet clover when it is 6 inches to 10 inches high, depending on the soil, the size of the herd, and the acreage. It will sometimes carry three cows per acre from May to mid-summer. Cows must be fenced in until they acquire a taste for it. Keep growth down to about a foot to promote branching and retard seeding.

Give the cows plenty of water and some dry roughage. It is frequently a good plan to sow some Red or Alsike Clover along with the Sweet Clover until you are sure it will thrive. Sweet Clover is many times sown into corn at the last cultivation and pastured the following summer, instead of putting the corn stubble in oats. It can then be plowed, and the ground put into wheat. This plan will succeed, especially during seasons of ample rainfall.

Wm. K. Anderson, Washington County, Pa., a 25-year customer, made the following comment: "I always get good crops and never had a kick with Hoffman's Seeds in all these years. We like your seeds."

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Cross-Breeding

Of course you know the origin of the mule. . . . Did you know that cross-breeding two pure-bred lines of hogs makes pigs that gain much faster than would either of the original strains? . . . In chickens, Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks are crossed, so that in three days the males can be told from the females (mighty important information to the pullet producer, or to the capon grower).

●

These cows are being pastured on sweet clover. They thrive on it.





WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

This clover is a good soil builder. Makes rather coarse hay. Planted in the spring, it will give a fine growth by fall of the same year. White Blossom is a biennial variety (*Melilotus alba*). It lives for two years.

Planted in the spring or fall of one year, it will live until mid-summer of the following year. Let it go to seed and it will reseed itself and last for years. Used by many farmers to prepare the soil for alfalfa.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

Yellow-Flowering biennial Sweet Clover (*Melilotus officinalis*). It grows 2 to 2½ to 3 feet the first year, 4 to 5 feet the second year. Does not make as much growth as White Blossom, but has finer stems. Therefore, preferred for hay or pasture.

GRUNDY COUNTY SWEET CLOVER

An early dwarf strain of the biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover. Matures 2 weeks earlier. Has finer stems. Makes finer hay. Grows palatable feed. Not as tall.

"Want to highly recommend your Economical Mixture as being the best grass seed I have ever sown. I realize that good seeds are a blessing to farmers. Therefore I appreciate the privilege of recommending both your good seeds and service to others." — Samp O'Dell, Nicholas County, West Virginia.

"This year I planted your Hybrid 218. The yield was better than any corn grown by me. It husked easily. I expect to plant this variety again this season."—C. E. Sutphen, White House Station, N. J.



PLANT ONLY GOOD SEED OATS!

Be satisfied with nothing but the very best; dry, sound, tested seed—from heavy crops! Cheap, unknown oats can't make top yields! The small extra cost of real seed will soon be forgotten—and at harvest time you'll thank us for urging you to plant this fine, heavy-yielding seed!

"SHADELAND VICTORY" OATS

This fine variety is making many new friends. Many letters of praise came from customers last year. Here's the way they read (each line from a different letter):

"Your Shadeland Victory Oats did fine for me." . . . "I am proud of my crop of Victory Oats." . . . "That Victory Oats was the finest I ever saw." . . . "Your Shadeland Victory Oats was fine. We had real storm last summer, and it stood up well, and yielded a lot better than my other oats."

This year's seed is of extra-fine quality. Big, plump, white grains—very heavy . . .

"This spring I bought Shadeland Victory Oats and it yielded from 75 to 80 bushels of measured oats to the acre. I like it very much."—*Daniel Godfrey, York, Pa.*

"I believe your Shadeland Victory to be the best oats I have sown in the past 25 years."—*Milton M. Sherman, N. Attleboro, Mass.*

"Your Shadeland Victory produced one of the best fields of oats I have ever seen. Well headed out so as to make a heavy yield of grain with an extraordinarily long and heavy straw."—*E. W. Hunt, Lambertville, N. J.*

“Your alfalfa and timothy were fine. Got three cuttings. You should have seen that first one. It was great! Your Shadeland Victory Oats stood 4 feet high, and yielded 80 bushels per acre. Just the best oats I ever had.” — *Joseph F. Schmit, Brooklyn Sta., Ohio.*

“I had 16 acres Shadeland Victory Oats and threshed 1,114 bushels of good quality, and am well satisfied with them. Planted $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres Lancaster County Sure Crop Corn and filled a 12 x 36 silo into the roof.” — *H. L. Kesner, New Haven, Michigan.*

Poultry Feeders

Raise more corn, barley, wheat, and oats. Mix your own grains for your flocks. This is much more economical than buying scratch grains.

“SHADELAND VICTORY”—(Continued)

we doubt if you ever saw prettier seed. The kernel inside the thin hull is large and heavy—making oats of best feeding value.

“Shadeland Victory” is ready for the binder early. Makes stalks of good length. Stands up fine. Straw is stiff. Is one of the heaviest yielders. Has yielded into the 90's of bushels per acre! Many gains of good size have been made by customers. . . . An Adams County (Pa.) friend got 70 bushels an acre from this oats, only 50 from his other variety. . . . In central Ohio one gain of 25 bushels was made! A Lancaster County grower averaged 79 bushels per acre with Victory—59 with another kind!

There was sharp competition from other anxious buyers this year. A big price had to be paid to get this seed for you. Then it was brought all the way across the United States. Because it is grown (as always during these past 20 years) in Washington and Oregon. Costs more, we agree—but worth more! Thousands of our customers know this to be a fact—and so will you!

“Shadeland Victory” will do things for you! It's a proven variety, heavy yielder, fine quality. Will show you a nice profit!



"SHADELAND MARKTON" OATS*(Bred to Resist Smut)*

Last year this variety was a new one to Hoffman patrons. It came here with a fine record. It was not a new variety. In the 24 years of its existence, there stands one 10-year average yield of 11 per cent more bushels per acre than that of the Swedish Oats, growing alongside.

One feature claimed for "Shadeland Markton" was its ability to resist smut. . . . From a Butler County, Pa., customer this report came recently—"The oats were absolutely free from smut and the yield was good." . . . From the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, came this report—"They were entirely free from smut, that being the item you recommended most, and they made a very fine yield." . . . From Tioga County, Pa.—"No smutty grain, nice in the straw." Many reports have come in from users over a wide area . . . and except for a very few, they are certainly fine.



"The 25 bushels of Shadeland Markton Oats planted 10 acres in the spring of 1938. The yield was 635 bushels of as fine oats as I ever saw. This in spite of the fact that this community suffered with a rather severe drought. I can strongly recommend your Shadeland Markton variety." — James P. Reardon, Winchester, Va.

"This year I planted the Hoffman Funk G Hybrid. There was no apparent damage from borer. The stalks remained in a more upright position than any of our other corn. We husked this corn with a corn picker. It is very easy-snapping corn and doesn't drop ears as some other hybrids do. This one-acre field yielded 100 bushels shelled corn. We also gave it trial in another field along with Jersey Hybrid and our own corn, where it outyielded both. We expect to plant all this kind another year."—Claude Emmons, Mercer County, N. J.

Shown (left) in his Shadeland Victory Oats is Thomas W. Jones, Clarion County, Pa., who said: "I believe Hoffman's are strictly interested in giving good seeds to farmers."



A many-year friend and user of Hoffman's Seeds—T. P. Smith, Jefferson County, Pa.

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“The Shadeland Markton Oats did very well, while the other varieties I sowed this year failed. In our vicinity we had an unusual amount of rain just as the oats were about to go into head, but the Markton came through all right.”—Wm. Helms, Hellertown, Pa.

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**Mature Corn
Better Silage**

Experiments clearly show the better-feeding qualities of the more mature corn for silage. The nearer the corn to maturity when cut for silage, the higher its feeding value

“SHADELAND MARKTON”—(Continued)

The grains of “Shadeland Markton” are very long. Unlike any other oats. Kernels are yellowish-white, long, slender, with a thin hull. Markton stands erect—stalks are of medium length—a mid-season ripener. Has proven especially free from trouble by covered smut, when other oats were badly damaged. Years ago Markton earned the distinction of being immune from smut. We dislike making so strong a claim, but feel it will withstand smut remarkably.

This “Shadeland Markton” Seed came direct from the growers in the famous Shadeland Valleys of the Northwest. The home of the other famous Shadeland varieties, Victory, Climax and Eclipse. Great numbers of Hoffman patrons have gotten extra big oats crops from those varieties. We believe this Markton Seed will prove equally surprising and profitable to its users hereabouts. Try some of this “Shadeland Markton” Oats—be the first in your community to have it—grow yourself a profitable crop.



"SHADELAND ECLIPSE" OATS

("Side" or "Horse-Mane" Type)

Please don't wait to order this variety. It will sell early—supply is very small.

If you like to grow a side-type oats, you can't help but like "Shadeland Eclipse." It has been yielding very well here in the east for many years. 80-90 bushels and more!

Too bad there isn't more of this seed this year. Its quality is extra fine. . . . Very heavy, white, plump, and free from any great admixture of other varieties. It is clean of foul weeds, too. "Shadeland Eclipse" grows vigorously—is early. Heads grow large, very large, and fill uniformly. Heavy grain with thin hull. Straw grows to good length, and stands up well.

"SILVER MINE" SEED OATS

An old stand-by. Early, hardy and prolific. Mix with Canada Peas for early crop of green feed. If you feed oats in the sheaf (straw included) you will like "Silver Mine" because of its soft hull, large grains

David F. Bell, of Clearfield County, Pa., says: "I bought Hoffman's Seeds almost 40 years. Always got good seeds and good crops. I like your seeds."

"My Early Clarage Corn made 75 bu. to the acre. I am well pleased with all the seeds. Your Silver Mine Oats done fine."—Lawrence L. Smith, Cameron County, Pa.

"CERESAN"

(page 58)

Will Help to

INCREASE

your

OAT CROP

Green Crops for Growing Pigs

Growing pigs need feeds high in protein, vitamins, and mineral content. To get all this from grain in a dry lot is much more expensive than supplementing with green forage crops. . . . Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, and Rape or the mixture offered on page 61. These crops help in more economical feeding, proper assimilation of grain and minerals, and keep the growing pigs so much cleaner than feeding in dry lots.

Nitrogen

Nitrogen produces rapid growth and shows its presence in the form of dark green stalks and leaves. Too much nitrogen may delay maturity and increases the danger of lodging, particularly in grains.

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"Your Swedish Select Oats yielded the best crop I have had in twenty years. I will sow the same variety again this spring."—*Lavern York, Corry, Pa.*

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"I have tried most all kinds of oats and like 'Swedish Select' fine. I believe it is the surest oats I can sow. My yield was very good."—*G. Jesse Hiner, Monterey, Virginia.*

and clean straw. Heads are of the tree or "Sprangle" type, grow long, yield well.

"SWEDISH SELECT" SEED OATS

Here is a dependable oats. More bushels of it have been sown by Hoffman customers than of any other variety. Costs but a moderate sum. Is early, grows a stiff straw that prevents lodging. Is a branching or tree-type variety. A 10-year average yield at Wisconsin Experiment Station showed it 8½ bushels per acre ahead of other oats.

"Swedish Select" grows a good root system, and this fact helps it over many a trying weather period, that has often been fatal to other oats. "Swedish Select" is grown with success in almost every section. Farmers who want a branching variety of a good, proven, reliable kind, won't go wrong in picking "Swedish Select"—regardless of their acreage. The quality of this seed is very nice this year. Bright, heavy, plump, and sound. Well cleaned and free from weeds. Judging by its many years of continued success, it is bound to give a good account of itself for you.



"PATTERSON OATS"

Patterson is a variety developed at Penn State. Has been tried very successfully throughout the state. Many farmers now grow Patterson to the exclusion of all other oats. The many experimental plantings show Patterson a leader in heavy yield. One 14-year test it stood first—its average yield being 63.9 bushels per acre. The straw grows tall. Has good stiff qualities. The grain is light yellow in color—not extra heavy—but very thin hull, almost all of the grain being inside kernel. Ripens in mid-season. The man selecting Patterson will be sowing a proven oats—dependable for use throughout this area.

"PEERLESS" SEED OATS

Here is an oats for those who want something at a figure only a little above cost of feed oats. Pleasing reports come from users.

"Peerless" is a branching or tree oats—not the very earliest, but considered as an early sort. Ripens in mid-season. Our stocks are well cleaned and sound—free of weeds—strong in germination.

"Threshed 65 bushels per acre of real nice oats. It had long stiff straw—stood up well (Shadeland Victory)."
—J. W. Miller, Middlefield, Ohio.

"We were well pleased with your Hybrid Corn. I wish you could have seen how this corn stood the dry weather. While our other corn was drying up and dying, the Hybrid was growing right along. I suppose this was on account of the heavy root system of the Hybrid. I did not see any other corn in our neighborhood that stood the drought like it did. . . . It yielded fully one-half more corn to the acre than our own corn."—S. C. Scott, Washington County, Pa.





Three-year-old pasture on the farm of Harry Geib, Lebanon County, Pa.

PERMANENT HAY AND PASTURE MIXTURE

Make money on your idle land—land that you cannot farm, because it is too rocky, too steep, too small or too wet. Put that land to work for you. Do as thousands of other successful farmers have done. Sow this mixture of selected Pasture Grasses that will produce Hay or Pasture, for many years to come, on your land that is not suited for general farming.

Get either of these two mixtures. The Highland Mixture for well-drained, hilly land, and the Lowland Mixture for low, wet land, meadows, etc. This mixture is made up of carefully selected grasses, blended in their proper proportions. This mixture contains the Blue Grasses, Herds Grass or Red Top, Rye Grasses and Fescues, other permanent grasses, some Timothy and a proper proportion of the Clovers—thus making up a well-balanced mixture produced under the direction of the highest authorities and verified by our own practical experience. Plant either spring or fall. Sow about one bushel—32 pounds to the acre.

How Much Lime?

The most practical application for general conditions in pasture improvement is one ton of limestone and 400 or 500 pounds of Superphosphate per acre.

“From your Hay and Pasture Mixture I sure did get a good tough sod and plenty of grass.”—*Jasper Williams, Craigsville, W. Va.*



GRASSES

A good pasture will make money for you. . . . And one step toward getting a good pasture is to sow good seed. . . . Such is here offered you. Tested seed of many varieties—grasses that are known to best serve eastern farmers. See Price List.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

America's best-known cultivated pasture grass. Will grow in most locations but prefers a sweet soil. For best production should have some phosphate before sowing. It is a slow grower. Fourteen pounds to the bushel.

One of the hardiest perennial grasses. Spreads by its running rootlets. Does especially well in limestone soils. A low-growing grass compared to some others. Rarely exceeds two feet. Sow other varieties with Kentucky Blue if you want a pasture plot quickly. Sow about 40 pounds per acre.

RED TOP

Grows under almost all conditions—will grow on wet land. Thrives on sour soils. Resists drought. Is a fast and vigorous grower. Sow in spring or fall. Plant Red Top and it will soon spread and supplant

Forty Hereford steers grazing where J. A. Williamson, Mercer County, Pa., had sown Hoffman's Hay and Pasture Seed. . . . He wrote: "You can't sow poor seed and get good crops. Buy seed from a reliable seed house."

Make Rough Feed Taste Better

When you have rough feeds that are not very palatable, add molasses to it . . . the cows will clean it up much better.

Good for Soil

A fairly liberal application of Superphosphate and Lime will show results on pasture for 4 or 5 years. Repeating the treatment every few years will prove even more profitable.

"That Hybrid Corn has done the trick. I planted 10 acres, and 30 acres regular corn. This Hybrid can't be praised too high. It stands from 8 to 12 feet high, with very few barren stalks. Lots have two ears on, filled with corn to the end, and when you want silo corn, it can't be beat. Got 20 tons ensilage to the acre. The most sweetened and juicy stalks I ever saw. I think this six acres has 1,000 bushels of hard corn. I have been filling silos for 45 years and never saw corn cut up as easy. It stands up straight and ears all in a row. I want enough seed for 30 acres next year." — *Fred Lester, Crawford County, Pa.*

"I wish to tell you in this letter how much I appreciate the different seeds bought from you the last few years. All have been of excellent quality, as to cleanness and germinating vitality. Especially has the Grimm Alfalfa been highly satisfactory." — *John Gregg, Storms, Ohio.*

other grasses. In certain sections of New England, Red Top is the principal Hay plant sown. Good for pasture mixtures, being a fast, sure, steady grower. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. 32 pounds per bushel.

CANADA BLUE GRASS

Similar to Kentucky Blue. A shorter, more wiry, coarser and faster-growing grass. Will grow where Kentucky will not. Sow on your poorer or rocky soil. Makes somewhat less feed. 14 pounds per bushel.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS

Sometimes called Perennial Rye. For good, quick, rich grazing. Can be cropped close. Grows on any soil—not too wet. Relished by all live stock. Sow 40 to 50 pounds per acre. 24 pounds per bushel.

REED CANARY GRASS

Makes its best growth on fertile, moist or swampy soils. Grows well on good loams and clay soils. Reed Canary Grass is a coarse perennial, 2 to 6 feet tall. Leafy stems. Leaves broad, smooth and light green. Sow early in spring, 6 to 10 pounds seed per acre. Where limited pasturing is practiced, 2 cuttings a year are sometimes possible.

NATIVE RYE GRASS

Is sure and speedy grower. Plant every spring. Will not live over winter. Heavy growth. Twenty-four pounds per bushel.

MEADOW FESCUE

Often called English Blue. It is not like the Kentucky Blue, however. Grows anywhere but does better on low, damp locations. Comes early—lasts through the season. Stands dry or freezing weather. A hardy grass. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Fine for meadows. 40 lbs. per acre. 24 lb. bu.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

A wonderful grass for poor soils. Grows tall, rank and fast. Lasts for years. A hardy deep-rooted grass that stands drought and cold. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre. 14 lb. bu.

ORCHARD GRASS

This is a hardy, tall, leafy, nourishing grass. Because it is not as palatable as some of the other grasses, it is of more importance in the pasture than being grown as hay. It grows well anywhere . . . on any soil . . . in any location. Stands drought well. It is one of the earliest spring grasses that lasts well into the fall. It stands close cropping and grows in tufts or bunches. Will last for years. Many farmers find it better to grow Orchard Grass alone than in mixtures. Sow 30 pounds per acre. 14 lbs. per bushel.

BROMUS INERMIS

A hardy perennial. Best on rich soils. Sow any time. Roots deeply. Stands drought and cold. A coarse pasture grass. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre. 14 pounds per bushel.

"I have been purchasing seeds from you for over ten years. During this time I have been highly pleased with their quality and productivity—and have felt free to recommend your company to many of my friends."—
John W. Ott, McConnellsburg, Pa.

Lime When?

Lime on pasture can be applied in the fall or early winter, but spring applications are very satisfactory. Early spring application of the Superphosphate is a favorable time, but it, too, can be applied in the fall. If applied in the early fall it will produce a good strong root and stem development. This will enable the plants to winter over in much better condition and result in a vigorous growth, early in the spring.





Why Plant Hoffman's Seed Corn?

Many reasons could be given. The one answer might well be—"It will do the best kind of a good crop job for you." And that's true—whether you want to fill your corn cribs with well-ripened ears, or if it's full silos you want most.

It takes quite a bit of your time and money to plow, harrow, fertilize . . . and then to cultivate and grow a crop of corn. Compared to all that expense, what does the cost of truly Good Seed Corn amount to? Mighty little! Because a bushel goes so far in planting.

You can get an extra 5 or 10 bushels of corn—even more sometimes—simply by planting the right seed, and taking the right care of the growing crop.

For your crib and for your silo—here are many varieties of splendid seed corn. Some grown in northern and central Pennsylvania. Others here in Lancaster County. The late ensilage types further south.

And this year Hoffman is prepared to supply you with a Hybrid that is known by 3-year tests to be adapted for your use. That's why you should plant only a Hoffman Hybrid. You can know in advance, what you are going to do with it. No use experimenting—it may prove expensive. But you don't have to—just order your Hybrid from this Hoffman stock.

In all cases you get sound, vigorous, tested Seed Corn. Varieties that are making fine records through Pennsylvania and nearby states. No doubt about it—it will pay you to plant Hoffman Seed Corn this spring. Variety details on following pages.

"LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP"

This great corn has won for itself more friends—has more users through eastern America—than any other corn! No other corn has brought in nearly so many fine reports from its users. There must be reasons for such great popularity. And there are! It is a money-making, truly sure-cropping corn. Produces good large ears of hard corn—lots of them—mighty few nubbins. Fills the crib, and fills the silo. Introduced to the public by Hoffman 27 years ago. . . . This seed of today was grown right here for you on these famous Lancaster County soils.

"SURE CROP" FILLS THE SILO

More and more folks believe that it pays to put a considerable quantity of ears as well as stalks into the silo—and that preferably corn grains should be well glazed before cutting. Lancaster County "Sure Crop" is the ideal corn for this sort of a program and will fill your silo quickly and easily.

Some of the largest dairymen throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and adjoining states depend upon this Hoffman Seed. It provides ensilage of rich feed value.

Lancaster County "Sure Crop" Corn grows tall, leafy stalks. Develops early—is very hardy. Withstands drought. Develops corn well into the north.

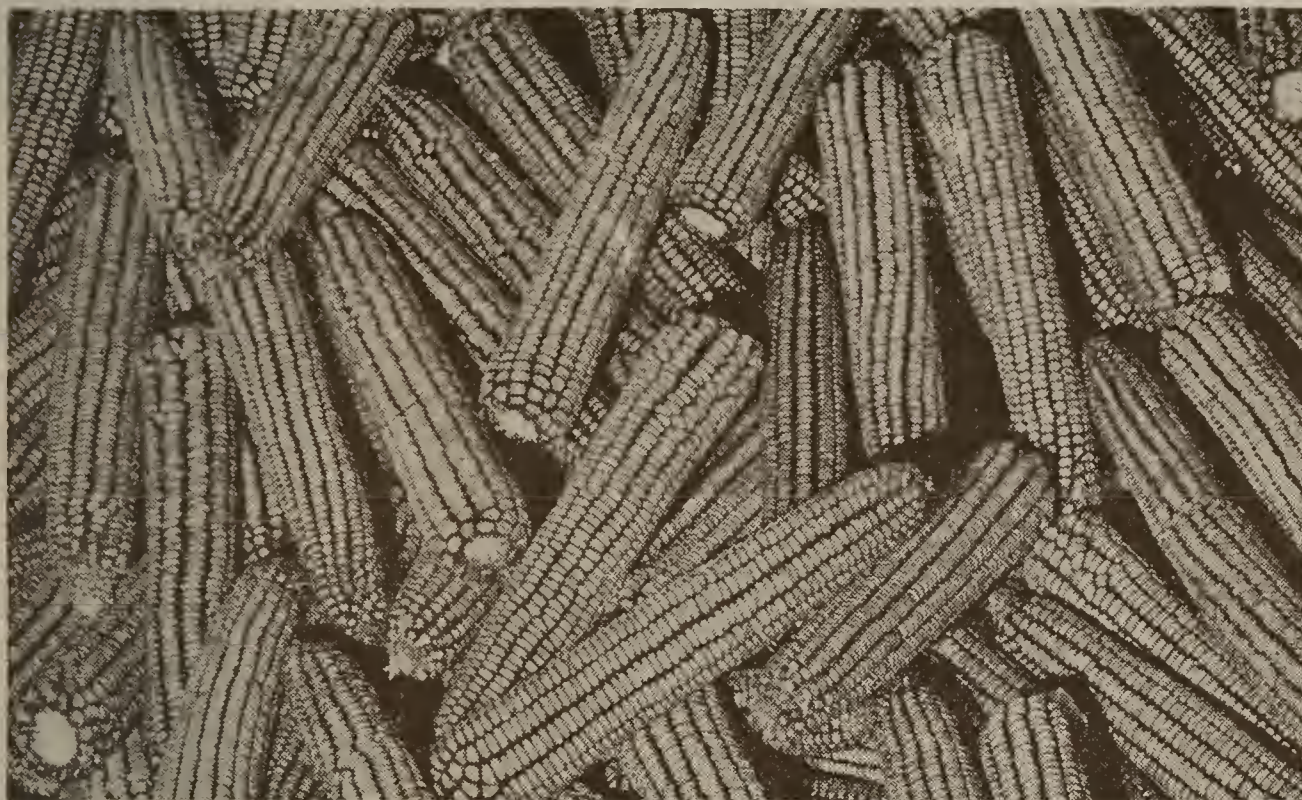
"SURE CROP" FILLS THE CRIB

We don't know of a better general-purpose corn, both for husking and silage use, than Lancaster County "Sure Crop." Looks different from other varieties and is different. It does not conform so much to show standards. But it is a real money-maker.

"I have not planted any other corn but Lancaster Sure Crop for years. Because it yields best of poor ground, and stands more dry weather than any corn I ever raised. We raised a fine crop this year. Sure think it is the best to fill the silo—or crib—either one."—*Harry S. Anderson, New Cumberland, W. Va.*

"I bought two bushels of your Lancaster Sure Crop Seed Corn, which I think is the best I have planted for a long time. We farm 400 acres and this corn done the best of any we planted. Expect to buy more this next spring." — *Milt Hoffman, Leipsic, Ohio.*





Ears of Hoffman's Lancaster County "Sure Crop." . . . Long, hard, uniform.

"In all the years that I have used your Lancaster County Sure Crop Corn, I have never had a poor crop of corn. It is a winner for me. . . . Yours for success and more big crops."—*B. W. Tickner, Westfield, N. Y.*

Superphosphate With Manure

Use one pound of 16 per cent or 20 per cent Superphosphate per animal per day and apply it to the manure in the barn. It is satisfactory to use in that proportion, either daily or twice a week. The Superphosphate helps to prevent the escape of the ammonia.

Ears run 12-14-16 rows. Cob is thin. Grains are rather square. No lost space between rows. You get a bushel of corn out of 66 to 68 pounds of ears. Rich yellow color. Tests show that this corn is richer in protein. It matures early. Lancaster County "Sure Crop" will grow almost anywhere. Of course, it responds to deep rich soil, but you will never be disappointed. You will always get a sure crop on ordinary soils. . . . Just average land where other crops would fail. Furthermore, it husks easily. As good as its name—always a sure crop.

You truly get a golden harvest of rich corn in this very popular variety. It was given the right name—"Sure Crop."

"Your Lancaster County Sure Crop did wonderful. I think farmers in western Pennsylvania will be more sure of a year after year crop from this variety."—*Amos A. Bicker, Cabot, Pa.*

HOFFMAN HAS THE RIGHT HYBRID CORN FOR YOU! PROVEN SO BY THREE YEARS OF ACTUAL PLANTING HERE IN THE EAST

You get the *right* hybrid from Hoffman . . . and it will do a fine job for you! It's dangerous to plant just any hybrid that someone might want to sell you. Hybrids are known by number—not by name. How are you to know? What a hybrid has done in the west is not proof of what it will do here for you. But Hoffman has been at work on this for you for three years. In 51 counties of Pennsylvania and several nearby states. In good seasons—in long dry spells—in severe storm areas—in northern upland sections—places to the south—on rich soils—on thin and medium soils, too. . . . And much information has been gathered. At high cost to Hoffman—but it's mighty important to you right now! You can start with Hybrid Corn on an assured basis. You don't have to experiment—Hoffman has done it for you!

On something as new as Hybrid Corn—two questions might arise in your mind:

"What is Hybrid Corn?"

"Is it any better for me than the other corn I have always grown?"

The first question is answered in a special paragraph on a following page. As to the second question: Please note the reports by actual users of Hoffman Hybrids. They appear throughout this catalog. They are so unanimous in their praise, that you would likely experience the same success.

Why Hoffman Has Chosen for You . . . Recommends . . . and Stands Back of Funk "G" Hybrids!

During the past three years, more than a hundred hybrids from 14 of the country's leading sources have been under our close observation.

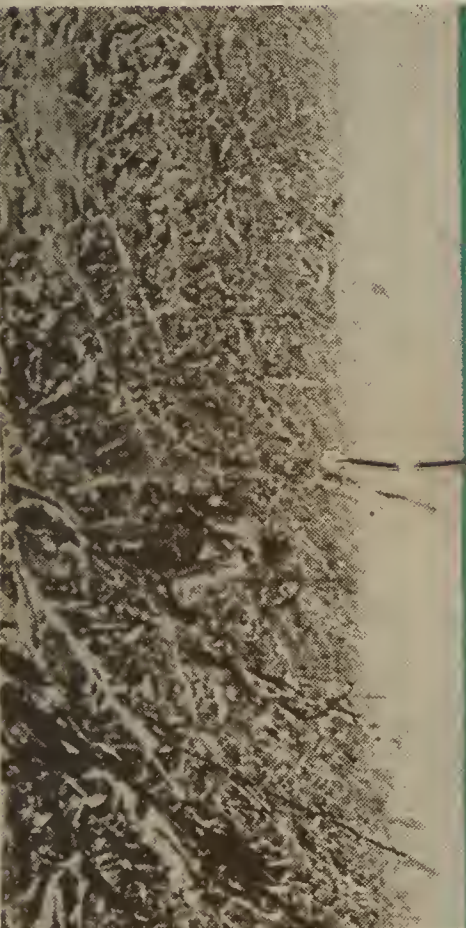
And as a class, Funk "G" Hybrids stand at the *very top of the list in results*. That's why Hoffman today offers you this superior seed . . . bred and produced by the Funk Bros. Seed Company, Bloomington, Illinois.

Heading that company is a corn breeder himself for nearly 50 years—Mr. Gene Funk. In



**After a Storm, How's YOUR Corn?
Still up . . . like the Hybrid field above?
Or down . . . like the regular corn below?**

No longer must you suffer the sickening experience of "flat" corn. Here is corn that stands up! And makes you extra big crops at the same time! These pages tell you why.



charge of Hybrid breeding is Dr. J. R. Holbert, formerly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Holbert has originated more inbreds than any other person in the United States. This firm certainly has the product! Producing good hybrid seed takes extreme care and patience, plus worlds of experience. It is no job for average men to tackle. Nearly 15 years are needed to make one really good hybrid!

Buy Hoffman's Funk "G" Hybrid Seed—your best investment—order now! The right hybrid will be assigned—you need have no doubt about it.

May Be Hard to Believe—but True!

Hoffman's Funk "G" Hybrid seed is so different from regular corn. It must not first be acclimated before it's good for local planting! That's often true about the regular, open-pollinated varieties. But this hybrid seed, where the parentage (pollenizing) is controlled by definite fixed methods . . . *has been* produced in Spain, Australia, and other far-away places—and when planted in various places back here in America, has done just as well as locally grown seed!

And another thing! Because of its extra-high breeding—all the grains on each ear are *equally valuable* for planting! The tip grains, the butt grains, the round grains, the flat grains! This feature offers a saving—for there are three gradings of Hybrid Seed. They don't differ one bit in their quality. Simply in their shape. The Flat grains command the highest price . . . the Medium grains sell for less . . . the Rounds are still less! And each of these three grades will produce equal-quality crops! Absolutely so! It's been proven hundreds of times over!

HYBRID CORN—Following Pages

WHY HOFFMAN'S FUNK "G" HYBRIDS STAND UP LIKE SOLDIERS!

Funk "G" Hybrids have had an extra-large root system bred into them. Longer, stronger, many more roots. Strong stalks. Stands up and takes it when regular corn would blow down and be damaged.

WHY SO EXTRA GOOD IN DRY WEATHER?

The same big root development goes way down to reach moisture and grows when other corns burn and shrivel up. Wonderful drought insurance!

WHY HOFFMAN'S FUNK "G" HYBRIDS MAKE EXTRA-HEAVY YIELDS

They have made big gains in yield over regular corn—15 per cent and much more! The answer is—*Proper Breeding*. Read a few of the fine reports printed herein.

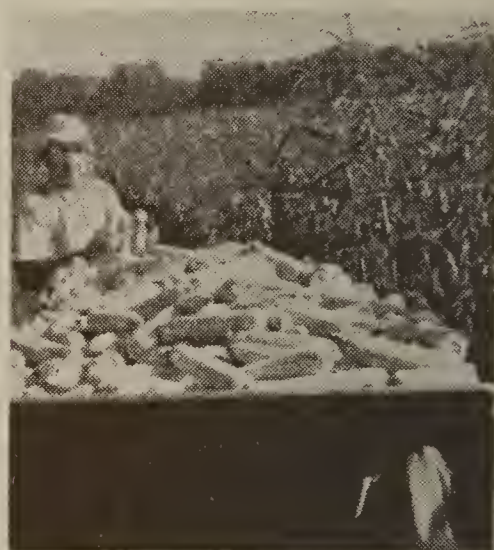
Ears are more uniform in size . . . and carried at a convenient even height from the ground. There are *fewer nubbins—fewer barren stalks*. You save money and labor in harvesting. The fodder is even height, not excessively tall—very easy to cut.

WHAT HYBRID TO ORDER

All you do when ordering a Hoffman Funk "G" Hybrid is just this: Mention the quantity you want. Leave the selection up to us. This vast planting and testing program of the past three years has produced much valuable information on right and wrong hybrids.

Please have confidence in our sincere desire to give you nothing but the *right* Hybrid for your use! Each man's order for Hybrid Seed gets the greatest of personal attention, we assure you!

"The Hybrid Corn from your seed out-yielded in every respect any corn raised by me. All the ears were uniform, it stood up well, and there were few barren stalks. I think it wonderful corn."—*Geo. W. Griffith, Flemington, N. J.*



"I regret that I did not plant my whole corn crop with Hybrid. I have one field of five acres, standing perfectly. I had a test plot of about four acres—Hoffman's Funk G Hybrid and regular corn. The regular corn was planted between the Hybrid and blowed down flat. The Hybrid stood up. It was a very unusual sight, seeing these streaks through the fields. Hoffman's Funk G Hybrid produced 124.5 bushels per acre. The regular corn was 92 bushels per acre."—*E. Baker Pyle, Chester County, Pa.*

"Your Hoffman Funk G Hybrid seed planted in 1938 has been satisfactory in every detail. The yield on a size acre plot was officially checked at 120.4 bushels of shelled corn (80-lb. bushel) to the acre. This is the best yield we have ever had. None of our Hybrid Corn was blown down during the season. This is a great asset to us as we harvest with a binder. The corn husked clean and easily. We also find that Funk G Hybrid is in better condition in the crib at this date (Dec. 14). All of which makes us enthusiastic boosters for a well-adapted Hybrid."—*Emerson Tower, York County, Pa.*



Picture above shows Mr. Tower, who wrote the letter printed to the left of the picture. . . . His report is a splendid example of what comes from planting the right Hoffman Funk "G" Hybrid.

MUST NEW HYBRID SEED BE PLANTED EVERY YEAR?

Yes—it must! Why? Because hybrid seed has to be produced by only one method—namely, *known parentage by controlled pollination*. The true breeder of hybrid seed knows exactly who the "mother" and "father" of the next generation shall be. There must be complete isolation from any chance of the tiniest bit of stray pollen.

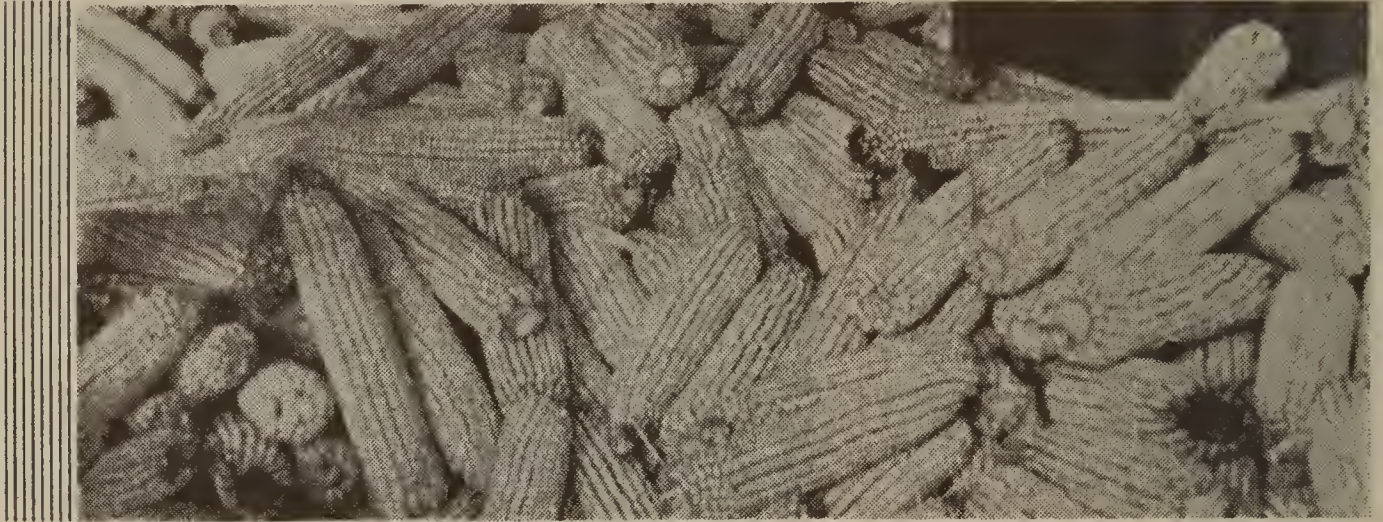
The corn you grow from Hybrid seed won't do a bit better than regular corn—likely worse. You must use the original Double-Cross every time! Only it has the highest producing ability!

APPEARANCE OF HYBRID SEED MAY NOT PLEASE YOU

It's almost unbelievable to think that such beautiful, uniform ears, can result from seed that at first sight may appear disappointing. This has amazed so many eastern farmers. They don't stop talking about it! But the quality is "in the blood," and it does not show to perfection, until the generation you produce! You really will be surprised!

"Your Hybrid Corn seed gave me the best crop I ever grew in my 35 years of farming. Yielded 100 bushels to the acre. My usual crop was 70 to 75 bushels per acre."—*John F. Garvin, Rising Sun, Maryland.*

"The yield from your 218 Hybrid planted in one-third of the field was about 522 bushels, as compared with about that same quantity from the other two-thirds of the field. The Hybrid averaged 87 bushels to the acre. We would have been much better off if we had planted Hybrid exclusively."—*Ralph Reber, Downingtown, Pa.*



WHAT IS HYBRID CORN?

Suppose certain kinds of corn have some very good habits. The breeder wants to preserve them. Other corns have other good features that the first ones did not have. The breeder wants to collect those good habits into one variety. He takes the pollen from one of those plants, and places it by hand on the silks of the ear on that same plant. This he calls inbreeding—the ear is called an "inbred." He also does the same with others of the original varieties. By that process, extending through 7 to 10 generations—several years—he weeds out the undesirable traits, and definitely fixes into his new offspring the good traits he wants. Then he cross-breeds two of his many inbred lines—getting a "single-cross."

When two such single-crosses are bred up to the required point, he crosses them—getting a "Double-Cross" or HYBRID!

Right at that point the resulting corn is at the very peak of its producing ability. It stands most any test, if the *breeding all the way has been first class!* Hybrid corn can't be any better than the breeding care it gets.

Planting a field to true, properly bred Hoffman Hybrid Seed — *right-for-your-section*—will bring a surprising experience!

CRIB-RUN quality of the corn grown from a Hoffman Funk "G" Hybrid, by Ira Rohrer, Lititz, Pa. Scarcely no nubbins at all—all good sound ears!

"Your 218 Hybrid seed yielded 37½ more bushels per acre than my regular corn. I am well pleased with your Hybrid." — Jonathon Stoltzfus, Lancaster Co., Pa.



Notice the difference in root development. . . . Regular open-pollinated corn, left. Hybrid corn on right. The tremendous root system bred into Hoffman's Funk "G" Hybrids accounts for much of their great success.

TOP-QUALITY SEED—the Popular Hoffman Strains of Open-Pollinated Corn are offered on following pages. Famous "Lancaster County Sure Crop" variety on pages 32-33.

"Your White Cap Yellow Dent Corn is as fine a corn as I ever raised. This year's crop was admired by dozens of people. I have planted it ever since 1922."—G. G. Grelling, Marwood, Pa.

•

"That White Cap Yellow Corn purchased from you last spring. It is the best corn I ever planted. Big yielder, husks easy, fodder reasonably small and true to picture. My yield around 90 bushels per acre. I cannot say enough about this good corn."—J. Edgar Remsburg, Sharpsburg, Md.

"WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT"

An EXTRA-GOOD husking corn—one of the most successful on this whole list.

Ears are white, but when shelled the sides of the grains show a good healthy yellow. A big yielder. Lots of shelled corn. Compact ears. Cob not large. Rows closely set on cob. Fairly large grains . . . long and wide. Does well on poor soils. Good on rich soils, of course, but will do better than most corns on soils of average fertility.

Medium early corn. Matures nicely in southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio, except in higher altitudes. Good ears come from stalk after stalk—that's where its good yields come from. Famous prize-winning strain. Indeed, a most valuable corn. Makes many new friends each year.



"REID'S YELLOW DENT"

Here is a variety well adapted to southeastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, West Virginia, and Virginia, except on higher altitudes in those sections. It is a good, practical yellow corn, compact of ear and of medium size. It has a red cob that is very thin, and deep yellow grains. It is long and deep from the tip to the butt. Regular rows from end to end that are set very closely on the cob. If you are in a section that can grow this variety successfully, you will get more corn than from many other varieties.

"IMPROVED LEAMING"

Adapted for almost any soil. Rich, yellow, wedge-shaped grain of good depth. Red cob, medium size, tapering ears—14 to 18 rows. "Improved Leaming" is a reliable corn for rough and ready culture. Fodder has numerous wide leaves. The stalks are thick, but not as tall as some varieties. The ear is well filled at both ends and between the rows. On poorer soils "Improved Leaming" often gives surprising results. It will, however, respond to better conditions and will give fine yields of corn on well-drained, fertile land.

"The 90-day corn I got of Hoffman last spring was O. K. Hoffman Seed of all kind is the best."—C. V. Driscoll, Sullivan County, Pa.

"EARLY LEAMING"

This is one of the earliest yellow corns. Small eared . . . grains of good size . . . small cobs, borne low on the stalk. The ears are rich yellow, of fine appearance. Well adapted to higher locations.

"My neighbors have gazed with wonder, when driving by my corn. They say—why have you such good corn, while in other fields the corn seems so discolored and immatured? . . . Your corn yielded immensely (Lancaster County Sure Crop)."—Stanley Boltrus, Little Falls, N. Y.

Randolph Coffin, Oneida County, N. Y., said that his Hoffman "Sure Crop" produced the best silage he ever had. Ears were often 15 inches long. Stalks sometimes 17 feet high.





Silo-filling time on the farm of
C. B. Allshouse, Wyoming
County, Pa.

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"I planted your Long Champion Corn beside my own. Yours produced 20 bushels more corn per acre than my own seed. It was almost all No. 1 corn, very little No. 2."—Oscar B. Shoemaker, Mullica Hill, N. J.

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Soy Bean Corn Silage

Soy Beans are frequently planted with silo corn. Most experiments have shown it economical to grow the two in separate fields and mix them in the silo on the basis of three or four loads of corn to one of beans. The increase in the protein would be very helpful for your stock and would reduce the necessity of feeding quite as much high-protein feed.

"LONG'S CHAMPION YELLOW"

Fine, big, smooth ear . . . rich yellow . . . deep grain . . . very productive. If you have good ground, prepare it well and put on enough stuff to feed it well, then cultivate properly, you can do something with this corn! It has yielded 100 bushels shelled corn per acre.

Too late for maturing good hard corn in the more northern sections. But it grows fine here in Lancaster County season after season. . . .

"Long's Champion" for the silo. Widely used for silage, in the northern and New England States especially. Rich in feeding value. Produces extra-heavy tonnage. Preferred by many to the regular silage types.

"EUREKA ENSILAGE"

A FAVORITE silage corn in many sections. Virginia-grown seed. Very leafy—grows to a great height. If your silo must provide feed for an extra-long time, you will find that Eureka will supply it. Because "Eureka" gives high tonnage, it is a favorite on hundreds of dairy farms. You will be unable to mature ears in northern sections, but for silage this is a variety that you can depend on.

“JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE”

A good husking variety in southern sections. A late variety that also makes good silage . . . a heavy, leafy growth . . . and large tonnage per acre. Hoffman's "Johnson County White" will produce better on poorer soils than many varieties. Responds extra well to more favorable conditions.

“EARLY 90-DAY YELLOW”

If you want some early corn before the usual varieties are ready to husk, plant Hoffman's "Early 90-Day Yellow." A few acres of this variety have saved many a farmer from buying corn before his other new crop of corn was ready to husk.

In northern states, where many of the standard varieties will not mature, this short-season corn can be relied upon. It makes fodder of medium size and often grows two good ears per stalk. The ears are medium in size; the cob is thin and husks very easily. It has a rich, golden color.

“Your Early Butler Corn is about the best corn I have seen. Husked 110 bu. from one measured acre of ear corn, which was hard even to the muffins. I recommend this corn very highly. I find all your seeds A No. 1.”
—*J. A. Sutton, Warren County, Pa.*

“EARLY BUTLER”

A favorite in central and northern Pennsylvania. Our supply is limited. It was grown in the northern part of the state in high altitudes. Not a large ear. But truly an early yellow corn that you can rely on in the north. This is the true-type strain.



Shock of Hoffman "Sweepstakes" Corn, Shadowbrook Farms, Tunkhannock, Pa.

“Your 90-day corn is the only corn I've had that would give me more than one ear to a stalk. Very frequently it has two nice ears. We have one of the shortest growing seasons I know of—Garrett County, Maryland.” — *George E. Taylor.*

Lights for Turkeys

Lights in the turkey house stimulate the birds to start laying earlier. They will also produce a greater total of eggs during the season.

"Planted 8 acres to your Sweepstakes Corn for our two silos, and are now reaping the harvest of the largest stalks ever grown. Besides, the ears are not only large, but have mostly matured."

—R. S. Woodburn, Walton, N. Y.

Very well pleased with his Hoffman Clarage Corn was Jacob W. Skinner, Mohawk, N. Y.



"WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES"

The true strain of a fine silage variety.

Widely used in the north. Not a corn to take prizes at a beauty show—for it represents a mixture of color. Red to yellow, with many in-between shades. But it has one main feature that makes it so popular. . . . It is a good practical variety—grows a dependable stand of fodder season after season. Dairymen use it and always get a lot of feed. Makes a good crop of ear-corn, too, where season permits. . . . A fine corn!

"Early Clarage was my best corn this year. It produced 170 bu. ear corn to the acre." —David Lenker, Northumberland Co., Pa.

"EXTRA EARLY CLARAGE"

A nice type ear, rich golden color. This seed was produced in central Pennsylvania. It is a very good cropper, considering that it isn't the large, thick ear common to so many of the heavy yielders. If you seek an early corn, and have been disappointed with others tried, we feel you can safely trust this "Extra Early Clarage." It will provide quite a crop of good hard corn well to the north.

"RED COB WHITE ENSILAGE"

This is a special ensilage corn grown in Virginia. . . . A white corn on a red cob. Popular through the east and north. A New York State user wrote: "One 7-acre field of your 'Red Cob White Ensilage' produced one-third more fodder than a 9-acre field of another variety."

This variety makes sweet, tender, juicy ensilage. Short joints, abundance of leaves . . . grows to a good height—leafy throughout, and yields a big tonnage. Won't mature ears in the far north. In long season, makes considerable hard grain.

"GOLDEN QUEEN"

Here is a nice yellow corn quite popular in southeastern Pennsylvania. Rich color—high feed value. Ears good size, the rows nice and even. Good show corn. Makes a good, tall, leafy fodder. Grain medium size. Matures in mid-season. Not good in north.

"8-ROW YELLOW FLINT"

In higher and colder sections or where seasons are too short to mature the standard varieties of corn, Flint Corn can be grown with profit. The ears of Hoffman's "8-Row Yellow Flint" are 9 to 11 inches long, often two to a stalk. Eight rows to an ear. This seed was grown in east-central Pennsylvania.

"Your 90-day corn is an early variety, with good ears—one and two on a 12-foot stalk." — *Erwin J. Kelley, Camden, N. Y.*

**"STOWELL'S EVERGREEN"
SWEET CORN**

(Grown Here in Eastern Pennsylvania)

Here is sweet corn seed of a good old stand-by variety. Properly cured. Shows good germination.

Whether you need a few pounds or a few bushels of this seed, we urge early orders. Stock is not large. Prices are right!

Don't Neglect the Orchard

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Soy Beans, Red Clover, Vetch and Alsike can be used to good advantage in improving orchard soils.

Some of the non-legumes in most common use are the Millets, Sudan Grass, Buckwheat, Blue Grass, Red Top and Rye.

Combinations of these may be used to good advantage. For example, Millet and Soy Beans for a cover crop, or Blue Grass, Red Top, and Alsike for a sod.

In an ORCHARD it is important that a lime and fertilizer program be followed. Lime is usually required every five or six years. If the sod or cover crop is not properly fertilized, the trees will be robbed of some necessary fertility.

●
*Scene at Corn Husking Finals—
Pennsylvania State Championship—held in Lancaster County,
fall 1938.*





CROW REPELLENT

Keep Birds from Pulling Your Corn

This Crow Repellent has been successful for over twenty years. More economical, measured by results, than any other material.

Really protects your corn. Rids your crop of crows, pheasants, blackbirds—all corn-pulling birds. Also moles, woodchucks, squirrels. Saves loss of seed and labor of re-planting. Will not clog planter. Protects seed from rotting. Insures larger yields. Non-poisonous. Will not kill birds or animals, but **WILL KEEP THEM AWAY.**

Easy to use—costs only 7 cents to 10 cents an acre!

One-quart can—enough for four bushels of seed corn	\$1.75
One-pint can—enough for two bushels....	1.00
One-half-pint can—enough for one bushel..	.60
(Postage paid to your address)	

“I like your Crow Repellent. I had no trouble with crows and pheasants pulling my corn. Some of my neighbors did not use it, and they had lots of pulling by birds.” — *Irwin L. Kratz, Morwood, Pa.*

“Semesan, Jr., not only does what the manufacturers claim for it, but it keeps crows off the corn. I never had a hill of corn pulled since I started using Semesan, Jr.” — *George Mackey, Warren, Ohio.*

“The Semesan, Jr., seemed to make every kernel grow and I believe that it is worth a great deal as seed protection.” — *Elmer Carpenter, Appleton, New York.*

SEMESAN, JR.

For Dust-Treating Seed Corn

It pays to dust-treat seed corn with New Improved Semesan, Jr. It assures a better yield. Checks seed-rotting in the ground; improves the stand; and reduces losses from seed-borne root and stalk rots. You've often noticed when riding the cultivator how some plants were much higher than others. Oft-times those small plants have been stunted by attacks of certain fungi or molds.

Results of 51 tests showed an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels gain per acre in favor of treated seed. One gain was $6\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre. . . . How else could more corn be gotten so easy? Costs about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents an acre!

This treatment pays many times over.

Two ounces of New Improved Semesan, Jr., treat 1 bushel seed. Four-ounce can, 30 cents; 1-lb. can, 75 cents; 5-lb can, \$3.25.



Prize-winning Irish Cobblers.

SEED POTATOES

Here is truly Quality Seed. Grown in northern locations. Proven time and again to make better yields. It is important that you order early.

"BLISS TRIUMPH" (Early)

A big improvement over the original "Red Bliss." Earliest of the pink varieties. Earlier by a week to ten days than the "Cobblers." Quality unexcelled! Has a vigorous top-growth foliage, particularly on real rich bottoms. The tubers are similar to the Cobbler—but more elongated and flat, nicer in appearance. Fine where early crops mean extra money!

This improved variety has yielded very well. Several areas have already demanded thousands of bushels. You have a treat in store when you dig your first crop of this superior strain of early "Bliss Triumph"—grown for you with extreme care in northern Pennsylvania.

"PENNIGAN" (Certified)

(Fine White Rural Type)

Its parentage dates back to a cross between the "Michigan Russets" and the "Pennsylvania McCormick" varieties. 40,000 seedlings were grown from that crossing, before Pennigan was selected as the very best type.

Maturity is like the "Russet." So is the foliage. Cooking quality fine. Extremely hardy.

YIELD: "Pennigan" is outstanding in yield. Many times it has produced over 400 bushels to the acre. This feature will place this potato permanently on many farms of Pennsylvania. Has now been tested in 24 counties the past three years.

Here is true-strain seed—disease-free—from splendid crops—in northern Pennsylvania. Direct to you from the area that has bred it. Be among those to profit from it by planting some of your acreage to "Pennigan" this spring.

"NITTANY" (Early) (Certified)

Developed from the "Irish Cobbler" strain. By a very careful in-breeding, selfing program.

This early "Nittany" closely resembles the "Cobbler" in leaves and stem. Leaves are a little broader and slightly smoother. Broad, smooth leaves indicate high-yielding ability.

Earlier than the "Cobbler" by a week to ten days. May appear to have about the same maturity . . . stems and leaves may die about the same time—but the "Nittany" sets earlier. Therefore you can dig them earlier, and get the same or higher yield than the "Cobbler" at full maturity.

"Nittany" is more resistant to Mosaic and Leaf-roll. The set of the "Nittany" is always good. The tuber is white and quite smooth. More shallow eye, less waste in paring. Its shape is a little longer and more flat than the "Cobbler." Finest cooking quality.

YIELD: This fine potato yielded 20 per cent greater on the average, over a 6-year period, covering 20 counties—in tests against the "Cobbler." Yields of 450 bushels have been common on fields of 40 to 50 acres.

Be the first to have this great potato. It will mean more dollars in the bank for you! Splendid-quality seed from painstaking growers in northern Pennsylvania. It will serve you very well.

"IRISH COBBLER" (Certified)

This is extra fine Maine-grown seed—the best-selling variety. A fine, early, heavy-yielding standard-crop white potato. Round to oblong. Shallow eyes and indent at the stem end. Delicious, mealy. Stores well.

"KATAHDIN" (Certified)

A newer variety. Oval-shaped—very smooth—shallow eyes. Matures a little before "Green Mountain." Fine yielder. Vines dark green—thick, heavy foliage.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN" (Certified)

One of the best-liked standard sorts grown. Of very best eating qualities. Of all the later types of Maine-grown seed there is no variety that has more friends.

Fine set of Early Bliss Triumphs growing in northern Potter County, Pa. This fine start bespeaks extra good crops!



NORTHERN MICHIGAN "RUSSET" (Certified)

Hardy grower. Fine root system—resists disease—easy to harvest—stores well—good cooker. A dependable, heavy yielder.

The famous Tuber-Unit Seed method produces this seed—removes everything undesirable. You are assured top-notch, heavy-yielding seed. One Bucks County (Pa.) yield was 624 bushels per acre.

NEW YORK "RUSSET" (Certified)

Some prefer this seed. Cost is lower. Many records show it equal in quality, freedom from disease, and yielding ability to seed from other sources. . . . It is likewise of Tuber-Unit parentage. One user averaged 460 bushels per acre. Some forty checks in eleven counties revealed very good yields.

"WHITE RURAL" (Certified)

Known by some as "Rural New Yorker." An old favorite. Bred and developed by same methods as above "Russets." Worthy seed of a heavy-yielding white potato.

. . .

GOOD POTATO CULTURE

Fertilizer should be applied in bands about 2 inches on each side of the seed piece at the same level or below. Broadcasting is not advisable.

Get at your potatoes early. Use the weeder before the crop is up and continue after it has broken through the ground.

Spraying or proper and careful dusting for blight is so very important. Many a crop was lost because of a lack of proper blight prevention. Start spraying or dusting when the plants are 4 inches high or even less. Then continue throughout the season.



Dr. E. L. Nixon showing our men over his experimental plots—Potter County, Pa.—where some 10,000 seedlings are under his close observation.



Inspecting Certified Russets, growing in Michigan. Clean, weed-free fields—showing extreme freedom from disease.

Potato Seed Pieces

Seed pieces must be large enough to give a good start. The seed piece must furnish the nourishment until the sun hits the leaf and it starts to utilize food from the soil.



"I am especially well pleased with your Hybrid seed corn, both in yield and in the quality of the corn itself. From three acres I picked 540 single bushels, and I consider it the best corn I have ever raised. I saw no bare stalks. The Hybrid does not blow down and will stand more storm than other corn I have grown. I am so well pleased I want to place an order now for two bushels for next year." — Roy S. Baker, Adams County, Pa.

DIP-TREAT YOUR SEED POTATOES WITH "SEMESAN BEL"

It's so easy—just dip and plant! This quick-dip treatment checks seed-piece decay, improves stands, and reduces or prevents crop damage from seed-borne *Rhizoctonia* and scab. Certainly helps to increase yields. Costs so little—2 cents to 3 cents per bushel.

Disease steals your potato profits, decreases the yield, and lowers the market value.

Treat certified seed, too. It may carry even a small trace of disease that the treatment will overcome. And the certified seed will rot just as quickly in cold, wet soils as will any other seed.

35 MORE BUSHELS PER ACRE BY TREATING

On six farms careful records were kept where seed potatoes were treated with Semesan Bel, and where they were not. . . . The average increase in yield was 35 bushels per acre—thus proving the wisdom of this quick one-minute dip. . . . 1 pound treats 60 bushels of seed.

Prices: 4-ounce tin, 45 cents; 1-pound tin, \$1.50; 5-lb. tin, \$6.75; 25-lb. pail, \$31.00.

SOY BEANS

An important crop. Supplies high-protein feed. Soy Beans fill in those unexpected gaps when drought or unseasonable weather reduces the hay yield.

Be sure to drill the seed shallow. Many failures resulted from too deep-drilled seed. Don't plant too early! Soy Bean Seed should be inoculated. If not inoculated the crop may take more value out of the soil than it puts into it.

Soy Beans do well in fertile soils that are

(Continued on next page)



A fine stand of Soy Beans from Hoffman Seed—on the farm of Walter F. Ludwick, Warren County, Pa.

well drained and where the seed bed has been carefully prepared. If the soil is sour, it should be limed. Soys grow fast. Hardy and strong, quite free from disease. Do not plant Soy Beans until after corn-planting time. The ground must be warm.

Some farmers plant Soy Beans with corn. Others plant the two crops in separate fields and then mix as put into the silo. Many plow down the entire crop as a soil builder.

"WILSON BLACK" SOY BEANS

The favorite Soy Bean among eastern farmers—better liked each year as a general-purpose variety. It is one of the best for hay and bean production and for the silo. On account of its wonderful growth and slender stems and branches, the "Wilson Black" variety makes the finest hay. On poor ground "Wilson Blacks" will grow four feet tall, and on fertile ground they will get as tall as six feet. We think Wilsons will make a little more hay, and hay of a little better quality than other varieties. This va-

Soy Beans for Hay

Soy Bean Hay contains more crude protein than clover hay and slightly more than alfalfa hay. Soy Bean Hay is equal in protein to alfalfa for dairy cattle feeding.

"We like the Long Champion Corn because it is deeper rooted and stands up better. It is deep grained and has produced very well for us. It does take better ground than the average corn to have a successful crop."—John A. Fairchild, Berwick, Pa.

"Your White Cap Yellow Dent has produced the best crops I have had. Ears large, well matured and heavy. I shall continue growing it."

—L. G. Burns, Crawley, W. Va.

Glass-Block Dairy

Pennsylvania has the first glass-block dairy barn built in the United States. It houses 50 head of Guernsey cattle on a farm in Luzerne County.

"Your Red Cob White Ensilage grows taller and makes an abundant crop of silage. The stalks are very sweet—the cows clean the ensilage up in no time, just as though there would be molasses in it. It's a wonderful corn crop to have."

—Herman Eller, Camillus, N. Y.

Soy Beans for Pasture

Soy Beans can be used for supplementary pasture, at times when pastures are usually short.

Soy Beans must be inoculated at each new seeding. The bacteria for Soy Beans will not grow on any other legume, and therefore may not come through the average crop rotation.

riety is early enough to mature beans in southern parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and states to the south. The Wilsons will do well on poor soils. We would give it good soil to produce forage—poor soil to produce beans. The Wilson is a medium size, jet black bean. Will easily yield 20 bushels of beans per acre—yields above 30 bushels per acre have been secured. Beginners not sure as to the variety they should start will do well to choose on the "Wilson Blacks." It is a great variety for hay, forage, soiling, and green manuring. See Price List.

"MANCHU" SOY BEANS

A favorite in many parts of Pennsylvania and nearby states because it grows tall, erect and bushy. It is a great producer of Beans, good for forage. Excellent for hogging down. Beans are yellow, medium sized, with a small mark where fastened to the pod. "Manchu" does not lose beans easily by shelling out. Beans mature in about 110 days.

"VIRGINIA"

For Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio. A most productive forage bean. Makes good hay. Beans are round, flat and oblong. If you plant "Virginia" Soy Beans once you will want them again.

"ILLINI"

Earliest Yellow Soy Bean. Produces fine hay and a heavy crop of beans. 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.

SUDAN GRASS SEED

Here is a crop that more farmers might use. Many folks found this crop a great help when they needed that help the most. During drought years it was a life-saver on many farms. When everything else failed, Sudan came through. It provided much summer hay that otherwise could not have been gotten. It is a very inexpensive seeding.

Walter Townsend, of Cochranville, Pa., says that four acres Sudan Pasture carries 20 cows for four weeks—even during the hottest part of the summer.

Mr. Townsend sows heavy—1½ bushels of seed per acre. He sows Winter Rye in the fall, pastures it in the spring until late April—then sows his Sudan Seed on that ground, and has continuous pasture until frost.

Sudan grows quickly. 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 8.2 per cent protein. For hay, cut 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 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 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Sudan is often sown with Soy Beans or Cow Peas. Sudan is a quick, sure, heavy producer of hay, pasture or ensilage.



This picture shows a fine feature about Sudan Grass. . . . After the first crop was removed this second crop came along quickly.

"Your Hybrid Corn is everything the other fellow said. We got as much corn out of three rows as we got out of four rows planted the same time. I planted one bushel of your Hybrid, and five No. 2 Jersey, and yours seems to be the best. The Hybrid we could cut with the corn binder, but the other we had to cut by hand. It was just flat."—*Raymond G. Koch, Warren County, N. J.*

"Perhaps you would like to know about your Victory Oats. One 20-acre field, sowing 1½ bushels to the acre by weight, as a cover crop for alfalfa. According to the man on the farm (in central Michigan), the threshing machine was set to dump at 40 lbs. We got 1018 bushels!"—*C. W. Neff, Kenmore, N. Y.*

MILLETS

Millet grows quickly. Sown in June and July. Makes a heavy crop, even on poor land.

Cut for hay before seeds harden—before growth becomes too woody. Cut millet when seed-heads have come on about a third of the plants. Half a bushel Millet with a bushel Cow Peas per acre makes a fine hay or green feed combination.

"GOLDEN" MILLET

Makes a heavy yield. More leafy and produces a more satisfactory hay. In Pennsylvania seven to nine weeks are needed to make a crop. For hay sow three pecks seed per acre. Forty-eight pounds per bushel.

"HUNGARIAN" MILLET

Preferred by some folks. Adapted to northern conditions. Always dependable. Forty-eight pounds is a bushel.

"JAPANESE" MILLET

A tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Some call it "Million Dollar" Grass. Has yielded as high as 20 tons per acre. When fed green, should be cut just before seed heads appear. More difficult to cure than Golden, yet if well cured, makes valuable hay. Sow a half bushel per acre. Thirty-two pounds is a bushel. Cover the seed well for better results.

A FRIENDLY FAVOR

Maybe your neighbor never gets a Hoffman catalog . . . we'd like him to. Would you care to do us the favor of telling us his name and address? Your kindness would be appreciated here. And maybe your action would be even more appreciated by him . . . after he would share with you the benefits that come from sowing Dependable Seeds . . . Thank you very much!

Watch Your Bees

Our authorities suggest you remove all supers, leaving only brood chambers during the winter. This may necessitate artificial feeding at times, but this is preferable. Hives should be protected by wind breaks, and well insulated. Watch out for mice, they can do real damage.

CANADA PEAS

Splendid for early green feed. Rich in protein. Grows quickly. Plant very early. Plant with oats— $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of each per acre. Drill peas first 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Then the oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Oats support the vines, making the crop more palatable.

For use in hog runs, a bushel of Canada Peas, a bushel of oats, 3 or 4 pounds of rape seed and 7 to 10 pounds of sweet clover or alfalfa will cover an acre. Sow early in the spring and the pigs can start on it when the plants are 9 or 10 inches high.

Canada Peas make pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle. To avoid trampling by stock, some folks mow and feed it green or make into hay. Cut when oats is comparatively green and the peas have begun to form pods. A new growth will then appear.

COW PEAS

Fine for the south. Not used much in the north. Succeed on poor ground.

Please don't confuse Cow Peas with Canada Peas. They are entirely different. Cow Peas dare not be planted early. Canada Peas are planted very early!

Handle about like soy beans. Inoculate the seed. Cow Peas don't stand up well. They are good for pasturing, hogging down, or turning under. Plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The "New Era" variety has more erect habits than other sorts.

For hay or green feed, sow 3 pecks Golden Millet with 1 bushel Cow Peas per acre. Cut when Millet is in bloom regardless of maturity of Cow Peas at the time.

"I am well pleased with your Hybrid Corn. It yielded better than corn of my own seed. Stalks stood especially well, while other corn was blown down badly."—*John M. Myers, Bucks County, Pa.*

Early Spring Pasture

Rye sown in the fall can be used as early spring pasture. It should be grazed when it reaches a growth of 8 to 10 inches. It will carry two or three cows per acre on good land.

"I get the best results from Kansas Alfalfa—it lasts longer—the crop lasts more years."—*Ella K. Mease, Coopersburg, Pa.*

"I have never had better results than I had from your U. S. Verified Red Clover bought in 1937. We had a very good hay crop while many surrounding fields were far from satisfactory. All other seeds ever bought from Hoffman's during the past several years have been most satisfactory."—*James I. Boone, Danville, Pa.*



New Bacteria

Inoculation supplies new bacteria. It helps invigorate those already in the soil. It will help to build up your soil. You will get a crop higher in nitrogen, consequently higher in protein. When you feed this crop to stock you require less of the high-protein feeds. Your feed bills are expensive because of the high protein you must buy.

•

"I just want to say a word about that Golden Queen Corn. I never planted any corn I liked better. It is filled from tip to butt, so nice to husk. It really is some corn."—Roy C. Albright, Cochranville, Pa.

A good nurse or grain crop. Similar to corn in feeding value. When sown along with clover or alfalfa, gives the young grass plants the benefit of all possible moisture. Comes off early. Sow two bushels per acre.

"WISCONSIN PEDIGREE" BARLEY

Popular variety—bearded—six-row type. Often outyields other strains by 6 to 8 bushels per acre. Stands up well—stiff in straw. A tall, vigorous grower.

"VELVET" BARLEY

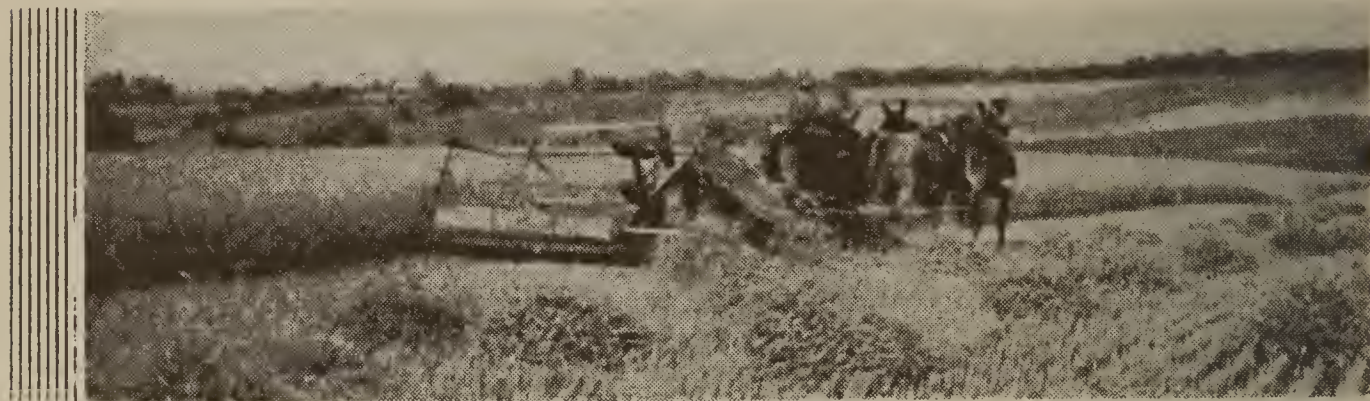
Has smooth beards—not the sharp barbs. Safe feed. Yields well—long straw—matures early. We also offer "Wisconsin 38"—another velvet type. Supply limited.

"BEARDLESS" BARLEY

Fine nurse crop for spring-sown alfalfa. Also grown for grain. Erect straw.

"ALPHA" (2-ROW) BARLEY

Bearded variety. Good yielder. Developed in New York State. Well adapted there, also in northern Pennsylvania. Medium late in maturity. Grows tall—noted for stiff straw.

**SPRING WHEAT**

Makes good flour. Mostly sown in higher portions of Pennsylvania and in states north. "Marquis" variety—early and not often subject to rust and disease. Grain is smaller than winter wheat. Clean, hardy seed.

SPRING RYE

Sown to produce grain, also for spring pastures and soiling purposes—and for nurse crops. Should be sown early, same as oats. Spring Rye is not as plump as Winter Rye. Doesn't grow as tall.

SPELTZ

Adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Eaten by cows—horses—cattle—hogs. Often mixed with bran shorts.

Resists drought. Ripens early. Does not rust or smut like other grains. Not readily damaged by rains. Grows on poor land. Sow two bushels per acre—handle like oats.

BUCKWHEAT SEED

Valuable on farms where soil is thin or where other crops have failed.

May be seeded all of June and early July. Sow one bushel per acre.

Buckwheat middlings have high protein content and are valuable for dairy feed. Likewise, the grain is important as a poultry feed. Buckwheat blossoms are fine for bees.

Japanese Beetles

For Japanese beetle grubs in your lawn or turf, use 10 lbs. arsenate of lead per 1,000 square feet. Apply preferably in August. The grubs hatch in September. Mix the arsenate of lead with 75 lbs. sand for better distribution.

"I planted only 6 rows of your Hybrid in the middle of the field, alternating two rows Hybrid with Reid's Yellow Dent. My opinion of this Hybrid Corn is: 1. Hybrid came up about a day ahead of Reid; 2. Hybrid was most resistant to wind storm; 3. Hybrid stood a hard storm (practically a hurricane) the latter part of July much better; 4. Hybrid outyielded 13 to 18 bushels per acre."—Byron P. Hughes, York County, Pa.

Get Rid of Dandelion

Prepare a 10 per cent solution of Sodium Chlorate. To do this, dissolve one pound in a gallon of water. Tie a small sponge of cloth to a stick, and dip into the solution. Apply by mopping lightly upon the roots of the weed.

Sheep pasturing in Rape.

**LAWN SEED**

Hoffman's Lawn Seed has given fine results for many years. In it are well-blended, fine-leaved hardy grasses that live through severe winters, endure steady use and keep a good appearance. If carefully sown on good soil, this seed will produce a splendid lawn; even, fine in texture.

Hoffman's Shady Lawn Seed has been carefully prepared to produce fine lawns in shady locations.

Fancy Bent Grass Seed is also offered. . . . Where continuous care can be given, and conditions are favorable, it gives splendid results.

SOW RAPE SEED FOR QUICK PASTURE

One of the best summer and fall pastures for sheep and hogs. Very inexpensive to sow and grow. Soil needs hardly any preparation. Takes only 5 or 6 pounds of seed per acre. Seeded all through the spring and up to the end of August. Besides sowing alone, can be sown in corn fields, or along with many other seeds for pasture purposes. May be pastured when about ten inches tall. Makes a second growth.

No land should be allowed to loaf, when such an inexpensive crop is available. Succeeds all over the nation. Thrives on all sorts of soils.

COW HORN TURNIP SEED

Sown in corn fields, two to four pounds per acre. The turnip grows long. Penetrates soil deeply and brings new fertility to the surface. Tops are eaten greedily by sheep, hogs, and poultry. Roots add humus to soil and improve its condition. Sown July and August.

**"CERESAN"—TREATMENT FOR
OATS—WHEAT—BARLEY**

In a three-year test on 65 farms, oats treated with Ceresan increased in yield by 18 per cent!

And this seed oats treatment costs only 6 cents an acre!

Also very effective on wheat and barley seed. Diseases that now reduce your yield and steal away your profit can be controlled at low cost by this dust treatment. Farmers and farm authorities now endorse its value in controlling covered smut, black loose smut, stripe and seedling blight.

Every oats grower should apply this treatment, even if the seed is not supposed to be in any way infected—because the cost of this effective precaution is so very small. In Iowa this dust practically eliminated smut on 60 different farmers' lots of oats.

Don't try to outguess the smut. If your seed is smutty, the treatment usually will control the smut and increase the yield, too. If the seed is clean, New Improved Ceresan will often increase the yield anyway. Play safe and treat with Ceresan.

One-Half Ounce Treats a Bushel

That's all it takes—a half ounce of dust per bushel of seed. Quickly and easily applied. After treating, the seed should be covered for 24 hours before planting.

Prices: 1-pound can, 70 cents; 5-pound can, \$3.00.

NOTE: "Ceresan," also "Semesan, Jr.," and "Semesan Bel" (offered on pages 45 and 49), represent the finest quality, most efficient products of their kind. . . . They are highly recommended to do a very worth-while job for you. . . . Put them to work on your farm!

"I planted one shock row in the middle of a 28-acre field. Your Hybrid Corn averaged 19 barrels per acre. While my crop averaged 17 barrels. The Hybrid has much greater root system, thus enabling it to withstand drought and storms."
—A. J. Grim, Union Bridge, Md.

**Inoculate Even When
Broadcasting**

Don't hesitate to apply inoculation even when seed is broadcast on the fields in the spring. Choose a cloudy day. Use inoculated seed immediately after seed is actually inoculated. Give your crops a better opportunity to make additional profits for you.

"Your Crow Repellent sure does keep the crows from pulling the corn, and also the squirrels from digging it up. I have been buying Hoffman Seeds for 8 years, and don't think that nicer and cleaner seeds can be bought any place."
—Wm. Vandervort, Siegel, Pa.

**ORANGE SORGHUM (CANE)***(See photo to left)*

More eastern dairymen should use this crop. It is a fine helper on better milk production. The growth is on the order of corn, and rapid. May be pastured by all stock. Feed gradually at first to prevent bloating. Valuable soiling crop.

Orange Sorghum may be cut and dried, and fed to all farm live stock. Does well all over the east and south. Never pasture after plants are frosted, as a bad poison then develops.

KAFFIR CORN

Grows five to seven feet tall. Bears numerous wide leaves. Stalk is brittle and juicy. Makes excellent fodder. Produces heavy crop of seed, useful for poultry feed. For grain sow in rows three feet apart, four to seven pounds per acre. For fodder sow a bushel per acre, broadcast or in drills. Plant late May to July.

WINTER VETCH

A fine cover crop. Winter or Hairy Vetch may be seeded from July to October. Very hardy—lives through the winter. Gathers much nitrogen at its roots. Valuable for hay, pasture, green feed, and for plowing under for soil improvement. For best results is seeded with rye or wheat. Sow 30 to 60 pounds per acre. Seed should be covered about 1½ inches. Soil should be well prepared. Seed inoculated.

Vetch should be cut for hay when the pods are about half formed. For green feed, cut when in full bloom. Often used as cover crop in orchards.

SPRING VETCH

Often called Common or Oregon Vetch. Not a winter-hardy plant, like the Hairy Vetch. But makes a good growth when sown in the spring of the year. Often sown with spring grains—oats, rye, or barley. Cost is low. 50 lbs. per bushel.

LADINO CLOVER

Here is a strain of white clover, well worth your attention. Grows tall. Much taller than the regular variety. This seed grew in the far northwest—mostly Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Makes quite a growth—hardy—more popular right along. Where there is plenty of soil moisture, Ladino is one of the most productive pastures known. Prefers a rich soil, but in poorer soils responds nicely to phosphate fertilizer.

KENT COUNTY WILD WHITE

This seed came from England. Different from all other white clovers. Excellent for grazing for beef cattle. Produces extremely thick root system, which provides its rare qualities as a pasture grass. . . . Used with many of the ordinary grasses, helps them produce much better stands.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

This is the variety you've always sown. Due to scarcity of seed, cost is quite high this year. Might be the year to give at least partial trial to either of the above strains. As you know, this is a spreading variety. Valuable with blue grass, because it supplies valuable nitrogen. Has high protein value. Stands trampling well. Provides nectar for bees.

CRIMSON (SCARLET) CLOVER

Valuable legume for soil improvement or as a cover crop. Likely to winter-kill in the north. Will grow on poorer land than Red Clover, and add much fertility to the soil. Gathers great nodules of nitrogen-fixing bacteria at its roots.

Best suited for sections south of Pennsylvania, but has been successful in lower Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey. Seeded from June 15th to late August. Not sown in the spring. Matures in June. Often broadcast in cornfields at last cultivation. Sow 20 pounds per acre. Be sure to inoculate the seed.

Most failures with Crimson are due to not covering the seed properly, thin sowing, poor seed, lack of inoculation. In a careful farmer's hands Crimson Clover is very good.



“Am very well pleased with my Hybrid Corn. It stood up well. Large ears, not many small ones. Yielded very good. Husks much easier.” — *Tillman Benna, Bedford County, Pa.*

Inoculate Year After Year

Experimental results show clearly that even if Clover has been grown successfully for fifteen years and inoculated every time it was seeded there will be an increase in yield to much more than pay for the inoculation. This, of course, holds true for Alfalfa, or any other legume.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

Lespedeza is widely used from Maryland south, on lands too poor for other clovers. It is an annual, killed by the frost. Not so good a hay crop for the northern sections. Often reseeds itself. Korean Lespedeza makes from one to four tons of hay per acre in the south. Easy to cure. A great drought resister—also a legume, storing nitrogen in its roots. Be sure to inoculate this seed. Sow 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre.

SERICA LESPEDeza

"Sericea" is a perennial strain of "Lespedeza." Grows taller than annual types. Makes finer hay. Grows on poor soils and in drier seasons.

EMERGENCY PASTURE MIXTURE**For Hogs—Sheep—Cattle—Poultry**

For quick-growing green feed. Often a satisfactory growth in four weeks. Fine pastures for hogs or sheep. For cattle, cut and haul to the stock in the barn. This prevents damage from stamping. Will come up again after cut. This pasturage helps produce flesh, fat, wool. Must not be sown before June 1st, and not later than August 1st. Will continue to grow until frost. Will not winter. Plant about 70 pounds per acre, either broadcast or with a seeder. Then harrow it in. May be sown with a grain drill.

"I want to write and tell you I was very well pleased with that Northwest Alfalfa I purchased from you in 1937. Although I hit a dry season, it done very well and since we are having more rain it is improving wonderful. I cut it three times and could have got it the fourth time, if I had known the from would stay off so long."
—Frank R. LeMaster, Martinsburg, W. Va.

"I liked your Hog Pasture Seed. Pastured it 6 weeks with grain ration. Then took the hogs out for 2 weeks. Then put them on again for 5 more."—John Manley, Remsen, N. Y.





THE "CLIPPER" SEED CLEANER

If you sow your own wheat or other grain, or grass seed, you need a "Clipper" Seed Cleaner to make it "fit to sow." The cost is small, the upkeep is nothing. Will last a lifetime and earn its cost every year it is used on a well-conducted farm.

Experience has shown that no other mill cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. Used by Seedsmen all over the world.

The "Clipper" Screen Outfit (12 screens) is very complete. They handle Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, the Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy, Peas, Soy Beans, grade Seed Corn splendidly.

The Vertical Air Blast of the "Clipper" is a feature that no other cleaner has and it makes possible the most difficult separations that can be made in no other way. Plain directions go with each machine.

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

FACTS ABOUT THE "CLIPPER" SEED CLEANERS

No. 1-B "Clipper" is a hand or power mill to clean 20 bushels Wheat per hour, or 10 bushels Clover or Timothy seed per hour. Dimensions: Length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 pounds.

No. 2-B "Clipper" is the same as the No. 1-B, but its capacity per hour is 25 bushels grain and 15 bushels 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 pounds. Can be run by hand, but $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower should be applied.

"On October 7 I had the corn husked by a corn picker. Two rows of Hybrid Corn yielded 612 pounds—two rows of other corn yielded 472 pounds. These were in the same field near each other. Please accept my order now for $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels Hybrid seed for next year."
—Arthur T. Myers, Bucks County, Pa.

"Your Hybrid Corn gave good results. We husked a big load from 7 short rows, while the Yellow Dent in the same field gave a load from 10 rows. The stalks stood up well, and there were few nubbins."—*H. S. Weber, Lancaster County, Pa.*

"This year (1938) I harvested 494 bushels of Shade-land Victory Oats from 7¼ acres. I always have success with Hoffman's Seeds—I find them reliable and just as represented by your firm."—*Lloyd L. Hormell, Fredericktown, Pa.*



"SOILTEX"

For Testing Soils

Use enough lime. Most crops benefit by it. Lime corrects acidity, sets free plant food, improves texture of the soil.

SOILTEX is quick, easy, accurate. Tells in a few minutes if soil is acid, and how much lime it needs. Each outfit, \$1.00 (post-paid), makes 75 to 100 tests. Full directions and lime table included. Costs about 1 cent per test.

"My field sown to your Northwest Alfalfa in 1937 has been very much admired and commented upon by friends and neighbors. I got three good cuttings this year. I applied not less than two tons of our own burnt lime and 300 pounds phosphate per acre."—*Anthony Jewett, Export, Pa.*

A VERY GOOD SEED SOWER THE "CAHOON"

Sows all kinds of grain and grass seed—faster, more evenly and with less waste. Also good for distributing FERTILIZER.

Will sow four to eight acres an hour, depending upon the operator—condition of the land, and weight of seed. Holds about twenty-two quarts.

Can be used on rough or steep land. Or early in the season when the land is too soft for team or tractor. Is almost indispensable on the farm.

If, owing to a side wind, seed should fall more to one side than the other, this seeder can be adjusted to sow evenly.

Complete and easily understood instructions accompany each machine. Price, \$4.50 each (postage paid).

Drive to Landisville and Take Your Seeds Along

"MONEY- BACK" TERMS

THE SKETCH BELOW MAY HELP YOU

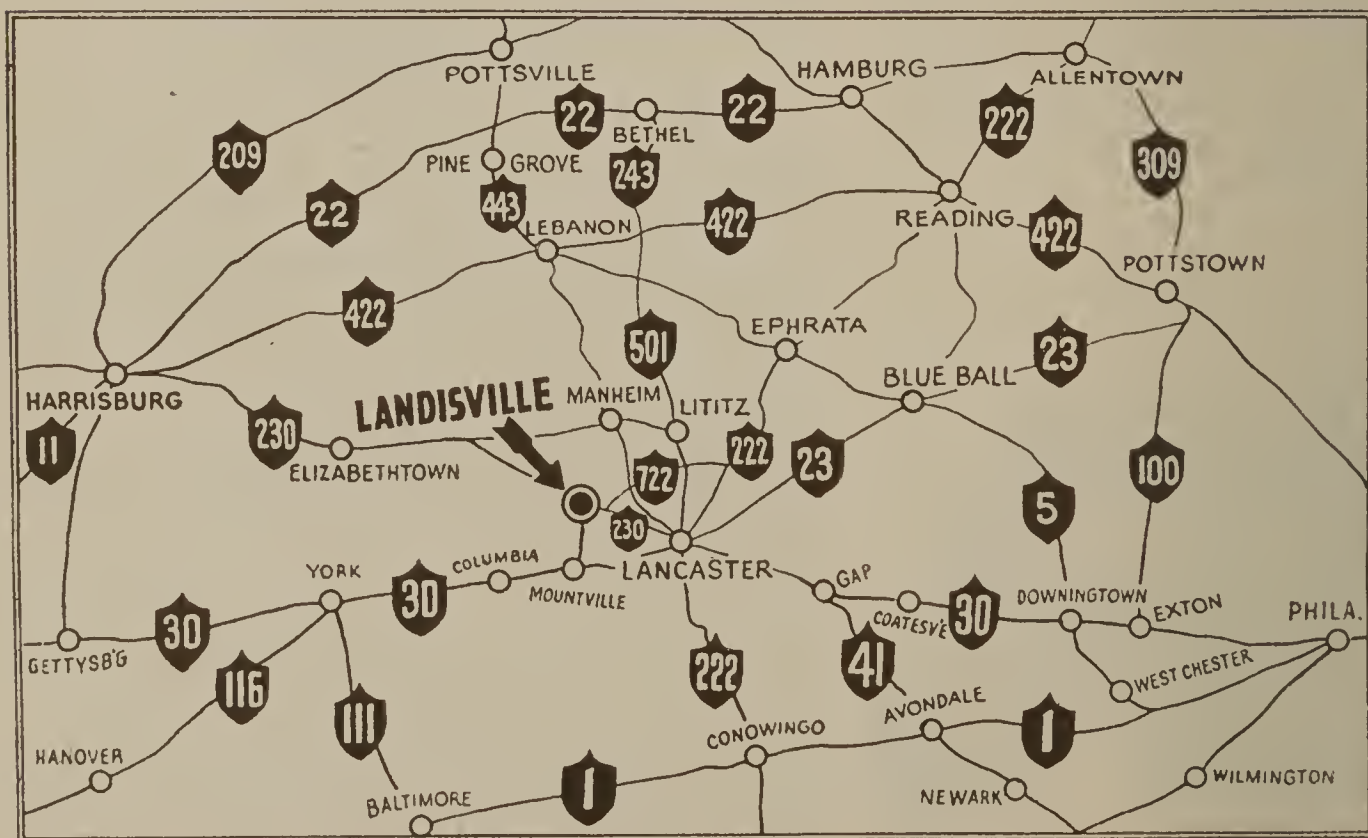
Hoffman's warehouses are on route 230, main road from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

Please come early. Don't wait until the rush of the busy season. We want time to show you around, so you enjoy your visit.

And when you come for seeds, bring bags along. We give you credit for your bags. Again, if your purchase weighs 100 pounds or more, we'll allow you another credit equal to what the railroad freight charges would have been.

Come—we'll be mighty glad to see you!

You are to decide for yourself—Seed That You Buy Here Must Be Satisfactory on Its Arrival or May Be Returned Promptly, and Your Money Will Be Refunded—Round Trip Freight to Be Paid by Us. Time will be granted when you wish to have purity and germination tests made. . . . Hoffman's Seeds will please you!





Above are shown Davis Keller and his son—Stroudsburg, Pa. Mr. Keller's report was: "I bought seeds from you for over 30 years. They are the best you can buy for the money. I never got weeds."

TERMS OF ACCEPTANCE

Every care is exercised to give all customers seed of good quality that will prove pleasing and satisfactory. . . . 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 "MAKE MONEY FOR YOU!"

Freight Will Be Paid on Every Hoffman Shipment of 100 Pounds or Over

if your freight station is located in any one of these eleven states . . . Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Delaware, Rhode Island, New York, Virginia, Connecticut.

BAGS ARE FREE

When you make up a Hoffman seed order, you figure nothing "extra" for bags needed to ship your seeds.

EXPRESS TOO COSTLY

Seed shipments by railway express are quick, but very costly. Too costly, unless the shipment weighs only a few pounds. Heavy shipments soon cost many dollars. If you must have express shipment, we'll make it of course. Charges will be COLLECT at your station. On express shipments of 100 lbs. or over, we will send you the amount we would have prepaid as freight charges—this to help you pay express charges.

FOUR WAYS TO PAY FOR HOFFMAN'S SEED

1. You may send payment right along with order . . . most people do.
2. You may pay your freight agent when the seeds arrive at your station. If you choose this plan, mark on your order "Ship by C. O. D. freight." (There must be an agent at your freight station, or this plan cannot be followed.)
3. You may prefer to pay a draft at your bank when the seed arrives at your freight station. If so, please mention name of your bank on order, and necessary papers will be sent there.
4. Your freight-bill-of-lading can be sent by mail C. O. D. Then you would pay the mailman for it, and take it to the station to release the seeds.

If you don't send payment when ordering, please be sure to write on your order which plan of payment you prefer.

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6	Alfalfa.....	60	15-20	March May—August September
13	Alsike.....	60	6-9	February June—August October
14	Alsike and Timothy.	45	8-12	February June—August November
55	Barley.....	48	72-96	April—June
57	Bent Grass.....	..	.....	March May—August September
28	Blue Grass.....	14	30-35	April June—August September
30	Bromus Inermis....	14	28-40	March May—August October
56	Buckwheat.....	48	48-60	June—July
58	Ceresan.....	..	.....
62	Cleaners.....	..	.....
60	Clover, Crimson.....	60	15-20	July—September
60	Clover, Dutch.....	60	6-8	April June—August October
60	Clover, Ladino.....	60	6-8	March June—August October
13	Clover, Mammoth..	60	8-10	February April—August October
10	Clover, Red.....	60	8-10	February April—August October
18	Clover, Sweet.....	60	15-20	March May—August September
60	Clover, Wild White..	60	5-8	March June—August September
31	Corn.....	56	8-10	May—June
31	Corn, Ensilage.....	56	10-20	May—June
57	Cow Horn Turnip...	..	3-5	June—September
45	Crow Repellent.....	..	.....
15	Economical Mixture	56	12-20	March May—August October
61	Hog Pasture.....	..	50-70	May—August
16	Inoculant.....	..	.....
59	Kaffir Corn.....	56	56	May—July
57	Lawn Grass.....	20	100-150	April June—August October
61	Lespedeza.....	..	20-25	March—May
29	Meadow Fescue.....	24	30-50	April May—August September
53	Millet, German.....	48	40-50	May—July
53	Millet, Hungarian...	48	40-50	May—July
53	Millet, Japanese....	32	25-40	May—July
20	Oats.....	32	70-100	March—May
30	Orchard Grass.....	14	30-45	April May—August September
27	Pasture Mixture....	..	.....
54	Peas, Canada.....	60	75-100	February—April
54	Peas, Cow.....	60	60-90	May—August
46	Potatoes.....	60	600-1100	March—May
57	Rape, Dwarf Essex...	50	5-8	April—August
28	Red Top.....	32	10-12	April June—September November
29	Reed Canary Grass..	..	6-10	March—May
29	Rye Grass.....	24	30-45	April June—August October
56	Rye, Spring.....	56	56-84	March—May
49	Semesan Bel.....	..	.....
45	Semesan, Jr.....	..	.....
61	Sericea.....	..	15-18	March—May
63	Soiltex.....	..	.....
59	Sorghum (Cane)....	50	60-65	May—July
63	Sowers, Seed.....	..	.....
49	Soy Beans.....	60	60-90	May—August
56	Speltz.....	40	80	March—May
52	Sudan.....	..	18-35	May—July
30	Tall Meadow Oat....	14	30-40	March June—August September
14	Timothy.....	45	8-12	March June—August November
57	Turnip, Cow Horn..	..	3-4	July—August
59	Vetch, Spring.....	50	50-70	March—May
59	Vetch, Winter.....	60	30-60	July—November
56	Wheat.....	60	90-120	September—October

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PRICE LIST

Hoffman's
FARM SEEDS

FEBRUARY 2, 1939

Please ask for a New Price List at any time. Some quotations may have to change later. . . New Lists cheerfully mailed as often as you ask for them. . . .

**When Customers Come Here
and Take Their Seeds Along Home**

They will get credit for the freight charges (if their purchase weighs 100 lbs. or more.) If they bring bags to contain their seeds, they will get credit for bags, too.

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

ALFALFA SEED

(60 lbs. per bushel)

	Per Lb.	Per Bu.
Kansas (U. S. Verified)	\$.30	\$17.50
Northwest (U. S. Verified) . . .	.32	18.00
Genuine Grimm (U. S. Verified) .35		19.80
State Certified Grimm . . . . .	.41	23.50
Canadian Variegated . . . . .	.35	20.00

CLOVER SEED

(60 lbs. per bushel)

	Per Lb.	Per Bu.
Sweet Clover (White)	\$.10	\$ 5.25
Sweet Clover (Yellow) . . . . .	.10	5.50
Sweet Clover (Grundy Co.) . . . .	.10	5.50
Extra Red Clover (U. S. Verified) .23		12.80
Extra Red Clover (North Europ.) .20		10.80
Extra Alsike . . . . .	.22	11.80
Economy Alsike . . . . .	.20	11.30
Extra Mammoth (U. S. Verified) .23		13.20
Crimson Clover . . . . .	.15	8.20
White Dutch Clover . . . . .	.55	30.00
Korean Lespedeza (per pound) .07		
Sericea Lespedeza " " .18		
Wild White Clover " " 1.60		
Ladino Clover " " 1.00		

PLEASE NOTE:

The 'per pound' prices printed on this List, apply **ONLY** to quantities of seed that are **LESS** than a half-bushel . . For larger quantities use only the 'per bushel' prices.

BAGS FREE

You don't have to figure anything 'extra' for bags . . . These prices include cost of bags needed to ship the Seeds.

GRASS SEEDS

Lbs. in a bu. Per Lb. Per Bu.

Hay and Pasture Mixture . . . . .	.32	\$.17	\$ 5.10
Kentucky Blue . . . . .	.14	.18	2.40
Fancy Red Top . . . . .	.32	.17	4.95
Orchard Grass . . . . .	.14	.29	3.80
Canada Blue . . . . .	.14	.26	3.40
Meadow Fescue . . . . .	.24	.20	4.30
Native Rye . . . . .	.24	.13	2.75
English Rye . . . . .	.24	.18	4.00
Tall Meadow Oat . . . . .	.14	.19	2.45
Bromus Inermis . . . . .	.14	.30	3.95
Hoffman's Lawn Seed . (per lb.) .30			
Shady Lawn Seed " " .35			
Rough Stalk Meadow " " .48			
Chewing's Fescue " " .80			
Reed's Canary Grass " " .40			

TIMOTHY SEED Per Bushel
Farmer's Choice . . (45 lbs.) . \$ 2.80

CLOVER MIXTURES
Economical Mixture (56 lbs.) . \$ 8.60
½ Red Clover—¼ Alsike—¼ Timothy
Alsike & Timothy . (45 lbs.) . 3.80
Contains over 20% Alsike—very clean

MILLETS
Golden (48 lbs.) . \$ 2.50
Hungarian (48 lbs.) . 2.75
Japanese (32 lbs.) . 1.80

SUNDRY SEEDS
Spring Vetch . . . (50 lbs.) . \$ 3.90
Winter Vetch . . . (60 lbs.) . 6.60
Orange Sorghum . (50 lbs.) . 2.40
Kaffir Corn (50 lbs.) . 2.30
Sudan Grass (per pound) . .06
150 to 499 lbs. " " .05½
500 lbs. or over " " .05
Dwarf Essex Rape " " .10
Hog Pasture Mixture " " .07
Cow Horn Turnip " " .35

BARLEY & GRAINS
Alpha Barley (48 lbs.) . \$1.70
Wisconsin Pedigree (48 lbs.) . 1.50
Velvet Barley (48 lbs.) . 1.60
Beardless Barley . . (48 lbs.) . 1.75
Wisconsin 38 Barley (48 lbs.) . 1.60
Spring Wheat (60 lbs.) . 1.95
Spring Rye (56 lbs.) . 1.70
Speltz (40 lbs.) . 1.35
Japanese Buckwheat (48 lbs.) . 1.45

SEED CORN Per Bushel
(56 lbs. per bushel)

Lancaster County Sure Crop . . \$2.50
Long's Champion Yellow 2.60
White Cap Yellow Dent 2.60
West Branch Sweepstakes . . . 2.85
Red Cob White Ensilage 2.80
Golden Queen 2.75
Hoffman Early 90-Day 2.75
Reid's Yellow Dent 2.75
Early Leaming 2.60
Improved Leaming 2.60
Yellow Flint 2.85
Eureka Ensilage 2.90
Johnson County White 2.75
Early Butler 2.95
Extra Early Clarage 2.95

PEAS (60 lbs. per bushel)
New Era Cow Peas \$2.85
Canada Field Peas 3.50

"CERESAN" (Postpaid)
For Barley, Oats, Wheat, Etc.
1 lb. \$0.70 5 lbs. \$3.00

"SEMESAN JR." (Postpaid)
For Seed Corn Only
4 oz. \$0.30 5 lbs. \$3.25
1 lb. \$0.75

"SEMESAN BEL" (Postpaid)
For Seed Potatoes
4 oz. \$0.45 5 lbs. \$6.75
1 lb. \$1.50

"CLIPPER"
SEED CLEANERS
No. 1-B. \$42 No. 2-B. \$48
Freight Paid

FUNK "G" HYBRIDS

	1-bu.	½-bu.	¼-bu.
Flat Kernels	\$7.50	\$3.75	\$2.00
Medium & Regular Round	6.00	3.00	1.65
Large Round	5.00	2.50	1.40

SEED OATS

(32 lbs. per bushel)

Up to 15 bu. 50 bu.
14 bu. 49 bu. & over

Peerless @	\$.090	\$0.87	\$0.85
Silver Mine . . . . .	.95	.93	.90
Swedish Select	1.00	.98	.95
Shadeland Victory	1.25	1.22	1.20
Shadeland Eclipse	1.40	1.35	1.32
Shadeland Markton	1.25	1.22	1.20
Patterson	1.10	1.07	1.05

SEED POTATOES (CERTIFIED)

(Maine-grown, 2-bu. sack)

Up to 5 to 15 sacks
4 sacks 14 s'ks & over

Irish Cobbler @	\$.415	\$4.05	\$4.00
Green Mountain	4.15	4.05	4.00
Early Rose—Early Ohio	4.60	4.50	4.45
Katahdin	4.50	4.40	4.35

(Michigan-grown, 2-bu. sack)

Russets @	\$.390	\$3.80	\$3.75
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(New York-grown, 2-bu. sack)

Russets @	\$.370	\$3.60	\$3.55
White Rurals	3.70	3.60	3.55
Rural New Yorker	3.70	3.60	3.55

(Penna.—Potter Co.-grown)

Pennigan @	\$.390	\$3.80	\$3.75
Nittany (Early)	3.90	3.80	3.75
Bliss Triumph (Early)	3.90	3.80	3.75

SOY BEANS

(60 lbs. per bushel)

Up to 10 bu. 30 bu.
9 bu. 29 bu. & over

Wilson Black Soys . @	\$1.45	\$1.40	\$1.35
Manchu Soys	1.45	1.40	1.35
Virginia Soys	1.55	1.50	1.45
Illini (Early) Soys	1.55	1.50	1.45
Mixed Soy Beans	1.40	1.35	1.30

FREIGHT PAID

This is very important to you . . . Freight charges will be paid by Hoffman on every seed shipment that weighs 100 pounds or more—if your freight station is located in any one of these eleven States:

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



"HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT"

(Prices include Prepaid Postage)

Important:—Be sure to state on order which kind of seed each can of Inoculant is to treat . . . because a different bacteria is required for each kind of seed.

For Alfalfas and Clovers

½ bu. size	1 bu. size	2½ bu. size	5 bu. size
\$0.30	\$0.45	\$0.80	\$1.30

For Beans, Peas and Vetch

1 bu. size	2 bu. size	5 bu. size
\$0.30	\$0.45	\$0.80

For Soy Beans

10 bu. size	25 bu. size
\$1.30	\$2.40

CROW REPELLENT

For Treating Seed Corn

1 bu. size.....	\$0.60
2 bu. size.....	1.00
4 bu. size.....	1.75

(Postpaid)

"CAHOON"

SEED SOWERS

Postage Prepaid, \$4.50

"SOILTEX"

For Testing Soils

Each Outfit (Postpaid) \$1.00

MAIL RATES ON SEEDS

Prices of Hoffman Seeds quoted on this Price List **DO NOT** include postage . . Please add cost of mailing to price of seed when ordering . . Kindly note the schedule of Parcel Post Rates—Printed on the next page.

62.73

PRICE LIST

(INSIDE)

Sow *Hoffman's* EXTRA-QUALITY Seeds—
They will "MAKE MONEY FOR YOU"

Parcels-Post Rates on Seeds

Please add cost of Postage to price of seed, as follows :

	First Pound Costs	Each Additional Pound Costs
Within 150 miles of Landisville	8c.	1c
Within 150 to 300 miles of Landisville	9c.	2c.
Within 300 to 600 miles of Landisville	10c.	3½c.

Always add 1 Lb. (for packing) to actual weight of Seed.

Landisville is 7 miles West of Lancaster
 " " 30 " East of Harrisburg
 " " 75 " West of Philadelphia
 " " 70 " North of Baltimore
 " " 35 " Southwest of Reading

WHAT ABOUT YOUR SEED WHEAT FOR SOWING THIS FALL?

Just want you to know now—in plenty of time—that there is growing here a big acreage of splendid quality Seed Wheat . . . as true-to-name as ever in our history. It will pay you to plant it! Let's take up this matter later.

HAVE YOU SOWN WINTER BARLEY?

Here's a crop that's gaining fast—over a wider area. No wonder! It makes big crops. Fine feed. Some say it has almost the feeding value of corn. This fine Lancaster County grown Hoffman Seed Barley will be ready for you after next July. This would be the year for you to try this crop.

DO YOUR SPRING SOWING WITH HOFFMAN SEEDS

There couldn't be better-quality seed! Here are proven strains—the clovers, alfalfa, oats, corn, potatoes—all of them!

The difference in cost (if any at all) amounts to very little more per acre—over ordinary seed bought anywhere.

Here you are dealing with a house of established reputation for Dependable Seeds. To stay in business, our name has to be protected. And Good Seeds are our surest protection.

Command us with your orders. They will surely be appreciated. And you will be pleased with your purchases!

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County) PA.



“SINCE 1899”

For Better-Paying Farm Crops
You Can Depend On
HOFFMAN'S SEEDS



A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PA.