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PEDIGREED SEEDS

Hybrid sweet corns, potatoes, oats, peas, barley, wheat, rye, cabbage, field corn, field beans, soy beans, clovers and grasses.

FARM CHEMICALS

Seed disinfectants, seed inoculants, fertilizers, sulphur, gypsum, lime, dusts and sprays, Also drain tile.



HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y. - JANUARY 26, 1942

You, Too, Can Make Money With Quaker Hill Hybrids

Because they are the pick of over 100 hybrids, chosen for high quality, attractive appearance, abundant yields and wilt resistance. Their performance records in many trials have been our guides in choosing them. Three of them, Spancross, the new Lincoln and Allegheny have received "All-America" awards for superiority. Their maturities range from 65 days, sometimes 60, for Spancross to 90 days, sometimes over, for Magnagold. In between, others ripen at 3 to 6 day intervals. Because they are wilt resistant, they are safe to grow anywhere. In fact they are being grown successfully where susceptible sweet corns usually fail miserably. All lots test 90% or better germination, mostly 95%. Our seed is thoroughly dried, recleaned, graded and treated with Semesan Jr.

Please read the descriptions carefully. See the planting and insect control suggestions, page 2. You can profit by the experience and judgment we have gained in working with hybrid sweet corns since their beginning.

Hybrid Sweet Corns

NOTE—Descriptions following are based on good growing conditions. Ripening periods are approximate for most of New York and adjacent areas as shown by recent trials. Near the Atlantic seaboard longer periods are required. Very early plantings variations from normal affect the period.

SPANCROSS. 65 days here, 19 earlier than Golden Cross. This new Spancross is a much better hybrid than the former Spancross C2, Spancross C6 and Spancross P39 and should replace them.

Ears. 6½" to 7" x 1.6", slightly tapering, 10 to 12 rowed, very uniform. Kernels medium size, light yellow, tender, good flavor.

Yields. Prolific producer. Almost as many ears as Golden Cross but smaller. Stalks 4' to 5'.

Remarks. Earlier and better than Golden Early Market. Produces larger and usually more ears than Seneca 60 and rates better quality. Cold resistance permits earlier planting and wins those first-on-the-market high prices. Earliness and prolificacy are its advantages. Every market and home gardener should plant Spancross this year for his earliest pickings but do not use it for later pickings.

MARCCROSS. (Formerly our Whip-Marccross C6.13) 68 days here, 3 later than Spancross, a day or so later than Golden Early Market, 6 to 8 earlier than Whipple's Early Yellow.

Ears. 7½" to 8" x 1.7" to 1.9", nearly cylindrical, mostly 12 rowed, uniform in ripening and appearance. Kernels good depth, fairly broad, light golden, tender, good flavor.

Yields. 25% to 60% more marketable ears than Golden Early Market. Ears much larger than most early corns — larger than Whipple's Yellow, fully as large as Golden Cross. Stalks 5' to 6'.

Remarks. This hybrid is a money maker. It not only makes the early markets but its fine big ears bring premium prices. No other hybrid as early can compete with it, especially in wilt areas. Planted at the same time as Spancross it ripens when that is done.

CARMELCROSS. 72 days here, 4 days later than Marccross.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", cylindrical, 12 rowed. Kernels like Golden Cross but deeper, light golden, tender, very good flavor.

Yields. In 1940 station tests, Carmelcross produced from 12% to 30% more marketable ears than Marccross and the ears averaged as large. It also proved superior to all others in its own maturity class.

Remarks. Carmelcross has proved itself an excellent hybrid in all respects. It should replace others in its maturity period. Planted with Marccross it is ready for use when Marccross is finished.

LINCOLN. 78 days here, 6 days later than Carmelcross, 4 to 6 days earlier than Golden Cross. Parents, Golden Bantam Inbred P39 and Whipple's Yellow Inbred C23. Developed by New Haven, Conn., Experiment Station plant breeders. Received "All America" award.

Ears. 7½" to 8½" x 1.7" to 1.9", 12 to 16 rowed, 15% to 25% heavier per ear than Golden Cross, good shape. Kernels deep, medium width, bright yellow. Very good quality.

Yields. Equal to or better than Golden Cross in number of marketable ears as well as size. Stalks 6' to 7'.

Remarks. Superior to anything else maturing between Carmelcross and Golden Cross. A top notcher for either marketing or canning.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. 84 days here.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", practically cylindrical, 12 rowed, excellent type for market or canning, fine appearance and uniformity.

Yields. Better than any of the preceding hybrids except Lincoln and usually 50% to 100% better than any open pollinated corns ripening as early or earlier. Stalks 6' to 7'.

Remarks. Golden Cross has maintained first place in yield and general excellence since its introduction. Several new hybrids are now competing for this place, but it's parent inbreds are being improved, so it may retain its pre-eminence. Our Golden Cross seed is from improved inbreds.

SILVER CROSS BANTAM. 84 days here. This hybrid is a silvery white counterpart of Golden Cross Bantam, with practically equal yield, quality and appearance. It yields nearly twice as many ears as open pollinated Country Gentlemen and Stowell's Evergreen and the

ears are larger. It usually outyields other hybrid white sweet corns, too. It ranks very high in sweetness, flavor and tenderness. Silver Cross Bantam makes a great hit wherever white sweet corn is in favor.

ALLEGHENY. 86 days here, later in some tests.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.7" to 2.2", 18 to 22 rowed, mostly regular. Kernels deep, narrow, golden. Quality excellent when young. Tough later.

Yields. Reports from few trials show 10 to 20% more ears and up to 25% more weight of ears than Golden Cross. Stalks 6½' to 7½'.

Remarks. Allegheny is a very prolific, very plump eared, narrow kernelled sweet corn especially suited for late marketing where size counts and probably for canning too. Trial plantings are recommended.

MAGNAGOLD. 90 days here, 6 days later than Golden Cross.

Ears. 8½" to 9½" x 1.7" to 1.9", 14 to 16 rowed, cylindrical, well filled. Impressively large but surprisingly tender, sweet and well flavored. Kernels light golden, deep.

Yields. Number of ears slightly more than Golden Cross. Weight of ears 30% to 40% more, occasionally 50% more. Stalks 7' to 8'.

Remarks. This is the bigger and later sweet corn needed for many markets and by canners where seasons are long enough. It is more resistant to wilt, heat and drought than Golden Cross. Customer reports are very favorable.

Grades

To permit more accurate planting, the seed is graded:—

LARGE FLAT—not over 14/64" thick, not less than 19/64" wide.

MEDIUM FLAT—not over 13/64" thick, 17/64" to 19/64" wide.

LARGE ROUND—19/64" to 23/64" diameter.

MEDIUM ROUND—17/64" to 19/64" diameter.

Experience to date indicates that the above grades are equally productive, provided spacing is the same. Both flat kernel grades are priced the same and as in the table below. The round kernel grades are 5c per lb. lower. Large flat kernels will be shipped unless your order specifies another grade. Supply of the medium sizes is quite limited, so it will be well to mention a substitute for either of them.

AVERAGE PLANTING RATES

To plant 20,000 kernels per acre which is very close to 4 kernels every three feet in rows 3 feet apart, will require approximately the amounts shown below for the seed offered this season.

HYBRID	LARGE		MEDIUM	
	FLAT	ROUND	FLAT	ROUND
SPANCROSS	11.5 lbs.	12.5 lbs.	10.0 lbs.	10.5 lbs.
MARCCROSS	11.5 lbs.	12.5 lbs.	10.0 lbs.	10.5 lbs.
CARMELCROSS	9.5 lbs.	10.5 lbs.	8.0 lbs.	8.5 lbs.
LINCOLN	9.5 lbs.	10.5 lbs.	8.0 lbs.	8.5 lbs.
GOLDEN CROSS	8.5 lbs.	9.5 lbs.	7.0 lbs.	7.5 lbs.
SILVER CROSS	9.0 lbs.	10.0 lbs.	7.5 lbs.	8.0 lbs.
ALLEGHENY	7.5 lbs.	8.0 lbs.	6.5 lbs.	7.0 lbs.
MAGNAGOLD	9.0 lbs.	10.0 lbs.	7.5 lbs.	8.5 lbs.

Prices

Bags Free. Prices subject to change without notice. Orders subject to confirmation.

SPANCROSS, MARCCROSS, CARMELCROSS, MAGNAGOLD:—

Postpaid: ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 to 19 lbs. 35c per lb.

Freight Collect: 20 to 99 lbs. 30c; 100 lbs. or more 28c per lb.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM:—

Postpaid: ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 to 19 lbs. 30c per lb.

Freight Collect: 20 to 99 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. or more 23c per lb.

LINCOLN, SILVER CROSS BANTAM, ALLEGHENY:—

Postpaid: ¼ lb. 30c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 to 19 lbs. 40c per lb.

Freight Collect: 20 to 99 lbs. 35c; 100 lbs. or more 33c per lb.

When ordering more than one hybrid, the price applying to the total quantity may be used for each kind of which 2 lbs. or more are ordered. If less than 2 lbs. of any kind is ordered, it must be figured at the price applying to its own weight.

Terms:—Cash with order or C. O. D. with collection fees added. On deferred C. O. D. shipments, 25% is required with order.

Yours for the best in sweet corns,

K. C. LIVERMORE.

SCRUB SEEDS WASTE MONEY

GOOD SEEDS MAKE MONEY

Planting Suggestions

Getting the most out of sweet corn depends considerably on choosing hybrids and timing plantings so as to best meet one's particular situation. For instance, home gardeners, roadside stand gardeners and some — but not all — market gardeners, should plant hybrids that will provide a continuous harvest from the earliest date possible to the very last of the season. Canners find it better to include hybrids that are earlier than the main crop, in order to lengthen the harvesting period and lessen the weather risks. Some also use earlier maturing hybrids, when weather or other conditions necessitate plantings later than are safe for the main crop. For some markets, only the earliest possible corns pay well; for others the latest; and for some, there are in-between periods when prices are usually highest.

Our series of hybrids, ripening at intervals helps you plant to meet your market requirements. Note that the later hybrids, in general, yield more and better corn and so should be used in preference to the early ones when time permits.

AIMING FOR THE EARLY MARKETS

Early market prices usually are highest. To make the most of them, we suggest one or two small successive plantings of SPAN-CROSS, before weather conditions are quite safe. Select early ground. Use our treated seed. Do not plant too deeply. Then when conditions are safe, plant at one time, all the SPAN-CROSS you can pick and sell in 3 days and all the MARCROSS you can market in 4 days. This furnishes sweet corn for the first week or two of the season. If it is wanted for a longer period, make a planting of Carmelcross at the same time. If any of the first planting is lost, replant with any yellow sweet corn or other crop. One of these plantings on the market ahead of the crowd, will more than repay the labor and seed lost on several.

EARWORM CONTROL IN SWEET CORN

A practical control of ear worms has been worked out. It is described in Circ. E-525 by the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C. and in Circ. 190 and Bul. 698 of the N. Y. S. Agr. Exp. Station, Geneva, N. Y., and in Circ. 413 of the N. J. Agr. Exp. Station, New Brunswick, N. J. Copies are free on request.

The treatment is an injection of an oil mixture into the tips of the ears. Simple enough but the following details are important:—

The oil must be a mineral oil of 100 to 150 Saybolt viscosity at 100° F. It must be colorless, harmless to humans and leave no odor or flavor. Oil plus .2% pyrethrins gives about 80% control. Oil plus 2% dichloroethyl ether gives equal or better control at lower cost but must be used only in warm weather (about 65° F.) and not less than 10 days before picking to permit evaporation of ether with its odor and flavor.

This is applied after the silks have been pollinated and when the tips have begun to turn brown, usually from the fifth to the eighth day after the silks first appear. This calls for experience. Too early interferes with pollination and too late misses the worms. The amount to apply to each ear is 1/6 teaspoon (.5 to .6 cubic centimeter). It should be applied 1/2" down in the midst of the silks, in the tip of the ear, toward the cob. One injection is enough. About 2 gal. of oil are used per acre.

A pressure oiler with a 4" to 6" slender spout, operated by finger lever is the equipment to use. An adjustable set screw should be attached to regulate the amount of oil delivered. If desired, a knapsack tank of oil can be connected with the oiler by a rubber hose to save time in refilling. For this a nipple must be soldered into the oiler, for attaching the hose.

With hybrids usually 50 to 80% of the corn can be treated the first time through and the balance the second time. More trips are necessary when development is uneven. After experience, one can treat 1500 to 2000 ears per hour or an acre in 5 to 8 hours. Costs total less than 1c per dozen ears, sometimes 1/2c. This treatment is recommended where severe ear worm damage is likely and good prices expected.

This treatment does not control corn borer.

Materials and Equipment for Corn Ear Worm Control

All F. O. B. here or nearest factory. Prices subject to change.
Mineral oil with .2% pyrethrins; \$1.35 qt., \$2.70 gal., \$11.50 5 gal.
Mineral oil with 2% dichloroethyl ether, \$1.00 qt., \$2.00 gal., \$8.00 5 gal.
Barrel lots quoted on request.

Pump oiler, 6 oz. capacity, without gauge, \$1.00.
Pump oiler, 1 pt. capacity, with gauge, \$2.25.
Pump oiler, 1 qt. capacity, with gauge, \$3.75.

TO PROVIDE A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY

For a continuous supply, make at least one planting of SPAN-CROSS a few days before the safe date. Then, when it is safe, plant at one time equal areas of (1) SPAN-CROSS, (2) MARCROSS, (3) CARMELCROSS, (4) LINCOLN, (5) GOLDEN CROSS, (6) MAGNAGOLD. Then (1) at 5 day intervals, plant more MAGNAGOLD, up to 90 days before the hoped for date of your last picking. Or (2) skip 5 days and then plant GOLDEN CROSS at 5 day intervals. Or (3) skip 15 days and then plant at 15 day intervals equal areas of LINCOLN, GOLDEN-CROSS and MAGNAGOLD.: This will give throughout the season, as continuous a supply as can be arranged of quality corn that will win and hold your customers.

AIMING FOR THE LATE MARKETS

If your late markets are extra good, make several plantings of whichever late hybrid you prefer up to 90 to 80 days before that last picking date. If delayed by weather or if planting after an early crop, use Carmelcross or Marcross. They may be planted up to 75 to 65 days of the last picking date.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

These hybrids have the vigor to make fine big crops but they must have plant food and moisture. Fertilize liberally. Apply commercial fertilizer as nearly as possible, 2 inches from the seed and on the same or a slightly lower level. A later side dressing of nitrate or sulphate often pays. Use every means to conserve the winter and spring accumulation of moisture. Hybrid corns must have normal or greater spacing. If your stand is too thick, be sure to thin it. This is important. Tests show that suckering and topping usually do not pay and sometimes reduce yields.

Corn borer and earworm can be controlled. See below.

CORN BORER CONTROL IN SWEET CORN

Sweet corn growers can prevent considerable borer damage by spraying or dusting when the newly hatched worms begin to feed and before they bore into the stalks or ears. Treatments have given 85% to 90% borer free ears, compared with about 50% borer free without treatment. Circular 130, Agr. Exp. Sta., New Haven, Conn. Circ. 377 Ag. Exp. Station, New Brunswick, N. J., Bul. 698, Agr. Exp. Sta., Geneva, N. Y. Copies are free on request.

Where borer is most damaging, there are two broods per season, the first appearing some time between May 1st and June 15th, depending on location and season, the second between August 1st and September 15th. In other sections, there is only one brood and usually less damage.

Spraying or dusting should begin as soon as the eggs start hatching. The county agricultural agent can give the dates, or the masses of overlapping pinhead like white eggs laid on the undersides of corn or weed leaves may be watched. They turn yellow and just before hatching, a black spot appears on each egg. They hatch in 3 to 7 days from laying.

Four or five applications at 5 or 6 day intervals are necessary.

The materials must be applied in the narrow spaces between the leaf sheaths and the stalks, first in the developing whorls, then in individual leaves and tillers and finally on all parts of the developing ears. Other parts do not need protection.

Knapsack dusters or sprayers are recommended.

Dusting is simpler and easier than spraying and equally effective. "Dual-fixed nicotine" dust is one material to dust with. It is not the nicotine dust used for aphids. This material is ready to apply as purchased. Use 35 lbs. per acre per application. One percent rotenone dust also gives good results.

For spraying directions send for a circular or bulletin listed above, or consult your county agricultural agent.

Timeliness and thoroughness are important. Watch for the egg masses. Consult your county agent.

These treatments will not control earworm.

In the over wintering stage, many borers can be killed by feeding, making into silage, plowing under thoroughly or burning all corn stalks, ears and cobs as far ahead of corn planting time as possible.

Materials and Equipment for Corn Borer Control

All F. O. B. here or nearest factory. Prices subject to change.
Dual-fixed nicotine dust; \$16.50 per cwt.; \$1.00 per 5 lbs.
Rotenone Dust, 1%; \$11.50 per cwt.; \$.12 per lb.
American Beauty Duster (knapsack, bellows type, durable and efficient) \$22.00.
Brown Crystal Duster (suitable only for gardens) \$1.25.
Traction wheel barrow dusters, horsedrawn traction dusters, and tractor dusters. Descriptions and prices on request.

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1942 Seed News For SWEET CORN GROWERS

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ALL ABOUT THE QUAKER HILL MONEY MAKING HYBRIDS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases
M. R. N.

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| | Golden Cross Bantam | Allegheny | Magnagold | Silver Cross Bantam | |