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Dependable A.H.
for Better Crops

Hoffman farm SEEDS

SPRING • 1953



Landisville
Pa.

THE goal of every farm owner is *paying crops*. Getting them is not just a matter of good luck. Like with any other business, good management is vital. Knowledge of one's soil ability, its preparation, fertilization, good timing of all the operations that pertain . . . that's nothing new to any good farmer. But this little reminder about a most important helper . . . your "silent partner," if you please . . . namely, the seed you sow. It's such a vital point. Actually silent in itself, yet the good results from sowing proper seed can speak so loudly in helping to produce *paying crops*.



What of 1953?

Will American farms be doing better, crop-wise? What about crop values? Will Federal supports or ceilings continue? Will foreign demand for our farm products be good? Will available supplies be short of, or in excess of, demand? What about taxes—up, static or down?

Answers to all such questions are up to the experts. There are no prophets here in our group. Your own ideas on such points are likely as near to correct as anybody's. But the new year is here—and you and we will be playing our parts in the year's picture as it develops.

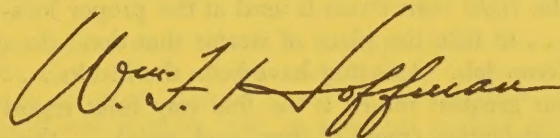
P-r-o-p-h-e-t-s and p-r-o-f-i-t-s . . . both words sound exactly alike when spoken. But how different they are, actually!

Your farm operations for 1953 will be pointing heavily toward the "profit" goal. In that case, YOU are the one who is in the driver's seat, regardless of all outside opinions or operations along the various lines suggested above. It's *your* business.

May this one statement of plain truth be inserted here? For it could prove helpful to your farm's success this year. Through 54 years—since 1899—thousands of farm folks have been greatly helped to profitable crops in their use of Hoffman *proved-quality* seeds. This year will be no exception. Seed qualities are fine. Only proven strains are listed. Prices average lower on many items. Some are quite a bit lower.

As you leaf through these pages, please keep this in mind: Here you are offered seeds with ability to help do your crop jobs right . . . by an established concern . . . folks who realize the importance of good production to any farming operation.

May we work together with you in this important year of 1953? Command us with your seed orders. They will be appreciated. You can depend on good results from their use on your farm.



President

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

Your Hay Crop

In a few months you'll be on the job of harvesting this year's hay. But in not many weeks, you'll be starting for your 1954 hay crop. Seeding time. Land preparation. Seed treatment. Important among all tasks . . . selecting the right seed for doing this hay job best! That's where this book can help you, and greatly.

PAGES
5-9
18-19

Your Pastures

It isn't too early to appraise this situation carefully. Maybe new acres must be gotten into shape. Maybe reseeding or thickening present sods. Chemical treatments started early. Suggest your early as possible consultation with proper authorities to help you make decisions, lay plans, well in advance . . . it pays. Where new seed is required—may we assist you?

PAGES
14, 15
16, 19

Your Oats or Other Grains

No question on the wisdom of growing every bushel possible, right on the home farm. Adds up to greater independence, less cost, better profit! These pages give a number of suggested strains . . . every one with proven ability. And at reasonable cost.

PAGES
12, 13

Your Emergency Crops

Too early, generally, to know much about such needs. Unless some shortage of last year has brought about a situation you already know about. And should 1953's crop of this or that, not prove ample for your needs . . . reference to the latter pages of this book might serve a very good purpose—later on. Keep it handy.

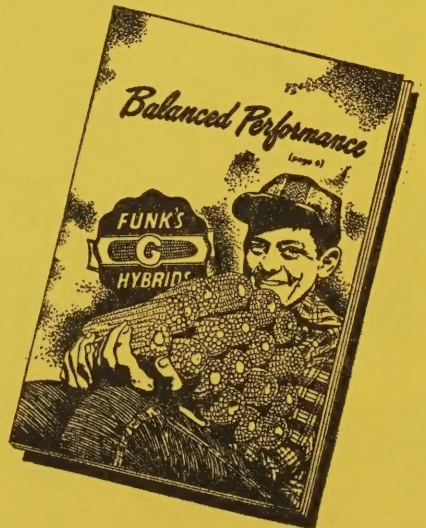
PAGES
18-20

Your Corn Crop

There is great delight here to discuss this matter with you. For so great has been the progress along this line. For ensilage purposes . . . as well as on husking corn. We've gone through 16 straight years of vigorous, costly effort, toward seeing that the *right* corn strain is used at the proper location . . . to take the place of strains that don't do a good crop job. Amazing have been the results . . . and our greatest return is the fine way folks report their satisfaction (more of them each year) . . . their better corn crops than they used to think possible.

If you don't have a copy of the Hoffman Funk G corn book handy (pictured right), may we send you another? And, of course, we'll gladly include extra copies for your neighbor or relative. There's nothing better than sharing good things. And that is our sincere effort in this—as well as these other farm-crop seed endeavors. Just call, please . . . let us be of service to you, this year.

PAGE
10



**This is
the year
to start**

Alfalfa

**Cost of seed is much
lower than for years.
Seed quality excellent!**



Suggest you carefully appraise the remaining life in your alfalfa acreage. When figuring on seeding its replacement, or other new acres, here are proven strains of top quality alfalfa . . . at low cost . . . ready to go to work for you:

**“NORTHWEST”
Brand
ALFALFA**

On thousands of farms in the East and North, Hoffman-Quality “Northwest” brand seed has provided heavy cuttings from long-lasting stands. Seed from states of the Rocky Mountain area or similar cold sections. Seed from robust, sturdy parent plants . . . rugged enough to endure exceptionally tough winters, short seasons, and other adverse conditions of those areas. A U. S. Verified-Origin tag on every bag shows the state in which seed was grown.

This seed is from strains known to be dependable heavy yielders of quality hay. Clean, thrifty stands, 4, 5 years and older, have not been unusual. Large, vigorous root systems are produced to resist cold winters, and to send up prolific growth in the summers. . . . You are protected by the rigid Hoffman requirements of quality, purity and growth.

**“GRIMM”
Type
ALFALFA**

Preferred by some folks. Produced in relatively the same areas that provide Hoffman “Northwest” seed. Consistent producer, classed among the leaders in hardy alfalfa. “Grimm” is tough; able to withstand wide weather extremes, especially in the North and at high altitudes. Crowns seem to set low, and roots often branch out. Pulls through many winters that are hard on other alfalfa. Here is strictly top quality, high-producing, clean seed.

(Alfalfa continued next page)

"BUFFALO" ALFALFA (Certified)

A strain highly resistant to bacterial wilt, one of America's most serious alfalfa diseases. Bred to survive and yield well in spite of this enemy. Originated in Kansas. Shows more rapid recovery after cutting than ordinary strains, larger fall growth, and a higher stand of survival. "Buffalo" is recommended throughout most of this Eastern area. It may prove ideal for your conditions. Has already won many friendly users.

"RANGER" ALFALFA (Certified)

A multiple-strain development from selections of Cossack, Turkestan and Ladak varieties. Started in Nebraska. About equal, not greatly superior, to "Grimm" in winter hardiness and in ability to recover after cutting. Its outstanding trait is its resistance to attacks of bacterial wilt. Preferred on some New York State and other Northern farms. Gaining use in many upper and upland areas of Pennsylvania.

"ATLANTIC" ALFALFA (Certified)

Vigorous, high-yielding variety. Developed at New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Similar to Baltic or Hardigan in many traits. Might be considered one of the variegated types. Has shown outstanding performance where short rotations were used and where wilt was not a serious factor.

"CANADIAN VARIEGATED" ALFALFA

Long-time favorite on many Eastern and Northern farms. Heavy cropping, hardy, long lived. In good supply this year.

Timothy **"FARMER'S CHOICE"**

Used and liked as a dependable hay-cropping grass on more Northeastern farms than perhaps any other. Popular companion of the leading legumes. Everyone is well acquainted with this crop—no need to list its merits. "Farmer's Choice" Timothy bearing the Hoffman tag will be of strictly high quality. You can rely upon its cleanness and sound growth.

Birdsfoot Trefoil

Increasing in use. Recommended for hill land dairy farms. Good on heavier valley soils. Acid or low-fertility ground should be limed and fertilized. Valuable for hay in perennial meadows. Used in permanent pastures, where it produces excellent feed during hot summer. Often in contrast to other legumes. Used with shorter-lived legumes like Red Clover, which supplies feed the first year or two, until Birdsfoot gets established. Produces good hay for cows. High feed value. Helpful in grass-silage programs. A heavy producer, slow starting. Helps fight erosion.

Inoculate. Sow early. 5 lbs. Birdsfoot and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre, with 1½ bu. Oats or Barley. Drop seed behind grain spouts for shallow coverage. . . . Most Hoffman folks use the lower-priced broad-leaf type from Europe. Dependable yielder. Others, the certified Empire strain from New York State.

**Hoffman
INOCULATOR**
(bottom page 8)

"ARASAN"
(top page 9)

**Two
BIG HELPS
to
BETTER CROPS**

Red Clover

The sign of success
on "rotation" farms



Good clover stands year after year furnish the evidence of proper management. Good seed plays a big part. Here, for your selection, are offered several clover strains that merit your confidence and use:

RED CLOVER **"Extra Quality"**

To produce good growths of clover . . . that is, of course, one main objective of every seeding. But an "extra," a real necessity, is to KEEP those growths to haying time. Thousands of folks have had fine success on both those points . . . sowing Hoffman "Extra" seed. Good crops of clean clover hay!

Here, for you, is Red Clover seed of strictly top quality. The choice of available commercial seed. Seed from dependable sources. Sometimes known as June, or Medium Clover. Most popular of all the clovers. Tested seed with high freedom from foul weeds. And seed of sound growth. Constant watching, most careful selection, is part of our job here . . . trying to supply you with the seed that will do your crop job right. Your reliance upon Hoffman "Extra" Quality seed will help provide good clover-crop assurance.

"MAMMOTH" **(Sapling) CLOVER**

Makes a heavier top growth than regular Red Clover. Is preferred for the poorer, more sandy soils. Just one crop of hay can be harvested in a season, since it does not recover quickly. But, Mammoth is generally longer lived than is regular Red Clover. That may account for its presence in many pasture mixtures. Cultural methods are alike for both.

(Clovers continued next page)

“KENLAND” (Certified) RED CLOVER

Foremost among the newer disease-resistant developments is this fast-gaining strain. Developed in Kentucky. In heavy call through many areas of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. A Maryland bulletin noted some interesting comparisons:

Kenland has been selected specifically for resistance to Southern anthracnose, a fungus disease, and for general yielding ability. The question is raised whether three-fourths to one ton more Red Clover hay per acre is worth the extra seed cost per acre. (An easy decision.) Tables showing yield comparisons in various tests over periods of years and in different areas definitely favor Kenland.

Kenland is filling a very important need. Making good crops while strains of less disease resistance fail to come through profitably. Here is genuine Kenland, certified seed. Supply not large.

“CUMBERLAND” RED CLOVER

Bred to resist attacks of “stem spot” disease. Has made good records. One 4-year series of New Jersey tests averaged over 3 tons hay per acre, 19 to 32 per cent over competing strains. Properly managed, Cumberland stood for 2 years of hay cutting.

ALSIKE . . . the Sure-Cropping CLOVER

No other clover, year in and year out, shows up as favorably. Survives most any weather. Produces fine hay, often when its companion plantings almost disappear. Withstands acid soils quite well. Small seeded, it “goes farther” at sowing time. Dependable on wetter soils. Is a sure catch, not subject to usual clover sickness. Sow clean, hardy Hoffman Alsike.

“ECONOMICAL MIXTURE”

Averages $\frac{1}{2}$ Red Clover, $\frac{1}{4}$ Alsike, $\frac{1}{4}$ Timothy

At times, may vary slightly. Some lots may carry a little Alfalfa, Sweet, or other Clovers. This blend contains seed sometimes harvested in a mixed condition, hence the lower cost and possible slight variations in formula. Always of sound growth—free of foul weeds. Popular for years.

ALSIKE and TIMOTHY (Mixed)

No question about these two grasses doing a good job when sown together. They form a fine team on low ground. Hundreds sow this seed (about 20 per cent Alsike Clover) each year at a saving, and get good crops of mixed hay.

Other Clovers: LADINO, page 16; SWEET and CRIMSON, page 20; WHITE DUTCH, WILD WHITE, page 15.

INOCULATE Clover and Alfalfa Seed . . . ALWAYS

To guess whether seed should be inoculated is bad business. Only safe rule is ALWAYS apply a fresh culture of bacteria. Then, when young plants start, the bacteria will be there to enter the tiny root hairs and start their good work, early, when it's most important! Tests prove that bacteria in formerly inoculated soils, lose part or all effectiveness.

Your soil, your crops, you . . . benefit greatly when you encourage nature's process—gathering free nitrogen from the air. Apply **HOFFMAN INOCULATOR!**

If you use

GRASS SILAGE

Let us send you a FREE booklet on that subject. Most complete. More than a hundred questions and answers. Edited by folks very much interested in that subject. . . . Just ask.

"Arasan" the Seed Treatment to Help Increase Stands and Boost Crop Yields

In tests, the average increase in alfalfa stands with "Arasan" dust treatment was 33 per cent. Alfalfa-clover mixtures averaged 44 per cent increase in stand. Soybeans, red and alsike clover, Sudan and other grasses also started better.

Too long overlooked has been the killing off of tender seedlings, blighted before they could get above ground. Some plants would get through. Digging disclosed that many other seeds did germinate. But their tops and roots had been killed. "Arasan" gets more of the tiny plants up—past the stage of high seedling mortality . . . assures better, healthy stands.

Treat legume seeds with "Arasan." Inoculate later. There is no interference by either treatment. Both are great aids. "Arasan" is non-poisonous. 8 oz. treats 100 lbs. of seed.

Sweet Corn



"GOLDEN ROCKET" (67 Days)

Fine, new, very early, hybrid. 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7 to 7½ inches, 10-12 rows, medium yellow . . . kernels fairly deep, medium wide. Unusually fine quality for such early corn. Much better plant type than most hybrids of such maturity—few suckers. Great early market corn—big future.

"GOLDEN BOUNTY" (84 Days)

New hybrid. Taller than Golden Cross, fewer suckers . . . ears borne 8 inches higher, shank longer. 7½ to 8 feet tall. Vigorous, wilt resistant. Tassels and silks yellow. Ears 9 inches, 12-14 rows. Deep, yellow, medium-wide kernels . . . flavor excellent. Great for home, gardeners, canners, freezers.

"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM" (85 Days)

Probably the most widely adapted, best-known yellow hybrid. Gains users every year. Fine producer. Stalks 6½ to 7 feet tall. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Yields very well; excellent flavor.

"LINCOLN" (83 Days)

A good, sturdy hybrid. Stalks 6 feet. Ears 7 to 8 inches. 12-16 rows. Broad, medium-yellow kernels. Fine table qualities. Resists drought and wilt.

"IOANA" (87 Days)

This hybrid is a good producer, highly resistant to wilt. Tall, broad, dark foliage. Ears light yellow, splendid flavor. Takes adverse conditions well.

"EVERGREEN HYBRID" (90 Days)

Fine white hybrid, carrying the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, cylindrical, straight rowed, well filled. Good husk cover. Appealing flavor.

"GOLDEN BANTAM" (76 Days)

Best known of old type early corns. Mostly 8 rowed. Kernel wide, medium deep. Cob thin. An old favorite.

"STOWELL'S EVERGREEN" (100 Days)

The good old standby. Sugary, pearly white grain. Good size ears, 14-18 rows.

EACH year, *more* folks plant *more* Funk G hybrid seed corn. The reasons for this steady growth are plain: everywhere, Funk G boosters gladly tell why . . . Funk G seed *pays* them *best!*

Every corn section has gone through the same experience—just like yours: “this hybrid” and “that hybrid” was offered, along with big claims on all sides. Fortunately for corn growers, the number of such offerings is less today. Folks now demand the *really good* seed . . . they’re not “trying out” all sorts any more!

None other in the entire hybrid industry has matched the supreme Hoffman-Funk effort—“**To plant the right hybrid where it will do a real job!**” And how that effort has paid off in farm folks’ fields! Each year since 1937, in every main corn-growing area—*every* year, testing, proving; more testing, more proving. The only right way! And the benefits are yours!

For top quality ensilage . . . for crib-filling husking strains . . . consult the new 1953 Funk G Corn Guide (pictured below) for details. If your copy has been mislaid, may we send you another? And still another for a neighbor? Join this happy and corn-prosperous group of Funk G planters . . . it’s the surest way for top profits from every one of *your* corn acres!

Funk-G Hybrid

Gaining more friends, wider use each year . . . on MERIT, YIELD and TOP PERFORMANCE



Let this book be
your guide to
PAYING corn crops



Rye Grass

**keeps your
precious
topsoil
where it
belongs!**



Rye Grass certainly helps conserve millions of tons of precious soil for the Northeast. Provides a ground cover to take the impact of rain drops. Adds organic matter equal to that in many tons of manure. Improves soil permeability, so rain is absorbed, not shed. A versatile crop, too . . . put it to use wherever possible.

SAVES SOIL IN CORN FIELDS

No corn field should be without the protection of a good cover of Rye Grass. Order enough for your corn acreage . . . 20 to 24 pounds per acre, usually sown at last normal cultivation. Makes a good winter coat for the soil. Helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way to stop the topsoil washing away. (One man reported he saved 7 tons of good topsoil by a 40-lb. seeding.) Adds much valuable humus when turned under. Plow early spring.

SPLENDID ON POTATO GROUND

Spring discing last year's potato fields and sowing 6 pecks Oats, 10 pounds Rye Grass, 10 pounds Red Clover gives good results. The Rye Grass comes fast. After oats is combined, the clover competes with the Rye Grass in warmer weather. Next spring there's a heavy growth to turn under for potatoes.

FOR PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

Ten pounds Rye Grass and 2 pounds Ladino per acre have helped "doctor up" old pastures. After liming and fertilizing. Rye Grass is used widely as a nurse grass in pasture mixtures, too.

A good growth attained—pasturing will not hurt its cover-crop value. Makes fine forage for pigs and other animals, but supplementary protein must be added in the grain ration.

MORE ORCHARDS GET RYE GRASS . . . GARDENS ALSO

In New Jersey, a mixture of Rye Grass and Vetch is sometimes used. Many folks sow in the orchard to gain extra pasture in the spring, then disc under to feed tree roots.

Sow after early vegetable crops. Disc or harrow the ground shallow. Broadcast 20-25 pounds Hoffman Rye Grass per acre. Or seed between rows of late vegetables at last cultivation.

TOP QUALITY SEED FOR TOP RESULTS

Hoffman Rye Grass is cleaned and re-cleaned to top degree of purity. Finest on the market. Weeds don't make good cover crops . . . vigorous Hoffman Rye Grass helps crowd them out.

Seed Oats

Proven strains to help you increase your per-acre yield

Great steps forward have been made in oat strains. Today there is new ability to resist disease . . . to grow more oats to the acre. For oats success—sow early on a well-prepared fertilized seed bed. Figure 3 bushels per acre by weight (about 10 pecks by measure) of any of these Hoffman selections:

“CLINTON ELEVEN” OATS (Certified)

This improved selection from the original crossings that produced “Clinton” oats has given top performance. Here in “Clinton 11” is more uniform ripening. Less of the green “unfinished” grains at harvest. Less variation in plant height. Improved yield. It makes still more bushels than did the original “Clinton”—also a good producer.

Good Disease Fighter

An outstanding point for “Clinton 11” is the way it fights off attacks of disease that used to take heavy tolls in other oats. “Clinton 11” was bred to do that job. It has succeeded. Let’s hope there will never be a scourge like some years back. But if it should strike again, and your fields have “Clinton 11” in them, you have top-grade crop protection.

Makes Yields That Pay

“Clinton 11” carries the “good” things needed to produce paying crops. The disease resistance already mentioned. It tillers well, producing many nice-size kernels per head. Stalks grow to good, uniform height. Straw is stiff—keeps standing. Ripens in early to moderate season. Ripens uniformly, without the unripe green-cast grains. Does not shatter—lose its grain early, waiting for harvest. Is classed as a yellow oat. Thin hull. Meaty kernel. Fine feed.

Bred-in Crop Insurance

“Clinton 11” carries the right bloodlines to produce good crops. Any small extra cost over seed of less ability will be returned “with interest” from its extra yield. Order this fine “Clinton 11” seed early.

“CLINTON 59” OATS (Certified)

Two agricultural experiment stations—Illinois and Indiana—are greatly responsible for two of today’s main oat varieties . . . “Clinton 11” and “Clinton 59.” From what can be learned, the crosses that produced both strains are just about identical. A different number was applied at each station.

Here is “Clinton 59.” Finest quality. True strain. Certified. What could be written about it would have to



about match the above details on “Clinton 11” . . . there could hardly be any great inherent differences. Depend on this Hoffman top quality, genuine seed . . . either number . . . get top crop returns!

“AJAX” OATS (Certified)

“Ajax” is gaining new friends each year. Was originated in Canada from a cross between Victory and Hajira. Has proven itself to be a high-yielding variety, and resistant to the blight (helminthosporium) so hurtful to others.

Grows tall straw of desirable stiffness. Height may average 4 to 5 inches over “Clinton” strains. Ripens maybe 5 to 7 days later. Has been making good crops, despite attack by stem rust, leaf blotch, blight and crown rust. In a Pennsylvania 7-year test, “Ajax” averaged ahead of competing strains—its greatest lead in 1950 being 7.9 bu. per acre. One New Jersey test showed “Ajax” led by 8.6 extra bushels.

“ANDREW” OATS (Certified)

A Minnesota development. From a cross of Bond x Rain-bow. In one Illinois test, “Andrew” yielded 11.2 bu. more per acre than the average of all other varieties. In another 3-year test, “Andrew” made 75.2 bu.—its closest rival 71.5.

“Andrew” grows to good height. Stands a little taller than “Clinton 11.” Heads out about a week earlier, but matures about same time. Has resisted diseases well.

“CERESAN M” to Treat Oats, Wheat, Barley

Controls organisms that cause decay and blights. Effective on some smuts, many other diseases. Best known chemical helper to raise grain yields . . . from even supposed to be disease-free seed. Low cost. 1 lb. treats 32 bu. seed grain.

Barley...Wheat

“MOORE” SPRING BARLEY

Excellent new variety. Developed in Wisconsin. Six-row, white, smooth awn. Moderately compact head. Has good length stiff straw that does not lodge easily. Yields very well. Resists spot disease and mildew. Matures about like Wisconsin 38. Has replaced it almost entirely.

“ERIE” (2-Row) BARLEY

Good-yielding type. Developed at New York station. Popular throughout that state and other Northern areas. Firm straw, large, broad grain. Hardy. Smooth awned, fast replacing the rough-barb Alpha type.

“HENRY” SPRING WHEAT

Heavy yielder, bred in Wisconsin. Appears most worthy among present strains of spring wheat. Resists attacks of rust. A good flouring type. Adapted to higher altitudes.

Every extra bushel of grain you raise at home reduces your cash outlay for “bought” feed!

Good Pasture

Makes low-cost feed, providing important minerals, vitamins, proteins and carbohydrates.

Properly managed, good pasture is the least expensive source of good dairy feed. Every acre should produce maximum grazing. The high-quality pasture seed here listed will provide the foundation for clean, heavy-producing pastures . . . help increase milk checks, livestock weight and poultry profits.

When You Desire a Special Purpose Mixture

Hoffman facilities include modern seed-mixing machinery for "making to order" any special formula. And only clean, sound-growing seed will be used.

HIGHLAND PERMANENT PASTURE

Popular heavy-producing blend, based on long experience. Widely used. Made up of quality grasses in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands on well-drained, hilly or rolling land. Contains Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard, Timothy, Ladino, other clovers, Fescues, Rye Grass. Sow 25 to 32 pounds per acre.

LOWLAND PERMANENT PASTURE

A special blend adapted for low, wet places. Includes increased portions of seeds that thrive in low areas. High quality.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Leading pasture grass for good soils. Perhaps the hardiest perennial. Prefers sweet soil; responds quickly to phosphate and lime. Growth rarely exceeds 2 feet. Sow 25-30 lbs. per acre. Slow grower; best sown with quicker growers. These take hold, to be replaced by the Kentucky to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

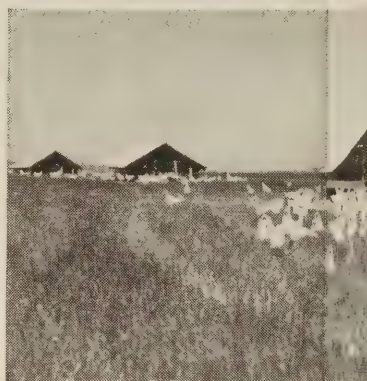
ORCHARD GRASS

Because Orchard is highly useful with Ladino for grazing, it has won many friends. Will grow most anywhere except on poorly drained land. One of the best grasses for poor, dry soils. Heavy producer. Makes palatable, leafy growth in early spring and late fall; probably will make more growth during hot, dry summer months than any other permanent grass. If mowed or kept grazed down early in the season, will not become coarse and unpalatable. First growth is often cut for hay or grass silage. Pasture later.

Four to 7 pounds Orchard with 1 pound Ladino is a good basis for a pasture formula. A few pounds Red or Alsike and Timothy helps fill in during first year. On good soil, alfalfa is often included. Sowing too much Orchard could crowd the clover. As an intensively grazed or supplement pasture for July and August, Orchard-Ladino is about unbeatable.

MEADOW FESCUE

At home in low, wet situations. Sometimes used with Ladino. Starts early in spring; stays green into fall. Root system is deep; stands drought well. Palatable. Makes good hay.



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Good in mixtures on fertile, moist soils. Makes a growth in a short time. Later is crowded out by other grasses. Quick, good grazing; can be cropped close.

"LINCOLN" BROME GRASS

Tall, leafy, vigorous, deep rooted, palatable. Hardy, long lived. Slow to establish. Productive the second year. Spreads by underground rootstocks. Needs abundant nitrogen, best obtained by growing with legumes. Yields on acid soils are poor. Fine with alfalfa, valuable for hay . . . then pasture.

Usual seeding is about 10 lbs. Alfalfa and 8 to 10 lbs. Brome. Red Clover and Timothy are sometimes added for heavier first-year growth. Sown with Ladino for pasture; around 10 lbs. Brome, 1 lb. Ladino. Will not tolerate heavy, close grazing, but excellent pasture if controlled.

Use only adapted seed—"Lincoln" or similar Southern-grown strain . . . Northern-grown (lower-priced) won't do well here.

HOW TO SOW: Don't mix Brome—sow it separately; its large size will choke seeder. Mix with fertilizer in grain drill or with wheat, barley, or oats, through the grain compartment—stir often to keep seeds mixed. Often broadcast by hand. Sow shallow, not over ½ inch deep, ¼ inch is better. Cultipacking helps.

RED TOP (Herd's Grass)

One of the surest grasses. Grows under most any soil condition, wet or dry, rich or poor, sweet or sour. Palatability is low, hence used in mixtures with other grasses. Vigorous, drought resisting, makes a coarse, loose turf.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Has been used with Ladino for pasture; stands up well. Not too leafy. Does not survive long under close grazing. Used on poor, dry, sandy land. Seed won't mix well—sow separately.

REED CANARY GRASS

Has ability to grow in very wet places, even in standing water and when flooded for some time. Has succeeded on dry land; however, dry-land grasses are better there. Helps convert swampy ground into worth-while grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One user found success with 8 lbs. Reed Canary and 1 lb. Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam. Stems spread under ground.

"KENTUCKY 31" . . . "ALTA" FESCUES

Both believed to be botanically alike. Tall growing, producing good, heavy growths. Resistant to rusts. Grow vigorously whether wet or dry. Stay green late in fall. Stand hard usage, like on airports or athletic fields. Not as palatable as some grasses, but their vigorous growth qualifies them for many pasture formulas.

"WHITE DUTCH" CLOVER

A low grower, spreading, long lasting. Palatable and nutritious, high in protein. Withstands trampling, close grazing.

"WILD WHITE" CLOVER

Of English origin. Has smaller leaves, stems and flowers. Vast root system. Stands close pasturing. Hardy, long life.





Ladino

Dairy cows reach high production on Ladino. More folks in the sheep, hog or poultry business are finding Ladino pasture helpful toward lower feed cost. Ladino and its companion grasses are supplementing regular pastures on many farms, replacing them on others. Grazing from the same acreage has often been doubled, or more—and with palatable, rich feed.

Ladino is a tall-growing, leafy clover; spreads by runners. A vigorous perennial. One pound to the acre is usually sufficient.

High-Production Pasture

Authorities feel that some Ladino should be in EVERY pasture. Along with 1 pound Ladino, 2 or 3 pounds Alsike helps thicken stands the first year. Where alfalfa does well, add 5 or 6 pounds; where unreliable, 3 or 4 pounds Red Clover. Orchard Grass is popular with Ladino. If kept down early, remains palatable and grows during hot, dry months. Tall Meadow Oat, 6 to 8 pounds per acre, may be palatable—does not stand grazing as well. Brome, 8 to 10 pounds per acre, is good, yet slower to recover after grazing, and Ladino may get ahead of it. Meadow Fescue was used successfully on moist, fertile soils. Eight pounds Reed Canary is sometimes put where too wet for other grasses. Four to 5 pounds Timothy may be used, but makes little growth in dry weather.

Triple-Purpose Ladino Mixtures for Hay, Pasture, Grass Silage

Land once thought too valuable for pasture, now brings excellent returns from these mixtures. A good basic formula is 4 pounds Timothy with winter grain, and 4 pounds each of Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, Red Clover, with 1 pound Ladino in the spring. On poorer, wet soil, 3 pounds Alsike can be added. On fertile, well-drained soil, 5 pounds Alfalfa.

Ladino to Replenish Old Stands

Ladino and suitable grasses do a good job of pasture renovation where poor, thin sods are disced thoroughly and reseeded after adequate liming and fertilization. Ladino and grasses can be introduced into thin alfalfa stands, without plowing, by harrowing and seeding in spring, or after cutting.

Unequaled in carrying capacity.

Unrivalled in protein and calcium content. Rich in phosphorus.

High palatability to all livestock.

Rapid recovery after grazing.

1 lb. seed (680,000) on 1 acre means 15 seeds per square foot.

Has relative freedom from disease.

Ladino in Orchards

As an orchard cover crop, one advantage is its shallow root system . . . does not rob trees of dry-weather moisture.

Ladino Poultry Ranges . . . Hog Pastures

Ladino makes a fine range. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 pounds Rye Grass, 8 pounds Orchard Grass, 4 pounds Alsike, and 2 pounds Ladino. In New York, good results have been obtained using 12 pounds Kentucky Blue and 2 pounds Ladino. Other poultry formulas are employed.

Hogs make fine gains on Ladino. Some users prefer more clover here than for dairy pasture. Brome and Timothy are often used.

Good Care of Ladino Important

Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under good growing conditions, may require 8 to 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should have frequent rest periods. Close grazing in late fall may be injurious.

Fertilizer is important. 400 to 500 lbs. 4-12-4 or 3-12-6. Fertilize each year, September preferred, adding 300 to 400 lbs. 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 annually. Manure and superphosphate are used as top dressing; manure may stimulate the grass to crowd the Ladino unduly. Soil should contain lime—pH of 6 or higher.

**High in carotene—
source of vitamin C.**

**Gives up more nitro-
gen to companion
grasses than do
other legumes.**

Soy Beans



Valuable for hay. The beans have high-protein content . . . the meal makes an excellent base for mash. May be used with corn silage. Also used with oats, Sudan Grass, millet, or sorghum.

“WILSON BLACK” SOYS

Other varieties have come and gone, but “Wilson’s” still lead the field where hay is wanted. It is still the most popular bean of the East for hay purposes. Makes a great growth of slender stems, sometimes 5 feet on good ground, 3 to 4 feet even on poorer soil. Yields of 2 to 4 tons of high-protein hay per acre are common. Its rich growth makes it an excellent pasture variety, too. This variety, Wilson Black, will mature beans in lower Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and to the South; has produced up to around 30 bushels per acre in good seasons. Some folks plant in with their corn. The nitrogen produced by inoculated soybeans helps the corn. The mixture is of high feed value.

“HAWKEYE” SOYS (Yellow)

About a week earlier maturity than the “Lincoln.” A fine yellow soybean, “Hawkeye” fills the need for a good-standing bean, earliness, and high yields of soybeans. Was developed in Iowa; its use has spread rapidly. If you seek a good-yielding early bean, plant “Hawkeye.”

“LINCOLN” SOYS (Yellow)

“Lincoln” must be given high-yield credit. Really stands up. Produces better-quality beans. Some tests averaged 8% more oil with a higher iodine number than other beans of same maturity. In some tests, “Lincoln” led by nearly 6 bushels per acre.

INOCULATE SOYBEAN SEED ALWAYS!

Soybeans not inoculated take the nitrogen they need from the soil; but well-inoculated beans can take about 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre from the air, thus increasing soil fertility. Soybean seed should be inoculated every time. In addition to yield benefits, protein content gets higher.

Tests showed inoculation giving increases of $\frac{3}{4}$ ton hay, and almost 12 bushels beans per acre. Your soybean crop will pay much better when Hoffman Inoculator is used. Cost is so low.

Forage and "Fill-in" Crops

CANADA PEAS—for Early Green Feed

For cattle, sheep, hogs. Growth is rapid, gives green feed when other seedings are just starting. Sow early, with oats. Oats support the vines—make a palatable combination. 1¼ bushels each per acre. Drill peas 3 inches to 3½ inches deep. Then drill oats 1½ inches to 2 inches. Pasture when about 1 foot high. Feed gradually to avoid bloating. After cut, new growth appears.

RAPE—for Quick Pasture

For sheep and hogs. Inexpensive, prolific. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Makes second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage.

"JAP" MILLET—for Quick Hay

Most popular millet in Northern-Central areas. Has made tremendous yields—up to 20 tons per acre. Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. To feed green, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow ½ bu. per acre.

"GOLDEN" MILLET

Makes satisfactory leafy hay; in Pennsylvania, yields good crops in 7 to 9 weeks. Sow 3 pecks per acre (48 lbs. per bu.).

"ATLAS" SORGO

Makes desirable feed. Strong stalks. Good producer, except when very dry. Plants are about ½ inch thick. Grow 7 to 10 feet high. Harvest when seeds are in hard-dough stage with ensilage cutter or corn-row binder. Unless dry, seed shallow. Plant with corn planter, using the smallest plates.

SORGHUM (Fodder Cane)

Valuable for cattle feed, as green forage, or ensilage. Some use it with soys for silage. Unthreshed heads fed whole or ground—or threshed, and grain fed. Analysis of grain similar to corn. Supply of seed less than normal.



**None but the
VERY BEST!**

In seeds, like in livestock or other items, top qualities command premiums over the ordinary. But are well worth any small price differences. Depend on Hoffman Quality Seeds for PAYING crops!

**“KOREAN”
LESPEDEZA**

Great hay and pasture legume. Grows on poor soils, or land too sour for clovers. Used in Delaware, Maryland and South. Good soil enricher. An annual, killed by frost. Often reseeds itself. Drought resistor. Sow 20-25 lbs. per acre. Inoculate.

“SERICEA”

Lasts several seasons. Taller. Resembles alfalfa in growth, but hay is more woody. Thrives on poor soils and in dry seasons. Real soil improver. Inoculate.

SPRING VETCH

Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring-sown emergency pastures. Makes good growth.

WINTER VETCH

Excellent for green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils or where Red Clover fails. Sown late summer, early fall. Inoculate. Plant along with a small amount wheat or rye.

**HOG PASTURE
MIXTURE**

Provides 8 to 11 weeks' use at low cost. Quick green feed—often ready in 4 weeks. Useful after other crop failures. Grows until frost; won't winter. Producer of flesh, fat, wool. For cattle, cut and remove to prevent trampling. Gets second growth. Use 70 lbs. to acre, broadcast or with seeder, June to Aug. 1. Harrow in.

**COW HORN
TURNIP**

Improves soil, provides forage. Sometimes used in corn fields. Tops relished by sheep, hogs, poultry. Sow 2 to 4 lbs. per acre.

BUCKWHEAT

Yield is good, even on thin soils. Does well on fallow land. Can be seeded all of June, first half July. Quick, sure emergency crop where a bad spring ruined other early seeding. Some use buckwheat to choke out weeds. To tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. 200 lbs. superphosphate may up yield by 5 to 8 bu.

Sudan Grass

**The Great
Summer Pasture to
Keep Up Milk Flow**

Sudan pasture has often paid big dividends! Uneven growth of regular pastures poses a real problem some years. Due to getting heavy during spring and early summer. Danger of over-grazing during the hot, dry summer months. A small acreage of Sudan coming along just when regular pastures are least productive has been a life saver to many dairymen . . . splendidly maintaining high-level milk production during July and August. Divide Sudan pasture—using one portion while the others are recovering.

Sudan is seeded with grain drill set for 2 to 3½ pecks on the wheat side. 200 to 300 lbs. 0-14-7 or 2-12-6 will help growth. Do not graze until 14 inches tall—usually in 5 weeks.

Some mix Sudan and soybeans for green feed: 1 bushel soys, 12 to 15 pounds Sudan. Sudan seed may be mixed with fertilizer.

“SWEET” SUDAN

In several tests, when planted alongside regular Sudan, cows ate the Sweet Sudan first. Seems to have definite disease resistance. Because later than regular Sudan, it provides more vegetative growth and remains green and growing longer. Has broader, attractive leaves. Grows heavier, tall stalks. Has gained fast.

SUDAN “Regular Type”

Valuable for dairy herds in a dry spell when green pastures are needed quickly. Useful for quick hay. Sometimes used for silage. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Often ready to cut in 50 to 70 days—ready to recut in another 50 days. Hay almost Timothy value. Leafy; 5 feet tall, heavy stooler; stands well. Sow after corn planting. Very dangerous to feed Sudan after frosted!

SWEET CLOVER

Great soil builder. Turned under, adds organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of soil. Provides emergency pasture till other areas are ready. To cover bare spots—or to thicken stands on thin pastures, 5-10 lbs. is used, with 15 lbs. Rye Grass.

“YELLOW BLOSSOM” Type

Aggressive, hardy. Has gained in Eastern use. A perennial, with a smaller top growth than the white blossom strains. Grows 2 to 3 feet first year, higher the second. Finer stems; many prefer it.

Mostly “WHITE BLOSSOM” Type

Lasts 2 years. Planted in the spring, will make good growth by fall. Will reseed itself if left standing. Practice in the Central States is to sow it in the late summer. Thus, does not get too large a root system before the following spring . . . makes not-too-large plants, providing fair type hay.

“HUBAM” (Annual Strain)

Lives but 1 year. Resembles biennial in appearance, but produces less growth. Where a catch crop is wanted to be fall plowed, Hubam is useful. Supplies good spring pasture under favorable moisture conditions.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Valuable winter cover. Grows on soil too poor for Red Clover—is not particularly dependent on lime. Used for hay, pasture, or green manure. Use in corn fields and orchards. 20 lbs. per acre, June to August; matures following June. Inoculate.

Seed Potatoes

“IRISH COBBLER” (Certified)

Old reliable type. Early. Makes good yields of good potatoes. Delicious, mealy. Shallow eyes. Stores well. Finest Maine seed.

“KATAHDIN” (Certified)

The main crop variety on many farms. Fine yielder. Very mealy. Oval shaped, smooth, shallow eyes. Vines dark green—thick, heavy foliage. Matures a little before “Green Mountain.”

“GREEN MOUNTAIN” (Certified)

Late; good eating qualities, sound keeper. One of the best-liked standard varieties.

“KENNEBEC” (Certified)

Late. Because of its extra blight resistance, does not require as much spraying or dusting as some strains. Heavy producer.

“RUSSET” (Certified)

Seed produced by famous Tuber-Unit method. A hardy grower, easy to harvest, good keeper, resistant to many diseases. Produces heavy yields. Seed comes from Michigan.

“SEMESAN BEL” Treatment Increases Yields

Rhizoctonia, scab, and other soil-borne diseases can affect the best seed potatoes and cut yields. “Semesan Bel” offers easy, low-cost control. Average increase is about 10%. 1 lb. treats 60 bu.



Make **YOURS** the
OUTSTANDING
corn crop of your
community . . . plant
FUNK G SEED

Please ORDER on the sheet printed next page. The time to order is NOW . . . plenty early . . . and avoid any shipping delays or possible shortages. As always—these fair terms apply:

MONEY-BACK TERMS

In effect since 1899. Hoffman Seeds must be satisfactory to you on arrival. You be the judge! If they aren't, return them promptly, and your money will be refunded, also round-trip freight charges. Time for purity and germination tests will be granted, should you desire.

ASSURANCE OF QUALITY

Every care is exercised to assure you seed of good quality. All seeds sold are on this basis, as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association for its members. "A. H. Hoffman, Inc., warrants to the extent of the purchase price, that seeds sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, express or implied." If seeds are not accepted on these terms, they should be returned at once. Hoffman Seeds will please you and pay you!

FREIGHT PAID, WHEN—

seed shipments weigh 100 pounds or more—providing your railroad freight station is in either: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Virginia, or Connecticut. This does NOT apply to Seed Potatoes, which are shipped freight charges collect.

BAGS ARE FREE

When you make up your Hoffman Seed order, you don't have to figure anything "extra" for bags needed to ship seeds.

MAIL COST IS EXTRA

Hoffman does NOT pay the cost of mailing seed (except on items quoted "Post-paid" on Price List). Consult mailman for rates.

EXPRESS . . . TOO COSTLY

and charges NOT paid by Hoffman. Shipping seed by express costs entirely too much, unless weighing only a few pounds . . . so don't specify express shipment. If you must, we'll mark charges COLLECT at your station. On express shipments of 100 pounds or over, we'll help defray your heavy expense by allowing you the amount we would have otherwise have fully prepaid as "freight" charges.

HOW TO PAY

Most folks send payment (check or money order) right along with their seed order. Some prefer to have their seed shipped by railroad freight C. O. D., paying the freight agent when seed arrives at their station (of course, this plan can be used ONLY if there IS AN AGENT at your station).

HOFFMAN SEED of Winter WHEAT and Winter BARLEY

Many hundreds of acres of Hoffman Seed Wheat and Barley went into winter in fine shape. They will have careful observation through harvest and be ready for your call in August.

WHY HOFFMAN SEEDS over ordinary offerings?



The quickest, clearest answer to the above question lies in four short words . . . the words that have appeared for years on Hoffman seed bags—and in the Hoffman trade-mark above.

Here you get *CLEAN* seed. Seed cleaned and re-cleaned over most modern machinery. Including *extra* operations often skipped by less careful seed suppliers who take “short-cuts” so as to sell at lower prices. Ever since Mr. A. H. Hoffman started this business back in 1899, there’s been a constant battle waged here against weeds. No expense is spared to turn out better seed than the other fellow’s, because it is *cleaner* seed!

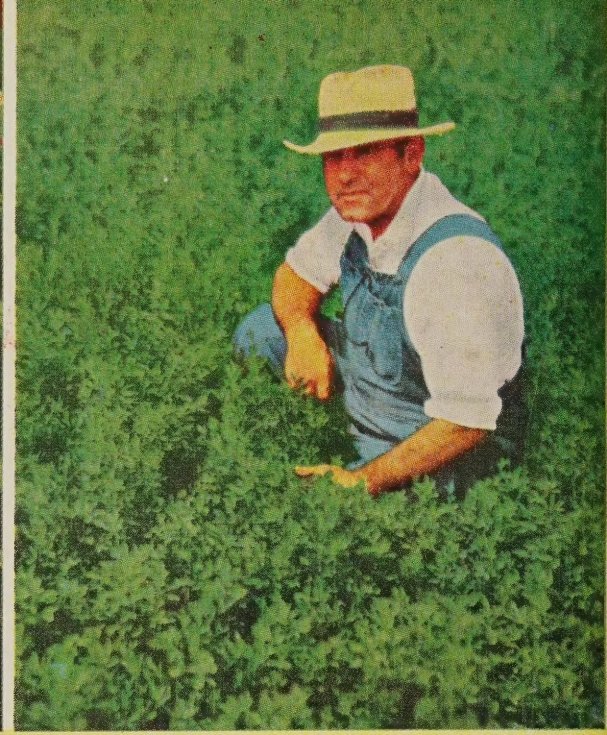
Hoffman Seeds are *HARDY* seeds. Through the years the policy here has been to handle only seeds that have shown they “can take it.” Hoffman alfalfa seed comes from strains known for their hardiness. Hoffman clovers come from areas that experience has proven to produce hardy, vigorous seed. Funk G Hybrids are noted for their ability to withstand cold wet springs, drought, storms, etc. Right down the line, Hoffman seeds are rugged, tough, sturdy, dependable . . . seeds carefully selected to be *hardy* . . . selected to come through when the going is tough!

Very important, too, are the truly *TESTED* seeds. Tested in the laboratory to make *sure* of good germination—constant high purity. And tested in the field, too. In Funk G Hybrids you buy only strains that have excelled in research plots and in actual farm trials. In our other farm-crop seeds, all varieties stocked are those that have demonstrated outstanding field performance. You are not asked to be a “guinea pig” . . . Hoffman-recommended strains are *tested* and *proven* strains!

Truly, seed has to be *SOUND* in every way to find its way into a Hoffman bag. Sound in germination and purity . . . and of *sound value*, too. Hoffman has never tried to come out with the lowest price on the market . . . that couldn’t be done without lowering quality standards. But it is maintained that Hoffman prices run as low as seed of equal quality can be produced and sold. Every item on the enclosed Hoffman price list represents *sound value* in every way!

The seeds ready for you now in the Hoffman warehouses are today’s “best buys” . . . you won’t go wrong on any of them. The privilege of supplying your seeds will surely be appreciated. Mail orders to

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Landisville (Lancaster County), Pennsylvania



Hoffman Farm Seeds
and **FUNK G**HYBRID CORN

