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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
Pedigreed Seeds
For Progressive Growers

Lenroc Oats
Haberlandt Soys
Hybrid Sweet Corns
Cornell 29.3 Field Corn
Warba, Chippewa, Katahdin Potatoes

Kent Wild White Clover  Cornell Pasture Mixture
To Old Friends and New:

Greetings and kind wishes. Eighteen years ago, our neighbors came to buy seed from an extra fine crop of oats we had grown from a Cornell bred strain and seed potatoes from the first certified crop grown in the locality. That was the beginning of our seed business. Other items were added from year to year, land acquired, more equipment assembled and more help employed, till today some 1500 acres of seed crops are grown here and seed as many more acres in other States or countries is brought here to be resold.

Our seed offerings are limited to varieties and strains of proven worth and from sources that have been proved best. Seed selection, testing and treating, crop fertilizing, dusting or spraying, careful handling, proper storing, thorough cleaning and grading, are all done systematically, to the end that our seeds may be as high in purity, germination, disease freedom and weed freedom as is possible.

The seeds we have to purchase from other sections of the best quality obtainable.

Please read carefully the descriptions on pages 1, 2, 3 & 4. We have tried to make them concise, specific and accurate. Prices of seeds and seed treating materials and other farm chemicals are given on pages 5 and 6.

Hoping to serve you and wishing you a successful season, I am

Sincerely, K. C. Livermore

Oats, Barley, Peas and Mixtures

All the following are experiment station developed strains. They have proven their superiority in hundreds of tests in the Northeast.

Our seed is thoroughly cleaned and well graded with modern equipment by experienced operators. It is free from weed seeds, and does not need treating. Germination on all lots is 90% or better, on many more acres in other States or countries is brought here to be resold.

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Field Corn

The following best meet the needs of nearly all sections of the North Eastern States. In each, we offer seed from specially bred strains backed by years of careful selection. Germination on all lots is 90% or better and seed is extra well graded. See prices page 5.

CORNELL 29-3 HYBRID - This new strain is recommended for silage wherever West Branch Sweepstakes or corn of similar maturity has been used and for grain wherever Cornell No. 11 matures, in other words a large part of the North Eastern States. Station and farm tests have proved its merits.

Out of hundreds of inbred strains developed by Cornell plant breeders, certain pairs have been found which, when crossed produced hybrids of great vigor. After many trials it has been found that when certain of these better hybrids are crossed with each other, still more vigorous and still better yielding corn is secured. Using inbreds of Lucerne Favorite, Onondaga White, Cornell No. 11, and Butcher, in this way, Cornell 29-3 double crossed hybrid is produced.

It matures in 110 to 115 days, a little after Cornell No. 11. In silage tests at Ithaca and in other parts of the State, it has equaled Sweepstakes in green weight, exceeded it in dry weight by 15% to 20% and in grain by 10% to 50%. In actual food value it generally yields 25% more than West Branch Sweepstakes, when grown for silage in New York. It grows more rapidly and more uniformly. It is leafy, ears heavily and matures just right for silage here in New York and parts of adjacent states. The risk of weather damage is less than with later varieties.

It can be grown for grain wherever Cornell No. 11 succeeds and usually yields 15% to 30% more shelled corn than Cornell No. 11, occasionally as much as 50% more. The ears show variations in the direction of all four parents, but mostly they are medium sized, ears medium to large, yellow, and red, leafy, vigorous and have a much better stalk. In all such hybrids, the superior qualities are found only in the first crop from the crossed seed. Later crops lose their uniformity and vigor soon. It does not pay to save seed from them.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES - The second best silage hybrid grown in this part of the country. Vigorous grower, leafy stalks, 9 to 11 feet. Big ears of various shades of red and variable type. Makes large tonnage of high feeding value. Matures 130 days.

CORNELL NO. 11 - A very early high yielding corn of hybrid origin, 110 days, matures 10 days before Cornell 29-3. Dead yellow dent, which cross pollinating is accomplished. At Quaker Hill Farm, hybrid seed corns have been produced since 1931. We have acquired the experience, skill and equipment necessary to put out high quality seed.

In all such hybrids, the superior qualities are found only in the first crop from the crossed seed. Later crops lose their uniformity and vigor soon. It does not pay to save seed from them.

YATES FLINT - A very early high yielding corn of hybrid origin, 90 days here. Stalks 6 ft. to 7 ft. Ears large yellow to red mostly. Poulton year.


The flint corns are well susceptible and should not be used in wilt areas. See prices page 5.
**Quaker Hill Hybrid Sweet Corns**

SEE PRICES ON PAGE 5

They actually yield 25% to 100% more than the old favorites, are much more uniform, have high quality and most of them are resistant to the mildew disease. The seed is produced by controlled cross pollination of two or more special bred strains. The seeds cost more, but results justify the cost many times over. Hybrid sweet corns are rapidly displacing the old kinds.

We offer nine hybrid varieties. Each ripens at different times, each one of the best available in its ripening period. One can choose those that best suit his market or can provide a continuous supply from early to late by planting at one time several that will ripen in succession and follow with successively earlier varieties in late summer.

**WILT DISEASE WARNING**

Last season wilt disease of sweet corn moved north again and in the east was at least 50% less than in the west. It has out-raced Spancross from other sources by significant margins. Gencross P.39 - 72 days, larger ears, high yield, good quality, will susceptible. Has proved very satisfactory north of the wilt areas. Only round kernels left at 5e less.

**SPANCROSS P.39** - 72 days, very prolific, wilt resistant, fine type. One of two or three new varieties for planting in areas likely to be affected should plant only hybrids of proven resistance. Supplies and prices of good sweet corn probably will be affected.

In the brief descriptions given below, the maturity dates are approximate for this section and naturally vary with locality and season. They are comparable with Golden Bantam at 80 days. For more complete descriptions ask for our sweet corn circular.

**Yellow Hybrids** - Mostly 12-rowed, some 12 to 16 rowed.

**COCKCROW** - 68 days, earliest hybrid on the market, good yield, fine quality. Wilt resistance not proved. Not recommended for wilt areas. Elsewhere it is best bet for first-on-the-market profits and satisfaction.

**SPANCROSS P.39** - 72 days, very prolific, wilt resistant, fine type. One of two or three new varieties for planting in areas likely to be affected should plant only hybrids of proven resistance. Supplies and prices of good sweet corn probably will be affected.

**JAPANESE REDGREEN** - Larger plant, larger kernel, larger yield. Requires

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**FAMILY GARDEN ASSORTMENT**

Everybody likes sweet corn. Nothing smells or tastes so good. It’s healthful and nutritious, too. But was there ever a summer when your garden supplied it as long as you wished? Usually, it’s feast for a few days, then only memories until next season. To remedy that was the idea behind our Family Garden Assortment.

Here is a package of hybrid sweet corn seeds, ripening in succession, that provides an average family with an abundance of delicious fresh sweet corn from early summer till fall, and plenty to store for winter. It includes 4 oz. each, Cockcrow, Spancross, Quaker Hill Golden Cross, 1 lb. Green Mountains, and CHARLCROSS C.2, which it replaces. Wilt resistance O.K., too. Six days earlier than Golden Cross.

**QUAKER HILL OK** - 60 days, better in size, yield and quality than our Whispertos P.39, which it replaces. Wilt resistance O.K., too. Six days earlier than Golden Cross.

**GOLDEN CROSS** - 60 days, has proved highly satisfactory where length of season and market requirements are satisfactory. Very resistant to wilt. Quaker Hill Golden Cross in 8 outside tests last season tested 15% better than the average of Golden Cross from other sources included in the tests.

**REDGREEN** - 92 days, sweetest, tenderest white, heavy yielder.

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**Spring Wheat**

**SOUTHERN AMERICAN YELLOW** - Large stalks, ears and kernels. Yellow. Large yielder. Late. Finest popping quality. Most profitable to grow but requires more care. 65 days.


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**Seed Potatoes**

Seed potato value depends mostly on (1) freedom from diseases carrying over, (2) freedom from certain insect pests, (3) condition of the seed. The first two cannot be told by appearances, yet are most important. The buyer must depend on the certification tag and the word of the seller.

For two of our certified fields, the inspectors reported no disease, and for the others only a trace (less than 1 in 1000 plants) was reported. The lots from Maine and Prince Edward Island were reported free from any significant pest. Marketable yields were not certified for potatoes grown from certified seed and especially for seed use. All lots are backed by years of careful breeding. They are Northern grown, well stored, well graded.

**NEW VARIETIES**

In recent years, more new varieties of potatoes have been introduced than in the preceding 50 years. On the basis of their performance in records in the Northeast, Warba, Chippewa, Houma and possibly Katahdin, deserve recognition in this area. Growers should not be too slow in adopting them. See prices page 5.

**WARBA** - Originated by crossing at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1929. Ten to 14 days earlier than Cobbler and has generally outyielded it on both mineral and muck soils in many parts of the Country. Quality is very good. It resembles Cobbler, but has pink eyes. Mosaic resistant; susceptible to scab, leaf roll, etc.

Warba has everything that Cobbler has and in addition, yields more and is definitely earlier. It should replace Cobbler in many places – especially where earliness is important and on muck soils. Some northern growers incorporate Cobbler for potatoes than last year. Better plant Warba for your summer supply and to market, too. We offer New York and certified.

**IRISH COBBLER** - For many years the main early potato. Round, white, excellent quality, high yielding. Was a better variety for the Northeastern States. Not yet available. Details next year.

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**Buckwheat**

Valuable as a substitute where other plantings have missed, also to plow under and for bee pasture.

**JAPANESE** - Larger plant, larger kernel, larger yield. Requires better ground. Better for cover crop. 3 to 4 pecks per acre.

**SILVERHULL** - Larger plant, smaller kernel. Better flour and feed. 2 to 3 pecks per acre.
Cabbage

All our cabbage seed is double treated, with hot water and with Senesecin to protect against cabbage maggots that might be carried in or on the seed and pre-emergence damping off.

A mild winter promises plenty of insect trouble. Better plant seed in a sunny location. Use calomel and tobacco dust to prevent leaf blight, but remember that some strains are more susceptible than others. Apply dusts according to directions on the label. Be prepared to fight cabbage worms with lead arsenate and lice with nicotine dust. We can supply you. See prices page 5.

HABERLANDT - About 125 days to maturity. Cornell tests showed this to be the best soy to plant with such silage corns of Agriculture. Early enough to mature anywhere that corn ripens. Matures 90 to 100 days. Upright growth, 2 to 3 feet. Yields 25 to 35 bushels, small bluish black beans. Best for grain to feed but not for silage. For silage, plant 20 pounds with usual amount of corn. Inoculate, 1" to 2". Use the weeder as 7.

Reef's Red Danish - Best of all others. Nearly every plant makes marketable head. Very good size, wonderfully solid, beautiful color. No later than White Danish and yields nearly as well.

Soy Beans

Soy bean hay and grain have high feeding value. The beans contain 30% digestible protein and 14% digestible fats. The crop is valuable to animal husbandry. Several species and varieties are grown all over the country. For grain, plant ½ to 1 bu., according to size in 28 in. drills and cultivate; or plant about 1½ to 2 bu., with the grain drill or broadcast. Plant shallow, 1" to 2". Use the weeder as soon as the plants are 4 in. to 5 in. high and again in a week, if necessary. For hay or plowing under, plant 2 bushes with the grain drill. For silage, plant 20 pounds with usual amount of corn. Inoculate soys with Nitragin S. See prices page 5.

The best varieties for the Northeastern States are—

CAYUGA - Another contribution from the New York State College of Agriculture. Early enough to mature anywhere that corn ripens Matures 100 to 115 days. Useful both for hay and grain. Small seed. Best plant for hay and silage. Standable.

HABERLANDT - About 125 days to maturity. Cornell tests showed this to be the best soy to plant with such silage corns as 23-3 and Sweepsakes. A non-spreading, upright type of growth permits harvesting with little damage to the soy beans, leaves or stems. Haberlandt reaches best stage of development when corn is ready to cut. Earlier maturing soys decrease corn yields by taking more food away with increased kernel size. Smaller seed. Best to use until 2 weeks before silage corn is cut. Use 60 lbs. of seed per acre.

The most valuable, first, for soil improving, next for temporary pasture, last for hay. All our cabbage seed is double treated, with hot water and summer are best times to sow. Use scarified seed, which germinates more quickly. When growing silage soybeans for hay, plant the next spring when 6" high and stock heavily enough to pasturing the next spring's crops. Plowing under in the spring must not be delayed, or loss of soil moisture may offset benefits from the clover. When a stand is made, the growth provides a excellent hay crop. A hay crop can be produced after pasturing to June. It is important to mow sweet clover high — that is the first cut. Otherwise there will be no further growth.

WHITE DUTCH - Dwarf type, perennial clover, used for pastures and with Kentucky blue and other grasses. Requires good supply of lime.

KENT WILD WHITE - Best clover for pastures and lawn. Recommended by Cornell pasture experts and approved in Soil Conservation Program. Hardier and more productive than White Dutch. Flowers less, spreads rapidly, makes denser sward and pasture rich in protein. Also increases growth of other pasture plants by supplying nitrogen and keeping soil cooler and more moist by the mulching effect of its dense growth. Stands last four to ten years. Plenty of lime, good drainage, fertile soil, weed elimination, seed inoculation, hardy seed and right variety, plus good judgment, are essential for successful stands. Prices page 5.

COMMON - Long tap rooted kind, better for, and suited only to, deep fertile soil, weed elimination, seed inoculation, hardy seed and right variety, plus good judgment, are essential for successful stands. Prices page 5.

GRIMM - Branch rooted, variegated blossomed type, better for heavy, shallow or poorly drained soils. Resists winter heaving and is more resistant to disease than most other varieties. For silage, inoculated with Nitragin D. For hay and silage, 1 lb. per acre. Yields nearly as well as Grimm if inoculated with Nitragin D. Use before the maggot hatching period. Ask your Farm Bureau. Some growers report increased yields from inoculating field soys with Nitragin D. Beans respond most to superphosphate.

“Haven’t Had A Good Yield of Cabbage Since The Last Time I Was Able To Get Your Seed.” M. B. C., Plattsburg, New York
Timothy
Most extensively used grass, because seed is cheap, yields well the first two seasons, cures easily, is palatable. While fed mostly to horses, it yields 25% more than timothy of better quality. Used also in pasture mixture. Sold out except in the Grade A Cornell Pasture Mixture.

TIMOTHY AND ALSIKE MIXTURE
This mixture soils down on seed very much better proportions than not best soil, weed content is often high. Our mixture contains 20% or more alsike and has low weed content.

Recommended Hay Seedings
For soil conditions as shown at left, sow the following amounts per acre:—

Good Mammoth or medium red clover, 10 lbs.
Mixed Red clover 4 lb., Alsike clover 6 lb.
Poor Alsike Clover

To cut one year

Good Medium red clover 8 lb., Alfalfa 6 lb., Timothy 6 lb.
Mixed Medium red clover 3 lb., Alsike clover 4 lb., Timothy 8 lb.
Poor Alsike clover 5 lb., Timothy 5 lb.

To cut two years or more

Good Alfalfa, without nurse crop, 12 lb., with nurse crop, 15 lb.
Mixed Alfalfa, 8 lb., Alsike clover 2 lb., Timothy 5 lb.
Poor Alsike clover 5 lb., Timothy 5 lb.

To cut three years or more

Good Timothy 5 lb. Rough Stalked Meadow Grass 1 lb.
Mixed Rough Stalked Meadow Grass 1 lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Basis of most good pastures and lawns in the Northeastern States. Ability to spread, fine tender leaves, palatability and winter hardiness are its strong points. Shallow root system and consequent drying up in drought periods is its weakness. Full production is not reached till the third or fourth year. Requires lime and good drainage.

Timothy . 6 lb.
Rough Stalked Meadow Grass . 1 lb.

ORCHARD GRASS—Tall, tufted grass, coarse stems, not so well relished by stock. However, it is very hardy and stands drought well.

Timothy . 6 lb.
Red Clover . 2 lb.

REED CANARY GRASS—A marshy land crop. Produces large yields 3 to 6 tons in two cuttings, palatable, nutritious hay, on low overflow lands and marshes too wet for other crops. Makes tough silage that is well fed to dairy stock. Should not be used before. Or, it can be pastured throughout the season and has carried 3 or 4 head per acre. Flowing and fitting are desirable, but must be absolutely necessary to 7 lb. broadcast any time, but preferably late fall or early spring.

SUDAN GRASS—The dairyman’s friend. Sudan makes pasture, green feed, hay or silage that dairy cattle relish and respond to with milk. Sow from corn planting time to July 1st, 5 to 8 lbs. per acre in rows 30 to 40 inches. Or, 30 to 40 lbs. broadcast. Early planting makes two cuttings. Cut for hay shortly after blooming. Seed cost is low, returns high. More dairymen should provide Sudan grass and avoid the moisture dump in milk production.

SORGHUM—Grow as a silage. When bow and cured it like corn 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. When broadcast, sow 40 lbs. per acre. Relished especially by horses and cattle.

In drought periods or after frost, certain poisons sometimes accumulate in sowings and Sudan grass. Great care should be used in feeding at such times. Tests can be made. Ask your Farm Bureau.

Pasture Seeding & Management
Pasture is one of the most important crops for this part of the Country, but it never has had the attention it deserves. In England, pasture management is as much a science as growing potatoes. Strains of grasses and clovers have been developed for pasture use that are much superior to the wild forms. The Cornell plan of pasture management and the Cornell Pasture Mixture and the Hay-Pasture mixture formulas embody those English ideas which can be applied to advantage under our conditions. Tests and experience have proved this plan and the seedings practicable and profitable. Government soil conservation programs in New York recognize their merits and offer financial help in adopting them. Live stock farmers should give their pastures proper attention. Such management is called:

PASTURE MANAGEMENT—Briefly, the Cornell Plan covers fertilizing, liming, methods of seeding, seed mixture and grazing management. It provides hay for one to three years and pasture thereafter; or one cutting of hay and continuous pasture thereafter. It includes:

CORNELL PASTURE Mixture—At Cornell the mixture has yielded 3,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs. of dry matter per acre, containing over 50% crude protein, rough, as much dry matter as in a 10 to 16 cows' diet as in a 3 to 4 T alfalfa. Pastures managed according to the Cornell plan and seeded with this mixture produce more high protein feed to the acre than dry feed ever produced.

Total for 1 acre (28% lbs.) 25 lbs.

Total for 1 acre (15 qts.) 25 lbs.

We offer this mixture in two grades, as follows:

GRADE A with certified Cornell 1777 Timothy, certified Svalof Victory Perennial Ryegrass, registered Grade A Kent Wild White Clover, English Grown Yellow Trefoil and commercial stocks of the other ingredients.

GRADE B, with commercial stocks of all the ingredients except New Zealand end of Perennial Ryegrass. The mixture is:—

Kentucky Blue Grass 8 lbs.
Canada Blue Grass 2 lb.
Wild White Clover 1 lb.
Timothy 6 lb.
Yellow Trefoil 2 lb.
Perennial Ryegrass 5 lb.

We offer this mixture with the Grade A ingredients as mentioned above. See prices page 5.

IMPROVEMENT OF OLD PASTURES—In many cases, it is impossible or impracticable to apply the Cornell program in its entirety, but usually one or more of the following things may be done, and done profitably, on parts if not all of the existing pastures.

Lime, if needed and where needed, to encourage Wild White Clover and Kentucky Blue Grass. Lime should be applied to a depth of 3 to 6 inches, and the soil shall be thoroughly mixed. Good results are obtained with ground limestone.

Phosphate poorer parts, or all of the pasture, using as much as you can afford to up to 600 lbs. per acre every four years. Where drip or lime sower can’t be used, apply granular superphosphate and ammonium nitrate once a year. Later savings should be drugged in, if possible.

Sow Wild White Clover alone where there are less than 3 wild clover plants per square yard.

Mulch newly seeded pastures lightly with coarse or trashy manure, corn stalks or light brush to protect seedlings. Pasture closely enough to keep all grasses from getting over 4” tall and to keep them out of seed.

Mow pastures in early July, or twice each season if necessary to keep growth of grasses and weeds down.

Alternate pastures if possible; feed down close, then let recover to maturity, very leafy, fine stemmed, retains green color long, rust resistant. Yields 25% to 30% more than ordinary timothy — better than Kentucky, but grows on more acid, wetter and poorer soils, where Kentucky will not grow.

Sudan grass much superior to the wild forms. The Cornell plan of pasture management and the Cornell Pasture Mixture and the Hay-Pasture mixture formulas embody those English ideas which can be applied to advantage under our conditions. Tests and experience have proved this plan and the seedings practicable and profitable. Government soil conservation programs in New York recognize their merits and offer financial help in adopting them. Live stock farmers should give their pastures proper attention. Such management is called:

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CORNELL HAY-PASTURE Mixture—This provides hay for one to three years and pasture thereafter; or one cutting of hay and continuous pasture thereafter. It includes:

Red Clover 2 lb.
Alfalfa 2 lb.
Perennial Ryegrass 4 lb.
Timothy 6 lb.
Yellow Trefoil 2 lb.
Kentucky Blue Grass 5 lb.
Wild White Clover 4 lb.
Canada Blue Grass 2 lb.

Total for 1 acre (15 qts.) 25 lbs.

We offer this mixture with the Grade A ingredients as mentioned above. See prices page 5.

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Sow Wild White Clover alone where there are less than 3 wild clover plants per square yard.

Mulch newly seeded pastures lightly with coarse or trashy manure, corn stalks or light brush to protect seedlings. Pasture closely enough to keep all grasses from getting over 4” tall and to keep them out of seed.

Mow pastures in early July, or twice each season if necessary to keep growth of grasses and weeds down.

Alternate pastures if possible; feed down close, then let recover to 4” long.

Scatter droppings in Fall with brush drag, spike tooth drag, or weeder.

Mow pastures in early July, or twice each season if necessary to keep growth of grasses and weeds down.

Alternate pastures if possible; feed down close, then let recover to 4” long.

Scatter droppings in Fall with brush drag, spike tooth drag, or weeder.

Profits Depend On Pasture Yields As Well As Other Crop Yields

Seed Qualities, Good Or Bad, Appear Many Fold In The Field
### PRICES - MARCH 15, 1938

**FARM CHEMICALS**

**TERMS**
- Terms are cash with order or 2% discount with order and balance before shipment. Minimum charge $5.00 on all orders with collection fees added. All prices include containers and are f.o.b. here except as noted.

**GUARANTEE**
- We guarantee all seeds to be true and pure and to arrive in satisfactory condition. Please examine all shipments on arrival for shortage or damage. If any shortage or damage is found, please notify your representative immediately.

**PRICE CHANGES**
- Prices are subject to change without notice. If lower when you receive your order, difference will be refunded; if higher you will be notified and may pay difference or change or cancel order. Prices include bags or other containers and loading on cars or trucks.

### SWEET CORN

**All Hybrids**

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 BUS. OR MORE 10c LESS</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR LESS THAN 10 BUS. ADD 20c To Am't.</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
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### POP CORN

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<tr>
<td>10 BUS. OR MORE 15c LESS</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
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<td>CORNELL 40 lbs.</td>
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### OATS

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<td>Sacked 3 bu. per bag</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<td>10 BUS. OR MORE 5c LESS</td>
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### BARLEY

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<tr>
<td>Sacked 2 bu. per bag</td>
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<td>10 BUS. OR MORE 5c LESS</td>
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### SOY BEANS

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<td>10 BUS. OR MORE 5c LESS</td>
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### FIELD BEANS

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<tr>
<td>CHOICE HAND PICKED</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 BUS. OR MORE 10c LESS PER CWT.</td>
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### CABBAGE

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hot Water and Semenas Treated</td>
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<td>Pkt. Oz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copenhagen Market</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glory of Enkhuisen</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halle</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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### BUCKWHEAT

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<tr>
<td>10 BUS. OR MORE 5c LESS</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAPANESE</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SILVER HULL</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
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### SPRING WHEAT

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 BUS. OR MORE 5c LESS</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POTATOES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All F. O. B. here</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CLOVER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 BUS. OR MORE 5c LESS</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 BUS. OR MORE 10c LESS</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SOIL CHEMICALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RED OXIDE OF COFFER</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALOMEL</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TIMOTHY & ALSIKE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 BUS. OR MORE 4¢ LESS</td>
<td>$2.48</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MISCELLANEOUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CORNELL PASTURE MIX., Grade A.</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEED TREATING MATERIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NITRAGIN LEGUME INOCULANTS</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULTURE B for medium, mannsh, alsike, white, crimson clovers</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULTURE C for vetches, field peas and garden peas</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULTURE D for field and garden beans</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULTURE E for soy beans</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPRING WHEAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 BUS. OR MORE 5c LESS</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BUCKWEAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 BUS. OR MORE 5c LESS</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TIMOTHY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEST DOMESTIC</td>
<td>$2.48</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALFALFA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300 BUS. OR MORE 4¢ LESS</td>
<td>$1.45</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MEDIUM RED, DOMESTIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMMON, hardy northern</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RED TOP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 BUS. OR MORE 5¢ LESS</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CLOVER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300 BUS. OR MORE 4¢ LESS</td>
<td>$1.45</td>
<td>Per bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SYNTHETIC DYES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RED ARABIC POWDER</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>Per lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GUARANTEE

- We guarantee all seeds to be true and pure and to arrive in satisfactory condition. Please examine all shipments on arrival for shortage or damage. If any shortage or damage is found, please notify your representative immediately.

### TERMS

- Terms are cash with order or 2% discount with order and balance before shipment. Minimum charge $5.00 on all orders with collection fees added. All prices include containers and are f.o.b. here except as noted.
ORDER FORM

K. C. LIVERMORE, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Dear Friend:— I wish to order the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
<th>Per Ton Delivered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-12-4</td>
<td>$31.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-16-4</td>
<td>$32.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-10-5</td>
<td>$32.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-8-12</td>
<td>$34.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-16-14</td>
<td>$35.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

Check or M.O. $...

Balance $...

Ship to (person) ___________—P. O. _______ State ___________.

Freight or express station __________________________—State ___________. Railroad __________________________._

Shipping instructions __________________________._

Name and address of person ordering, if different from above __________________________._

---

MIXED FERTILIZER AND FERTILIZER INGREDIENTS

For Sale in New York Only

Less than carloads distributed by truck within reasonable distances of Albany, Amsterdam, Binghamton, Elmira, Ithaca, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Utica, Waterloo, Watertown.

Carloads can be shipped anywhere in New York.

We offer this season the well made and favorably known Corenco Fertilizers. They are guaranteed as to analysis and condition. In the Red Tag Brads most of the nitrogen comes from ammonium sulphate. They are suitable for use on high lime soils and will help check potato scab. They should not be used on acid soils. The Corenco Brands contain nitrate nitrogen and organic nitrogen. They are better for acid soils and good on lime soils also. Sacked 100 lbs.

**CASH PRICES PER TON DELIVERED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
<th>Per Ton Delivered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Tag</td>
<td>S-16-14</td>
<td>$50.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-8-12</td>
<td>$33.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corenco</td>
<td>S-16-14</td>
<td>$33.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-8-12</td>
<td>$34.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S-16-14</td>
<td>$35.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-8-12</td>
<td>$37.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write for lower prices on carloads of the mixed goods or ingredients delivered and on truckloads of the ingredients f.o.b. Baltimore.

**ALLOWANCE FOR TRUCKING**

If you wish to truck your fertilizer from any of the cities listed above, we will allow you 75c per ton for the 1st 5 miles and 3c per mile for each additional mile, the total not to exceed the freight rate to your station.

**HOW TO ORDER FERTILIZERS**

1. Send 20% or more cash with order and be prepared to pay balance on delivery.
2. If you wish it delivered, state when and give directions for reaching your place from the nearest town on a main road. (Seeds are not delivered with the fertilizer.)
3. If you wish to do the trucking, state which of the above places you wish to draw from and the date you will go for it. We will send you the address and the necessary papers.
4. Order early.

**CASH BUYING SAVES AT RATE OF OVER 20% PER YEAR**

**OTHER MATERIALS FOR IMPROVING THE SOIL**

**MANGANESE** - One of the elements essential for healthy growth of plants and animals. Sometimes it becomes so deficient in the longer farmed soils that crops do not thrive and small applications, 20 to 100 lbs., greatly improve results. Usually applied as manganese sulphate mixed with fertilizer or broadcast alone or even sprayed on crops in solution. It can be mixed with the seed in some cases. Prices f.o.b. here: Manganese sulphate, 80% with 10% ammonium sulphate, $5 per cwt., 46 per 1/2 ton, 90 per ton.

**MAGNESIUM** - Another essential element that sometimes becomes deficient in soils here in the East. It can be applied as above in the form of magnesium sulphate or as ground dolomitic limestone applied alone or in fertilizer. Prices f.o.b. here: Magnesium sulphate $2.75 per cwt., $25 per 1/2 ton, $50 per ton; ground dolomitic limestone, f.o.b. plant, $3.50 per ton.

**LIMESTONE** - This furnishes calcium, another essential for thrifty plant growth. Lime also counteracts acidity of the soil. Thousands of acres are too acid for profitable cropping or pasturing. Pulverized limestone is the cheapest material to correct this. Amount to use best determined by soil test by county agent or "Ag" teacher. Growers should combine to use carload or truckload prices.

**SULPHUR** - Another essential in plant production but seldom deficient in soils under ordinary management. However certain plants such as rhododendrons, blue berries, watermelons require more acid soils than others and sulphur is the best material to increase acidity.

**POTATO SCAB** is caused by a fungus that cannot live in a soil that is sufficiently acid (pH 5.5) so the disease can be controlled by sulphuring soils that produce scabby potatoes. The same treatment also controls scab gnat and millipede injury. Apply sulphur only where needed; apply from 200 to 800 lbs. per acre depending on the severity of the scab, apply after plowing and dragging. Use our Free Flow Potato Sulphur. It drills better and is economical. One application lasts years. Prices freight paid in N. Y., N. J., Pa., Conn., R. I., or Mass., $2.30 per cwt., $15.00 per ton; f.o.b. here, 3c lb., 2.10 per cwt., 40 per ton.

**DRAIN TILE** - Tile draining is the farmer owner's best investment. Prices at our yard are, per 1,000: 3" - $36.00; 4" - $44.00; 6" - $85.00. Write for truckload or carload prices.

**DUST AND SPRAY MATERIALS**

Our prices on dust and spray materials for field and garden crops will be given on a special circular. Ask for copy. Don't let bugs and disease steal your profits. Better be prepared to combat them.

**IMPROVE YOUR SEEDS—PROTECT YOUR CROPS**