

Historic, Archive Document

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

62.13

Miss M. Isaac

Brewer's Corn Manual

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

CATALOGUE OF VARIETIES

1911



N. HOWARD BREWER

HOCKANUM, ¹¹¹CONN.

VARIETIES OF

Brewer's Pedigreed Seed Corn.

**Brewer's Yellow Dent,
Brewer's Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint,
Brewer's Early Crosby Sweet,
Brewer's Early Malakhof Sweet,
Golden Bantam Sweet,
Transparent Rice Pop.**

THE RECORD OF BREWER'S YELLOW DENT.

NAME	DATE	Yield Bu. per acre Shelled Corn	BREEDER
Reid's Yellow Dent	1847 to 1903		J. L. Reid, III.
" " "	1904	12 ears	N. H. Brewer
" " "	1905	8 bu.	" "
Brewer's Yellow Dent	1906	122 1/2 "	" "
" " "	1907	70 "	" "
" " "	1908	133 1/3 "	" "
" " "	1909	127 1/4 "	" "
" " "	1910	120 "	" "

BREWER'S PEDIGREED SEED.

Largest Yield

Strong Vitality

Early Maturity

Improved Quality

Grown and Bred by

N. H. BREWER, HOCKANUM, CONN.

I wish here to thank and express my appreciation of the assistance in my work of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and of the various New England Colleges of Agriculture and experiment stations.



New England. I sincerely hope that of real service in this regard.

To everyone interested in corn culture in New England:—

I cordially invite everyone interested in corn culture in New England to visit me and inspect my seed corn, methods of curing, storage, warehouses, my fields and farm at any time, at your convenience. Take the Glastonbury trolley car at City Hall, Hartford and get off at Station 22½. Telephone number—Charter 1223-12 Hartford Division, and if convenient, please call me up on the 'phone, so that I may be ready to meet you without loss of time. To any who may not be able to call personally, I would be glad to answer any questions to the best of my knowledge by correspondence regarding corn culture. I am anxious to do all in my power to promote the interests of agriculture in this corn manual and catalogue may be

Yours very sincerely,

N. H. BREWER.

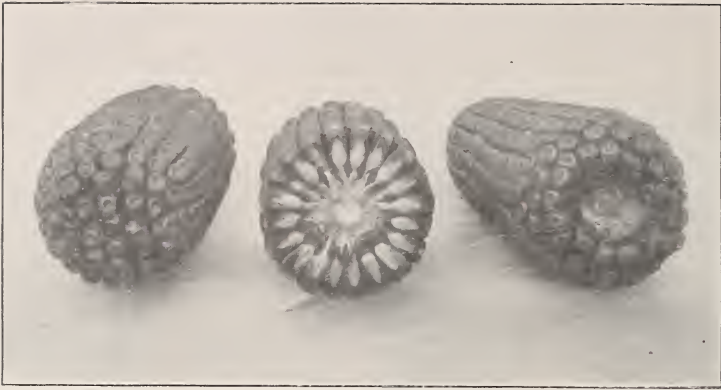
The record yields on the opposite page were made by using only improved ordinary methods. I have never used on any one acre of land over \$15.00 worth of fertilizer. Consequently my seed corn has in no way been affected by over feeding and any one who buys seed corn of me are in a way insured.

For an illustration: A poorly bred variety of corn can be taken and planted and given enough fertilizer it will make a big yield but cost the farmer about \$1.00 per bu. to raise it. Now if this seed is used the next year with the intention of raising corn for 30 to 40 cents per bu., which we in New England are striving to do, how will this overfed poor bred seed corn compare with highly bred seed corn which has made a record unparalleled in the history of corn raising in New England.

I being a Corn seed dealer my corn was barred from competition at the New England Corn Exposition held at Worcester, but this is what the Connecticut Farmer had to say of my corn.

"The first booth on the right was that of N. Howard Brewer, Hockanum, Conn., the president of the exposition. Mr. Brewer had no corn in competition, but his booth was a mecca of thousands of visitors who passed in and out viewing the splendid exhibit of the various varieties of corn grown by him.

One thing about the show that struck us with particular force was the fact that so much corn was of the Brewer type. This all goes to show what an influence one scientific breeder has upon the corn grown in a certain section."



CORN CULTURE IN NEW ENGLAND.

PREVIOUS CULTIVATION.

The land on which I have raised my corn has been under constant cultivation for the past sixty years, following several different rotations. It has always been our aim to continually supply the soil with humus in the form of sod or cover crop of rye or vetch.

PLOWING.

Land is plowed deep to a depth of eight inches. Where it is possible a cover crop is plowed under of some leguminous crop to supply the nitrogen and fill the soil with humus, then by decomposition of this vegetable matter other forms of plant food are made available, such as phosphorous and potash.

PREPARATION OF SEED BED.

Soon after the plowing is done and before the ground has dried out and formed hard lumps it is thoroughly harrowed and cross harrowed with a scratch tooth harrow and when in a suitable condition it is smoothed with a plank. It is very important that the seed bed should be properly prepared, for if we have a poor seed bed and the best of seed our results will not be satisfactory and vice versa.

PLANTING.

I plant in hills $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet four kernels in the hills, later thinning according to weather and soil conditions, about the middle of May.

The reasons why I like to plant in hills are these; easier to handle. An ear to properly develop in a low position should have all the sunlight possible. Now when planted in a hill it has sunlight on all sides. If planted in drill the foliage interferes with the sunlight reaching the ears. I plant only dry seed in planter covering from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch according to the moisture in the soil.

CULTIVATION.

Three or four days after planting, a weeder is started, going both ways of the field until the corn is three inches high. The cultivator is run the first time three to four inches deep as close to the plants as possible. Where the soil is foul with many weeds it is necessary to cultivate every week or ten days. As the corn grows the cultivator is run more shallow and not so near the plants. When the weather conditions are very dry, continuous cultivation is given not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep until corn is earing out. The more of a dust mulch we can have on the surface the more moisture we will have, the crop thus being better developed. I practice level cultivation.

HARVESTING.

I cut and shock all of my corn 30 hills in a shock. No husking is done until it has cured 4 to 6 weeks.

FERTILIZING.

At the time corn is planted I apply 800 lbs. of fertilizer mainly of fish and potash. At the last cultivation I also apply a small quantity.



Curing and Storage Warehouse, N. H. Brewer, Hockanum, Conn.



Curing room for Sweet Corn and system of ventilation during late summer.

The side picture represents one of my sweet corn curing houses thoroughly ventilated. The above cut shows my large seed corn warehouse where all of my flint and dent corn is dried and made ready for shipment. Everything is thoroughly up to date in regard to cleaning, sorting, shelling, etc. The ventilators can be closed in stormy weather and seed corn is thoroughly protected from all unfavorable weather conditions.

The corn is all placed on racks, and a circulation of air passes each ear. The corn being placed so thin on the racks no moisture consequently collects. My seed corn was all perfectly dry before freezing weather arrived. When corn is taken from the racks, about 10% is specially selected and packed in tight boxes for shipment. The next grade from 20 to 30% is sold as shelled seed corn.

Using in all about 40% of my entire crop. The ears which are shelled are carefully examined and injured kernels removed, and each ear tipped and butted so that the corn which is shelled is uniform in size, and is as good as I sell on the ear. Germination tests are made. The remainder is sold for feeding purposes, or utilized on the farm.

SELECTION OF SEED.

In order to select seed intelligently, it is necessary to study the corn field carefully, observe the difference in the growth of the plants during the entire season. To breed corn, I believe that the breeder must have a natural liking for the crop, and for this character of work. To those who do not have the time to devote to this study, or the special aptitude for it, I believe that the most practical and economical policy is to buy the seed corn annually from the specialist.

I believe an ideal corn plant should be as large as the season will mature with an abundance of leaves, and strongly built so that it will withstand storms or other injuries. Above all, it should produce at least one large heavy ear, the writer preferring the ear to hang down the stalk in a drooping position. The stalk should bear the ear about three feet from the ground in a convenient position for husking. The entire field should be thoroughly searched for such plants, as but little is known about the conditions which produce them, and they are apt to be found in unexpected places. Above all, the plant must mature its ear before frost, early maturity being of fundamental importance. As soon as fully matured, the ear should be picked and cured.

CORN JUDGING.

About one dozen ears of dent corn will plant an acre, thirty ears of flint, and forty ears of sweet varieties are necessary for planting an acre. For dent varieties we select the heaviest matured ears with deep wedged shaped kernels bearing large germs. The rows of kernels should be straight with the cob, the size, shape and color uniform, and with consistent color of cob. The tips and butts should be well filled over, the butt covering being vastly more important than the tip. The ears should be sound, with little or no spaces between the tops or bottoms of the rows of kernels or between the tips of the kernel (see description of Brewer's Yellow Dent Ears). I hope that the New England corn growers will make a systematic study of ears, using proper score cards as guides, and I will be glad to suggest score cards, if desired.

CORN CURING.

After husking, the seed ears should be cured or dried as quickly as possible. I have originated a plan of curing, which I use in curing my seed corn, and which I will be glad to show and explain to visitors. I force out all excess moisture from the ears, preserving the seed through the winter in perfect condition, ensuring strong vitality. For a small amount of seed, I would advise hanging the ears separately in a dry, open room, near a chimney, or in an open attic, until thoroughly dry.

SEED TESTING.

I test all my stock seed in a seed corn germinator, and by this means it enables me to eliminate the ears of poor vitality. This plan insures a perfect stand of strong hardy plants, and correspondingly a large yield. I make germination tests of all shelled corn I send out, and in shelling the corn, each ear is carefully tipped and butted, and all undesirable kernels are discarded.

VARIETIES.

My object is to place on the market for your use, pedigreed seed, bred for yield and quality of all of the best varieties of corn adapted to New England. I spare no expense in testing varieties, and will, so far as my ability permits, grow and breed the best varieties for New England. My list of varieties include, I believe, the best that any one can obtain anywhere, and I feel that I can recommend them as the best that can be obtained. These varieties are acclimated and adapted to our New England conditions, and my entire time, ability and my favorable farm conditions are adapted to giving you the best seed corn, and at reasonable prices. I do not charge excess prices, as I want to put my seed in reach of all, and I am in this business, for as long as I live.



A BUSHEL OF BREWER'S YELLOW DENT.

The foundation stock from which this variety has been developed by breeding and seed selection, was the Reid's Yellow Dent. The Reid's Yellow Dent was originated by Mr. J. F. Reid of Illinois in 1847, which he has now bred for 54 years, and we introduced a select type in Connecticut in 1904, from which we have bred the Brewer's Yellow Dent. The record yields of this variety from 1904 to the present are given on the inside of the front cover, and constitute a world's record in yield. The Brewer's Yellow Dent has taken national and state prizes of great importance and value, both for highest yield per acre, and for show samples.

It was clearly demonstrated at the New England Corn Exposition held at Worcester, Nov. 7-12, 1910, the wonderful merits of the Brewer's Yellow Dent Corn. A grower of this variety, Mr. Edward Handel won the Grand Champion Sweepstakes of 10 ear sample and of the single ear sample. In each case, first prize corn of all varieties in New England competing together. Fifty per cent. of the Dent Corn exhibited at the Exposition was the Brewer's Dent Corn, exhibited by growers who have purchased corn of me in the past 4 or 5 years. Seventy-five per cent. of the prizes won in the Yellow Dent classes was won by exhibitors of this particular strain of corn.

Is this not evidence enough that this corn, which is recognized as the corn of the highest standard in the west, carefully acclimated by 7 years of careful seed selection and breeding of my favorable seed corn farm here in New England, is the corn for the progressive farmer to plant for ensilage purposes, and for securing the most and best grain per acre.

The Brewer's Yellow Dent is the earliest high yielding variety of corn in existence, to my knowledge. It is a yellow dent, the plant growing from nine to ten feet high, producing a large amount of leaves. The ears will average about ten inches in length, and 7½ inches in circumference, and bear about 22 rows of kernels with about 50 kernels in a row. The kernels are deep, with large heart or germ, and chemical analysis shows them to be very high in protein and oil content. The cob is red of medium size, and the ears are well filled over the butts and tips. I cannot too strongly recommend this variety for feeding purposes in every respect, and is specially recommended for silos and other means of preparing the plant for dairy, or fat cattle, horses, sheep and poultry, in fact, all farm animals or fowls on account of its yield per acre of seed and fodder, its high quality and digestibility.

PRICES.

	Bu.	½ Bu.	Peck	Ear by mail	Lots 5 bu. or more
Specialty Selected Ears	\$5.00	\$2.75	\$2.00	\$0.25	\$4.75
Shelled Corn	2.50	1.25	.75	qt. .25	2.25

One bushel of this variety will plant from 5 to 6 acres.



A bushel of my Yellow Flint Seed Corn.

This variety has been grown by my grandfather, father and myself on our farm for over sixty years. It is one of the earliest types grown in New England. We have improved the varieties by careful seed selection, and have developed a very uniform and productive variety of Flint corn. I can recommend it wherever Flint Seed Corn is desired. The plants are large, leafy, tender, and the ears are of a beautiful golden color. The plants will average 8½ feet in height, and the ears are about 11 inches in length, 6¼ inches in circumference. The ears bear eight rows of kernels, and about 50 kernels in the row.

PRICES.

	Bu.	½Bu.	Peck	Ear by mail	Lots 5 bu. or more
Specially Selected Ears	\$4.00	\$2.25	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$3.75
Shelled Corn	1.75	1.00	.50	qt. .25	1.50

One bushel will plant from 4 to 5 acres.

BREWER'S EARLY CROSBY SWEET CORN.



A bushel of seed ears of my strain of Early Crosby Sweet Corn.

I consider this the best variety of sweet corn for home planting or canning purposes in existence. We have been scientifically breeding this variety for six years testing our breeding stock for sugar content by chemical analyses and other tests, and propagating the higher yielding ears, with highest sugar content. It is very uniform early, and produces an extremely eatable and delicious table corn. By planting a few hills, a week apart, from May 15th to June 15th, a succession of tender, sweet and nourishing table corn can be had all summer. I would like to see every lover of high grade table corn, plant a quart of this seed or more.

PRICES.

	Bu.	½Bu.	Peck	4 qts.	Quart
Specially Selected Ears	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$0.00
Shelled Corn	4.00	2.25	1.50	.75	.20

Ear by mail 15c. Quart by mail 35c.

A NEW VARIETY

The Earliest and Sweetest Corn in Existence.

58 DAY MALAKHOF



An ear of Malakhof Sweet Corn in edible condition.

This variety of sweet corn we have developed from a small quantity of seed which was secured from the seed introduction division of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

I do not know of any variety that compares with it for earliness, high quality, flavor, tenderness, and desirability for early table use. As I have only a limited supply of seed as yet, I hope you will order early and secure some of it for trial. In order to supply as many people as possible, with this splendid variety, I will sell only in small quantities to any one individual. I take great pride in presenting this variety to the public, and consider it is a triumph in our work of breeding.

15c. pint. 25c. quart.

Prices by mail post paid:

1 pint shelled, 25c.

1 quart shelled, 40c.

GOLDEN BANTAM.

We have bred this variety systematically for 6 years. It is bright yellow in color and is very tender and has a flavor that is found in no other sweet corn. It is also very sweet.

PRICES.

	Bu.	½ Bu.	Peck	4 qts.	Quart
Specially Selected Ears	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$0.00
Shelled Corn	4.00	2.25	1.50	.75	.20

Ear by mail 15c. Quart by mail 35c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

This variety of sweet corn has also been very systematically bred by us for the past six years. I recommend it as a heavy yielder of ears and stover, ripens late in the season and is an excellent corn for market. With its large ears filled with deep tender kernels it is a good seller being a leading variety for edible purposes and canning.

PRICES.

	Bu.	½ Bu.	Peck	4 qts.	Quart
Specially Selected Ears	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$0.00
Shelled Corn	4.00	2.25	1.50	.75	.20

Ear by mail 15c. Quart by mail 35c.

To any one ordering a quart or more of all these 4 varieties I will make a cash discount of 25%.

These 4 varieties will supply one with a continuous yield of corn all summer till frost time. First by planting the Malakhof following with the Golden Bantam, Early Crosby and Evergreen. Sweet corn requires good soil in a warm situation. I plant 4 kernels in hills 3 ft. x 3 ft. covering ½ to 1 in. according to the moisture in the soil. One quart will plant about 500 hills.

TRANSPARENT RICE POPCORN.

A very productive medium-sized ear, rice type of pop corn. This seed is a Connecticut strain of a western grown variety which is the most highly prized and valuable variety grown in the U. S. It is particularly fine popping corn and I can recommend it for general planting in New England. Prices: shelled seed from carefully selected ears, per bushel, \$5.00; per lb., 10c.



Brewer's Broadleaf Tobacco Seed.

This variety of tobacco has been improved by seed selection and is extremely uniform in shape, size and texture of leaves and in the habit of growth of the plants. The seed has been saved under bag, separated so that all light, undesirable seed has been eliminated, and is of the best quality. This variety has been bred five years and is adapted to conditions favorable for the production of the broadleaf type of tobacco.

Prices: carefully selected, bagged and separated seed, per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 50c.

TESTIMONIALS.

MR. BREWER,

Dear Sir:—The Malakhoff and Crosby sweet corn I bought of you last year, both turned out a tremendous yield of early and deliciously sweet ears, with small stalks, and consequent small drain on the strength of the soil. The Malakhoff was a week earlier than the Crosby. I had green corn two weeks before anyone in the vicinity. The Dent corn I have bought of you, and raised, for two years, is very early, gives a big crop of matured ears, and hardens while the fodder remains green. Both years I have been late in planting (June), and my field is a heavy clay loam, very cold, moist and subject to Connecticut River overflow, in spite of which, my crops have matured finely. I have used no fertilizer at all! I shall grow some acres on my upland this year. Shall be pleased to give you my order for some more sweet corn this year.

Yours, etc.,

PORTLAND, CONN., Jan. 12, 1911.

JOHN D. ABBEY.

N. HOWARD BREWER,

Dear Sir:—Yours of the first received. In reply as to how I liked your Dent corn I would say first class indeed, it is by far the best yielder considering corn and fodder together, of any corn that I ever raised, with common sense everyday treatment. I raised over 300 bushels of shelled corn from 3 acres, the acre selected for the N. E. Corn Exposition, (and it was a hard matter to decide which part of the 3 acres was the best), produced 8,205 lbs., equaling 117½ bu. shelled corn, at 70 lbs. per bushel on cob, the dry matter report from R. I. Experiment Station was 4,800 pounds, which won the first prize, it also won the 25 ear Rogers & Hubbard prize and a few others.

Yours truly,

E. W. THEINERT,

NEWBURGH, N. Y., January 9, 1911.

MR. BREWER,

Dear Sir:—I am glad to say that your corn proved very satisfactory with me. Will surely plant a good acreage again this spring.

Yours sincerely,

VINCENT PHELPS.

GRAFTON, MASS., January 14, 1911.

Mr. N. H. BREWER, Hockanum, Conn.,

Dear Sir:—I have your letter of the 11th and in reply would say that the Dent Corn purchased from you last spring produced a very fine crop. We planted three other varieties of Dent Corn and the seed purchased from you produced corn which matured very much earlier (at least two weeks) and the yield was considerably heavier. I am satisfied that with an average season your Dent Corn will mature perfectly in this latitude. My advice, however, would be for a farmer to plant about half his crop Dent and half Flint corn in this locality. I fertilized my corn crop with 600 lbs. per acre of the following mixture:

1,000 lbs. Tankage (9% Ammonia, 12% Phos. Acid)
300 lbs. Nit. Pot. (15% Ammonia, 45% Potash)
700 lbs. Acid Phos. (16% Phos. Acid)

2,000

which analysed 6% Ammonia, 12% Phos. Acid, 7% Potash. Cost \$32.70 a ton or \$9.81 per acre.

Yours very truly,

EDMUND MORTIMER.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 12, 1911.

Mr. N. HOWARD BREWER, Hockanum, Conn.,

Dear Sir:—I am going to want enough seed corn this season to plant four acres, wish you would enter the order and send it along whenever you like. I have made up my mind after trying four or five other kinds of corn that your Dent corn is the most productive and best for one to use, and in the future shall raise that and nothing else. The only fault I have to find with it is that it grows rather too large stalk, and as I have to farm it in the old fashioned way, stack and husk from the stacks later on, and of course use the stalks for fodder. If there is any way you could overcome this, think you would have the most perfect corn for farmers to use in Connecticut.

Very truly yours,

F. C. BUSHNELL.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., November 25, 1910.

Mr. BREWER,

Dear Sir:—I enclose check \$10.00 for the 2 bushels Seed Corn purchased of you last spring. I had a very fine piece of corn from your seed. Your corn is certainly bred to yield.

Respectfully,

GEO. C. BRADLEY.

LINCOLN, R. I., January 7, 1911.

Mr. N. HOWARD BREWER, Hockanum, Conn.,

Dear Sir:—In answering your letter as to how my corn did that I purchased of you will state that though my first 1 was somewhat late in getting the seed and preparing the land with two cultivations and one hoeing raised some 2 acres of as fine a corn as ever grew. And being so elated over the outcome that shall this spring increase my corn acreage a dozen fold.

Yours truly,

JEREMIAH P. EDDY.

COLLINSVILLE, CONN., January 9, 1911.

Mr. BREWER,

Dear Sir:—After trying several varieties of dent corn the past season find the Brewer Dent matures a week or ten days earlier than any other, is in fine condition in crib, while three other varieties are more or less mouldy.

Respectfully yours,

L. S. WHITE.

WHITING, VT., January 9, 1911.

Mr. N. HOWARD BREWER, Hockanum, Conn.,

Dear Sir:—Yours of recent date to hand in due season, and in reply would say that the fodder was the best that I have ever seen, whether one wishes to use it for ensilage or to feed without cutting or shredding. After I had plantd my corn I had about three pecks left and a neighbor had the remainder to plant for ensilage corn, and he told me that from the three pecks of seed he secured enough fodder to nearly half fill an eighty ton silo. I am feeding the stalks whole and never saw cattle eat as large a percent of any other corn as they do of the early dent. In short my experience with your dent corn is this: In this climate it is not as successful for a field crop as for an ensilage corn. I wish to say that I shall loose no opportunity to speak a good word for you whenever your interests may be advanced thereby, as you have been most courteous in your dealing with me. I wish also to ask what you can claim for your flint corn? Wishing you success,

I am yours very truly,

FRED A. NEEDHAM.

APALACHIN, N. Y., January 15, 1911.

Mr. N. HOWARD BREWER, Hockanum, Conn.,

My dear Sir:—The sweet corn you sent me was very early and the best I ever ate, and when the time comes would like to have you send me some more.

Yours very truly,

FRANK B. TRACY.

DOVER, N. H., January 16, 1911.

Mr. N. HOWARD BREWER, Hockanum, Conn.,

Dear Sir:—The Golden Bantam bought from you was very satisfactory. Your dent grew fine and big and made as good silage as I've ever had. We have no snow on the ground, and your vetch is looking fine. How do you thrash and separate it from the rye?

Yours truly,

ASHTON ROLLINS.

CONCORD, MASS., January 7, 1911.

DEAR MR. BREWER:—The Dent and Flint Corn sent me proved very satisfactory. Flint corn grows very well here and we have no trouble in any way with it. In regard to the Dent corn I knew little regarding it but wanted to try it and see if it would mature. The season was not good for an experiment being too dry but the Dent corn never turned a leaf. This Dent corn of yours grew 12 and 14 feet tall and made such a wonderful root growth that it carried right through the dry weather. I matured a good crop and proved that we could grow it in Eastern Massachusetts.

I am very truly yours,

C. W. PRESCOTT.

ACCLIMATED HAIRY VETCH.

This valuable legume has been acclimated by six years of growing and seed selection in Connecticut. It is especially recommended as a cover crop for tobacco lands or other soils, and it has been proved that it adds about one hundred pounds of nitrogen per acre to the soil when so used. In addition to its fertilizing value, it prevents soil washing, adds to the humus, and improves the tilth and condition for succeeding crops, and is the most valuable cover crop known.

A limited amount of this acclimated seed will be ready for delivery about Aug. 1, 1911. Price \$5.00 per bushel, or 10c. per pound. 40 to 60 pounds per acre of this seed should be sowed for cover crop purposes.



Several specimen plants of Hairy Vetch showing Nodules.

As I was compelled last year to refuse orders for my varieties to the amount of hundreds of bushels on account of lack of enough seed to fill the orders, I urge your immediate attention to sending me your order.

ORDER BLANK.

N. HOWARD BREWER,
Breeder and Shipper of Pure Bred Seed Corn,
Hockanum, Hartford County, Conn.

Every order, large or small, will receive my careful personal attention.
Telephone Call, Hartford Division, Charter 1223-12.

Post Office..... 191

Dear Sir :

You will find enclosed \$..... for which you will ship
the following seed :

No. bu.	Specially Selected Ears	Shelled	KIND OF CORN WANTED	PRICE
			Brewer's Yellow Dent . . .	
			“ Eight-rowed Flint . . .	
			“ Early Crosby Sweet . . .	
			“ Early Golden Bantam . . .	
			“ Late Stowell's Evergreen . . .	
			“ Extra Early Malakhof . . .	
			Transparent Rice Pop Corn . . .	

Please fill out the following. Write plainly.

Please ship corn about ^{When}.....

Name.....

Post Office..... State.....

What R. R. is your freight station on?.....

Freight Station..... R. F. D. No.....

County..... Ship by.....

Freight or Express

We send by freight unless otherwise ordered.



Our field of Acclimated Hairy Vetch grown for seed with rye. After harvest the rye seed was all separated from the vetch seed with a special vetch seed separator.