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J. C. SUFFERN, Voorhies, Illinois
Breed and Grower of and dealer in all kinds of
SUPERIOR PEDIGREE FIELD SEEDS.
Telegraph and Money Order Office: Bement, Ill.

Indian Corn Varieties,
Sweet
Pop
Broom
Winter Wheat
Spring
Flax
Oats
Rye
Barley
Irish Potatoes
Sweet
Artichokes
Watermelon
Muskmelon
Pumpkin
Squash
Gourd
Sorghum Seed
Tree Beans, etc.

What’s on the Back?

This cut is photographed from life, and is a correct representation of my Golden Amber Wheat.

YOUR POSTMASTER HAS PLACED HERE ON THE NAME OF

Mr. Who is considered one of the

BEST WHEAT GROWERS
AND WHO LIVES
Near

Ask your P. M. to show you his sample of my wheat before you leave the office.

Who Sends off for Seeds.

Such as Tasmanian Red, Golden Amber, Penquite’s Velvet Chaff, German Amber, Buckeye, High Grade, etc., at reasonable prices.
DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING.

ORDER EARLY. And then you will be sure to have the seed just when you want it. Send your order TO-Day, Before you lose my address. Unless you order early you may be much later than I expect, I will have plenty of seed of the varieties hereinafter advertised until Oct. 15th.

THE NEW LAW. Under the "Inter-State commerce law," passed in last session of Congress, Railroad freight rates have been reduced on short hauls—50 to 400 miles—to much less than what they have been heretofore. I advise my customers to have their seed sent by freight. As it is much cheaper, than by express. I can generally reach most points in Ohio and Kansas, in 5 to 8 days, and in Ind., and Mo., in 5 to 6 days. By freight, from here. And from where my supplies are in Ind., Mo. and Ky., much quicker. When seed is sold to a station which has no freight agent, as the freight charges must be prepaid to such stations. Please give me the name of your Road. Also how far, and what direction you are from the nearest of the cities named in the "freight rates." I guarantee safe arrival of the seed at your station.

MY TERMS are cash with the Order. Send money by registered letter, money order, or by Chicago draft. At my risk. Telegraph, and money order office Bement, Ill. Voorhies is not a money order office. No seed sent C. O. D. by express.

MY REFERENCES. Believing it due to my customers and patrons who have written me some kind words of my standing in the community and my ability to do as I say, I would respectfully refer you to the persons named below, in making inquiries always enclose stamps for reply: Postmaster, Voorhies, Ill., and Pacific express agent, Voorhies, Ill.; Wabash freight agent and Pacific express agent, Bement, Ill. I earnestly request you to write them (enclosing stamp) for full information as to the way I do business.

SEAMLESS BAGS. Send 20c. extra for a new extra heavy seamless bag, in which to ship each 24bushels, or less, of wheat that you order.

NEW OFFER. I will agree with responsible farmers, within 100 miles of Voorhies, Ill., to furnish a reasonable amount of Tasmanian Red, Velvet Chaff, and Nigerian Wheat, at 50c. per bushel freight charges prepaid. If they will agree to give me the surplus of crop which they produce, over old Flint wheat. All conditions of soil, cultivation, time of sowing, etc., being equal. Please correspond.

SAMPLES. I have always thought that the most efficient and business-like way of offering seeds for sale, is by samples, which represents larger shipments. Your P. M. has an average sample of my wheat. Ask him to show it to you. If you desire to see samples of other kinds, ask your P. M. to write me for them. When they arrive, take a look at them, and leave them with your P. M. to show to others. Tell your neighbors to ask to see samples.

THIS PRICE LIST. Do you wish to receive it regularly, from time to time, as it comes forth? If so, you must write me to that effect. As I am continually revising my list of addresses. And do not wish to mail it to any one to whom it is of no use. Please show it to your neighbors, and then put it away with your valuable papers. So you can get it quickly, when you wish to order. Tell all your friends about my seed wheat. And get them to order with you. The price list should become misprinted, or lost, write at once for another copy, which will be sent in haste.

TRACING. I now start one of Foster's new commercial tracers with each shipment. This tracer is a series of transfer blanks, which begins with the bill of lading, in my office, and ends with your signature in your freight office, when it is returned to me. I thus trace ahead, instead of after shipments. Delays are thereby quickly discovered, and the goods pushed through with all possible dispatch.

When letters are mailed in Ohio, Ind., Mo. and Kansas, today, fast mail generally delivers them to me on tomorrow.

THE GENERAL SOIL WHEATS.

PENQUITE'S VELVET CHAFF BEARDED WHEAT. This valuable new variety of wheat, was originated by Mr. Abram Penquite, In Clinton Co., Ohio. There are several varieties of wheat having a velvet chaff. Among which I may mention: White velvet chaff, smooth head, red wheat, Brown velvet chaff bearded, red wheat. Brown velvet chaff smooth head, amber wheat, etc. After 8 years rigid testing, in all parts of the country, Penquite's velvet chaff wheat has proved to be a very distinct, pure crop wheat. And is, or soon becomes, adopted to a great variety of soils. It has a Golden velvety firm chaff. Bright amber colored, hard, plump grains. Weighing 64 lbs. per level bushel. It is a shallow rooting, extremely hardy wheat. It is not an extraordinary heavy yielder, but is a very uniform yielder. Many fields of it yielding 28 to 33 bus. per acre. This is the best general purpose wheat, of which I have any knowledge. It has a wider range of tolerance, than most, and will ripen in the hardest years. It is not so successful on the lighter, sandy soils. And is the earliest wheat I know of. It ripens here fully 10 days before Fultz wheat. It is not as hardy a wheat as the Fultz. Weights 10 to 15 lbs. per bus. and is a very good wheat. And is very much adapted to red, sandy soils. It has a Golden close fitting chaff. Very long smooth head. Bright amber colored, plump grains. It is known as a soft wheat. But is somewhat harder than the Fultz wheat. Weights 18 to 24 lbs. per bus. and is a very good wheat. And is a very good variety, for the grain market. It has a medium stiff, yellow straw, which grows a little taller than the Fultz. It ripens very evenly. And is about 6 days earlier than the Fultz. In a favorable season, and of good ground, it has yielded 46 bus. per acre. And can be relied upon to yield 10 to 15 bus. more per acre than the old varieties. This is also a very hardy wheat. And is a good stooler. Requiring but one bushel of seed per acre. The grain are very firm in the chalk. And do not shatter out in the harvesting and threshing, like some other varieties. It is not mixed with other kinds, this year. But not enough to prevent it from making a good crop. No difference what kind of wheat you have should harvest it at least twice in the spring. It will increase the yield 20 to 30 percent. Try it.

NEW MONARCH WHEAT. This new variety, only recently intro- duced from the West Coast, has proven to be an immense yielder and perfectly hardy. Heads smooth 4 to 6 inches in length. 3 to 4 grains to the mesh. Yielding, on poor soil, 42 bushels per acre. The straw is very strong, medium length, standing up on very rich sod land. Parties desiring some of this variety should order at once, as the demand is great and supply limited. This is, beyond a doubt, the best wheat on the market.

HYBRID MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT OR MICHIGAN BRONZE WHEAT. This very valuable new wheat, is called by some, a CROP WHEAT. Because it has 4 rows of grains on each ear, its medium-long, very thick head. On this account, it is very productive. It is a red chaff, bearded wheat. The grains are extra large, plump, and solid, weighing 64 lbs. per level bushel. The grain is of a bright amber, or light red color. It is, or soon becomes adapted to a great variety of soils. It is a very hardy, very strong stooling wheat. And requires but one bushel of seed per acre. The greatest peculiarities of this wheat is: That it is adapted to very late sowing. Making a good crop when sown as late as Nov. 15th. In 1887, at Ky. Agric. Experiment station, it proved much the largest yielder out of many varieties tested, and was ripe 5 days before the Fultz. The straw is stiff, and stands well.

THE HIGH GRADE WHEAT. This fine new wheat, has given satisfaction everywhere, on black, brown and grey soils. It is a smooth-head, white chaff long, bright amber, hard, grain wheat. Weighing 64 lbs. per level bushel. Its straw is stiff and grows 5 ft. high. This is a fine Roller Mill wheat. It is a fine stooler. Requiring but one bushel of seed per acre. In is an early, heavy yieldeing wheat. Has yielded 60 to 65 bus. per acre. My stock of this wheat, came direct from the introduction in Ohio. And is pure and nice. Try it. And you will be pleased with it.

THE FULCASTER WHEAT. This wheat, from its appearance and habits of growth, makes all who have seen it and given the subject any thought, believe that it is a hybrid of two of our most celebrated, time tested and hardy wheats, viz.:—Fultz and Lancaster—as it has the straw, chaff and peculiar eight-row head of the Fultz, with the hardiness, long, bearded, and the Lancaster, hardy, yieldeing all of the good qualities of the two, with none of their defects. This wheat is a stiff, white straw that will stand up under the most unusual circumstances a white bearded chaff that clings to the grain, not scattering easily, long and massive, with eight rows to the head, filled with the large, massive, flinty, long, long grain, that grades the very best in elevators and markets, and weighs about 64 pounds to the bushel. From the small quantities that our mills have been able to obtain they unhesitatingly say it will have no smearing, if any, equal, in the market for flour.
POOLE.—A very prolific variety. Straw, medium length, fairly strong. Head, large, well filled and beardless. Large, red kernels. This variety made the largest yield of forty kinds tested at the Ohio Experimental Station in 1858, yielding at the rate of over 61 bu. per acre.

PALESTINE MAMMOTH.—This remarkable variety is said to be the largest-grained wheat in the world. And grows heads 6 to 7 inches long. It has done remarkably well in some instances, and has produced the largest yield of any other variety in the U. S. Having yielded over 70 bu. per acre. It roots very deeply. Consequently does not resist freezing and thawing. And so cannot be relied upon as a sure crop.

DEITZ LONGCERRY.—Recommended by G. A. Deitz, of Pennsylvania, as being a great acquisition. Straw good length and fairly strong. Bearded heads, well filled. Kernels red. It yielded at the rate of over 88 bu. per acre at the Ohio Experimental Station in 1896.

MARTIN'S AMBER.—Originated in Pa. in 1878. It is said to be the greatest staking wheat in the world. It has a large smooth white chaff head, containing a plump, light amber colored grain, which is rather late in ripening. The Landreth wheat is similar to it, if not identical with this. This wheat is best adapted to white sandy, and red clay soils. I do not recommend sowing it on black soils.

THE BLACK SOIL WHEATS.

TASMANIAN RED WHEAT.
In the South Pacific Ocean, 5 years ago. This meritorious new wheat, was imported from the Island of Tasmania. It is no untried experiment. But has stood the test, the past 5 years, of the most careful wheat growers, in all parts of the country. And is now generally admitted to be a very fine wheat. It is a soft-headed, very hard, large, long, light red grained wheat. Weighing 64 lbs. per level bushel. It has red chaff, light yellow straw. Which is not so strong as the straw of other varieties. But the grain stands wet weather better than any variety I have ever seen. It is a shallow rooting, very hardy wheat. And is best adapted to black loam, brown and grey soils. Where it goes through cold winters, and violent spring freezing and thawing almost unharmed. It is A. No. 1, hard, long-berry wheat. Roller mill men pay from 5c, to 8c, more per bushel for it, than for Fultz. It much resembles the old Red Mediterranean. But is much larger grained. Also earlier. Being fully 6 days earlier than Fultz. It is a very heavy yielder. One field of it sowed as late as Oct. 12th, 1886, yielded 51 bu. per acre. It is a good stoller. Requiring but 1 to 1/4 bus. seed per acre. I do not prefer to praise this seed so highly as some seedmen are doing. But I do assure wheat growers that it is a genuine good wheat. Try it.

BUCKEYE WHEAT. This fine black soil wheat, was originated in Northern Ohio. About 5 years ago. It is the best smooth-head red wheat, for black soils, I have ever seen. It has a red firm chaff. Medium-sized, very hard, bright red long grain. Four grains to an inch. Through Fultz. Lancaster, and other small wheats are almost entirely out. It is A. No. 1, hard, long-berry wheat. Roller mill men pay from 5c, to 8c, more per bushel for it, than for Fultz. It much resembles the old Red Mediterranean. But is much larger grained. Also earlier. Being fully 6 days earlier than Fultz. It is a very heavy yielder. One field of it sowed as late as Oct. 12th, 1886, yielded 51 bu. per acre. It is a good stoller. Requiring but 1 to 1/4 bus. seed per acre. I do not prefer to praise this seed so highly as some seedmen are doing. But I do assure wheat growers that it is a genuine good wheat. Try it.

NIGGER WHEAT. This fine new wheat was originated in northern Ohio. About 7 years ago. By an old colored gentleman, named Sampson. It is the best bearded wheat for black soils I have ever seen. And on which, it is yielding this year, an average of about 25 bus. per acre. It has white chaff. Very large, long, hard, dark red colored fat grains. Weighing 63 lbs. per level bushel. It has stiff, purple, medium-tall straw, of very uniform height. Being almost as level over the top, when headed out, as a floor. It is a pretty sight, to see a ripe field of this wheat. It is also a shallow rooting, very hardy wheat. Sow 1 1/4 bus. per acre. See testimonials.

GERMAN AMBER WHEAT. This excellent new wheat was imported from Germany, to St. Louis Co., Mo., in 1881. It has now been tested in all parts of the country. And has given very fine satisfaction. It has large, long, smooth heads. White chaff. Dark amber colored, large, plump, hard, very heavy grains. Which weighs 64 to 66 lbs. per level bushel. Straw yellow, long, stiff, and stands well. Does best on black, brown, and grey soils. It is a shallow rooting, very hardy wheat. Very near this. And has stiff, medium-long, blue, white, hard, very heavy grains. Which weighs 64 to 66 lbs. per level bushel. Straw yellow, long, stiff, and stands well. Does best on black, brown, and grey soils. It is a shallow rooting, very hardy wheat. Very near this. And was yielded 46 bu. per acre. In St. Louis Co., Mo. This is an extra good wheat. Sow 1 1/4 bus. per acre. This wheat has proved very hardy in Southern Ind., Southern Ill., and in Ky.
CHANGING YOUR SEED.

It has become a fact well known to all good farmers, that our older varieties of cereals are constantly running out. And that a change of seed is very important, in order to secure good crops. These varieties known years ago are forgotten. And those grown 20 years ago are nearly extinct. Who ever have noticed when the Fultz, Lancaster Red Mediterranean, and Clauson Wheat were first introduced into the West, from the Eastern States, have seen, that in many instances, their yields were almost double those of the older varieties they grew. After having produced several years, they have almost run out. And are fast going a road that all the old varieties have gone.

In this age of new inventions, old machines, cereals, etc., are making new way, and improving the grades. In one short time we can see the practical developments of human ingenuity. And become convinced, that we are not only subject to laws of gradual advancement, but that our forward strides in the Sciences, Agriculture, and Mechanics, have been great indeed. My list of your last Fall customers informed me that he noticed the improvement in the localities, they were very anxious for a change of their old seed wheat. And that their Fall wheat only yielded 5 to 16 bu. of wheat. While the few who had the newer varietes obtained yields of 90 to 150 bu. per acre. I feel confident that most farmers know what greatly increased yields and quality of grain may be obtained by sowing the trues and true new kinds of wheat. It is at a profit in selling, and to their neighbors at good prices. While they may claim that this Fall, pay you? See testimonials on the following page.

The highest price of No. 2 wheat, in Chicago, was in May, 1885, 4.25 per bu. Lowest price of No. 2 wheat, was Feb. 16th, 1885, 2.50 per bu. Average price of No. 2 wheat, for the last 25 years, has been 3.40 per bu., for the last 11 years, in 1885-96, 65.25 cents.

The highest price of No. 2 corn, in Chicago, was in May, 1885, 1.60 per bu. Lowest price of No. 2 corn, was in May, 1885, 1.40 per bu. Average price of No. 2 corn, for the last 25 years, has been 1.36 per bu., for the last 11 years, in 1885-96, 50.25 cents.

The average yield of wheat in Russia is 8.5 bushels per acre; in Great Britain it is 10; she's per acre; and in Germany it is 10 bushels per acre. This information is taken from a table compiled by a Chicago Board of Trade Statistician, and is correct.

CROP PROSPECTS AND PRICES.

The last 20 years have been the widest extremes. Both in production and prices. Wheat, in some years yielding an average of 5 bushels and selling at $1.25 to $1.50 per bu., and some years yielding an average of 2 bushels and selling at 60 cents per bu. We find this condition of affairs existing at recurring intervals, every few years.

The past winter and spring brought an injury to the wheat crop in the states of Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., and Ky., unprecedented in the history of wheat growing in those States. The unusually late seedings of last few years, together with the extreme hardness of the winter, gave a fair start. The result is — many fields were an entire failure. Many farmers writing me that they will not have enough good wheat in the Fall, and that they will sell off this year. About 5 years ago we had similar series of crops to what we have had the past few years. Conditions were so poor, that many farmers seriously considered the question of abounding of raising wheat. But the lean years were few, and a series of years in which good crops were raised. Have you not always need that a crop follows a failure? History repeats itself, and we may expect a general change in wheat crops and prices in the years to come.

WHY WHEAT WINTER-KILLS.

As every farmer knows, we have been very much need of very hardy wheat, in our winter wheat states. Most especially in all valleys to violent freezing and thawing in the winter and spring. I have, for 30 years grown and sown the most hardy, sure crop, still strawed, firm chalk, long lived milling, early varieties of wheat. That would go through freezing and thawing unhurt. I am now very glad to have been able to form wheat growers, that I have succeeded. And I have not won well. Wheat winter killed, not particularly because the roots are free, but because the steam produced by thawing, in escaping through the dry hard earth, kindles the straw, forming a fire. This has two sets of roots. One light root, which springs from the shoot, and another very light set of roots, tightly held near the shoot. The heat of the soil takes asunder the steam. The leaves of the root. Which, with repeated freezing and thawing, are easily drawn out of the soil, and quickly perish. While the other

MY 1889 SPRING CATALOGUE + OF ALL KINDS OF SUPERIOR PEDIGREE FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS will be sent free, to all applicants. Write for it. Ready about Jan. 15th. I desire all my readers to write me their experience — Their opinions on subjects. How they manage. What new ideas they have. What fine varieties of wheat, oats, corn, or potatoes have you this year? Which kinds have done best for you? Where did you get your start of them?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Price per 100 lbs.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cairo, Illinois</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
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<td>14c</td>
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<td>Toledo, Ohio</td>
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Wheat Varieties, Novelties, Etc.

The varieties of wheat are almost endless. In the varieties and characteristics of varieties, of wheat, we have the following: The bearded and smooth heads. The yellow, purple, blue, white, soft, stiff, long, and short strawed varieties. The red, golden, brown, and white chaff varieties. The red, amber, white, and their intermediate colors of grain. Properly speaking, wheat may be classified as follows: Bearded & smooth heads. The white, amber, and red wheats. The hard, and soft wheats. The long, and round grain wheats. The early, and late wheats. The deep rooting, and shallow rooting wheats. Each particular kind of soil selects its own wheat, a set of characteristics best suited to that soil, and establishes them in that wheat. Change a white wheat to a black loam or black, sandy soil, it becomes darker colored each year, until it becomes a red wheat. Change red wheat to a whitish sandy soil, and it becomes whiter each year, until it becomes a white wheat. The same law applies to the amber wheats. An intermediate (or gray) soil suits the amber best. On black loam soils they become redder each year, and on white sandy soils they become whiter each year. This is the common experience of wheat growers, everywhere. In addition to selecting color of grain, the soil also selects other characteristics. Such as hardness, or softness of the grain. Stiffness or softness of straw, color of the chaff, etc. It is, therefore, utterly impossible to establish all the desirable characteristics, in any one variety of wheat. Many varieties of wheat are almost (but not quite) identical. Because many kinds of soil are almost (but not quite) identical. Yet there are some distinct varieties of wheat. As there are also, quite distinct varieties of soil. The red, and dark colored amber wheats suit black loam, and brown soils best. And the white, and light colored amber wheats, suit yellow and white sandy soils best. The amber wheats are, or soon become adapted to almost all kinds of soils. Because their change of color is not so radical. All latitudes south of Chicago, Ill., and all localities subject to early frosts, should raise early wheat. For the reason that their grain forms and matures before the scorching hot weather sets in, and before they are ruined by rust. My various kinds of wheat have been grown this year, on the three above named distinct kinds of soil. I have made the adaptation of varieties of wheats to varieties of soil, a careful study. And have given it deep investigation. By my own experience, aided by the written experience of my customers, in all parts of the country, I think I am able to judge pretty correctly, what varieties of wheat suit particular varieties of soil, best.

I now wish to call your attention to a few remarks about the high-priced novelty business. Strong combinations have been formed in the East, to boom so-called new varieties of all sorts, seeds, etc., which have been originated in a year or two. By crossing old varieties. Or in some other wonderful manner. As soon as the leading guns are sounded, they are repeated all along the line. Booming so-called wonderful new varieties off on the public, at wild prices, $10 to $15 per bushel. Don't buy from these swell-head commercial sharks. Who so loudly proclaim that they have the best varieties on earth. And whose only object is to prey upon the purses of their unsuspecting patrons. But notwithstanding all this, every year is adding some valuable new varieties to the standard list. I am at work, breeding up a score of new varieties of field seeds. By a careful, systematic selection. Aided by nature, this selection, extending through a series of years, keeping in view the ever-increasing ideal of excellence, is the only true way of the improvement of plants. I shall not introduce a new variety, until it is worthy of introduction—in short, until it is an Actual and Practical Improvement upon the standard varieties.