

## HOW TO SELECT SEED CORN

When Harvesting Seed Corn Choose Medium Sized Ears From Strong, Vigorous Stalks.

### GATHER IT FROM THE FIELD

There is Danger of Selecting Ears Too Large—If the Season is Late and Cold or Frosts Come Early We Will Have a Lot of Soft, Chaffy, Moldy Light Corn From Which to Get Seed for Our Next Year's Crop.

By PROF. P. G. HOLDEN, Director Agricultural Department International Harvester Co. of New Jersey.

A good sized ear is essential to a good yield. It indicates that the ear comes from a strong, vigorous, healthy stalk and that in turn it will produce stalks and ears having a strong constitution and hardness. No one would think of selecting for seed small, weak, puny-looking ears. Corn has been bred for the grain or ear until the proportion of corn to stalk is abnormally high and consequently the tendency is for the ear to become smaller unless we select larger ears than we expect in the average of the crop.

#### Select Medium Sized Ears.

On the other hand, the greater danger lies in selecting too large ears and too large types of corn, and this is especially true of the northern half of the corn belt. For every dollar lost by growing corn that is too small or too early there are ten to twenty dollars lost from growing corn that is too large and too late in maturing. If the season is late and cold, or the frosts come too early, or if the seed is planted late in the spring, the grower has a lot of soft, chaffy, moldy, light corn. In addition to this it is very difficult to secure good seed from such corn for next year's crop. It is certain to be more or less frozen, moldy and weak, and to result in a poor stand and a poor crop. Large, sappy, immature ears fill the wagon-box rapidly, and we deceive ourselves into thinking that we are getting a large yield. Corn of this kind often contains from 45 to 48 per cent of water. When the corn dries it is loose on the cob, chaffy and light. The little cells in the kernels are only partially filled with food and are dull and chalky, or starchy, instead of bright, hard, heavy and rich in appearance.

The corn is apt to spoil, especially in the bottom of the crib, i. e., burns out, and it is unpalatable to stock. The grower of such corn is required to sell at a greatly reduced price. What we want is corn that will be safe every year. Remember that two small ears weighing but ten ounces each, to each hill will make 64 bushels per acre, or double the average yield. Three of them will give nearly 100 bushels per acre.

The indicates full maturity, good quality, feeding value and yield.

Large ears will generally have larger and deeper kernels. Short, bunched ears are certain to have deeper kernels than long, slim ears. As a consequence the planter cannot be adjusted to give a uniform drop.

If we have large and small ears, bunched and slim ears, deep kernalled and shallow kernalled ears we shall not only have unevenness in size and shape of kernels, but we shall also have a great variation in time of maturity, some stalks bearing early and some late, and some having high ears and some low.

#### POOR SEED MEANS LOW YIELD.

One small eight-ounce ear of corn added to each hill will double the yield and value of the crop and add \$1,700,000,000 to its total value.

#### CORN GROWERS' RULES.

1. Pick seed corn before October 1st, saving at least twice as much as will be needed.
2. Select only ears that will ripen and that are of good quality.
3. Select from strong, vigorous stalks, ears that bend over at medium height on medium length shanks.
4. Hang seed corn in a dry, well ventilated place, so that the ears do not touch.
5. Select seed corn from your own field.
6. If you must buy seed corn, buy in your own locality.
7. In the spring, select the best ears and test each ear.
8. Select 100 of the choicest of these ears and plant in a separate plot to select from next year.

#### Immature Corn Freezes.

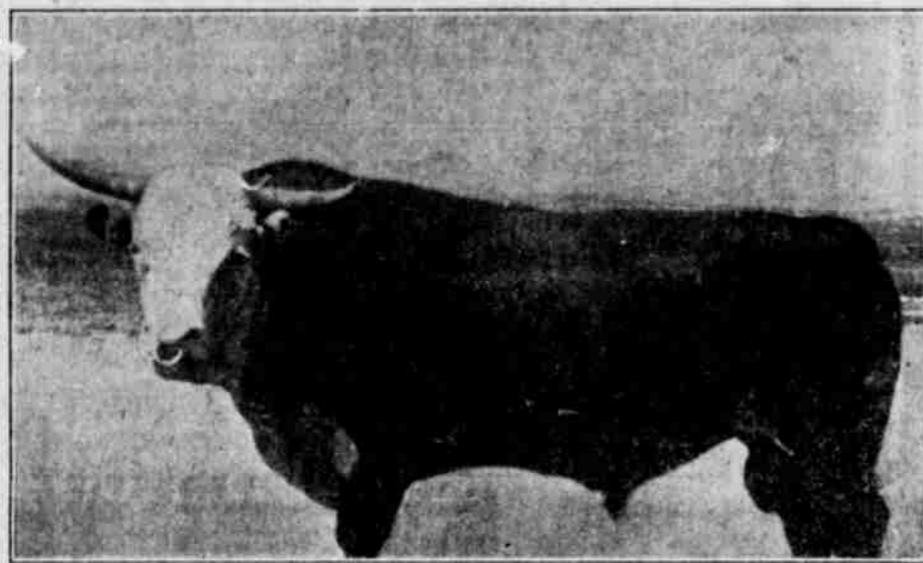
Corn put into the crib in the fall in a sappy condition freezes and thaws repeatedly through the winter. In March and April when the weather warms up, it will be found that the hearts of the kernels have turned to a cheesy color and later become black and are strong to the taste. In this case I have reference not to soft, immature corn, but to what would be considered as very good corn except that it is large and contains considerable water.

# Registered 10000 High Grade

# HEREFORDS

## CATTLE SALE

This herd was run originally by Eggleston & Hill for fifteen years and have had ten crosses of registered bulls. The four-year-old steers were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. for the highest price known on the Kansas City market. These cattle are the low down, blocky kind prolific breeders; all dehorned, pasture raised and not wild.



ONE OF THE REGISTERED BULLS—WEIGHT 2440 POUNDS

#### DESCRIPTION

THIS OFFERING INCLUDES: FOUR HUNDRED COWS, 2 TO 7 YEARS OLD, ALL CAREFULLY BRED, IN PASTURE, TO REGISTERED BULLS.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE WEANED CALVES, EVERY ONE A WHITE FACE, EARLY AND EXTRA LARGE.

SEVENTY-FIVE TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS, AVERAGE WEIGHT THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1925 POUNDS.

ABOUT 100 YEARLING STEERS, WINTERED ON SILAGE AND ALFALFA. WEIGHT 800 POUNDS.

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARLING HEIFERS, WHICH HAVE BEEN PASTURED BY THEMSELVES AND NOT BRED.

FIFTEEN REGISTERED BULLS AND A FEW REGISTERED COWS AND CALVES.

FIVE BULL CALVES FROM THE BEST OF THE HERD.



ONE OF THE REGISTERED COWS—WEIGHT 1420 POUNDS

# AT AIREDALE RANCH

fourteen miles south of Gering, 16 miles south of Scottsbluff, 12 miles northeast of Harrisburg, Nebr.

# SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2

COMMENCING EXACTLY AT 10:30 a. m.

**Free Lunch** and Pumpkin Creek water at noon; milk if requested of the auctioneers.

Automobile service from Gering and Scottsbluff to the Airedale Ranch at reasonable rates.



A FEW OF THE TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS—WEIGHT 1000 POUNDS

Inspection of the herd before day of sale is invited

**TERMS**—Six months' time will be given on notes with approved security, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Buyers who do not wish to remove their stock at once can make arrangements for pasture or alfalfa at ranch, and delivery at the railroad.

Col. Z. S. BRANSON, } Auctioneers  
Col. L. E. LEWIS, }  
H. H. OSTENBERG, Clerk

J. O. SHAY, Owner  
SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA

#### Franklin and the Balloon.

When the balloon was first discovered some one said to Franklin, "What will ever come of it?" Franklin pointed to a baby in its cradle and said, "And what will ever come of that?"

#### Sarcasm.

"You can't stand on the step," warned the conductor, mindful of the safety first campaign. "It's all right. He ain't on the step," proclaimed another patron; "he's riding on my foot."—Buffalo Express.

#### Reaching a Conclusion.

"I imagine from your speech that you are a taxidermist." "What makes you think so?" "Principally because you tell me I am as wise as an owl and then try to stuff me."—Exchange.

#### Starting Something.

"Say, d'yer see me fists and me strong right arm? Well, I'd just as leave start something as not!" "All right. What will you charge an hour for cranking automobiles?"—Exchange.

#### The Tripping Tongue.

"Henry Peck, you're a fool!" "You didn't seem to think so when I was single." "No, you never showed what a fool you were until you married me."—Exchange.