

## Sioux Valley Hardware and Implement Co.

Agents for all kinds of

### McCormick Machinery,

Laporte and VanBrunt Buggies,

Old Hickory Wagons,

Ohio Corn Plows,

Rock Island and Good Enough Sulky Plows,

Success Manure Spreaders,

Majestic Ranges and all kinds of Hardware.

Yours for Business,

Sioux Valley Hardware & Imp. Co.

A. REPP,  
Pres.

M. BENNETT,  
Vice Pres.

L. T. WINSAD,  
Secy.

C. R. MOULTON,  
Treas.

We have been so busy our editor has scarcely had time to furnish copy for these weekly letters, but as the people read these changes we will endeavor to find time to point out a few of the many new things we have and keep in touch with the people.

The Up-To-Date is headquarters for school books and school supplies.

We have some rare things in tablets that we invite you to inspect.

Colgates, Mennen and Graves talcum powders in stock.

We carry all the standard toilet powders, creams, perfumes and toilet waters in stock.

Milkweed cream and Pompeian massage cream are up to date goods and of course have place in our stock.

This is a good time for painting and we can furnish any thing in that line.

We recommend the Lucas house paint as being the best. It will not crack or peel off.

In hot water bottles, atomizers, syringes and all sundries we invite inspection as our stock is much the largest in the city.

Reliability in Compounding and dispensing medicine is our specialty.

## THE UP-TO-DATE PHARMACY.

With a complete stock of new

### Drugs, Stationery and Groceries,

Solicits public patronage and guarantees fresh up-to-date goods at lowest prices.

The Famous

Ivy Wreath Brand of Canned Goods, absolutely pure.

Gunther's Celebrated Candies lead the world.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

**JAMES LEWIS.**  
PHONE 251.

Everything New and Up-to-Date.

Nothing Old or Out of Date.

Fresh stock of candy just received, fine chocolates and Gunther's packages.

We are able to supply the demand for Lemons, altho' prices continue to fall high.

This week will practically close the peach market and we advise the purchase for canning now.

5 lb. package best rolled oats 20c.

All the very low prices made at the Up-To-Date are continued for this week.

We are still selling 18 lbs. best Cane sugar for \$1.00 and sack at \$5.50. This is not beet sugar which is cheaper.

Quality is first consideration at the Up-To-Date Pharmacy.

Try Gunther's Fruit tablets, they are fine and his Butter-cups cannot be surpassed.

The "Anna Held" cigar is one of the most widely advertised cigars in America and we are exclusive agents for Canton. Try it and be satisfied you get value for your money.

Don't hesitate to buy the Flint Japan tea. We guarantee it to give full satisfaction or your money back.

If you want the best either in drugs or groceries you will find it at the Up-To-Date Pharmacy.

great. Unless the roots can deliver to the stalk the amount of water which it requires each moment the leaves curl up, the stalk fires (that is, the lower leaves on the stalk become yellow), the assimilation of plant food ceases—all because of a lack of water.

This explains why our readers have seen in the papers reports of firing in southern Illinois and Kansas and some parts of Missouri. When corn begins to fire it is hopelessly crippled.

If our readers have studied with any care what we have said on this subject in years past they can readily see under what conditions corn will fire. Where the soil is underlaid with hardpan, by which we mean any kind of clay largely impervious to water, and the crop must be dependent on the moisture in the upper two or three feet, this is readily exhausted and the corn hurries up its work, does not fill out the ears as intended, but matures them as quickly as possible. The Savior noticed this when He spoke of the man who sowed seed on stony ground. He did not mean ground covered with little stones or gravel, but rocky ledges which "did not have much depth of earth."

Where, on the other hand, there is a subsoil through which water readily sinks and as readily rises, corn thrives amazingly even in very hot weather. The roots are able to deliver to the stalk all the moisture needed for evaporation through the leaves, and the greater the evaporation through the leaves the more plant food is delivered to the air.

That is the reason why the hot weather develops the corn crop so amazingly. Given an abundant supply of water, it matters little how hot the weather is up to 100 or even 110 degrees; but given a short supply of water, the crop is first fired and then eventually killed. That is the meaning of the "hot winds."

Again, this water supply depends largely on the cultivation which the corn has received. If the land has been well plowed early in the season or the fall before, and then thoroughly disked so that capillary connection has been re-established, so that the water ladders are complete, corn can stand an amazing amount of dry

weather. If, however, the farmer has foolishly covered his corn ground before plowing with coarse, strawy manure, and the season has been dry and he puts this coarse manure or a crop of clover stubble, thoroughly dry, between the furrow and the subsoil, his crop is bound to suffer in dry weather because his plants have been cut off from the underground supply of moisture.

We speak of this now because we wish our readers, and especially our young readers, to get hold of these fundamental principles which govern in good farming. The fact is that if the farmer can plant his crop of any kind with the soil in first-class physical condition, so that the rootlets have ample room for their development, and can in any way keep up an available supply of moisture, he can laugh at dry weather. If he falls in this, then he is at the mercy of drouths which come in later July, in August, or in early September, and these drouths may be fatal. If we are to have complete development of plant life, we must study the conditions under which plants grow, and conform to their requirements.—Wallace's Farmer.

**Robinson Building for Rent.**  
Mrs. William Robinson desires to rent the entire building, known as the Robinson restaurant, on 5th st. For terms call at the building.

—Pure kettle rendered lard-guaranteed first class, 10 cents a pound, 3 pounds for 25 cents, at the People's Meat Market, Syndicate Block. 3tf.

—Dr. Noid's dandruff cure is in great demand. Its cleansing power is recognized from one end of the country to the other.

**Corn Binder, For Sale.**  
A first class Deering Corn Binder for sale used one season. Goes at a bargain. 11 tf. Sam Thorson.

—If you want the cigar of cigars, smoke the "Star Crown," a 5 cent cigar equal to any ten cent cigar sold. 49.

Subscribe for the LEADER.

## Saving Seed Corn

BY ALBERT N. HUME, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In writing these few paragraphs to corn-growers the writer realizes that the ideas offered may not be convenient of application by all alike. It has occurred to him, however, that the picking of seed corn might be profitably done before the harvesting of the main crop. In this way the work would be done and out of the way before the busiest time, which would surely be a great advantage.

Perhaps the best way to pick this seed corn would be to go into the field with a sack over the shoulder, and, walking between two rows of corn and watching them both, take the best ears from the best stalks as they appear. This work may be done when the ears are of medium maturity and before corn will do to crib.

In 1896 the Wisconsin Experiment Station began to make trials of seed corn picked at different stages of maturity. These trials were continued over five years and the most of the years for or five pickings of seed corn were made—in one year six pickings. The first selection was called "most immature" and seems to have been made when the corn was still in the milk. The later selections continued at intervals until the sixth and last, which was fully matured corn. The seed thus picked was planted. In two of the three seasons in which more than two selections were made, the largest yield resulted from seed of medium maturity.

Medium mature seed gave the largest yield of corn and stalks for all the years. "Some farmers are of the opinion that seed corn should not be fully ripe when gathered, and these results tend to confirm that opinion." In cases where seed was very immature, the yield was less than where the seed was fully ripe, but the crop matured slightly earlier.

These trials at Wisconsin were made with flint corn of the King Philip variety, but we have seen no published data which would go to show that dent varieties would give different results.

Another query, which will naturally arise, will be "How can I tell which stalks are best to take seed ears from? Can one tell by looking at an ear of corn as it hangs on the stalk whether that is the combination which is likely to give the biggest yield of grain?"

In Volume 8 of the experiment station record is a short extract from an Inaugural Dissertation at Gottingen, by A. A. Brigham. Relations of the different parts of the plant to yield of grain are considered. The experiments were conducted with corn of Longfellow variety. It was found that an increase in the weight of the corn was accompanied by an increase in the weight of the plant, number of kernels, length of ear, weight of cob, but, husks, suckers and leaves, an increase in the individual kernels and likewise in the percentage of grain compared with the weight of stalks. In high yielding plants, those parts were found to be highly developed, which have most influence in the nourishment of the kernels. The cob enlarges in order to bear the kernels, the butt and husks increase, the ear bearing nodes enlarge in order to carry the ear, the lower nodes thicken and become strong, the leaf sheaths on the ear-bearing nodes shorten, to make room for the outward pressure of the proportion of

straw and grain in favor of the latter.

"If we breed plants in which these distinguishing traits are well developed and which transmit the same to their descendants—we may improve the yield of grain."

Even if one does not care to remember all these details, he can easily keep in mind that the heavy yields of grain grow on the strongest, most vigorous stalks. If he goes into the field before harvest to make his selection of seed, he can see these good stalks to choose from; if he waits until the corn is harvested to pick out seed, he cannot do this.

Having then determined that the whole plant is the unit, and not the ear alone, and having picked our medium mature seed from the field, where can we store it to the best advantage? Shall we try to cure it with artificial heat, or let it cure at atmospheric temperature? Some rather general principles will help to answer these questions.

Whenever or however we pick seed, we must store it where it will cure thoroughly before it is exposed to a freezing temperature. In the case of the small farmer, who has only a few bushels to cure, it is not necessary that seed corn be "fire-dried." One of the best kinds of places to cure seed corn is under the roof of a shed or crib with the door open at both sides or ends, so that the air can circulate about the corn with the utmost freedom. Of course the rain must not be allowed to dash in upon it. Up to date, the writer does not know of a more successful way to cure seed corn than this good, old-fashioned way. In case the amount of seed to be cured is large this way may not be practical. Some corn growers pile the corn loosely into crates made of slats, as rapidly as it is picked. These crates are piled upon one another in a way which allows the greatest possible amount of air space between them. After the corn is well dried out, it is emptied from the crates and resorted. There are many seedsmen who construct rows of shelves where the seed ears may be put up in ricks of not more than three to eight ears in depth. In some cases, these shelves are built into a seed house purposely arranged. It may be a closely weather-boarded house, with windows and ventilators, or it may sometimes be built with rather open siding.

With all of these different schemes the principal is the same for the simple and most elaborate. Get the seed well cured before the corn has a chance to freeze.

If you have stalk enough for a fifty-bushel crib and don't get this water from below, your fifty-bushel crib will not materialize. It is very rare that we get this amount of water from above; and when it does come it frequently comes in such a way that the plant can not utilize it. Therefore the main dependent for this measure of the crop must come from water that is stored in the subsoil. The water is always there, for this earth after all is simply a great sponge filled with water up to within a few feet of the surface, the only question being whether it is available for the corn plant at this dry time.

In such hot weather as we had during the second week of August the evaporation from the leaf is very

a good plan to heat the corn too rapidly, for the vitality may thus be injured and at any rate it will be caused to shell to a great extent. Small amounts of seed may be hung over the kitchen stove or a stove or furnace may be put up in a specially built seed house. This much may be said of artificial heat. It does not increase vitality. Its chief advantage lies simply in hastening the curing process.

After the seed is well cured, it should be put in a good place for winter quarters. It may now be piled in large heaps, or put in crates or sacks. It is usually better not shelled. It will not injure it to freeze, at least not a great deal, providing it is kept perfectly dry. It may be moved to a room built for the purpose, or it may be left in the crates or shelves where it was cured in the fall, providing the room there can be spared. The small grower may find a good loft above the kitchen, or may build a platform above the driveway in the crib. It may or may not be near artificial heat, but for the winter season, put the emphasis here: Keep the seed corn dry.

It is hoped that these ideas will be of some service, especially to the average farmer, or small seed grower. They make no attempt to cover the entire field, but call attention to the principles involved. Suppose we sum them up again: Pick seed corn early, preferably by going into the field before the crop is very mature; cure the ears thoroughly before freezing weather; after they are cured, keep them dry. Let us remember these things, to do them—for what we know avails little until we do the best we know.

### Available Moisture and the Corn Crop.

The magnitude of the corn crop depends more on the amount of available moisture during the next two weeks than on any other thing. Until corn begins to tassel it is simply getting ready for business. Scientists who have gone into the matter fully tell us that four-fifths of the dry matter in stalk and grain is made between tasseling and full maturity. This covers a good period of six or seven weeks. They tell us further that every pound of dry matter both in stalk and grain requires about 275 pounds of water. It requires but a little figuring to show what must be the available supply of water for a fifty-bushel crop of corn. A fifty-bushel crop of corn means one and three-quarters tons of corn and about the same amount of stalk, or three and a half tons, 7,000 pounds. Four-fifths of this would be 5,600 pounds. Multiply this by 275, or you will not be far wrong if you multiply it by 300, and we have the number of pounds required for an acre of fifty-bushel corn. Divide this by eight and you have the number of gallons required per acre.

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P. A. OVERSETH, President. J. M. LEWIS, Vice President. C. H. CARROLL, Cashier.

## Farmers' State Bank

Of Canton.

Paid up Capital \$25,000

Individual Responsibility of Stockholders \$400,000.

Short Time Loans. Farm Loans.

Farmers and Merchants Business Respectfully Solicited. Careful and Personal Attention Given to Every Detail

Cabinet Photos \$2.75 per doz. At the Ainsworth Studio, Canton. 8-9.  
—Sivert Skartvedt has plenty of ice for local or shipping trade, and will deliver or ship at lowest price ever made in Canton.

O. H. Lybarger returned from St. Paul last Saturday morning, where he attended the grand opening of the state fair, and saw Dan Patch do it in two minutes.

—Good advice to women. If you want a beautiful complexion, clear skin, bright eyes, red lips, good health, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. There is nothing like it. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. I. M. Helme & Co.

Mr. Puckett left for Chicago last week, going via St. Paul. He will purchase while absent one of the largest and most complete stocks of goods ever brought to Canton.

Thomas Thorson went to Slou City last Friday, called thence by the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. C. E. Goetz.

John Quien and bride returned to Canton from St. Paul last Friday, and met with a very large number of friends who gave them a hearty welcome.

Miss Edna Sandven will teach the Hegness School in Norway township, beginning on the 2 of next month.

Established in 1879

Chartered in 1887

## The First National Bank

OF CANTON, S. D.

Savings Department  
In Connection.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid and Computed Semi-Annually.

Transact a General Banking Business and Invite you to call and see us.

Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

THOS. THORSON, President. J. V. CONKLIN, Vice President.  
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Recommended by  
Prominent Physicians  
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# CALUMET Baking Powder

Perfect in Quality  
Economical in Use  
Moderate in Price

## The Cash SHOE STORE

Do you want to see something NEW in the SHOE LINE?  
If so, we invite you to call and see our

### Fall Stock of Shoes.

We have everything that's new and we sell at prices that you can well afford to pay.

It is well worth your time to call and see us.

### Bragstad Bros.

Canton, South Dak.

Meet me at Mitchell Corn Palace.

Free street attractions every afternoon and evening at the Mitchell Corn Palace, September 25 to 30.

You could not crowd more sight seeing in one day than can be seen at the Mitchell Corn Palace, though you traveled a thousand miles.

### Advertised Letters.

The following letters remained uncalled for in the Canton postoffice on Saturday, September 9, 1905:

Baker, Mrs. Milly  
Boisting, Conrad  
Brandon, I. O.  
Christofferson, Albert  
Cooper, E. A.  
Darling, George  
Dunkin, John H.  
Ekle, Huf  
Ekle, Miss Caroline  
Fagerhalt, Matilde O.  
Jett, Mrs. Nellie  
Johnson, Mary  
Knutson, Mrs. Ole  
Knutson, Martin  
Lunder, Marie  
Peterson, Miss Jennie  
Regan, Ella L.  
Toliver, Miss Mildred  
Walsh, Jerome

In calling for the above list please say advertised.  
T. T. SMITH, P. M.

**Farmers and Horsemen.**

Are your horses afflicted with heaves? If so you should at once procure a bottle of Luers Heave Drops, a sure cure for Heaves, Short-windedness, Coughs and Indigestion. For sale by A. G. Noid.

**For Sale or Trade.**

Second hand Diamond Gang Plow with extra new lays. Will exchange for a saddle horse.

SAM THORSON,  
Canton, S. D.

## A Popular Restaurant.

(The Main St. Restaurant.)

Board by the Week.

Board by the Day.

Specialty of Short Orders.

Everything the Best.

BOYLES & BOYLES.

Successors to B. Hanson.

You Have Smoked The Rest,  
Now Smoke The Best.

Get The

# "Star Crown"

E. C. Becker, Mfr.