

# PUBLIC SALE - - TUESDAY, MARCH 16th, 1909.

HAVING rented my farm I will sell without reserve on the Paul Thompt farm in Eden Township, 2 miles south and 4 miles west of Hudson, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, when the following described personal property will be sold to the highest bidder:

## 14 HEAD OF HORSES

1 span of roan geldings 13 and 14 years old, weight 2700  
1 bay mare with foal, 15 years old, weight 1350  
1 bay gelding 13 years old, weight 1300  
1 bay mare with foal 13 years old, weight 1250  
1 span of gray drivers 12 years old, weight 2150  
1 span of iron grays, 1 mare and one gelding, coming 4 years old, well matched, weight 2800  
1 bay gelding coming 3 years old, weight 1300  
1 bay gelding coming 2 years old  
2 yearling mare colts  
1 yearling horse colt

## 33 HOGS

About 1-2 barrows and 1-2 sows.

## Household Goods

Many things in household goods too numerous to mention.

## 52 HEAD OF CATTLE

19 cows, 7 fresh, balance coming in soon

4 steers coming 2 year old

4 steers coming 1 year old

6 heifers coming 2 years old

10 heifers coming 1 year old

8 winter calves

1 pedigreed Durham bull

## Farm Machinery, Etc.

1 Deering binder 7-foot cut, 1 McCormick corn binder, 3 riding corn plows, 2 walking corn plows, 1 Janesville disc cultivator, 1 Champion mower, 5-foot cut, 1 Jones hay rake, 1 sweep rake, 3 harrows, 2 20-foot and 1 12-foot, 1 Hayes corn planter with 160 rods of wire, 28-foot discs, 1 11-foot Sterling seeder, 1 Sterling grass seed attachment for 11-foot seeder, 1 18-inch Rock Island riding plow, 1 18-inch walking stubble plow, 1 16-inch walking stubble plow, 3

lumber wagons, 2 hay racks, 1 manure spreader, 1 surrey, 1 spring wagon, 1 single buggy, 1 single buggy brand new, 1 fanning mill, 1 barrel cart, 1 hand corn sheller, 1 buzz saw with jack, 4 shoveling boards, 1 O. K. feed grinder, 1 bob sleigh, 1 cutter, 1 grindstone, 1 lawn mower, 1 400-lb. scale, 1 set of 1 1/2 inch Concord harness, 3 sets of 1 1/2 inch work harness, 1 set of buggy harness nearly new, 1 single harness, 1 saddle, 20 tons of wild timothy hay mixed, 150 bushels of real early seed oats, 14 geese, 1 DeLaval cream separator, 1 washing machine.

## FREE LUNCH AT 12:00 O'CLOCK.

TERMS OF SALE: \$10 and under, cash; over that amount, 12 month's time on bankable notes bearing 8 per cent. interest.

J. J. STEENSLAND, Auctioneer.  
S. F. HOFFMAN, Clerk.

## PAUL THOMPT, OWNER.

### What I Have Learned About Corn and Corn Growing.

ELI JENSEN, BERESFORD, S. D.

Corn is the great staple product of this great country of ours especially of the southern and north central states because of the suitability of the climate and the well drained rich sandy loam.

It was first introduced to the whites by the Indians and was soon spread over many countries in the old world.

The corn crop of the world is estimated to be about from 2,500,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 bushels annually. The corn production of the United States amounts to about 2,000,000,000 bushels. In 1899 Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Nebraska and Missouri, which are the chief corn producing states of the union, produced 1,256,162,328 bushels or nearly three-fifths of the entire crop of the United States.

The largest yield of corn per acre on record is 237 bushels and was produced in South Carolina.

Corn is the principal food used for fattening stock and more breakfast cereals are made from corn than from any other grain, with the probable exception of wheat. It is utilized in the preparations of more than one hundred different articles.

In South Dakota, the seed is planted in May, sprouts in about two days after being planted, in warm damp weather. It starts blooming about two months after being planted and ears start to form at about the same time or a little before. It takes from three to seven months for them to reach maturity, according to natural conditions and to the species. The time of harvesting depends somewhat on the use to be made of the crop. When grown for fodder, corn is cut when the kernels begin to glaze, and the lower leaves begin to dry. The cut stalks are put up in shocks and left to cure in the field. When dry the ears are removed, and the stalks are used directly for feeding purposes or shredded and then fed.

Shredding consists of passing the stalks and leaves through a machine which cuts and tears them into fine pieces.

The other way to harvest corn is to husk it. Husking consists of stripping the husk from the ear in the field, and throwing it into a wagon that goes beside.

There are several different kinds of corn. Those generally known here in Dakota are: Yellow Dent, White Dent, Flint, Calico and different kinds of sweet and pop corn.

The average size of the good Dent ear is from seven to ten inches in length, six to eight inches in circumference. The Flint being considerably smaller and Calico about the same as Dent. The pop corn is generally

from three to seven inches in length and about three to five in circumference. Sweet corn is from six to eight inches in length and five to seven inches in circumference.

Of the Dent corn fifty bushels to the acre is considered a good yield in a good rich soil. The Flint and Calico being earlier, the yield is not quite so large.

Here the price of corn in proportion to the cost of raising is less than that of any other grain.

Corn shows a tendency to mix as the blending of varieties is called. This blending is caused by the pollen of one variety showing its effect upon the grain of the other variety.

The most common disease to which corn is subject is smut, against which methods of prevention are not fully understood. Rust does no material injury to corn, but sometimes considerable damage is done by bacterial disease. The principal insect enemy is the cut worm which destroys the young plants. Ground squirrels which feed on the planted seed frequently do extensive injury but are usually poisoned about planting time with poisoned corn or pumpkin seeds.

In Italy a disease (pellagra) is attributed to the use of corn which investigation seems to show is due to the molding or spoiling of the grain. In the United States where corn is most eaten, its wholesomeness is no more questioned than that of wheat since, generally speaking, no evil results have attended its use.

**Harold Capps on Corn.**  
Age 11.—SCHOOL No. 21.

Corn must be planted in black, rich soil. If the soil isn't rich it must be well manured. Next the farmer must plow, disk and drag the ground; by plowing the manured soil is turned under and makes food for the roots. When he disks he cuts the soil up and gets it ready for dragging, he drags the ground to get it smooth and fine.

The farmer plants the corn with a corn planter in rows three and one-half feet apart. After the corn is planted, it is dragged twice. He drags it to cover up the hills that were left uncovered.

About eight or ten days after the corn is planted, it peeps above the ground. It looks like a few blades of grass rolled up. In a few days the green leaves unfold. As soon as you can see the rows good corn-planting begins.

For cultivating I would use a John Deere Disc Corn plow, because they don't gather rubbish, and they run easier. The corn must be cultivated about three times before it is laid by. The farmer aims to have their corn laid by, by the Fourth of July.

Tassels appear about the middle of

July and the ears come about the first of August. When full grown the corn is from five to seven feet tall. Each stalk bears one ear. Ears of corn are about one foot long. When the corn is ripe the kernels are hard and dented. Corn may be red, yellow or white. Corn requires a hot, moist climate. The days must be hot, nights warm with a rather late fall.

Corn picking begins in November. Men go around the fields with wagons and pick the corn. It is then fed to stock or shipped to Chicago or Omaha.

**What I Have Learned About Corn and Corn Growing.**

Indian corn or maize is a native of America and was first introduced into Europe by Columbus but there is good ground for believing that the maize plant was known in Europe before that time.

The raising of corn is done on a large scale in most countries and chief of these is the United States which exports a very large amount of both crude and food stuff which is made from it, each year.

The best corn crop is raised on loose well drained soil composed of a sandy loam and well fertilized. The land is well fertilized and plowed to a depth of from four to six inches (shallow plowing is not as good). Then the land is harrowed thoroughly and is now ready to plant.

The seed which you plant must be carefully selected by going through the field in the fall and picking the ears enclosed by the first white husks and this will give you strong and early seed. This is hung up in a dry place during the winter. We will now plant the corn in hills averaging about three kernels to the hill and about two inches deep and about three feet four inches apart each way. The time of planting in this territory is from May 10-20. After planting harrow the ground until the corn begins to come up thus keeping the weeds down and giving the small corn a chance. After the corn grows to sufficient height so that you can see the rows it is safe to begin cultivating which must be kept up until the corn becomes too large. The plant should have a greenish color when it is strong and healthy and the weather should be warm with sufficient moisture to produce this. When the corn is tasseling out you should lay it by. Then the ears will form by means of the pollen falling from the blossom on the tassel to the silk. This will form the kernels and they will contain a milky substance which will gradually become harder as the corn matures, turning from a white to a yellow color or according to the kind planted. Gradually the husks will whiten and the first ones to do so you should pick

for your next-year's seed.

I have given you an outline of growing corn from the time the ground is plowed until the corn is husked and I will now tell you what will make good corn and what will make poor corn. First, good, well drained land well fertilized. Second, plowed deep. Third, harrowed good. Fourth, plant good, strong, tested seed. Fifth, at the time the corn is setting or when the kernels are forming it requires a little moisture to form a full ear but if the ground is dry the kernels will not cover the entire cob thus leaving the end of the cob exposed. Sixth, corn planted early in the spring followed by cold weather with some rain will sour and the plant will turn yellow and will never produce as good corn as the corn which is planted later with sufficient moisture and sunshine to keep it growing until it matures. Seventh, it must be kept free of weeds.

**What I Have Learned About Corn.**  
Corn is the most useful as well as the most interesting grain to study. I will cite a few facts in regard to the raising and cultivation of corn. The process of raising corn is as follows:

First is the plowing which should be about six inches deep. The land however gives better results if fertilized. Some use commercial fertilizers but most all farmers keep cattle which produce all the fertilization needed. The field should be harrowed two or three times to produce a good seed bed.

Second and by far the most important is the seed which should be well acclimated and tested to see if a proper per cent will germinate. In choosing corn a good ear will produce better corn than a scrub ear.

Next comes the planting. In planting care should be taken so as not to cover too deeply. After planting it should be harrowed two or three times to keep down the weeds and also prevent moisture from escaping. After this nothing need be done until you can see the rows, when it should be plowed as often as possible, always being careful not to plow too near the rows so as to cut the top roots.

As soon as it matures, if you want to save any for seed, you should go into the field before it freezes so hard as to kill the germ and pick the best and largest ears. If any amount is to be picked it will turn out that one man can only pick a bushel or two a day. But experience shows that a good deal is saved in picking it this way.

Next comes harvesting. This is done by hand pickers and also patented husking machines. Some think that hand picking is short lived but it will be a long time before the husking machine will be perfect and when it is there will be enough corn for all hand

huskers who wish to husk as the machines are too high priced for on a small farm.

Some corn raisers do what is called "corn breeding" which is practiced in this way. It is best to start in a small way at first. From ten to fifty hills is plenty. Select two kinds that you wish to cross and plant a few hills of the larger and later varieties as early as possible without danger of frost. Leave vacant spaces in which to plant the earlier kind some ten or twenty days later. Mark the rows or hills of each kind with a labeled stake or in some secure way. When both kinds are planted and up then thin out to three stalks in a hill not over three feet apart and have no other corn nearer than twenty rods. Cultivate carefully and when the tassels appear clip off all the tassels of one kind, preferably the smaller or shorter kind. The only really important and essential part of the work is to have the fine pollen from the tassel of one kind fall upon the silks of the other kind when they are in just the right stage of growth to receive it. As this period only lasts from three to ten days, depending somewhat on the weather, there is a chance for some pretty work at this all important stage. When you get the cross select not only the best ears but the best kernels and plant again, and in two or three years you should have a new type well fixed. Or in fewer words it is simply mixing two good varieties together to make one better than either. It is considered by some that a pure bred seed corn will not produce as much corn on thin lands as the old kinds that have grown here a long time.

Pure bred corn if once acclimated will always produce more and better corn on thin or any other kind of land than mongrel corn. To maintain a high type of pure bred corn however the farmer must have good rich land. It is generally conceded that other things being equal, the types of corn that have been grown in the same locality from year to year will produce better results than a type of corn brought in from a distance. But in every case he should aim to get varieties of corn that have been acclimated and should not expect a pure bred variety purchased at a distance to do as well the first or second year as it will the third. It must have time to adapt itself to the surrounding environment.

**AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN.**

**A Guaranteed Cough Remedy is Bees Laxative Cough Syrup.** For coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, hoarseness and all bronchial affections. Best for children because it is quick to relieve and tastes good. Gently laxative. Sold by Sherman & Koche.

**Minutes of the Meeting of the South Dakota State Bee Keepers Association, Held at Sioux Falls, S. D., Jan. 28, 1909.**

The meeting of the South Dakota Bee Keepers Association, held at Sioux Falls, S. D., Jan. 28, 1909, at 11 a. m., with Henry Ginsbach of Sioux Falls in the chair.

A motion was made and seconded that L. A. Syverud of Canton, act as secretary pro-tem, carried.

The chairman occupied most of the forenoon session with an address on swarming and hiving bees, and answering questions on same subject.

Mr. Thos. Chantry of Sioux City was called on to tell us how he controlled swarming while he kept bees in the vicinity of Meckling, where he managed about 300 colonies, and had very good success controlling swarming by examining every brood chamber once every ten to twelve days and removing queen cells and a few frames of brood and replacing same with full sheets of brood foundation, and giving plenty of super room.

The brood removed was given to week colonies or a hive full was placed on a new stand and a ripe queen cell was given, (care being taken to remove only capped brood combs) and increase was made this way without any swarming at all.

After this a constitution for adoption was read.

Moved, seconded and carried that we adjourn until 1 p. m.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

Meeting was called to order by the chairman.

Moved, seconded and carried that the constitution be read and adopted article by article. After some discussion and slight changes in wording made, etc., the various articles were adopted, after which it was adopted as a whole.

Moved, seconded and carried that we proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

A motion was made and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Henry Ginsbach for the office of president. Carried unanimously and elected.

Moved, seconded and carried that the President cast the ballot for L. A. Syverud of Canton for secretary.

Mr. O. S. Jones of Madison was elected treasurer in like manner.

Mr. H. M. Stearns of Deadwood was elected first vice-president, Mr. Louis Thone of Spearfish was elected second vice-president and Mr. R. A. Morgan of Vermillion, third vice-president.

Moved, seconded and carried that a recess of 10 minutes be taken. During recess the members were enrolled

by handing in \$1 each to the Secretary.

After recess the meeting was called to order by the President to listen to the reading of a foul brood bill that is to be introduced in the South Dakota legislature which was approved after some discussion.

Moved, seconded and carried that a committee be selected to present the bill before the proper committee at Pierre and explain the urgent need of such protection for the industry and to prevent the further spread of brood diseases.

Mr. H. M. Stearns and Thomas Chantry were named. Mr. Chantry declined and Mr. Stearns was elected.

Moved, seconded and carried that every member act as a committee of one to secure more members and to take up a collection for its cause.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn. Carried.

**CHARTER MEMBERS ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

O. S. Jones, Madison, S. D.  
M. H. Platts, Trent, S. D.  
C. Pabst, Dell Rapids, S. D.  
August Kluck, Hartford, S. D.  
Roda Carry, Ellis, S. D.

May Kirk, Sioux Falls, S. D.  
G. F. Webster, Sioux Falls, S. D.  
Frank Bates, Sioux Falls, Rt. No. 3  
Henry Ginsbach, Sioux Falls, S. D.  
Will H. Gels, Sioux Falls, S. D.  
L. A. Syverud, Canton, S. D., Rt. 3.  
Thos. Thorsen, Canton, S. D.

Mrs. J. T. Bones, Parker, S. D.  
G. L. Dibble, Parker, S. D.  
James Weckerly, Sherman, S. D.  
Thos. Chantry, Sioux City, Ia.  
Matt Krell, Sioux Falls, S. D., Rt. 2.  
R. A. Morgan, Vermillion, S. D.  
H. M. Stearns, Deadwood, S. D.  
Miles Tuller, Lennox, S. D.

John Iverson, Worthing, S. D.  
P. J. Lukken, Worthing, S. D.  
Mr. Stearns from the western part of the state handed in the following names with the membership fees:

Louis Thone, Spearfish, S. D.  
W. P. Linsley, Spearfish, S. D.  
Joe Orman, Belle Fourche, S. D.  
E. J. LeeSuer, Belle Fourche, S. D.  
Mrs. John McLuer, Belle Fourche, S. D.

A. Giles, Belle Fourche, S. D.  
J. M. Eaton, Belle Fourche, S. D.  
Ray Bros, Snoma, S. D.  
Sam Martin, Whitewood, S. D.

Mrs. Lova Christy has just received a new line of white, gray and tan art linens, new perforated patterns for shirt waists, center pieces, borders etc. Also a nice line of Madam Graham's Skin Food and Face powder. Over LEADER office.

Pineules are for Backache, and bring quick relief to lumbago, rheumatism, fatigue and all other symptoms of Kidney diseases. They are a tonic to the entire system and build up strength and health. Price 50c and \$1. Sold by Sherman & Koche.