



## Keller & Pryor Millinery Opening September 14, 15 and 16



The most complete showing of fall and winter millinery we have ever had on display at any previous opening. Everything absolutely correct in style, material and color.

# KELLER & PRYOR

## GATHER AND STORE SEED CORN THIS FALL BEFORE IT FREEZES

Go Into Your Best and Earliest Planted Fields During Last Week in Sept. or First Week in Oct.

Quit Guessing—We Cannot Tell When We Select an Ear From the Wagon-Box as We Unload or From the Crib What Sort of a Stalk It Came From—We Do Not Know Whether the Stalk Was Weak or Strong, Early or Late, in Maturity—The Best Way to Improve the Quality, Maturity and Yield of Our Corn Is to Select Ears in the Field—It Will Pay You.

By P. G. HOLDEN, Agricultural Extension Department International Harvester Company of New Jersey. If every ear of corn intended for planting was harvested at the proper time and properly stored, millions of dollars would be added to the value of the corn crop.

Fig. 1. Harvesting the Seed Corn for Next Year's Planting—Every ear of corn intended for planting should be harvested before the severe fall freezes, and stored where it will dry out and keep dry. In Iowa and the northern half of Illinois this work should be done the last ten days of September and the first four or five days of October. Frozen seed corn costs the country millions of dollars every year.

A Convenient Method of Gathering the Seed as One Passes Between the Rows—Use an ordinary two-bushel grain sack; a wooden hoop from a nail keg is put in the top of the sack. Some heavy cord, 14 inches long (binding twine doubled several times) is tied to one of the bottom corners of the sack; the other end of the cord is then brought over the shoulder and tied to the hoop in the top of the sack. The cord is wrapped with an old sack to prevent the string cutting the shoulder.

Fig. 2. Tying up the Seed Corn. Putting in the First Ear—A piece of binding twine is doubled and the ends tied together. Note how the string is held in the hands.

Fig. 3.—Showing the String of Corn Completed Ready to Be Hung



Fig. 3.

One of the very best methods for gathering the seed is to go into the best and earliest planted fields with bags and select well matured ears from the most vigorous stalks. The cut shows a convenient way to arrange a sack so that you may have both hands free for picking.

You must not fail to consider the stalk in selecting your seed, for it takes large, thrifty stalks to produce good big ears. It is not a good plan to take the ear from a stalk that grows in a hill by itself, or from one in the hill with a barren or weak stalk. Many of the kernels on such an ear are likely to be pollinated by the barren or weak stalk.

Choose Ears of a Medium Height.—If you select the highest ears your corn will gradually become late, and if you select the lowest ears you will soon have an early corn with shallow



Fig. 1.

Up Where It Will Dry Out and Keep Dry.—When the Last Ear is laid in, one end of the string is slipped under the string in the other hand, and fastened.

Tie and hang up the seed the same day or evening that it is brought in. This method of tying up allows a free circulation of air. It is circulation of air, not heat, that is needed to dry out the seed. Corn commonly contains at this time from 30 to 45 per cent of water. It requires but a few minutes to tie up 300 or 400 ears.

Fig. 4.—Experiments show that the attic or some upstairs room where the windows can be opened to give circulation of air during October and November, is the best place to hang seed corn. A space three by eight feet will hold 200 strings of seed corn like

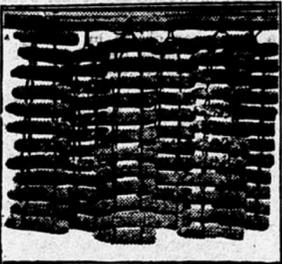


Fig. 4.

kernels and wide furrows between the rows.

Pick ears that droop over so that their tips are turned downward. Such ears shed water better when it rains and are usually drier than ears standing upright. The shank should be short, as ears with long shanks are harder to husk, and are more often damaged. See that the husks are long enough to cover the tip of the ear, but do not extend far beyond. If the tip is left bare, it is likely to be damaged by insects or disease, and if the husks extend far beyond the point of the ear they are usually tightly closed, so that it cannot dry out well and is difficult to husk.

There should be a medium growth of broad, thrifty leaves distributed evenly over the stalk, and the plant should be free from all form of disease, such as smut, rust, etc., and should be free from suckers.

The advantages of this method of storing are first, that it gives better protection from mice than when it is spread on the floor, or corded in piles or put in racks. Second, it gives better circulation of air, which allows the corn to dry out quickly and thoroughly, thus protecting it from molding or sprouting and from being frozen while it is sappy. The greatest enemy to good seed corn is freezing while it still contains moisture, consequently there is more danger from late harvesting than from too early harvesting. However, it is not a good plan to harvest seed while the corn is immature, as it is more difficult to preserve, will be chaffy and give weaker plants than corn which has been allowed to fully mature on the stalk.



Fig. 2.

the above or enough to plant 200 acres. Discard three-fourths of it in the spring and there is left sufficient to plant 50 acres, or more than the average acreage on each farm. Hang the string in rows four inches apart each day.

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### The Country Paper.

Last week Clint Price, of the Indianola Advocate-Tribune must have been short of copy and dashed off the following which we commend to our readers:

You don't expect much from a country newspaper—and sometimes you don't get much.

In a country newspaper you are shocked or surprised at some things you see and expect such things in the metropolitan dailies.

The country paper can record the births, deaths, marriages, etc., while the metropolitan dailies make you weary about the stork.

The country papers tell of friends visiting friends, while the metropolitan dailies speak of so-and-so being the house guest of— and why say more?

How in thunder could they be the guests of the people in the home if they were not house guests? But may be we are shy on such things.

In your big metropolitan dailies you get all of the scandal you want—divorces galore for your morning reading, thoroughly spiced with police court and some golfing news.

Of course in the city they say lunch when they mean dinner and play bridge all afternoon.

No country paper that we know of has ever been guilty of furnishing its readers with a weather report that is unusually unreliable—or reliable either, for that matter.

But in some respects the big dailies have an advantage over the country weekly.

They can put things over that don't go with the brush fellows.

A daily paper sets its price—requires payment in advance—and, believe me, they get it.

It's different here—with a whole lot of people—don't let it drip through your noodle that we are getting ready to explode.

Every county seat paper in Iowa has a large number of subscribers who are in arrears all the way from ten minutes to ten years on their subscription, and

The same delinquent subscribers have taken a daily paper all the time for which they have paid in advance.

It has been recorded that a man provideth not for his own household is worse than a son-of-a-gun—or something similar.

In a daily paper you get some of the news—such as it is—not the little things that concern your home and your friends.

But don't lose sight of the fact that you pay for what you get in the daily.

Again, the man who can pay and won't is worse than the fellow who can't pay, but would like to.

But there is a whole lot more pleasure running a country paper than a big daily and you don't have to pay an income tax on the fun you have.

It's your friends' round home that make this life worth living—they make it what it is.

You leave lots of things out of the paper fearing that to print all the

news you'll hurt someone's feelings.

Your friends also help you with the paper—they tell you the news and many of them use the phone in doing so—and their help is always appreciated.

Our rural correspondents do their full share in making the paper worth reading and their good work is also appreciated.

This is Friday and the sun has been shining a couple of days just like it used to before the rainy season, but one fellow said if this dry weather continues the corn will all be ruined.

It's all right to be an optimist—but don't lie about it.

Maybe we will have something for this column next week that will be really interesting. In the meantime Do come and see us.

### Lonesome Ridge.

A. E. Poole and family spent Sunday at Homer Moorman's.

Miss Margaret Atkins returned to her home at Keokuk Saturday after a several weeks visit with relatives and friends in this vicinity. Her aunt, Miss Mary Flynn accompanied, her home for a few days visit.

Misses Minnie and Vesta Evans assisted their aunt, Mrs. C. E. Little with her papering last week.

Walter Evans spent Sunday at Wm. Martin's.

Mrs. Walter Blakesley and children Vere and Verda returned home Saturday after a visit in Leon with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Evans.

J. B. McDaniel and family visited at I. P. Stanford's Sunday.

Warren Davis and wife of near High Point spent Saturday night and Sunday at George Evans'.

Mrs. Mary McCutcheon and son Vernon were calling on friends in this vicinity one day last week.

Mrs. E. A. Little and son Elmer and Clarence Little and family spent Sunday at George Evans'.

Mr. and Mrs. John Evans are rejoicing over the arrival of a little son, Sept. 3rd.

A Missouri editor has figured it out that the women do not need any more rights, since a man can't sell his house and lot without his wife's consent; he must pay bills whatever they are; if he deserts her, she can jug him, if she deserts him he has to take his medicine; if he jilts her she can mulch him for breach of promise, if she jilts him he gets the laugh; if he dies she gets the property, if she dies he gets the funeral expenses; if he whips her, he gets the whipping post, if she hits him with the skillet, the world concludes that he deserved it. And still she wants more rights.

**Yes—Many People**  
have told us the same story—distress after eating, gases, heartburn. A  
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### The Good Roads Commission.

Commissions named to suggest legislation to general assemblies, whether named by the legislature or otherwise, have not usually been very successful in Iowa. We hope that the new "better roads" commission appointed last week by Governor Clarke may fare better than the average, but if it does it will be because it puts an enormous amount of sound common sense into its recommendations, and strives for an accelerated development rather than for a revolution in road building. We recall very distinctly that six years ago the best friends of rural education in the state secured the appointment of an educational commission to recommend changes which would make for the betterment of the rural schools. The commission worked hard and presented an admirable scheme, based upon a consolidation of rural schools, but it was of such revolutionary character and made changes so sweeping, that it set the rural population of the state aflame with excitement, and the legislature was flooded with protests. The result was that absolutely nothing was done at that session. The commission meant all right, but their work in reality set back school progress two years or more. They simply tried to upset the habits and customs of sixty years all at one stroke, and brought about a reaction which prevented even their worthy proposals from getting a fair hearing.

The new commission is liable to run into the same sort of a situation unless it is careful. Radical ways and radical means are not likely to win. This fight must be won a step at a time. The general assembly three years ago took an enormously big step when they classified the roads and provided for supervision in their construction. The results are everywhere apparent in an entirely new, uniform and permanent system of building grades. The people are now generally growing accustomed to this new system and are recognizing its value. The time is ripe for another good long step, and the commission can get the credit for it if they will proceed with caution and not try to get beyond halting distance of public sentiment as they go about their work.—Jefferson Bee.

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Rags Wanted—The Reporter office wants to buy a quantity of clean cotton rags. Must not be less than 12 inches square, and larger preferred. Will pay 2 cents per pound. We cannot use heavy woolen rags. Bring in your rags and get the money.