

SAVING CORN FOR SEED.

The best method for preserving seed corn is to dry it in the early fall by artificial heat. When seed corn is thoroughly cured it may be hung to the rafters of some dry building. This will insure its keeping dry and prevent the ravages of mice. Do not store seed corn above grain bins or live stock, or in any other place where moist air will surround it.

EXPLANATION OF THE SCALE OF POINTS FOR CORN.

Earliness. If the cob twists easily, the ear is not ripe. The kernels should not be shrunken or dull colored. Out of a total of one hundred, twenty are allowed for earliness, the cob to be ripe, kernels hard, plump and bright in color.

Type. The ears of the sample should possess similar or like characteristics, and should be true to the variety which they represent. Ten points are allotted.

Shape of Ear. The shape should conform to variety type, tapering slightly from butt to tip, but approaching the cylindrical, and allowance of ten points are made.

Color. The color of the kernels should be true to variety, and free from mixture. White corn should have white cobs, and yellow corn red cobs when the respective colors are characteristic of the variety under consideration. If the cob be off in color a cut of one point shall be made, and for one or two mixed kernels a cut of one point shall be made. Kernels missing from the ear shall be counted as mixed. Difference in shade of color, as light or dark, must be scored according to variety characteristics: five points.

Tips. The tips of the ears should not be too tapering, and should be well filled with regular, uniform kernels. Where the full diameter of the cob is exposed a cut of one point shall be made: five points.

Butts. The rows of kernels should extend in regular order over the butt, leaving a deep impression when the shank is removed. Open and

swelled butts are very objectionable; the shank should be small: five points.

The kernels should be slightly tapering, uniform in shape, size and color and true to the variety type. The tip portion of the kernel is rich in protein and oil; hence it has the highest feeding value; for this reason the tip portion should be full and plump: ten points.

Length of Ear. The deficiency and excess in length of all ears not conforming to the standard shall be added together, and for every inch thus obtained a cut of one point shall be made. Long ears are objectionable because they usually have poor butts and tips, and broad, shallow kernels, hence a low percentage of corn to cob. Ten points are allowed, medium length being preferred, uniformity being sought after. Medium sized ears are said to give grains of better vitality and higher germination power than grains from long narrow ears.

Thickness of Ear. In the northern section the circumference of the ear should be from five to five and a half inches, and should be symmetrical with the length. The deficiency and excess in circumference of all ears not conforming to the standard shall be added together, and for every two inches thus obtained, a cut of one point shall be made. Measure the circumference at one-third the distance from the butt to the tip of the ear. An ear too great in circumference is said to be slow to mature and gives a soft corn: five points allotted.

Spaces between Rows and Grains. There should be no furrow in the cob, and space between the kernels near the cob is very objectionable: ten points allowed. It is essential that the ears be close together at the tip. Spaces at that point are taken to indicate immaturity, weak constitution and poor feeding value.

Proportion of Corn to Ear. In determining the proportion of corn to ear weigh and shell every alternate ear in the exhibit. Weigh the cobs and subtract from weight of ears. This gives

weight of corn. Divide the weight of corn by the total weight of ears to get the per cent. of corn. For each per cent. short of standard, a cut of one point shall be made; the per cent. of grain to cob should be 85 to 87: ten points are allowed.

[Olds Seed Fair.]

The people of the Olds district have reason to be proud of its products as shown at their second annual seed fair on Tuesday, the 29th ult. Despite the severe weather and the bad roads the exhibit was better both in quality and quantity than the excellent show at their first fair last year.

The display of hard fall wheat was convincing proof of the suitability of the Olds district to the growing of No. 1 Alberta Red. In that class T. H. Lee of Brandon, Man., was first, with a sample whose excellence is shown by the fact that it received a score of 97½ out of a possible 100. F. W. Keinbaum was second and R.A. Kembey third. In fall wheat, soft, T. H. Lee again won first with a score of 92½ and F. W. Keinbaum second, and Lais Jensen third.

Spring wheat was the weak spot of this show; no award was given in this class.

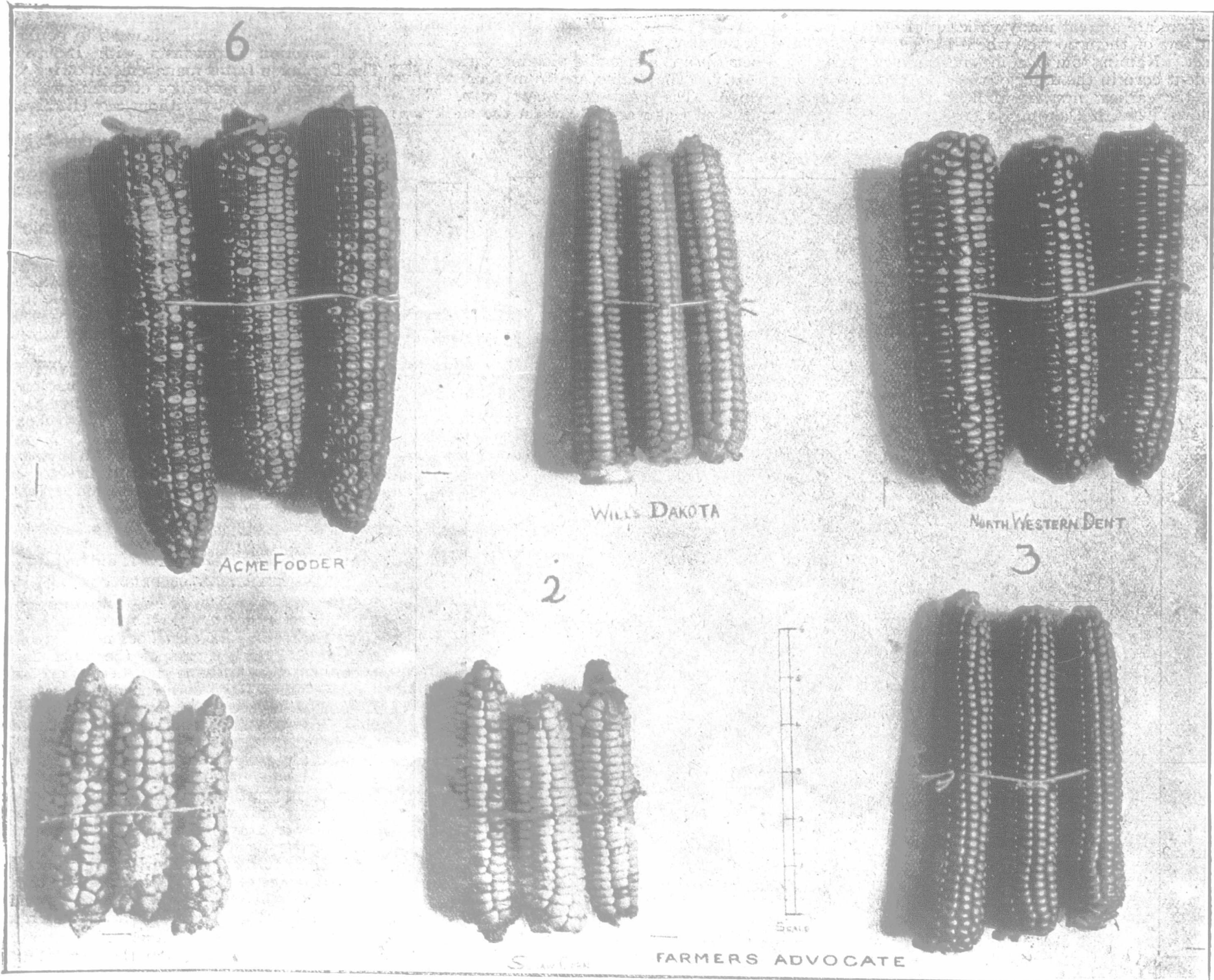
In oats, out of some twenty samples, Lais Jensen won first with a lot of Newmarket that scored 95½. Geo. Wedge won second and Geo. Stringer third.

The placing in barley, two-rowed, was, first, G. R. Skinner; second, Lais Jensen. In barley, six-rowed, first, A. Bradley; second, Geo. Stringer; third, A. L. Buckton. In timothy seed, first, Geo. Stringer. In rye grass seed, first, Geo. Stringer.

The judging was done by A. Mitchell of Edmonton, W. C. McKillican, of Calgary, and W. F. Stevens of Clover Bar.

The judges said that for purity and freedom from weeds and smut the exhibits were the most uniformly good they had yet seen. These gentlemen addressed a large gathering of farmers on such questions as seed selection, weed eradication, crop improvement, etc.

A large amount of seed grain was sold.



1.—SQUAW CORN (UNSELECTED) 2.—SQUAW CORN (SELECTED) 3.—FARMERS ADVOCATE 4.—NORTH WESTERN DENT 5.—WILL'S DAKOTA 6.—ACME FODDER.