

low the disc to warm the surface and conserve the moisture. As soon as danger of frost is over the corn should be planted. Before planting, however, the seed should be tested and no seed germinating less than 95% should be used.

Select the best ears, those that conform to your ideal. Be sure that all are of the same type, as to shape and size of ear; color, size and depth of kernel. Plant each ear in a row by itself, thus making it possible to determine just how much each will produce. Mark the land off in chunks, dropping three kernels to a hill. The hills should be forty inches apart each way, to allow the sunshine and free circulation of air.

Cultivation should commence immediately, the first deep, the others following should be shallower because the roots are more apt to be injured as they get older. Cultivate at least twice a week to keep a good dust mulch to prevent evaporation and to kill weeds. Stop cultivation so as to give the plant a chance to cease growth and mature its seed. In the meantime, all suckers must be removed as they feed upon the stalk in the same manner as the ear, consequently they are removing nourishment from the plant that otherwise would be utilized by the ear.

As the plant approaches the time of pollination, all weak and barren stalks should be detasseled to prevent the pollen from the weaker plants fusing with the strong ones.

The ears should be left on the stalk until the kernels are well dented or in the hard dough stage. They may be allowed to cure in the shock or may be picked directly from the stalk. The latter method is probably the better as one may then detect the weak plants more readily.

This is the time for selecting next year's seed for the plot. Take only the highest yielders, the earliest maturing, and those low on the stalk. The reason for having the ears borne low on the stalk is because the stalk matures close to the ground first, and the ears borne low would therefore mature the earliest.

After the ears are gathered they should be stored in a very dry and well ventilated place in order that they may dry thoroughly. Keep them dry until they are planted.

If farmers will observe the importance of improvement of crops by plant breeding and bear in mind that the law "Like begets Like" predominates in plant as well as animal breeding; better farming, better seed, and higher yields would result.