In the fall when it had ripened I went through the field and selected my seed. One of the factors which I gave particular attention to in my selection was to take those ears which had matured the earliest.

In conclusion I will say that I believe that the Silver King corn will become a permanent variety in my home county which is Fond du Lac. To my knowledge it is the largest yielder and the best corn for the silo that we can grow.

SILVER KING CORN.

A. G. AUSTIN, JANESVILLE, ROCK COUNTY.

There were two reasons why we did not grow our first Silver King corn until the season of 1908.

In the first place we had had experience with an old type of white corn having flat shallow kernels and large cob; and in addition we believed yellow corn to contain a larger percentage of oil and protein. We learned, however, that chemical analysis shows practically no difference between the yellow and white varieties and so determined to try some of the Silver King corn given out by the Experiment Association. We selected two pieces of ground; one of two acres which we will call Plot 1, and the other of one acre which we will call plot 2. Plot 1 was selected as the best seed plot on the farm. The soil was a rich black silt loam from which one year's cutting of clover had been made the previous year. It was heavily manured during the winter and plowed early in the spring. Owing to rainy weather, the corn was not planted till May 30. In about nine days it was up so that the rows could be seen. Except for a period of cold rainy weather in early June the corn made very rapid growth and excited much favorable comment among the neighbors. We estimated the yield upon this piece to be close to seventy bushels of shelled corn to the acre in spite of the fact that a drove of ill-favored Gypsy's horses spent a night in the field when the corn was about ready to harvest. The No. 7 corn gave a better yield of corn than our Clark's Yellow Dent or the home variety of yellow dent. It might be said for the Clark's Yellow Dent that the seed used was a little inferior and the field conditions not the best.

On Plot 2 the results of the experiment were not quite so good. This was the last acre we plowed for corn and it did
SILVER KING CORN (WIS. NO. 7)

Yield 93 bushels shelled corn per acre, Experiment Station Farm, 1908.
not get a covering of manure as the other fields did. The ground was rather high and was only cultivated three times whereas Plot 1 was cultivated four times. After picking some seed corn off from Plot 2 the remainder of the crop was put into the silo so I cannot make an estimate of the yield, but will say it was much smaller than Plot 1. Our year's experience with Silver King Corn has pretty well convinced us of the superior qualities of this variety, both as a grain producer and a yielder of large quantities of the best storer. The stalks are medium sized and leafy bearing a single well developed ear. This is preferable to having a larger number of small ears with more cob and a smaller percentage of corn. Reports from other parts of Rock County indicate that others have had equal success with the Silver King Corn and no doubt it will soon become one of our leading varieties.

SILVER KING CORN.

ROBT. W. BRUNNER, HUDSON, ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Mr. President and Fellow Members: Our experience with Silver King corn began two years ago. Previous to that time we raised nothing else but yellow dent corn and after much hesitation determined to try this new variety. On application we received from Prof. R. A. Moore sufficient corn to give it a fair trial. This was planted as soon as the ground was warm enough.

This corn grew very tall with heavy stalks and a dense foliage and very heavy ears. But sorry to say it was badly frozen as was all the corn in our section that season. Notwithstanding the frost it yielded 85 bushels of shelled corn per acre, of which one half was saved for seed and stored in a dry well ventilated place, and when shelled and tested, showed almost a perfect germination.

This corn was planted May the 18 in drills with a horse planter on 7 acres of sandy loam soil with a clay subsoil.

The corn sprouted and was over ground in a very short time considering the fact that we had a very wet, cold spring which later retarded the growth of the corn until July, after which it did not receive any beneficial rain until one week before it was cut.

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