GOLDEN GLOW CORN.

CHAS. H. HOWITT, RANDOLPH, DODGE CO.

Mr. President and Fellow Members of the Experiment Association: One year's experience with a variety of corn is hardly sufficient to form any definite ideas in regard to its merits; but if the results are as good every year as I obtained last year, I think that Golden Glow will prove to be a valuable variety for the central part of the state.

The seed which I secured from the Association was planted the 21st of May, on spring plowed land. It was given thorough cultivation through the growing season, and harvested the third week in September. I secured a yield of sixty-two bushels of shelled corn per acre. I planted some Wisconsin No. 8 on the same date that I planted the Golden Glow. Both varieties matured at the same time, the Golden Glow yielding about ten bushels more per acre. The stalk development of the Golden Glow is greatly superior to that of the No. 8.

GOLDEN GLOW CORN. (Wis. No. 12.)

A. C. OCHSNER, PLAIN, SAUK CO.

Mr. President and Members of the Association: Last spring I received some Wisconsin Golden Glow seed corn from our Association for experimental purposes. This corn I planted on fall plowed land following barley. I selected a field with as much variety of soil as possible. One end was sandy soil, while the middle was clay, and the other end black soil with clay subsoil. This was disked and worked up good before planting. The corn was planted on the 5th of May at a uniform depth, using a corn gauge. The night following it rained heavily, washing out about one-fifth of the seed. It was impossible to work the ground any more for the heavy rains prevented. In the sand it appeared above ground in about five days. This was dragged and cultivated several times. The corn did very well, it matured first on the sand, the leaves being dry September 12 to 15. The corn on the middle of the field matured some later. The entire field was perfectly ripe September 20, but
frost would not have done any harm September 15. I think if the corn had been planted a week later under those conditions, it would have been a better crop. The estimated yield of this corn was about 50 bushels per acre, but as one-fifth was washed out, the crop would have been 75 bushels, which is a good crop for early corn.

Anybody wishing an Early Yellow Dent as a good yielder and an early ripener, will make no mistake in securing the Golden Glow. I am certain if a perfect stand can be obtained, it will yield from 90 to 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

GOLDEN GLOW CORN. (Wis. No. 12.)

EDWARD E. STRAKA, KELLNERSVILLE, MANITOWOC CO.

My experience with the Golden Glow corn covers only last season, yet I am well satisfied with the results obtained.

In the spring of 1908 I secured from the Experiment Association a limited quantity of seed corn, which when tested gave a germination of 98 per cent.

The soil varied from clay loam to black loam. This field had been used for a pasture previously. It was manured in the spring and plowed about six inches deep early in May.

After preparing the soil, the corn was planted about May 18 in hills thirty-four inches apart, cultivated twice cross-ways, with a fine tooth-harrow cultivator. The corn grew well and matured about September 20. It was harvested and husked by hand. The estimated yield was sixty bushels in the ear per acre. The two previous seasons I raised Wis. No. 8 corn, and in comparing these two varieties I think the Golden Glow corn gave a better yield on account of the ears being somewhat bigger than that of the Wis. No. 8. The stalk is larger and more leafy than the No. 8 which makes it an excellent corn for fodder. It is a good yielder both of grain and fodder, and with its early maturing qualities makes it an ideal corn for the lake shore counties and northern Wisconsin.