

# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

## and The Cotton Plant.

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THE COTTON PLANT—VOL. XXII. NO. 2.

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### About Corn, Shucks and Fodder.

Messrs. Editors: In the spring of 1902 I purchased of Mr. Noah Biggs, one peck of his prolific white corn.

This was planted about May 15th on red clay upland, that had been plowed very deep (ten to twelve inches) the previous fall. It was cultivated in the usual manner with double shovel plows, and made a fair yield.

The stalks were very high, soft and weak, and were blown down by the first high wind. There was usually two to four small ears with short grains and small cobs to the stalk. There were not more than five per cent barren stalks and fifteen per cent with only one ear to the stalk.

It was about two weeks later maturing than Hickory King corn planted the same time.

For the next crop, seed was selected from those stalks bearing two to four ears, and usually the bottom ear chosen.

These ears were carefully sorted and seed selected from those having the greatest depth of grain, to plant three acres. This was planted about May 15, 1903 (it should have been planted sooner) on red clay upland on which had been broadcasted six to eight two-horse loads of manure to the acre.

This field was cultivated shallow with one-horse cultivators, but owing to the sickness of the writer, it was not cultivated as it should have been. The yield was 40 bushels to the acre of much better corn than that grown the previous year. There were very few barren stalks, and not more than ten per cent with only one ear to the stalk.

The stalks were not so tall, and stood up much better than the previous year. There was usually two to five medium ears to the stalk, and they were not so high on the stalk.

Seed for the following crop was selected from large, thrifty, stalks bearing two to four ears to the stalk; only the lower ear was used for seed. This was planted about May 10, 1904, on about four acres of red clay upland, on three acres of which twenty-five two-horse loads of manure had been broadcasted. It was cultivated shallow with the

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### CORN GROWING ON THE NORTH CAROLINA TEST FARMS.



I.—Corn grown from seed selected in the usual way, stalks and ears not of a uniform height and yield of grain small.



II.—Corn grown under similar conditions to No. I, but from carefully selected seed and with judicious fertilization.

The average yield of corn in North Carolina is only 12.8 bushels per acre, only three States in the American Union making a poorer showing. With proper seed selection, fertilization and cultivation, the yield should be doubled, and The Progressive Farmer will bring next week an important series of articles showing how this may be done.