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It is not more important that Corn should **grow** than that it should **ripen**. Our Corn will both **grow** and **ripen**. We have **Seed Corn suited to your climate**, whether you live in Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri or Kansas. We tell you in this circular the variety suited to your place.

**Read carefully.** Don't plant early varieties in Missouri or Kansas, except for early feeding or replanting. Don't plant late varieties in Dakota or Minnesota.

**Ten Days Earlier**

From actual experience and from reports we get from those who have planted our Seed Corn, we are prepared to state positively that Sioux City Corn will ripen from eight to ten days earlier than Seed Corn from southern Iowa or Nebraska, or from the East. We sold a large canner in the Missouri Valley some Seed Sweet Corn last year. He reports it ten days earlier than the same variety from the East. He buys a car-load of us this year, his entire plant.

**Sioux City Corn, Field or Sweet,** will do the same thing for you. **Try it.**

**Our Seed Corn Hand Selected**

Our Seed Corn, both Field and Sweet, is hand selected. We don't shell an ear of corn that is not taken in hand and sorted by skilled sorters, who know at sight off-strains, run-out and poor Corn. All such is rejected. The good ears are then all tipped and butted in a small machine of our own invention. Thus the Seed Corn that you buy of us goes to you without the small grains from the tip or the butt. Much of the Corn that is sold in the Northwest for seed purposes is but little better than the Elevator Corn. **We put an ear of Corn in each bag.**

**Northern Grown Seed**

It has long been an established fact that any kind of seed grown in a northern latitude, removed south, **comes to maturity** earlier than seed grown farther south. The shorter, more vigorous seasons of the north impart these qualities to the seed. Each year the seed is planted in the south loses these vigorous qualities. Our Seed Corn is grown practically on the northern limit of the Great Corn Belt.

**Our Early Rose and Pride of Nishna**

we consider two **ideal Corns** for territory from Sioux City and south into Missouri and Kansas—both large-eared, deep-kerned corns, ripening in about 100 to 110 days.

**The Early Rose** is a rich, yellow dent, vigorous grower, yielding heavy crops of beautiful, golden ears. Yields from 90 to 100 bushels. Plant early Rose if you are south of Sioux City. For many years the **Iowa Gold Mine** was the leading yellow-dent corn, and it was and still is a great corn—but the **Early Rose** has all the good qualities of the Gold Mine, and none of its objectionable ones; namely, roughness and easy shelling. While the Duly's Hybrid is the yellow-dent for the north, Early Rose and Pride of Nishna are the corns for the south.

**SEE DESCRIPTION PRIDE OF NISHNA, PAGE 3**
**Duly's Hybrid**

From the largest corn grower between Sioux City and Omaha.

Duly's Hybrid.

The type and character of the corn is uniform. This corn is well adapted to all soils and is especially adapted to the sandy soils of the Northern States. It has been shown to be one of the most profitable varieties of corn ever grown.

**Silver Mine**

The type and character of the corn is uniform. This corn is well adapted to all soils and is especially adapted to the sandy soils of the Northern States. It has been shown to be one of the most profitable varieties of corn ever grown.

**Wisconsin White Dent**

The Iowa Silver Mine is the best white dent corn known. It is a favorite in the Northern States where it is known for its early maturity and its resistance to disease.

**Iowa Silver Mine**

Iowa Silver Mine is a popular variety of corn in the Northern States. It is known for its early maturity and its resistance to disease. This corn is well adapted to all soils and is especially adapted to the sandy soils of the Northern States. It has been shown to be one of the most profitable varieties of corn ever grown.

**Reid's Early Dent**

Reid's Early Dent is a very popular variety of corn in the Northern States. It is known for its early maturity and its resistance to disease. This corn is well adapted to all soils and is especially adapted to the sandy soils of the Northern States. It has been shown to be one of the most profitable varieties of corn ever grown.

**Pride of Nebraska**

This is the first time we have tested this corn. It has been grown successfully here at Sioux City for two or three years, but we have always been careful not to use it for our nursery. But we have grown it long enough for it to be extremely valuable. We now have a strain of it that has developed in the Early Rite, in fact it seems to be more of this than the Early Rite. It originated at Nebraska twenty years ago, and since then has been a favorite among farmers for its strong, heavy heads, and thick, juicy kernels. It produces a few more ears than the Early Rite, but the yield per ear is about the same. This corn is known for its resistance to disease and its ability to thrive in heavy soils.

**Dakota Dent**

This is a very early maturing corn, and it is very popular in the Northern States. It is known for its early maturity and its resistance to disease. This corn is well adapted to all soils and is especially adapted to the sandy soils of the Northern States. It has been shown to be one of the most profitable varieties of corn ever grown.
Reid's Early Dent versus Dury's Hybrid OR

LATE CORN VERSUS EARLY CORN

It has been repeated so often in Corn Circulars and Corn Catalogs that "Corn is King," and that the value of this crop is greater than the value of any other crop, that possibly any other two crops of northern Iowa and Nebraska, southern Minnesota and southern South Dakota, that this very important fact seems to have lost its force.

The genus Corn has its first chance, as far as its ripening is concerned, for the ripening of corn of such varieties as Early Rose, Silver Mine, etc., even in this territory, and farmers are loath to believe that the same thing cannot be repeated season after season. For the last three seasons, 1901, 1902 and 1903, the results have been just the same, and the result has been that such varieties of corn that require 100 days or over to ripen, have been caught; consequently the corn has been soft and chalky, having but little feeding value. We are getting many letters from this territory inquiring about Reid's Early Dent. These letters come as a result of the Farmers Institutes all over the state of Iowa; the fact that its growing pros has been along the line, largely, that there is no other corn worthy of consideration than Reid's Early Dent.

In the interest of the farmers and also of the business community of this territory, we report distinctly showing that the planting of such corn as Reid's Early Dent, Pride of Nisha, Silver Mine and Early Rose will four years out of five fail to ripen as corn should ripen. It is very much better for the farmers of this section to plant a corn, even if it be less in yield, that will ripen and give good, firm corn. Fifty bushels of well ripened corn is worth more than 100 bushels of soft, chalky stuff either for feeding or selling. We know from years of experience that there are such corns as Dury's Hybrid, Wisconsin Early Dent, Pride of the North and Dakota Dent that will ripen in from eighty-five to ninety-five days. Dury's Hybrid is a corn that has been misnamed because it is not early (ripening in about 110 to 115 days), may be careful breeding and selection for a number of years produces a strain that will ripen in this territory. We are working along this line now, but we say to our farmers everywhere that this hybrid corn has by such corns as Reid's Early Dent, Armstrong's Early Rose (also misnamed, for it, too, is late), Pride of Nisha and Silver Mine, and plant these earlier varieties of corn and then we will not doubt that you will have a good crop of sound, ripe corn.

We could submit here scores of letters from large corn growers in this territory that our Dury's Hybrid (a corn we introduced some years ago) has been in these last three years given good, sound corn. Here is a letter from Primagha, Iowa, some fifty miles north of Sioux City, that gives you the opinion of Jos. Reynolds, a man who has planted and sold a good many hundreds of bushels of our corn, more particularly the Dury's Hybrid.

PRIMGHAR, Ia., Jan. 29, 1904.—'I wish you to send me Corn Circulars and full information on Seed Corn. Would wish nothing but your Dury's Hybrid.'

JOS. REYNOLDS.

We don't sell it. It is an expensive, useless, unreliable, radish, and, like all other radials, will run on course in two or three years. Here are a few good reasons why we do not sell seed corn on the ear.

First. The most skillful corn expert cannot possibly detect low vitality or outside appearance. Only the corn that is hulled is checked. In hilling and rolling out of our Seed Corn we are obliged to reject many ears that had a good outside appearance, the cob showing by its color the corn was worthless for seed. This Ear Corn Man sends out to his trade. We select our first and best for market, second, by the color of the cob when butted and tipped. Our Seed Corn will test twenty per cent higher than Ear Seed Corn. One of the best ear corn men sent us his best sample of corn, and after the hulled portion had been rejected, found that the grown over the greatest part of the state of Iowa, without any notice of what was made, a corn that ripened early, gave good yield, and was much better for the farm use. We don't send out Seed corn testing less than ninety per cent.

Second. A needless cost of fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel is added in the cost of cutting, extra labor, etc.

Bromus Inermis

The most wonderful of grasses for dry soils. It is a grass for the desert, a grass for drought-stricken countries, the grass for Nebraska and the Dakotas, and for Iowa. This grass comes to us from Russia, and it does exceptionally well in our territory. It grows a tremendous crop, yielding all the way from 250 to 1,000 pounds per acre, as you can cut two or three times a year. It grows from 2 to 5 feet tall. It is the grass for the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, etc. It is very nourishing, equally as nourishing as Timothy or Orchard Grass. We recommend it for pasture, and give it our unqualified endorsement. It is, indeed, a grass invaluable to the dry and hot regions, on account of its drought-resisting qualities.

It is the Unraveled King of the Deserts and Dry, Sandy Soils. The Department of Agriculture is now experimenting with this grass at its experimental stations in the arid regions. The Experimental Station at Garden City, Kan., says: "We have grown Bromus Inermis successfully, and we think it is the finest grass for the arid regions of the West. It is green from the middle of March to almost the middle of September. Prof. Shumway, of Minnesota, pertinently says: "This grass cannot be obtained too soon by the farmers of the Northwest." It is the great grass for the hot, dry climates and the sandy. It will grow on any kind of soil, even on yellow sand, and is equally good for pasture, curing into hay, or for grain. All kinds of stock eat it readily, and it is very rich in nutritious value. Perennial; 2 to 3 feet high. Blooms in June and August. The South Dakota Experiment Station of Brookings says: "This is the best grass that has yet been tried at this station. When properly sown it comes up well, giving a good sod the first year; in favorable seasons a four year sod may be obtained. We believe with the present tests the best results have been obtained by sowing plenty of seed on well prepared ground as early as possible in the spring. From two to two and one-half bushels should be sown to the acre, depending somewhat upon the season and condition of the soil. The forage, though coarse, is of excellent quality; and, under ordinary circumstances, a large amount of early spring and fall feeding may be obtained, in addition to a good yield of hay. Thus far the grass has endured drought perfectly, and was never water starved in the heat.'

Early Amber Sugar Cane

This is the only variety of Cane that makes a fine syrup, clear as a crystal. The syrup has a very delicious flavor and all that have used it prefer it to all others. There is nothing like a home product on your table. Dairy farmers say that it is the most valuable fodder plant for their use. Notwithstanding its great adaptability as a food for live stock, it is quite recently that the real value of Sorghum or Sugar Cane has attracted general attention. Its great merit is its power of growing beginning to the end of July and into August. The best of its growth is in the most economical period of existence, and of the best quality, being sweet, tender, nutritious, and greedily eaten by cattle, horses and hogs. Dairymen find that these cains will give more milk than any known to the farmer, which is said to be as high as twenty tons of green fodder can be grown per acre. It can be cut every other year, and makes a good, sweet, dry hay, now 100 lbs. per acre, for best results. It is a profitable crop also to grow for the seed, which is excellent for feeding poultry, and is frequently ground and substituted for buckwheat flour.

WE CARRY

Alfalfa
Ailsike
Brodmann Inermis
Buckwheat
Cane (Amber)
Cane (Orange)
Cove (Red)
Daffcl, (Mam.)
Clove (White)
Dwarf Essex Rape
English Blue Grass
(Meadow Fescue)
Kentucky Blue Grass
Lawn Grass Mixture
Millets
Orchard Grass
Ox-eye Daffodil
Spring Rye
Timothy

STOOG & NURSEY CO., STOOG CITY, IOWA

Third. It is a white corn so man can tell it pure white strain from outside appearance only; the end of the kernel may be white, the body of the kernel yellow. This we discover in hilling and tipping.

Fourth. We don't sell any corn not fit to go into crates on the color—our shelled Seed Corn is just so much better than ear corn, because it is subject to the second test that of seeing the color of the cob.

Fifth. We are a Reliable Seed House and would not dare send out poor Seed Corn; we have a reputation to maintain. We are very jealous of our Good Name and Good Seeds. We have been in business more than twenty years—we want to stay here in business twenty years more.

We must be honest with you.

Sixth. The only safe rule is for you to buy your seed from a Reliable Seed House instead of sending to Tom, Dick and Harry, who may have a few bushels of corn on the ear, and who want to get a double price for same.