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Wise is the Paleface :
 And like the brave Sioux,
 Has discovered the place
 Where the Golden Maize grew.

Northern Grown Seed Corn

Strongest in Vitality / First to Ripen / Plant it

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.

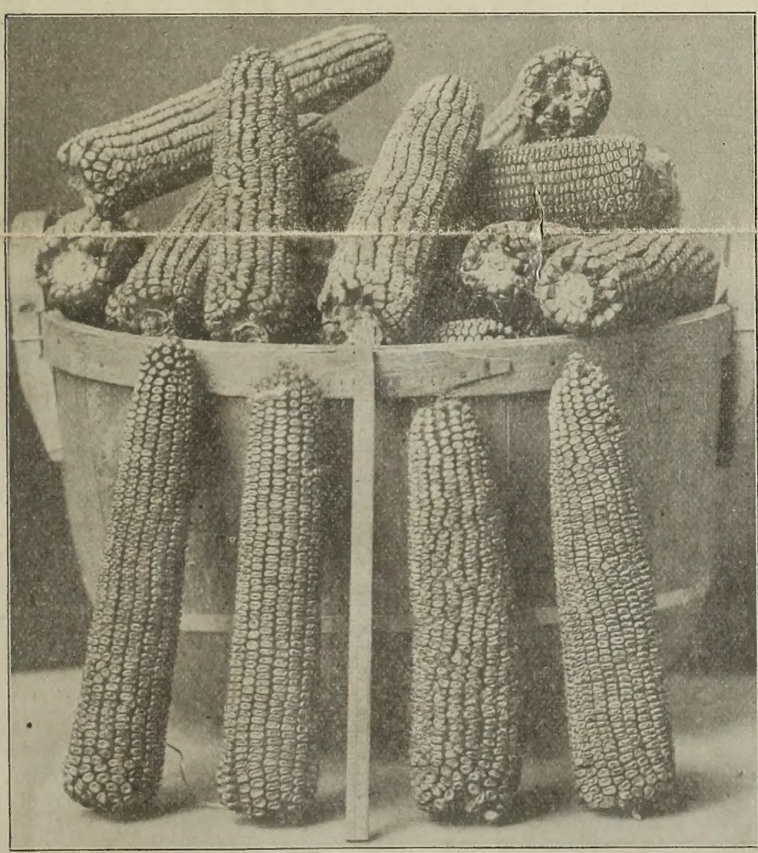
Ten Days Earlier

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

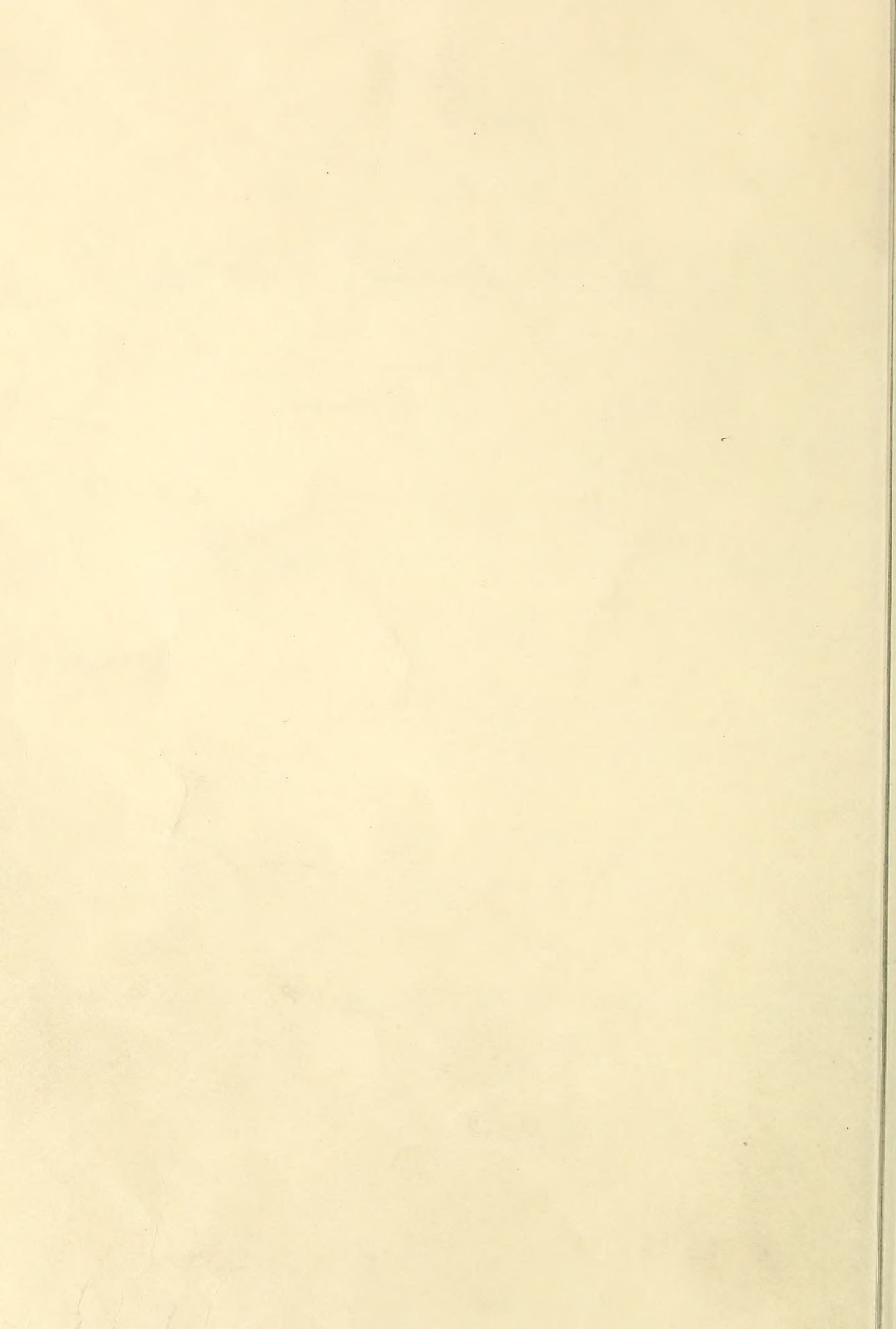
It has long been an established fact that any kind of seed grown in a northern latitude, removed south, **comes to maturity** earlier than seed grown farther south. The shorter, more vigorous seasons of the north impart these qualities to the seed. Each year the seed is planted in the south lessens these 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-kerneled 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 80 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

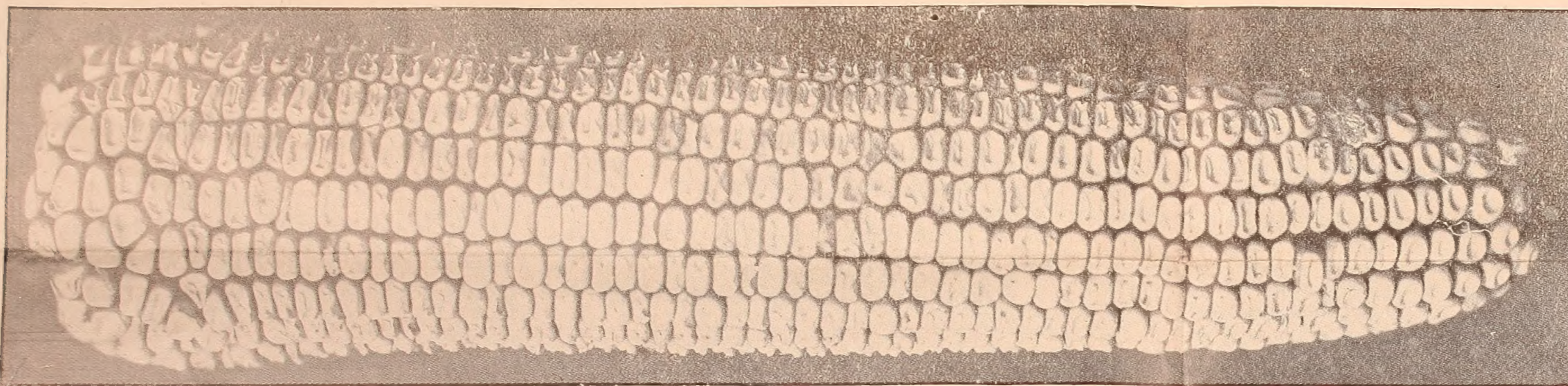


Another Test Year

The last three years have put all kinds of corn to the severest test—more so than has been known in the last twenty-five years. It 1901 corn burned out; in 1902 and 1903 frosted out. There has never been a year in our knowledge in which it was more important to the **Farmer** to look after his **Seed Corn**. A very large percentage of the corn in the **North** is worthless for seed purposes. It may have a bright, solid appearance on the outside, but the germ has been **destroyed** by the cool, damp Fall and the severe early frosts and the hard freezing this winter. **Test your Corn**; too great a risk to plant untested seed.

Results the Same

In 1901, the year of the great drouth, we told you that the **White Corns** gave a better general average than yellow corn—and that of the white dents, the **Iowa Silver Mine** and **Wisconsin White Dent** stood highest—and of the yellow dents the **Great Duly's Hybrid** was "head and shoulders" first. Following as a close second were **Early Rose** and **Pride of Nishua**. Exactly the same thing is true this year.



DULY'S HYBRID—PHOTOGRAPH—NATURAL SIZE

Duly's Hybrid

Originated here at Sioux City. We have been planting it and watching it for seven years. It is the largest eared early yellow dent corn we have ever seen. By the middle of October will be so hard and fine it may be sold for **Old Corn**. It is a big yielder, and within four or five days as early as **Pride of the North**, and will yield almost double. The yield is so great it may be planted for main crop of corn. Under ordinary cultivation will give 60 to 80 bushels to the acre, and under highest cultivation, 80 to 100 bushels. Ears are of immense length, often twelve inches. Do you want a big crop of hard ripened corn? This is the corn to **replant** if your own seed fails. For wet or dry—frosts or no frosts, this corn comes to the front with a big crop of shelled corn. Plant **Duly's Hybrid**.

SIoux CITY, IOWA.

I have been making corn growing at Sioux City a business for years. I have been experimenting and growing many of the best varieties. I consider **Duly's Hybrid** for general crop corn for Sioux City and north the very best and safest variety for a farmer to grow. It is as good a yielder as the best, and has never failed to ripen sound and hard. It is the most vigorous and hardy corn I have ever known. **The seed sure to grow**, the corn sure to ripen.

A. J. DAVIDSON.

From the largest Corn grower between Sioux City and Omaha.

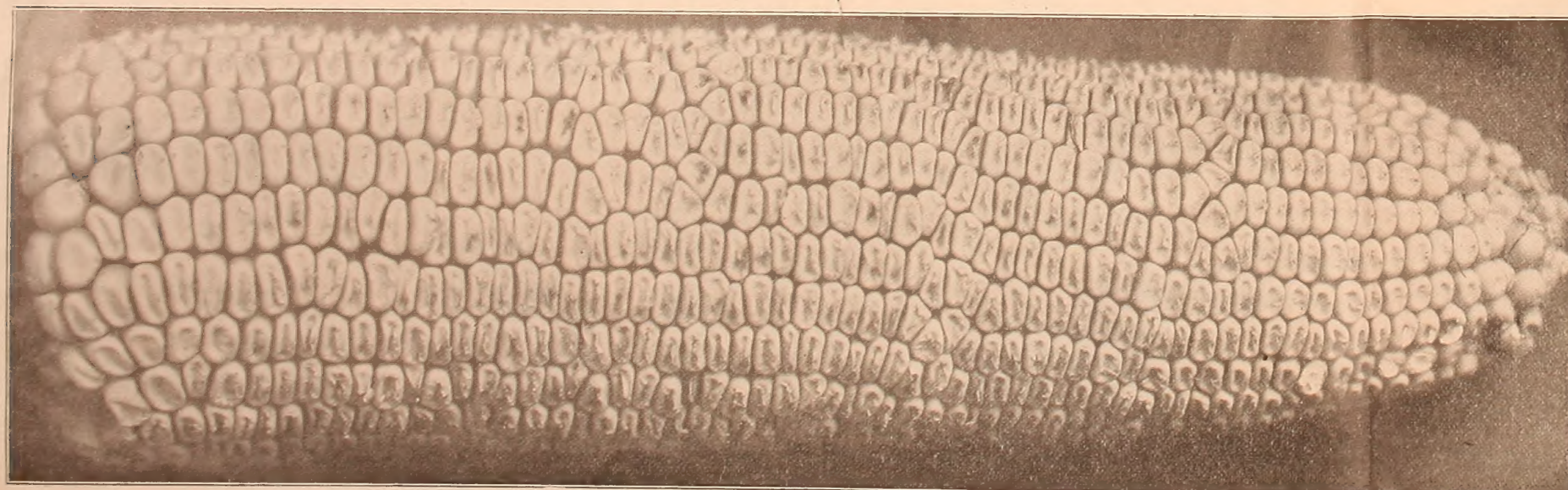
Have been growing corn about fifteen miles south of Sioux City for years. **Have tried them all. Your Duly's Hybrid beats them all** one year with another. It ripened this year firm and hard—it is the most vigorous grower, will stand more hard knocks than any corn I ever saw. The farmer who plants **Duly's Hybrid** is almost sure of a big crop of solid corn.

M. M. MURRAY, Salix, Ia.

IT IS JUST AS IMPORTANT THAT CORN SHOULD RIPEN AS GROW. DULY'S HYBRID WILL DO BOTH SURE.

Iowa Silver Mine

Has given a wonderful record of itself this frosty year. Has led all the white varieties in crop results and in ripening up firm and hard. This corn seems to give more universal satisfaction than any other white corn. Larger and more uniform yielder; vigorous grower; stalks from eight to twelve feet high. The type and character of the corn is uniform. Ears are about ten to eleven inches long; sixteen to twenty rows of fine, deep kernels on a small cob. It is a great sheller—seventy pounds in the ear will shell out sixty to sixty-two pounds. In vigor of habit it stands next to our **Duly's Hybrid (Yellow Dent)**. **A Great Drouth Resister**. If you want the best white corn, you have it in our **Silver Mine**. Ripens in 100 to 110 days. For Sioux City and south. Plant **Wisconsin White Dent** north.



IOWA SILVER MINE — FROM PHOTOGRAPH

Some More Good Corns

All interested in CORN THAT WILL RIPEN should read these pages very carefully. IT IS NOT MORE IMPORTANT THAT CORN SHOULD GROW than that it should RIPEN. DON'T FAIL TO READ LAST PAGE OF THIS CIRCULAR

Don't
risk your
Seed
Corn this
year;
it's
DANGEROUS

Dakota Dent

This is the first season we have offered this very valuable variety. Originated about ten miles north of Sioux City. It is a corn much



resembling the **Pride of the North**, but much superior, for these reasons: 1st. Will ripen a few days in ad-

vance of it. 2nd. Will yield one-third more. 3d. Is the most compact corn on the ear you ever saw—almost as if it were one solid kernel. This corn is a vigorous, robust grower and has strong vitality. A fine yellow dented corn with a slight tinge of red on body of the grain. It is a tremendous sheller—seventy pounds in ear will shell out sixty-two to sixty-three pounds of fine looking corn. Ears are about eight inches long. This is a corn suitable and safe for southern South Dakota and Minnesota and northern Iowa and Nebraska.

Wisconsin White Dent

The **Iowa Silver Mine** is possibly the finest white

dent corn known; is planted over a wider territory than any other white corn; is producing more bushels than any other, but is a little too late for South Dakota and Minnesota and the counties in Nebraska and Iowa bordering on these states. It ripens in 100 to 110 days. The territory above named needs a white corn that will ripen in 90 to 95 days. This we have in the **Wisconsin White Dent**. Resembles the **Silver Mine**—is a beautiful clear white dented corn—long kernel, small cob, ear about eight inches long; will yield about sixty bushels to the acre. To anyone in the territory named above who wants a good white corn that they can depend on to ripen, we recommend the **Wisconsin White Dent**. If you live in Sioux City territory or south, plant our fine strain of **Silver Mine**.

Improved Leaming

Leaming corn has always been regarded as one of the most reliable corns for yield, hardness, feeding purposes, etc., but is a little too late for South Dakota and Minnesota and northern tier of counties in Iowa. We have succeeded in breeding up an



earlier strain of this grand old corn—a strain that will ripen about five to ten days earlier, or in about 90 to 95 days, making it safe for the northern tier of counties in Nebraska and Iowa, southern tier in Minnesota and South Dakota. It resembles the old strain—possibly a little smoother, ear some smaller; it's a beautiful corn, looks well in ear or shelled and is exceedingly rich in protein or fattening properties. The **Leaming** is said to be the oldest distinct variety of corn known—originated in 1826. Many varieties of corn and other grains have not been able to hold their own longer than for a period of ten to twenty years, or even less time. But the grand old **Leaming** has held and increased its good qualities for a period of nearly eighty years, with a promise of eighty years more.

Pride of Nishua

This is the first time we have listed this corn. It has been grown successfully here at Sioux City for two or three years, but we have always been fearful it was a little too late for our territory. But we have grown it here long enough for it to be acclimated. We now



have a strain of it fully as early as the **Early Rose**; in fact it seems to be firmer this year than the **Early Rose**. It originated at Shenandoah twenty years ago, the same place the **Early Rose** came from. Stalk is strong and vigorous, with dark, heavy foliage; has deep, strong roots and has great vitality. Produces very few barren stalks; ears uniform in size, and is a deep golden dented corn. Kernels fully three-fourths of an inch. The ear is fine shaped and runs from ten to twelve inches long. Will ripen in about 100 days. It seems especially fitted for cattle feeding and for a market corn has no superior. Will yield from 75 to 100 bushels to the acre, depending on soil, culture, stand, etc. We can honestly recommend it for Sioux City latitude and south. For southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri it cannot be excelled.

Reid's Early Dent

This is a corn that has lately been introduced from Illinois. It is called **Reid's Early Dent**, but

this is a **misnomer**, as it is not early but a late corn—later than our **Duly's Hybrid** or **Pride of Nishua** by five or ten days. It will ripen in about 110 to 115 days. It is a very beautiful corn—a fine golden color, ears about ten inches long, deep kernel, very compact and solid, small cob. It is a fine sheller and will shell out 58 to 60 pounds of corn to 70 pounds of ears. This is a fine corn for southern Iowa or Nebraska, or for Missouri or Kansas.

Is it wise to risk doubtful seed corn when reliable seed corn is so cheap?

Reid's Early Dent versus Duly'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 single crop, or 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 seasons of 1898 and 1899 were long enough 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, **Jack Frost** has gotten in his work early 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 chaffy, having but little feeding value and no market 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 this territory, as the teaching of these institutes 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 section of territory, we write this article, knowing that the planting of such corn as **Reid's Early Dent, Pride of Nishna, 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, chaffy stuff either for feeding or selling. We know from years of experience that there are such corns as **Duly's Hybrid, Wisconsin Early Dent, Pride of the North and Dakota Dent** that will ripen in from eighty-five to ninety-five days. Doubtless **Reid's Early Dent**, a corn that has been misnamed because it is not early (ripening in about 110 to 115 days), may by careful breeding and selection for a number of years produce a strain that will ripen in this territory. We are working along this line now, but we say to our farmer friends in this territory, pass by such corns as **Reid's Early Dent, Armstrong's Early Rose** (also misnamed, for it, too, is late), **Pride of Nishna and Silver Mine**, and plant these earlier varieties of corn and then there is but little doubt that you will get a good crop of sound, ripe corn.

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

PRIMGHAR, IO., Jan. 29, 1904.—'I wish you to send me Corn Circulars and full information on Seed Corn. Would wish nothing but **your Duly's Hybrid**.
JOS. REYNOLDSON.

CORN IN THE EAR

We don't sell it. It is an expensive, useless, unreliable fad, and, like all other fads, will run its 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 corn from outside appearance only or before it is shelled. In tipping and butting 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 the **Ear Corn Man** sends out to his trade. We select **our Corn**, first, by outside appearance; 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 ear; we tested it and found its germinating power was seventy per cent. This ear had a most beautiful appearance. 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 crating, extra labor, etc.

Third. In white corn no man can tell a 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 butting and tipping.

Fourth. We don't shell any corn not fit to go into crates on the cob—our shelled Seed Corn is just so much better than ear corn seed, 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 here 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 wants to get a double price for same.

Bromus Inermis

The most wonderful of Grasses for dry soils. It is a grass for the desert, a grass for drouth-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 3 to 4 tons per acre, as you can cut same 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 trial, and give it our unqualified endorsement. It is, indeed, a grass invaluable for the dry and hot regions, on account of its drouth-resisting qualities.

Its the Uncrowned King of the Deserts and Dry, Sandy Soils. The Department of Agriculture has been 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 coming grass for the arid regions of the West. It is green from the middle of March to about November." Prof. Shaw, of Minnesota, pertinently says: "**This grass cannot be obtained too soon by the farmers of the North-west.**" It is the great grass for the hot, dry climates and soils. It will grow on all kinds of soil, even on yellow sand, and is equally good for pasturing, curing into hay, or cutting green. All kinds of stock eat it readily, and it is very rich in nutritive value. Perennial; 2 to 5 feet high, flowering 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 catches well, giving a good sod the first year; in favorable seasons a fair yield of hay may also be obtained. Up to the present 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 feed may be obtained, in addition to a good yield of hay. Thus far the grass has endured drouth perfectly, and was never winter-killed in the least."



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 only quite recently that the real value of Sorghum (or Sugar Cane) has attracted general attention. Its great merit is now beginning to be appreciated, and the demand is increasing every year. It is profitably grown anywhere, on any good corn ground, and does not appear to be affected by drouth. As a fodder plant it is the most economical plant in existence, and of the very best quality, being sweet, tender, nutritious, and greedily eaten by cattle, horses and hogs. Dairymen find that cows will give more and richer milk from its use, and it is claimed that as high as twenty tons of green fodder can be grown per acre. It can be cut several times during the season, if not allowed to get too high, and makes a good, sweet hay. Sow 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, | Clover (Mam.), | Millets, |
| Alsike, | Clover (White), | Orchard Grass |
| Bromus Inermis, | Dwarf Essex Rape, | Red Top, |
| Buckwheat, | English Blue Grass | Speltz (Emmer), |
| Cane (Amber), | (Meadow Fescue), | Spring Rye, |
| Cane (Orange), | Kentucky Blue Grass, | Sunflower, |
| Clover (Red), | Lawn Grass Mixture, | Timothy. |

SIoux CITY SEED AND NURSERY CO., SIoux CITY, IOWA