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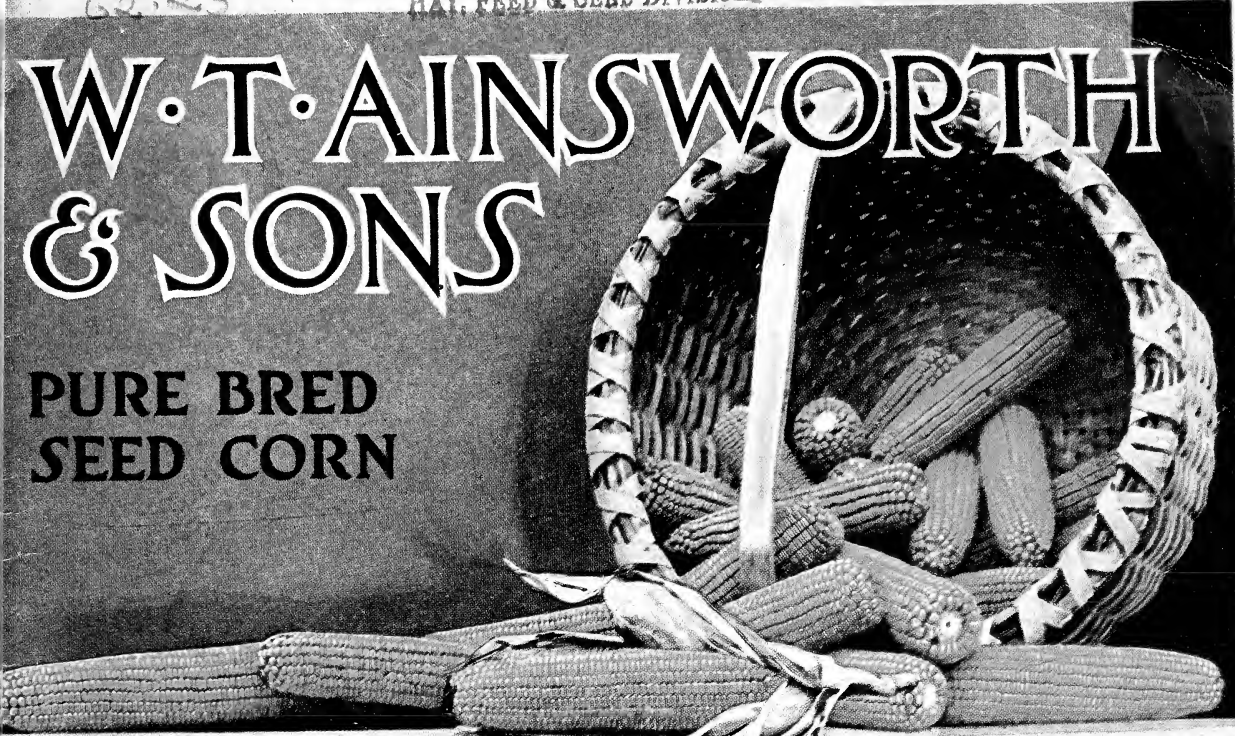
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HAY, FEED & SEED DIVISION

W·T·AINSWORTH & SONS

PURE BRED
SEED CORN



MASON CITY ILLINOIS

1/15/22
10/22

Ten Reasons Why

It Will Pay You to Buy

Ainsworth Rack-Dried Seed Corn

Quality is the KEYSTONE of the success of Ainsworth & Sons' seed business. They have painstakingly built up a reputation for honest and straightforward dealing with the result that their growth during the last fourteen years has been unique in the seed corn industry. In their publicity work they try to avoid saying anything that would in any way cast reflection on the work of other seed corn breeders. Ainsworth & Sons do not try to tear down in order to build up.

Ainsworth Rack-Dried Seed Corn is grown on land best suited to growing sound, prolific corn. Mason City has become noted as a seed corn center. The sandy loam, the climate, the season, mature corn to perfection.

W. T. Ainsworth owns nearly 1,000 acres in Mason County on which the firm grows the largest part of their seed corn. Every detail is superintended by a member of the firm.

Breeding plots are used to up-breed the different varieties. By this means Ainsworth Rack-Dried Seed Corn combines large yield with early maturity. Impurities and foreign pollenization are eliminated and the purity and characteristics of each strain are maintained.

Only ears true to type are selected as seed. Off-type ears are fed to stock. This method of disposing of undesirable ears makes it possible to take in the corn as soon as it can be laid on racks, which insures stronger vitality.

Ainsworth corn is gathered early, before freezing weather sets in, and is hauled direct to the plant. Ainsworth corn never comes out of a corn crib.

The plants for drying Ainsworth Rack-Dried Seed Corn are not only the largest, but the best equipped in the world. They are absolutely frost-proof and scientifically ventilated. The buildings have 478 windows and doors which are opened in mild weather.

W. T. Ainsworth, senior member and founder of the firm, has been a farmer all his life. He will be glad to give you the benefit of his experience in corn, corn culture and the conservation of corn land.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons are active members of all the state corn associations. Their work in connection with these associations enables them to keep constantly in touch with the work of other breeders.

An absolute guarantee accompanies every sale, small or large, of Ainsworth Pure Bred Seed Corn. Each shipment is tagged with definite germination guarantee. The firm's undoubted responsibility is behind the "money back" offer for all seed falling short of germination standard.

**Breeders and Growers of
FINE SEED CORN**

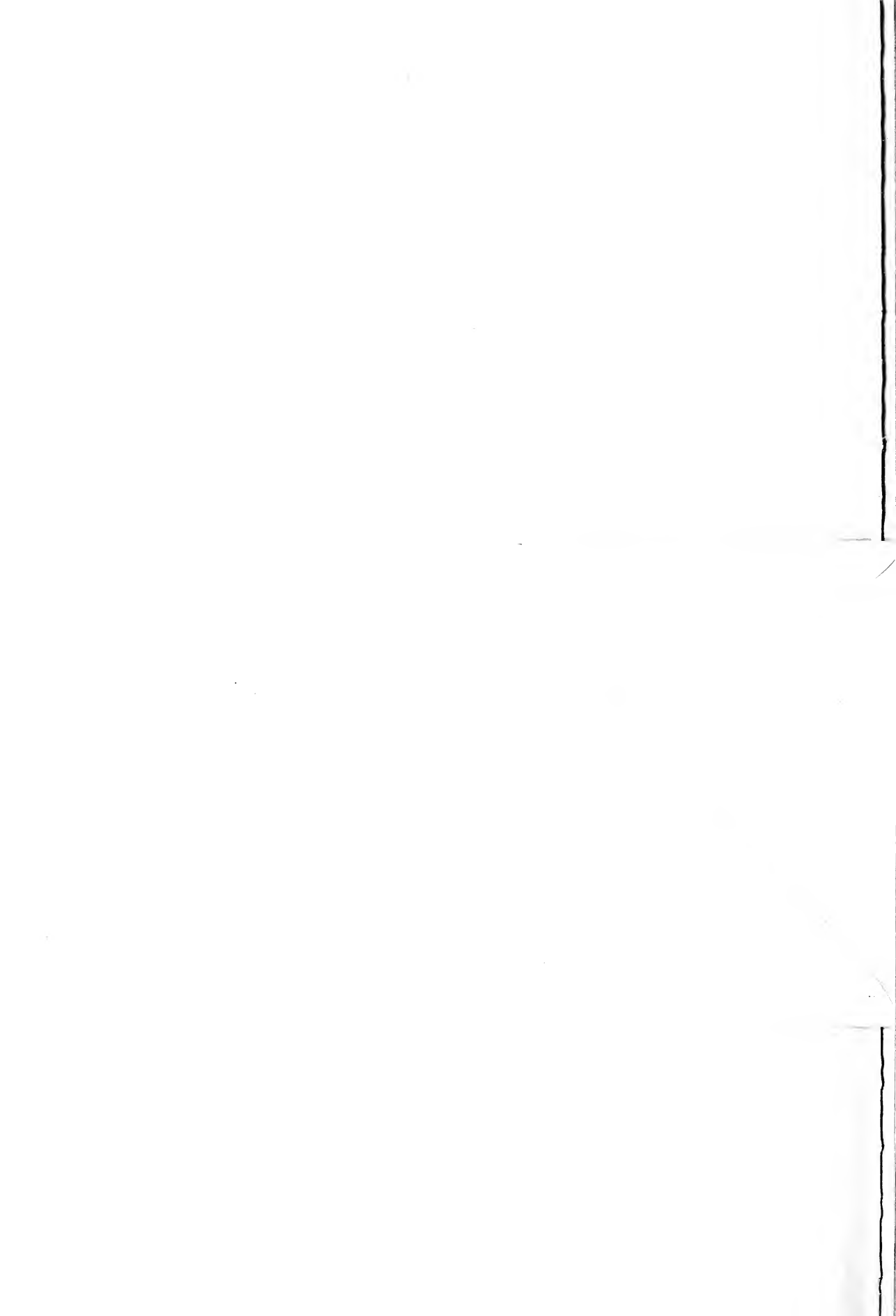
FROM.....

.....

W. T. AINSWORTH & SONS

MASON CITY,

ILLINOIS.





1908

FOURTEEN YEARS OF
SUCCESSFUL GROWTH

1922

FOURTEEN YEARS have marked our expansion from one of the smallest seed corn firms to the very largest—fourteen years, every one of which has been a record year in our business, every year marking a steady, substantial growth. To a righteous policy—careful breeding, definite, guaranteed germination and fair prices—we attribute our success.

Because of the excellent quality of our seed last year, together with our attractive prices, we sold our entire stock and had to turn down some late orders. The corn was all pure bred and grown under our own supervision and dried in our own drying plants at Mason City.

Our corn is priced at \$2.50 per bushel for carefully dried and graded pure bred seed corn which is as low as we have sold corn in the fourteen years we have been in the seed corn business. This compares with \$6.00 per bushel for seed corn in 1918 with market corn at \$1.12. It gives us a great deal of satisfaction to be able to quote lower prices than those of last year and we sincerely hope that we can maintain the lowered quotation throughout the season. We are more than usually proud of our seed corn this year. We wish you would come to Mason City and see for yourself. The crop shows the result of years of scientific breeding, selecting and drying.

Proper corn breeding is necessarily slow. But long and careful study and “ear to row” breeding have made our progress steady and sure.

An absolute money-back guarantee is placed by us on every bushel of corn sold. It is one of the strongest guarantees ever put out by a seed firm. It is a complete safeguard to the customer. We could not make this guarantee if we did not have the seed corn with which to make it good. Ask your neighbor if W. T. Ainsworth & Sons ever failed to make good a guarantee.

We hold supplies for old customers, but we can not afford to turn away cash orders unless we are sure you will take the seed we reserve for you. Prices are listed in this catalog. All seed, without a single exception, is well matured corn.

We thank you for orders of previous years and hope that our pleasant relations will continue. Your order for this year will receive our usual careful attention.

Yours sincerely,

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN



Field of Alfalfa—Seed House in Background

Our Seed Farms

EVERY member of our firm is actively engaged in growing seed corn on over 1,000 acres of land. We are frank to admit that this corn, grown by ourselves on our own farms, has been a great help to us in our seed corn business; all very early maturing varieties being grown on our own farms.

Our farm lands are in the very heart of this seed corn country of Illinois. Owing to our porous subsoil, superfluous water sinks as soon as the frost is out of the ground, which allows the soil to become warm early in the spring, while the brown loam matures it more quickly than the black soils. The ability of our soil to grow sound corn was well illustrated this year. All of our seed corn is well matured.

It is our honest opinion that we have the very best soil in the corn belt for the maturing of seed corn. Our policy in conducting our farms is not to corn our land to death, but rather to rotate our crops in such a manner as to grow the finest quality of seed corn with the least amount of disease. Intelligent rotation of crops is a very important factor in eliminating ear and root rot in corn. See chapter on Disease Free Seed Corn.

McLean Co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1921.

Gentlemen:—Our Early Yellow Dent corn which we purchased of you turned out good and solid ears. It was planted with the intention of hogging down.

Respectfully,

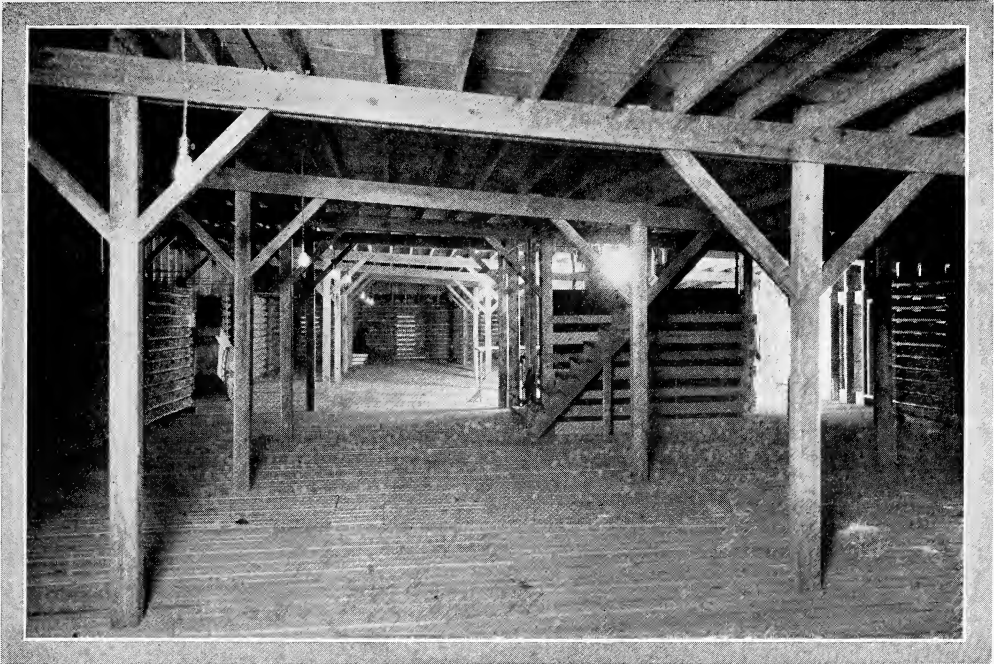
ABE LIVINGSTON.

Floyd Co., Ind., Nov. 17, 1921.

Gentlemen:—Your seed corn proved very satisfactory, a nice yield for this season, of good, solid corn with small cob. The early planting will average 60 bushels to the acre.

Yours truly,

S. P. POOLE.



One of Ten Mammoth Drying Floors.
This Room is Over 100 Feet Long

Our Seed Corn Drying Plants

THE most important factor in producing good seed corn is breeding and selecting to obtain high yielding sound, disease free, corn. Second only to this comes the question of drying the seed. Our drying equipment consists of two elaborately constructed frost-proof seed corn drying plants. These are so well ventilated that all corn dries out quickly and evenly. A proof of our drying facilities is the fact that all of our corn is in shape to ship January first of each year.

Our method of drying is an expensive method that requires ample space and dries out the corn naturally. Do not confuse our method with kiln dryers which dry corn in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The method we employ requires from five to eight weeks.

Our seed corn drying plants are the largest and best constructed seed corn drying plants in the United States. Our C. & A. plant was built this summer. When both plants are considered together we have five times the capacity we had ten years ago.

Sangamon Co., Ill., Nov. 17, 1921.

Gentlemen:—The seed corn Mr. McInturff and I got of you has done well as we have just finished shucking a good crop of sound corn.

Very truly yours,

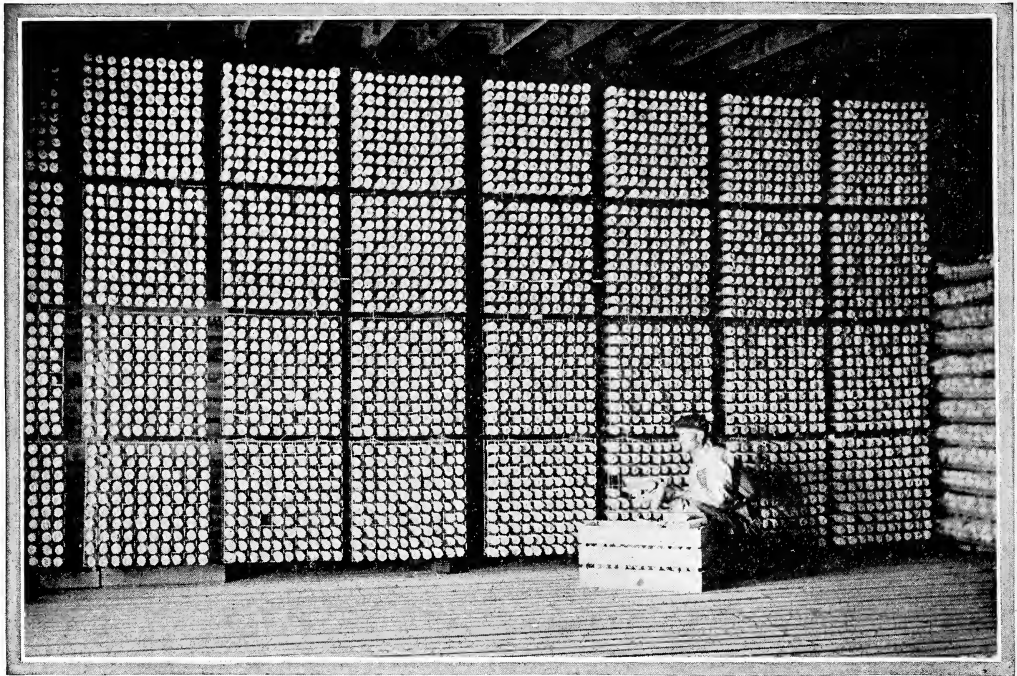
MILTON E. JONES.

Knox Co., Ill., Nov. 9, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I bought the same amount of Silver Mine and Yellow Dent. The Silver Mine is the sounder corn but the Yellow Dent much the best yielder.

J. H. ROGERS.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN



Drying Corn on Martin Racks

RACKS and Slatted Floors. In order to assist the circulation of air we have slatted floors throughout both our plants. The ventilation and drying are further assisted by 478 ventilating doors and windows, which are thrown open in mild weather. Our new building has doubled our space for drying corn on racks. All corn sold in the ear is dried in this painstaking, expensive manner. A visit to our plants would convey more than we could possibly say here, and we feel sure that you would feel well repaid for making us a visit.

Ample Heating Equipment. Our two plants are uniformly heated by seven of the largest size hot air furnaces together with one steam boiler. During the coldest weather we fire these furnaces day and night until corn is thoroughly dried out. The corn from which our seed is picked is taken from the field to the seed house, where the husks and silks are immediately removed and the corn is laid on racks to dry.

The corn to be shelled is placed in the scientifically ventilated and heated cribs. This method gives perfect results in drying the corn to be shelled. The crate corn is all placed on racks at the top of buildings; the difference between the shelled corn and crate corn being that in piling the corn loose in cribs, some is shelled. This shelling would be objectionable in the crated ear corn.

Crate Corn. When the corn is satisfactorily dried, which is usually about the first of January, we begin taking it down and re-sorting. Before placing in crates, several grains from different parts of each ear are removed with a knife and inspection is

Don't fail to read the two letters at the bottom of page 9 from farmers who have grown corn for us from disease-free seed.

SEED HOUSE MASON CITY, ILL. ON THE FARM



5,000 Bushels Dried on Martin Racks

made for vitality, type and freedom from disease. This work is done by experts under the direct supervision of Merle F. Ainsworth. Our crated corn this year is the highest in germination of any we have ever grown.

Shelled Corn. We assure you that nothing but good sized, fully matured ears go into the shelled corn, and that it will grow as much to the acre as the ear corn. It has the same guaranteed germination percentage as the like variety in the ear. It has one advantage over ear corn—it is well graded and cleaned, ready to go into the planter box. We assure you that this corn is more uniformly graded than is possible by any fan mill or hand grader. A good planter with the proper plates will plant it with perfect regularity all day long. As orders are received, the corn is carefully looked over, nubbled at both ends, shelled and graded.

McDonough Co., Ill., November 11, 1921.

Gentlemen:—My corn will make from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. It compares favorably with other fields in this community, showing up better than some fields just out of sod. The ears are good size and THERE IS SCARCELY ANY AFFECTED WITH DRY ROT, NOT OVER TEN EARS TO THE ACRE.

Your seed corn is very satisfactory and I expect I will be in the market for seed corn next year. It should be somewhat cheaper next year, don't you think? (Yes, we do.) Should be glad to pay you a visit and go through your plant and expect to do so sometime. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours truly,

JESSE MATHENY.

McDonough Co., Ill., Nov. 9, 1921.

Gentlemen:—In regard to seed corn I got from you last spring, will say I got a perfect stand of good strong plants. It grew fine but when it was about ready to lay by we had a heavy wind storm which broke about one-third of the stalks off right at the ground which cut our crop down considerably. It is making about 70 bushels to the acre.

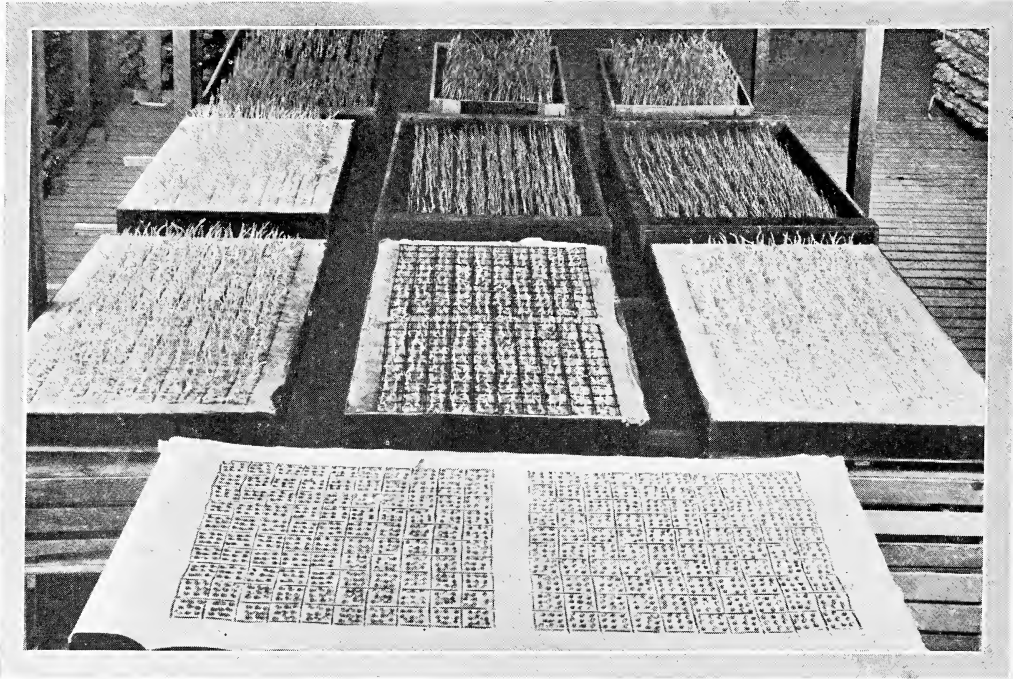
There is some rotten corn in it but not nearly as much as some of our corn. I like it fine and could pick lots of fine seed of well-matured corn. I think it would have made 90 bushels to the acre if the storm had not struck it at a critical time. We will try it again on the same ground next season.

Respectfully,

J. W. LEWIS.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN

Photograph Copyrighted 1922, W. T. A. & S.



These Are the Tables We Use in Testing Corn for Disease
This Illustration Shows Ten Stages of Growth

Disease-Free Seed Corn

DURING the last three years calls for disease-free seed corn have been increasing. In nearly all cases disease-free means free from root rot and ear rot (dry rot). We wrote one thousand letters to farmers throughout the Corn Belt, asking them what per cent of their corn crop has been affected this year with ear rot. Their replies show that five per cent of the total crop was thus affected.

This year's crop is estimated at 3,200,000,000 bu. Five per cent of this at the too-low price of 35c per bu. would be \$56,000,000 lost to farmers this year. It would be more than that, because farmers always take a discount on poor quality crops. On some farms the damage reported was as heavy as thirty per cent.

We have spared no effort to remedy this condition throughout the Corn Belt. Because of our large volume we have been able to do so many things the individual farmer can not afford to do. Last year we collected specimens from all breeders, large and small, who claimed to have disease-free seed corn. After testing these specimens in our table germinator for various diseases we planted them in our test plots.

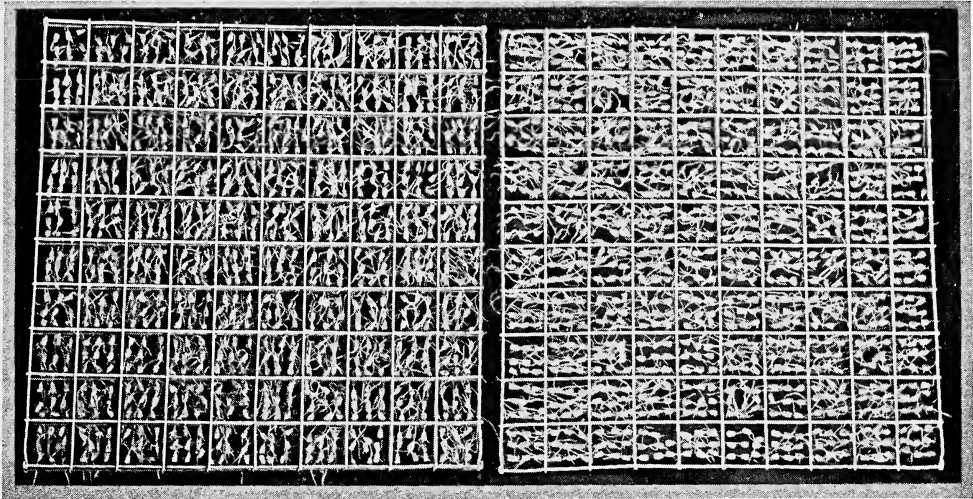
All strains that showed signs of disease were promptly eliminated. The result is that every bushel of corn we offer this year has been grown from disease-free seed.

Some of this seed corn cost \$15 a bushel and that which we tested for ourselves cost even more than that.

Our seed corn is selling as low as we have ever sold it in fourteen years. You can't afford not to plant good seed corn.

SEED HOUSE MASON CITY, ILL. ON THE FARM

Photograph Copyrighted 1922, W. T. A. & S.



One of the Ten Tables Shown on Opposite Page
Each Square Represents Kernels From One Ear

CAUSES OF DISEASE

Ear rot and root rot are caused by a number of factors. For example, diseased corn can come from weak, diseased seed or it can come from soil pollution carried over from turning under diseased stalks from the year before. Also poor soil, drainage, cold weather or any other condition which weakens or retards plant growth lowers the disease resisting power of the plant, thereby giving the disease greater hold.

For example, let us take four fields where our Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn was grown this year. The first was on an old feed lot of twenty acres on rolling land that had been in wheat the year before. This fine fertile field had natural soil drainage. Since our seed was disease-free there was very little ear rot and not a down stalk in the field.

The second best was a gently rolling field that had been in corn for three years but was still very fertile. It had twice as much ear rot as the first field.

The third was clover sod, very flat and poorly drained. This was worse than the second, indicating that poor drainage is more often responsible for ear rot than soil pollution.

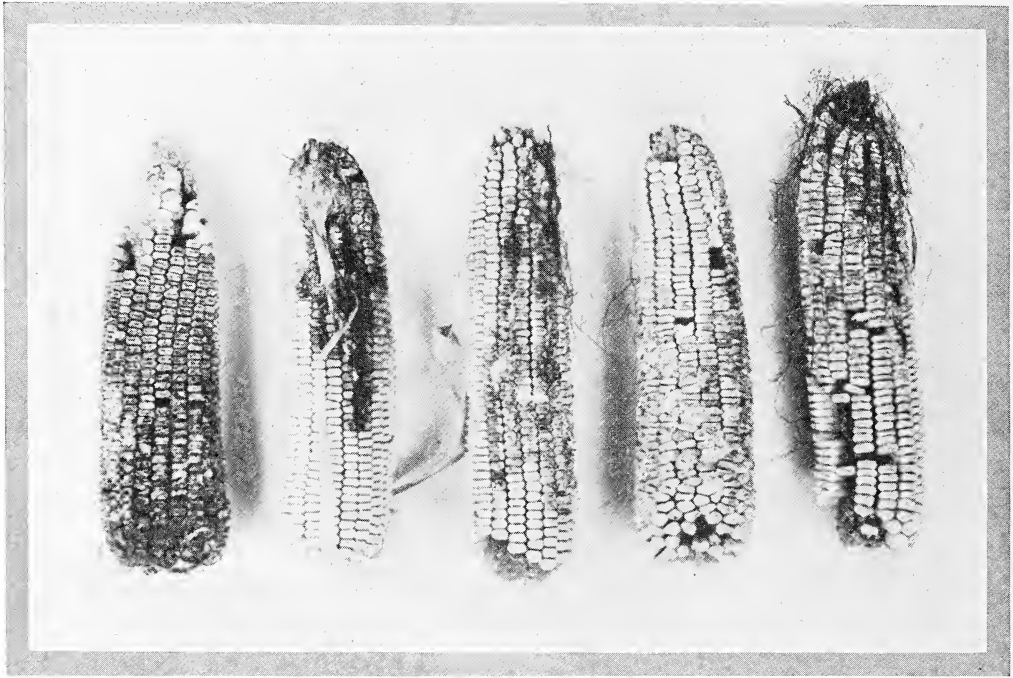
The fourth was a fertile field, second year for corn and very flat, in which soil pollution and poor drainage were combined. There was so much rot in this field that no seed was gathered from it although it did not have a tenth as much ear rot as we observed in some fields in Sangamon County, Ill.

Our conclusion is that of all the factors causing ear rot, the greatest is inadequate drainage, then weak, diseased seed, and last, soil pollution. Another factor which we have not considered because it can not be remedied, is weather conditions. There is no doubt that this has something to do with ear rot.

While soil pollution is the least factor in producing ear rot it is the greatest factor in producing root rot. We take the positive stand that root rot and ear rot are not the same thing. Two years ago a large per cent of the corn went down in McLean County, Ill. It was badly affected with root rot, a condition which attracted the attention of corn breeders from all over the state. But the ears were not badly affected that year. This

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN

Photograph Copyrighted 1922, W. T. A. & S.



Ear Rot So Prevalent This Year Can Be Greatly Lessened by Planting Corn Grown From Disease-Free Seed

year the corn in Sangamon County, stood up like pine forests (some fields without a single down hill) yet there was more ear rot in that section than ever before. While some will take issue with us on the above statement regarding these diseases it can not be proved that they are the same infection, and we believe the Agricultural Experiment Stations will back us up in this conclusion. It certainly is a fact that the corn crop is seldom effected with both root rot and ear rot. This was an ear rot year.

METHODS OF ELIMINATING DISEASE

Our methods of eliminating ear rot and root rot are to plant several kernels (ten preferably) from each ear (as shown on racks on page 30) in the corresponding square in the germinator. If all ten kernels show strong root and strong plants when the plants are six inches tall, these ears are accepted as disease-free, but before final decision is made after the plants are exposed to sunlight for a day. Any plants not turning green naturally are also rejected and there are some in every test. It is worth any farmer's time to make a trip to our Mason City, Ill. plant to see just how this testing is done.

But our work does not stop here. Our special hand-sorted seed corn is grown in test plots adjacent to our certified disease-free corn. Known diseased ears are grown in another plot, which is carefully isolated to prevent spreading the disease. When diseased ears are planted they will always produce more corn affected with ear rot than either the special picked seed corn or the certified disease-free corn. These conditions are borne out in our own plots this year and also at the University of Illinois.

However, we could not see any difference at Urbana between disease-free corn and carefully picked seed corn where the work was intelligently done. Although we have this seed for sale we do not consider it a paying investment for the farmer to pay \$10 per bushel for individually tested disease-free seed when we can send you the cream of our crop which was produced from disease-free seed corn (our regular rack dried seed corn) at

Photograph Copyrighted 1922, W. T. A. & S.



Corn Smut, Unlike Ear Rot, Cannot Be Prevented by Any Known Treatment

\$2.50 per bushel, which has been examined by experts for disease and also has had a germination test, which is guaranteed nearly one hundred per cent strong.

We guarantee that every bushel of our seed corn this year was grown from disease-free seed raised expressly for us; and a large part of it on our own farms by members who are on the job twelve months in the year.

It is well to keep in mind that disease-free seed which is obtained in the above manner is not disease-proof seed. There is no such thing as disease-proof seed any more than there are disease-proof animals. No conscientious seed man will advertise disease-proof seed corn although by special study and application he can produce individually ear tested disease-free seed.

We will have a little more individually tested corn this year than we will need for our own use. To bona fide seed corn breeders we will sell as much as five bushels to a breeder and one bushel each to farmers as long as the supply lasts. The price is \$10 per bushel and we do not make anything at this price. Each ear of such corn is individually branded with ink and wrapped in paper.

We extend an invitation to all our customers to visit our breeding plots in July and August and see what we are doing to eradicate and check up on Root, Stalk and Ear Diseases of Corn.

Mason City, Ill., Nov. 21, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I grew forty acres of Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn for your firm this year from the disease free seed you furnished me this year. I am pleased to inform you that this corn did not have a fifth as much ear rot in it as our corn grown from ordinary seed.

Yours truly,

HOWARD ELMORE.

Mason City, Ill., Nov. 21, 1921.

Gentlemen:—You furnished me with enough pure bred seed corn to grow twenty-six acres for this year. This was your disease proof seed and I can truthfully say there wasn't five bushels of ears affected with ear rot in the whole field. I am a booster for your corn and will be very glad to have you furnish me some for next year.

Yours truly,

JOHN WALTON.



Our "Ear to Row" Breeding Plots

Our "Ear to Row" Breeding Plots

CORN has improved greatly in type and yielding qualities in the last twenty years. From a long, slender ear on a tall, heavy stalk, corn has been bred to a cylindrical ear with deep grains, showing a percentage of grain to ear of between 85 and 90.

This improvement in type and yielding qualities has been due to two things. First, the breeding plot; secondly, field selection. Improvements through the breeding plot are accomplished largely in a mechanical way—by weighing the corn. Field selection is done by the picker ever keeping before him the ideal that he is striving to obtain.

To make the greatest progress in corn improvement, it is necessary to combine breeding plot and field selection.

On the following pages we will give, as well as we can in a few words, our method of conducting an "ear to the row" breeding plot. If you are especially interested in corn breeding ask for our book, *Practical Corn Culture*, which explains our methods in detail.

For several years past we have conducted each year three breeding plots of the three leading varieties of corn—Reid's Yellow Dent, Johnson County White and Gold Standard Leaming. This work in corn breeding is carried out in accordance with the standards and methods prescribed by the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders' Association, of which our Ralph M. Ainsworth is a member.

W. T. Ainsworth and Ralph M. Ainsworth give this work their personal attention throughout the summer months. In fact, it is necessary to give corn breeding personal attention if the results are to be of much value. There are a number of things to be taken into consideration, one of the most important being to secure a uniform stand. To ac-



Detasseled Row Breeding Plot

compish this we plant three grains in a hill and thin down to two plants. Each breeding plot is placed in the center of a forty-acre commercial field of the same variety in order to prevent foreign pollenization. Each covers about six and one-half acres and costs about \$200 including bookkeeping and labor of tending and gathering. We have from one to three breeding plots each year.

How We Conduct Our Plots. One hundred and ten of the most desirable ears are selected from five or more of the highest yielding rows of the previous year's breeding plot. The dam and original strain numbers are first entered in a register. One hundred of these ears are placed on a rack and numbered from 1 to 100. (See pages 26 and 30.) They are then photographed, which gives the field row number, and by prefixing these numbers we have a satisfactory registry number. When the ears are taken off the photographing rack, each is tagged with the register number. By glancing at the fac-simile above you will see that each ear is measured and weighed in order to have a description of the dam ear. The ears are shelled separately and the desirable kernels from each ear are placed in a paper sack and tagged. The kernels from the ten ears, not photographed, are planted in every tenth row in the plot. For convenience they are marked "X," and serve to show the variation in fertility or other conditions which might affect the yield. The contents of one sack placed in a planter box easily plants three grains to the hill in forty-rod rows. The rows are numbered by stakes as soon as planted.

Sangamon Co., Ill., Nov. 17, 1921.

Gentlemen:—We are done husking corn and we think our fields were about as free from the dry rot as any around here. Our fields yielded 50 bushels to the acre. We are well pleased with your seed corn.

Yours truly,
H. C. McINTURFF.

Calhoun Co., Ill., Nov. 18, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with the corn I got of you. It made about 60 bushels to the acre. I have some dry rot but not much, but the bugs were bad here after harvest. I am more than pleased with my corn.

Yours truly,
JOS. SIBLEY.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN

Breeder W. J. Ainsworth
 Variety Reds Yellow Dent
 Strain Ainsworth S. R.

CORN REGISTER OF EARS PLANTED AND ROWS HARVESTED IN SEASON OF 1916

Distance between hills _____
 Number of hills in row _____

DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL SEED EARS														PERFORMANCE RECORD OF FIELD ROWS						
Register No.	Dist. No.	Annual Ear No.	Length of Ear.	The Circumference of Ear.	Butt Circumference of Ear.	Number of Rows of Ears.	Number of Ears in Row.	Weight of Ear.	Weight of Cob.	The Circumference of Cob.	Butt Circumference of Cob.	Per Cent of Ear.	Per Cent of Cob.	Planted in Ear No.	Corn Rows Per Row.	Corn Bushels Per Acre.	Total Yield Bushels in Row.	Per Cent of Grain.	Per Cent of Oil in Grain.	
1	SR	17	9 in	6 3/4	1 1/4	20	47	130g	1 3/4 oz	4 in	4 1/4 in	86.5%	86.5%	1	134	39.9	178			
2		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	1 1/4	20	52	130g	2 1/2 oz	4 in	4 1/2 in	88.4	88.4	2	189	56.2	270			
3		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	1 1/4	18	54	120g	1 1/2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 in	86.6	86.6	3	216	64.3	265			
4		17	9 1/8	6 3/4	1 1/4	20	57	130g	2 1/4 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/2 in	89.6	89.6	4	271	80.7	275			
5		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	1 1/4	18	58	100g	2 1/4 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/4 in	77.5	77.5	5	232	69.1	257			
6		17	9 3/8	7	1 1/4	22	49	140g	2 oz	4 in	4 1/2 in	85.7	85.7	6	296	88.1	283			
7		17	9 3/8	7	1 3/4	18	50	140g	2 3/8 oz	4 in	4 3/8 in	84.2	84.2	7	141	41.9	174			
8		17	9	6 3/4	1 1/4	22	54	130g	2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/2 in	84.6	84.6	8	209	62.2	216			
9		17	9 1/8	6 3/4	1 3/4	20	53	130g	2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/2 in	84.6	84.6	9	209	62.2	226			
10		17	9 1/8	6 1/4	1 1/4	22	59	130g	2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 in	84.6	84.6	10	285	84.8	298			
X			rows were not planted																	
11		17	9	7 1/4	1 1/4	24	54	140g	2 oz	4 in	4 1/2 in	86.2	86.2	11	224	66.7	277			
12		17	9	7	1 3/4	24	58	130g	2 3/8 oz	4 1/4 in	4 3/4 in	84.9	84.9	12	280	83.3	294		Light Cob.	
13		17	9	6 3/4	1	20	50	120g	1 1/2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 in	86.6	86.6	13	272	81	303			
14		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	1	20	50	130g	2 1/4 oz	4 in	4 1/2 in	75.9	75.9	14	253	75.4	284			
15		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	1 1/4	22	58	140g	1 3/8 oz	3 1/2 in	4 in			15	239	71.2	279			
16		17	9 1/8	7	1 3/4	20	52	130g	2 oz	4 in	4 3/8 in			16	215	64	239			
17		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	1 1/4	20	54	130g	2 1/2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/2 in			17	274	81.6	319			
18		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	1 1/4	20	53	140g	2 1/8 oz	4 in	4 1/2 in			18	290	86.4	319			
19		17	9 3/8	7	1 3/4	22	54	140g	2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/2 in			19	273	81.3	339			
20		17	9 3/8	7	1 1/4	20	65	130g	2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 in			20	198	57.9	296		Dark Cob.	
X			rows were not planted																	
21		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	1 1/4	22	54	140g	2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/2 in			21	288	85.7	282			
22		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	1	20	59	180g	1 1/2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/2 in			22	255	60	286			
23		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	1 1/4	22	56	130g	2 1/2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/2 in			23	239	70.8	316			

Remarks:

Average Yield Multiplying Plot (Year 1916) 60 bu per A
 Average Yield Commercial Field (Year 1911) 80 bu per A

In Our Corn Breeding We Keep All Our Measurements on a Special Form as Shown Above

About the first of June, the plots are thinned down to a uniform stand of two stalks, and the alternate rows are detasseled the latter part of July or early August. Detasseling is done to insure cross pollenization. We use only the produce of the detasseled rows. Each row is husked out separate, and the product weighed and placed on a rack alone. In this way we determine the high yielding rows.

Mark this: By this method we determine mechanically and accurately which of the 110 ears planted in a given plot are the highest yielders.

Effect of Breeding Plot on Type and Yield. Since only truly typical ears are selected from the highest yielding rows, as determined by the scales, all Ainsworth strains are the highest attainment in corn breeding.

Field Selection. We never dispense with field selection. If the highest yielding rows in the field are very late in maturing and contain a large number of poor type ears, they are entirely discarded. Ears from only the highest yielding rows are selected, and they must conform to the score card. Field selection is carefully safeguarded by checking with the weights of each row of the breeding plot. By combining field selection with the breeding plot, we are able to offer corn belt farmers seed corn which, for soundness and yield, cannot be surpassed.

Seed corn taken from the average farm of today will grow five bushels more corn per acre than would the best seed that could be bought twenty years ago. Reliable seed firms, farmers and agricultural experiment stations have contributed to bring about this

SEED HOUSE MASON CITY, ILL. ON THE FARM



Office

result by means of field selection, the score card and the breeding plot. **It is the opinion of most breeders that the increase in the yield of corn in the next twenty years will be due largely to the planting of more prolific disease resisting seed.**

As a result of careful breeding and selecting, we offer our customers the very highest yielding strains of five leading varieties approved by the Illinois Corn Growers' Association. We have on file hundreds of letters from customers showing that our seed out-yielded their own from five to twenty bushels per acre. This was not accidental, but was due to the fact that we had the highest yielding strains put in our plant early—before the corn could be cribbed. This corn was then dried in our scientifically ventilated plant. Read what we have to say about "Our Seed Corn Drying Plant" (page 3). Our book, "Practical Corn Culture," explains in detail our method of breeding corn. Price, 50 and 75 cents, postpaid. Also included free with seed order if requested. We cordially invite our friends and patrons to visit us next summer and inspect our work in corn breeding.

NOTICE:—Our "detasseled ear to the row" plots are among the largest in the country. The field photographs are all taken on our own farms. The breeding is all done on our own farms and the largest part of our seed is grown under isolated conditions on our own land. We respectfully refer you to Louie H. Smith, Assistant Chief of Plant Breeding, University of Illinois. Our breeding plot data, together with the data of all other corn breeders, are kept on file at this office.

Stark Co., Ill., Nov. 13, 1921.

Gentlemen:—The seed corn I bought of you last spring is husking out about 60 bushels per acre of sound corn. We had a wind storm in August that injured our corn at least 20 per cent. Please send me your 1922 catalogue.

Yours truly,

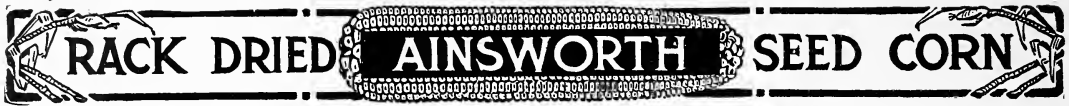
C. H. EAGLESTON.

Cass Co., Ill., Nov. 15, 1921.

Gentlemen:—In regard to your letter asking about the corn you sent me last spring, it was fine and made a good yield, considering the season and there is hardly any ear rot in it. I will send you another order in the spring.

Respectfully,

J. H. CRAWFORD.



We Want You to See the Most Perfect Seed Corn Plant in America

WE extend a cordial invitation to all farmers to inspect our drying plants at Mason City, Illinois. If you make us a visit during January or February, you will see thousands of bushels on the drying racks as well as thousands of bushels ready for shipment. Our entire stock is easily seen at our plant. We handle no crib corn.

As an inducement to reliable farmers living within 50 miles of our plant, we make the offer to pay your railroad fare, providing you purchase 20 bushels of seed (your own selection.) Several farmers can club together and send a man to select their seed for them. We guarantee the truth of every statement made in this catalog, and will willingly repay your traveling expenses if, upon examination of our plants and corn, you find any misrepresentations have been made. The last offer is made whether you buy any corn or not.

How We Determine What Germination Percentage to Guarantee

We guarantee—not merely assure—a higher germination percentage than any other seed corn firm in the United States. We do not guess or hope that the germination will be above 95 per cent. We know specifically what it will be, since every year, before making our guarantee, we make numerous tests from all parts of the building. Before this catalog went to press we tested over 16,000 kernels from hundreds of ears. The work required over a month's time. These tests are running nearly 100 per cent. We guarantee enough less to make sure and safe the guarantee.

Read this guarantee, which is sent with every bushel of corn:

This is a facsimile of back of tag accompanying every shipment.

OUR GUARANTEE

“You are given twelve days in which to test this corn. If you find it unsatisfactory in any way, return to us, at our expense, within the above limit and we will refund the purchase price. Guaranteed germination 95 per cent or better.”

W. T. AINSWORTH & SONS, Mason City, Illinois





Sack Pickers in the Field

Sack Picked Seed Corn

THIS year we sack picked in the field, beginning early in October, several thousand bushels of sound, well-matured seed corn. For some who may not understand what sack picking means we will say that each fall we go through several fields, with sacks on our shoulders, while the corn is still too green to crib and select some of the driest and best seed ears, leaving the balance to be hogged down or husked out later and cribbed. Our 1921 crop of crated ear corn is wonderful corn. It is the best crop we have ever raised.

We are charging fifty cents per bushel more for this corn than corn gathered in the regular way. It is necessary to make this charge in order to cover additional cost of gathering as well as damage to field. We guarantee that our sack picked corn both ear and shelled is all dried on special drying racks and is gathered in October. This corn is dried so quickly and evenly that we often ship it to customers before the first of December.

Every bushel of corn we sell our customers is grown from pure-bred seed corn that has made good, dried in our heated plant and each examined and kernels removed before shelling or crating. Only the sound ears of good type are used for seed. All others not coming up to Ainsworth standard are discarded. In other words, only a small percentage of the ears grown in the best of fields are sold for seed.

Appanoose Co., Iowa, Nov. 21, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I am well satisfied with the seed corn I got last spring. It made 40 to 45 bushels per acre and last year it made 50 bushels to the acre. There was very little ear rot. I expect to buy seed corn from you next spring. I remain,

Yours,

J. C. SMITH.

Muscatine Co., Iowa, Nov. 10, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I have used your seed corn for the past three years. The acreage yield is better this year than ever, making an average of 65 to 75 bushels per acre. I shall always give your corn high praise in my community.

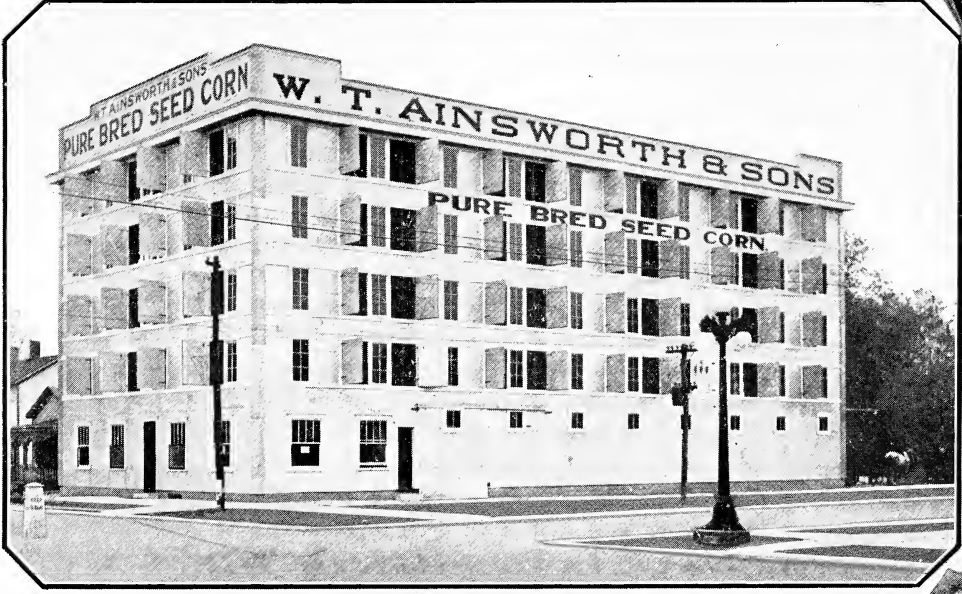
Respectfully,

JAMES H. BELL.

TWO MODERN SE

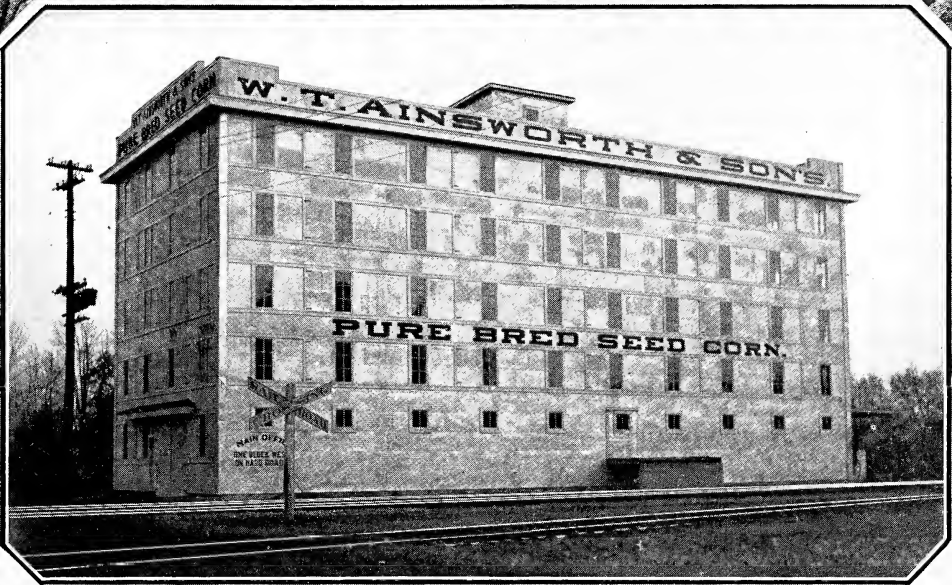


MAIN STREET PLANT SHOWING VENTILATING DOORS CLOSED

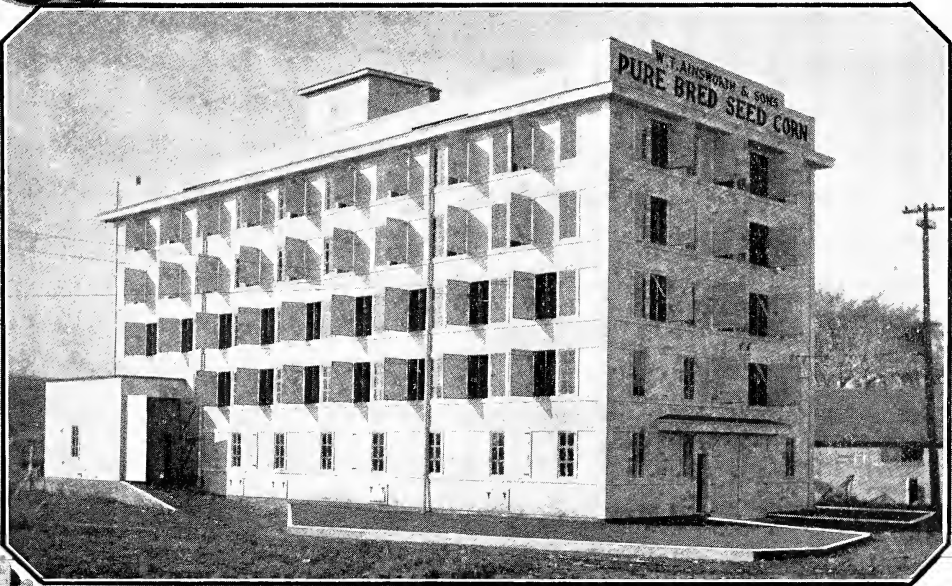


MAIN STREET PLANT SHOWING VENTILATING DOORS OPEN

ED CORN PLANTS



C AND A PLANT SHOWING VENTILATING DOORS CLOSED



C AND A PLANT SHOWING VENTILATING DOORS OPEN

Ainsworth's Early Yellow Dent

AINSWORTH'S Early Yellow Dent is very similar in appearance to Reid's Yellow Dent and from ten days to two weeks earlier in maturing than the Reid. It is somewhat earlier than our 90 Day, being the earliest maturing corn we grow.

Every bushel of this corn is grown on our own farms and for this reason we know what we are talking about. **It is a good yielder.**

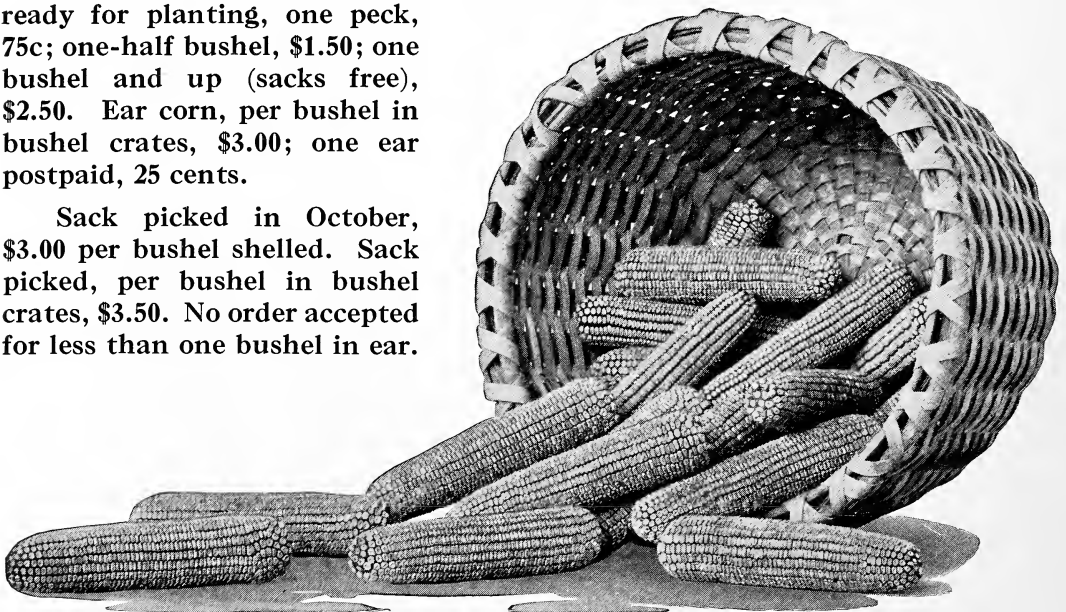
Description: The ears ordinarily run from seven to ten inches long, with sixteen to twenty rows of compact grains solidly set on a small red cob. The stalks grow from seven to nine feet high, dependent upon the ground where planted, and under ordinary conditions make a yield of from forty to sixty bushels per acre. We cannot recommend this corn too highly for all purposes named, and are sure that no farmer will make any mistake in planting at least a part of his crop to this excellent variety of early corn. Under ordinary conditions this corn can be fed from the first to the middle of August. We believe this to be the only corn that can be fed as early and at the same time give a good yield per acre.

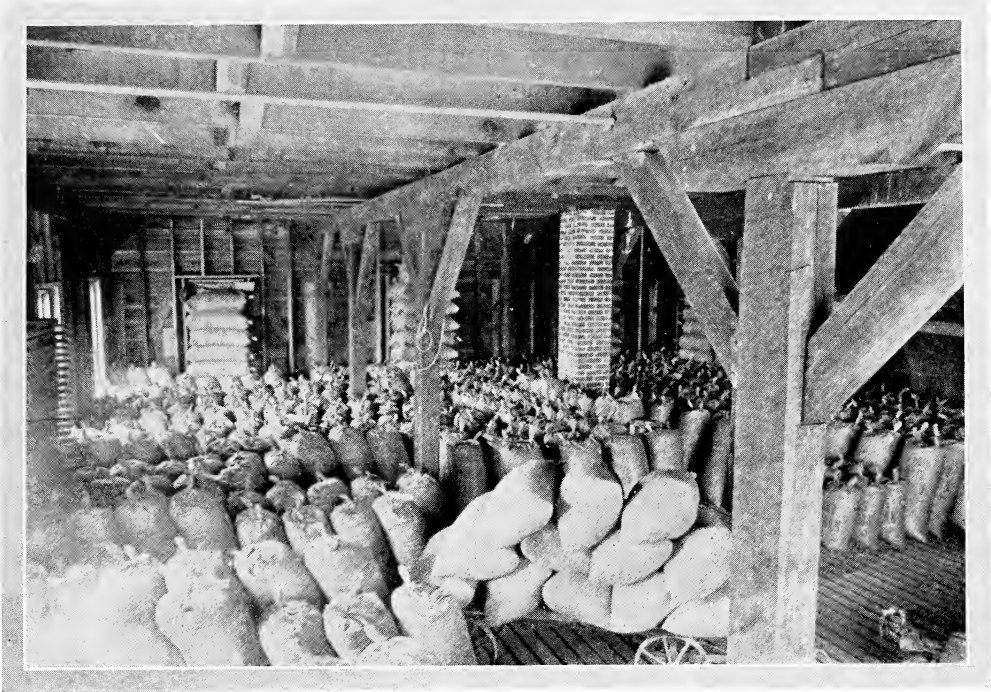
For an early feeding corn Ainsworth's Early Yellow Dent has few equals. This makes an ideal ensilage corn for the northern farmer, maturing before frost and making a large yield. For the eastern farmer the same may be said, adding that this makes a fine feeding corn. In the south this corn has taken the place of the well known June corn, making a greater yield and being a fine drouth resister.

We recommend this corn to all. It is one thing the average farmer requires, some early maturing corn. This is it and we urge you to try some this year. It might come in very handy if you have to replant or cannot get into your field until late. Our Early Yellow Dent shows a germination of over 99%.

Price—Shelled and graded ready for planting, one peck, 75c; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel and up (sacks free), \$2.50. Ear corn, per bushel in bushel crates, \$3.00; one ear postpaid, 25 cents.

Sack picked in October, \$3.00 per bushel shelled. Sack picked, per bushel in bushel crates, \$3.50. No order accepted for less than one bushel in ear.





March 1st Shipment of Seed Corn

Read These Letters of Appreciation

Scott Co., Ill., Nov. 12, 1921.

Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry as to the crop of corn raised with your seed, will say that I consider this a better field than the average piece here this year. This field was damaged more by the wind than ear rot and other troubles. As a whole the sample is fine and I am much pleased with having selected your seed.

Yours respectfully,

WM. G. WATT.

Lake Co., Ill., Nov. 9, 1921.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry as to how the Leaming purchased of you did, would say that we use it for silage purposes only, consequently we plant it quite thick in drills. It thus makes a heavy tonnage per acre. This being a dairy section most of the corn is grown for the silo. Leaming seems to be a general favorite for this purpose in this locality.

Respectfully,

L. W. WAKEFIELD.

Benton Co., Ind., Nov. 19, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with the seed I received from your plant. I had a good stand and the corn made about fifty-five bushels to the acre, some rot but that is in every field this year. I am well pleased with this year's crop and think it pays "to buy good seed corn of W. T. Ainsworth and Sons."

Yours respectfully,

HENRY GUNTHER.

Fulton Co., Ill., Nov. 12, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I hogged down a considerable portion of my corn this year. I picked one piece and as near as we can tell it made about 40 to 45 bushels per acre. I am satisfied with the seed bought from you and will forward order next year. There is a lot of bad quality corn here this year.

Yours truly,

L. F. LILLIE.

Dubuque Co., Iowa, Nov. 11, 1921.

Gentlemen:—The seed corn we purchased of you last spring proved very satisfactory and yielded at the least 70 bushels per acre of good sound corn. If in need of any more seed we will call upon you. Please send us your catalogue for 1922 and oblige.

Yours respectfully,

McQUILLEN BROS.

Logan Co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1921.

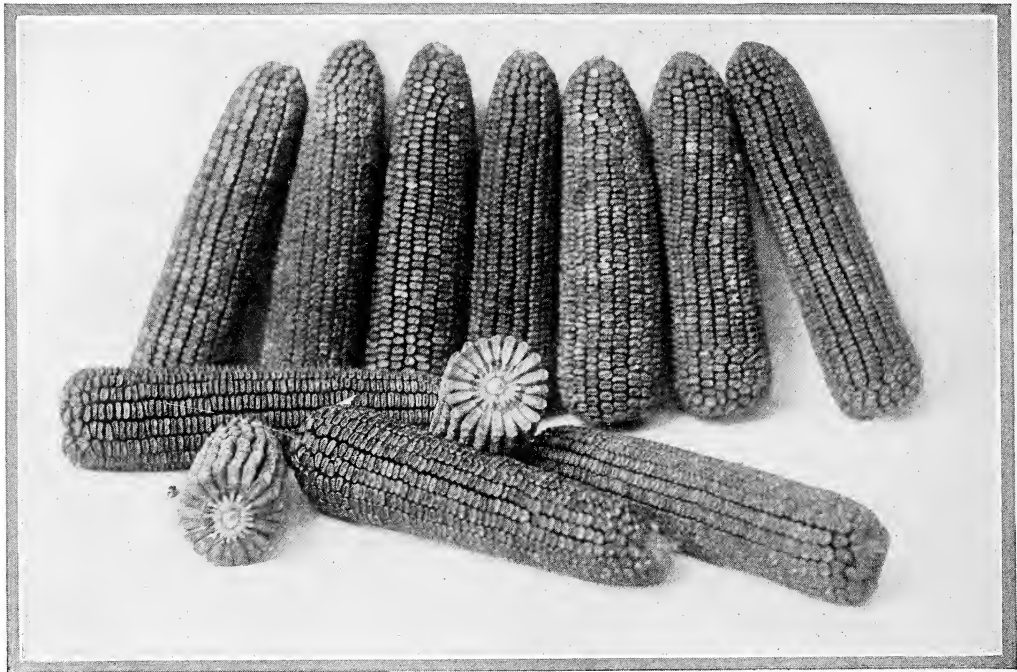
Gentlemen:—I have been planting seed corn purchased from W. T. Ainsworth and Sons for the past eight years and find it to be as represented in every particular.

I think the best money a farmer can spend to receive the most benefit is to purchase and plant pure bred seed corn. As a rule it matures from ten to fifteen days earlier than other seed. I raised 50 acres of corn this year at an average of 50 bushels per acre. The quality is excellent with a very small per cent of dry rot.

Yours truly,

J. R. MOORE.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN



Ainsworth Ninety Day

RECOMMENDED FOR GENERAL PLANTING IN IOWA

IN this corn we have endeavored to combine early maturity with a good yield. With many early maturing varieties the yield is so poor that it is impractical to plant them. Our experience is that our Ninety Day corn will produce yields within 5 per cent of what other varieties will produce when planted at the same time. Planted as late as June 10 in this latitude it will mature with other corn planted fifteen to twenty days earlier and will outyield late-maturing corn planted at the same time, besides being out of the way of frost.

This corn is very firm and solid. The ears will average about one inch shorter than Yellow Dent; in other words, it is an early Yellow Dent.

We recommend Ainsworth Ninety Day to the Eastern farmer as the best early corn, both for feeding and for ensilage. It is of particular value to the farmer of Central Illinois who wishes to follow corn with wheat, as it matures so early that it can be husked out and the ground prepared for wheat. That is a boon to the stockman who wants early feed. We recommend this corn for general planting in Northern Illinois and for bottom land everywhere.

Price—Shelled and graded ready for planting, one peck, 75c; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel and up (sacks free), \$2.50. Ear corn, per bushel in bushel crates, \$3.00; one ear postpaid, 25 cents.

Sack picked in October, \$3.00 per bushel shelled. Sack picked, per bushel in bushel crates, \$3.50. No order accepted for less than one bushel in ear.

Testimonials

Madison Co., Ohio, October 28, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I am wanting some more of your fine "Reid's Yellow Dent" seed corn. I raised the best corn this year that I have ever had from that bushel that I got from you last year.

I will tell you what I want, 100 ears of Reid's Yellow Dent, nothing less than 18 rows and not under 9 inches long and with a heavy grain. I want 50 ears in a box, wrapped so they will not shell off. Please send by parcel post. Let me know the price right away.

Respectfully yours,
JACOB SIMMERMAN.

Allegheny Co., Md., October 5, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I received the one-half bushel of seed corn which I ordered from you last February. I intended writing you sooner but just neglected doing so.

My corn this year is certainly very nice, according to the season, and I had very poor ground for the corn. I am writing you this letter to tell you that I am going to have a very large crop and it is all fine corn.

You can use this letter as a recommendation, if you desire. Thanking you, I remain,

Very truly yours,
J. M. ROBINSON.

Green Co., Ill., November 7, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I am more than anxious to give you my opinion on the good seed corn I bought of you last spring. I bought 14 bushels of you and it was just as good as you represented it to be in your catalogue. My honest opinion is that pure bred seed corn will yield 10 bushels more per acre than grade seed. It shows careful breeding and is of very fine quality.

We are not done shucking but we have shucked enough to know that we are going to get 8400 bushels off 140 acres, an average of 60 bushels per acre.

Yours truly,
CHARLES H. SMITH.

Champaign Co., Ill., Nov. 22, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I wish to thank you for the prompt and businesslike way you handled my order last spring for seed corn. I found the corn very satisfactory. Part of this corn made 65 bushels per acre. While I had some dry rot it was quite a little less than some of my neighbors had that planted their own seed.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH BIXLER.

Lake Co., Ind., Nov. 21, 1921.

Gentlemen:—The seed corn purchased from you in the spring of 1921 was satisfactory in every way, and produced a good stand, very few kernels failing to grow.

The Reid's Yellow Dent I planted for the silo and it was planted nearly two weeks after the check corn. The August rains came in time to make a very good crop, the fodder not quite as big as usual, but exceptionally well eared. The Silver Mine was planted May 6, and the dry weather of June and July damaged it considerably. Still it did not yield so bad, averaging around 40 bushels per acre husked by shredder besides shelled corn and the ears that went through with the fodder. As to dry rot, there was very little in my corn.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. BAKER,
Riverdale Farm.

Grant Co., Ind., Nov. 10, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with the results I obtained from your seed corn. The field on which I used only your seed yielded better than 60 bushels per acre. THERE WAS NOT MUCH EAR ROT and the ear-worms did not bother it to speak of. I consider I have made an increase of from 10 to 15 bushels per acre by using your seed without saying anything regarding the quality of the corn.

Yours for better yields,
MARK W. SHUGART.

Monroe Co., Ill., Nov. 10, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I am well satisfied with the results of your seed. The yield is better and also less dry rot than our own seed. The yield average is from 65 to 70 bushels per acre.

Very truly yours,
JOHN G. SCHNEIDER.

Menard Co., Ill., Nov. 11, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I found the seed that I bought from you last spring to be very satisfactory and will say that it is unusually free from root-rot. It has made a fine yield on the thin ground that I planted it on considering the stand I had on the ground which was a little bit thin on account of the plates in the planter. I tested same carefully too but I got quite a number of grains in a hill even after that.

Yours very truly,
LEON L. BEARD.

Macon Co., Ill., Nov. 19, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I bought four bushels of your Yellow Dent seed corn last spring and planted a field of 36 acres with it. I had a fine stand. The field made a yield of 50 bushels per acre. The corn was of good quality with but very little dry rot and I am well pleased with the results.

Yours truly,
RAYMOND PEVERLY.

Andubon Co., Iowa, Nov. 10, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I wish to say the Silvermine seed I received last spring surely developed into a fine crop of well matured corn, making 75 bushels per acre, about 20 bushels more per acre than common seed this year as well as last, taking into consideration the kind of ground it was grown on. The field my corn was grown on this year has not been in clover for six years still it outyielded my clover sod field planted to yellow common seed, at least 15 bushels per acre.

Yours respectfully,
C. F. BOERS.

Macon Co., Ill., Nov. 25, 1921.

Gentlemen:—The seed corn I got from you last spring proved very satisfactory in every respect. It was clearer of dry rot and diseased corn than my own seed was.

Yours truly,
CHAS. SECREST.

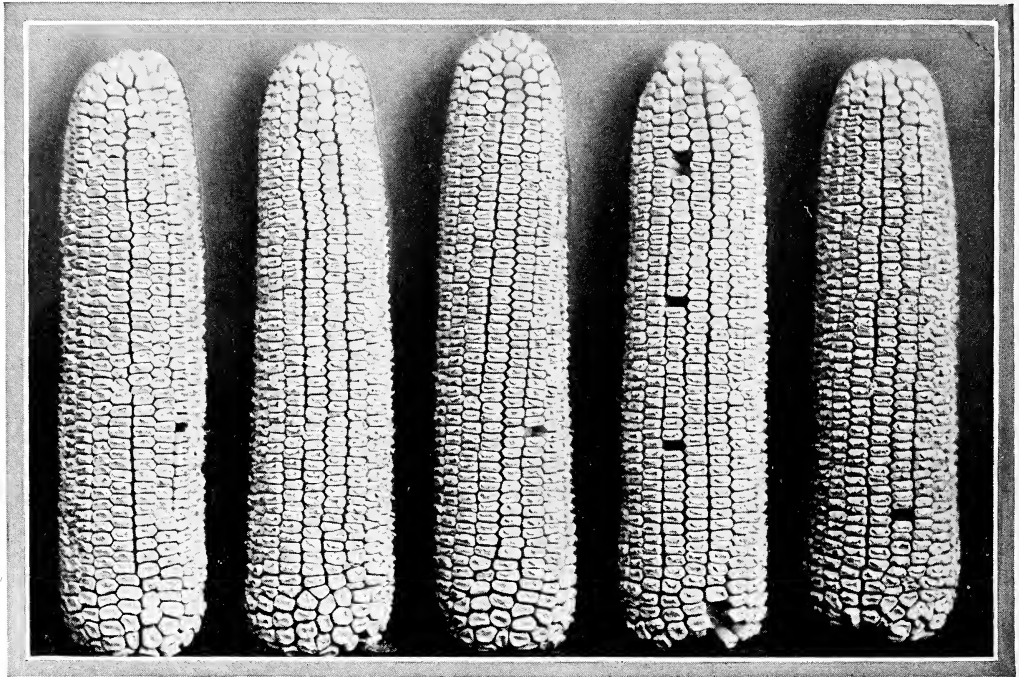
Sangamon Co., Ill., Nov. 21, 1921.

Gentlemen:—We have been planting your corn for years and always find the fields planted from your seed yield the most. This year there is very little, if any, rotten corn in them, while others are badly damaged. You can expect my order before spring.

Yours very truly,
JOHN MULLADY.

We will be very glad to give the post office address of the writer of any testimonial that is printed in our catalogue.

RACK DRIED **AINSWORTH** SEED CORN



Silver Mine

MOST POPULAR WHITE CORN GROWN

THE desirable characteristics of Silver Mine are deep grains, full of oil, ears well filled out, small space between rows, and remarkably high shelling qualities. It frequently shells out 62 lbs. from 70 lbs. of ears, leaving only 8 lbs. of cob per bushel. The stalks grow rather short and heavy, frequently bearing two ears of uniform size. This is a big yielder, even on poor soil.

Ainsworth Silver Mine, which resembles Reid's Yellow Dent in type (not color), is noted for its great vitality and its ability to withstand and resist extreme conditions of weather, wet or dry.

In hot weather it makes a good crop when other sorts "fire" and dry up. On poor land it will make an ear when some other varieties will only make a shoot. We urge our **northern customers particularly** to give Ainsworth Silver Mine a trial although it is well adapted to all parts of the corn belt. We guarantee our Silver Mine to be true to name.

Price—Shelled and graded ready for planting, one peck, 75c; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel and up (sacks free), \$2.50. Ear corn, per bushel in bushel crates, \$3.00; one ear postpaid 25 cents.

Sack picked in October, \$3.00 per bushel shelled. Sack picked, per bushel in bushel crates, \$3.50. No order accepted for less than one bushel in ear.

Testimonials

Ford Co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1921.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter about the corn, I wish to say that I have gotten my seed from you for four years now and have been well pleased with it. I don't think that I could get anything that would suit me any better. I can also say that I didn't find much rotten corn this year. The corn made from 45 to 50 bushels per acre.

Yours respectfully,
WM. DONLEY.

Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1921.

Gentlemen:—Yours of recent date at hand, and was pleased to note that your interest in your seed corn does not terminate upon your receiving your pay for the same. I am glad, indeed, to tell you about my corn of 1921, as to stand, yield, etc.

As to germination, the seed was as near 100 per cent as it is possible to get, and as to yield, I had better than 80 bushels per acre on a ten-acre field. We measured one acre that produced 225 baskets.

I live on an improved road where there is quite a lot of travel, and this field caused a great deal of favorable comment all during the growing season.

I fear this corn, Reid's Yellow Dent, is a little late for this locality in an ordinary year but it matured O. K. this year and I have saved seed to plant in 1922. Quite a number who inspected this field said it was the best corn they had ever seen. Thanking you for your interest, I am,
Very truly yours,

L. B. JONES.

Morgan Co., Ill., Nov. 18, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I haven't a very encouraging letter for you to put in your catalogue as the chinch bugs were so bad down through here that there isn't any good corn down here so you may know that that wasn't the fault of the seed. My corn is only making about 20 bushels per acre.

But you can count on my being one of your customers from now on as your seed was just fine. I think every grain of it grew.

Yours truly,
W. E. MOSLEY.

Gentlemen.—We obtained a good stand and had a marvelous crop of fine corn from the seed we purchased of you last spring. It was planted early and when well developed, we had a heavy storm that blew it down badly and many fine ears lay on the ground and on account of wet weather these grew ALL WAS FREE FROM DRY ROT. It shucked out about 55 bushels good corn per acre which is very satisfactory under the circumstances.

Very truly yours,
L. O. EAGLETON & SON,
Limestone Valley Stock Farm.

Peoria Co., Ill., Nov. 19, 1921.

Gentlemen:—Your corn grew fine averaging 65 bushels or better per acre. There was some rot but considering what I have heard others say about their corn I am sure I have less spoiled corn than most of my neighbors.

I consider Iowa Silver Mine corn the best white corn for yield and early maturity, also a good yielder on poor ground. I recommend W. T. Ainsworth and Sons as a reliable firm as I have bought my seed from you for several years and it always came up to your guarantee. Wishing you prosperity in the future, I close.

Yours truly,
ROBT. J. CAMPBELL.

Morgan Co., Ill., Nov. 17, 1921.

Gentlemen:—The seed corn we bought of you did fine. Last year from blue grass sod we picked around 90 bushels to the acre. This year we might have done the same had not the chinch bugs interfered. They took 3 or 4 acres for us besides damaging the rest of it. However, the field, not including what the bugs ate, yielded 60 bushels to the acre—with perhaps 1 per cent of dry rot. These crops were raised by my nephews, Horace and Harold Swain, of Sinclair, Illinois, and were very satisfactory when conditions are considered.

Cordially yours,
ARTHUR SWAIN.

Peoria Co., Ill., Nov. 27, 1921.

Gentlemen:—The Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn I received from you made between 55 and 60 bushels per acre and the corn was of the best quality. There was scarcely any rotten corn in it and I think every kernel of it grew.

If anybody is looking for good seed and a square deal they can not go wrong by ordering their seed from W. T. Ainsworth and Sons.

Yours truly,
E. E. PRIOR.

Douglas Co., Ill., Nov. 21, 1921.

Gentlemen:—The Silver Mine corn that I got from you last spring averaged 50 bushels per acre and did not have more than half as much dry rot in it as my other corn from my own seed, and also made 10 bushels more per acre than my own did. I can recommend Ainsworth and Sons to any of my neighbors as being straight, honorable seed men. I expect to buy more corn from you this coming spring. Wishing you a prosperous year in your business, I remain,

Yours truly,
ERNEST JOLLEY.

Oldham Co., Ky., Nov. 22, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I am pleased to state that the seed corn which I purchased from you this spring has turned out a wonderful crop. Our corn is remarkably free from dry rot. The ears are well filled and of fair size. The crop far exceeds last year's crop despite unfavorable conditions. The neighbors all remark how fine our corn yields and the good quality of the ears.

Sincerely yours,
JOS. A. GOTLBROTH.

Huron Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I am very well pleased with the seed corn I received from you last spring. It germinated very well and my stand was very near perfect. There was practically no ear rot. Although the corn worm did some damage it yielded about 80 bushels per acre, which is from 10 to 30 bushels more than any other corn.

Yours truly,
PHILIP SEED.

Shelby Co., Ohio, Nov. 10, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I am very well satisfied with the seed corn I received last spring. My early corn made about 60 bushels and later planted 90-day corn, planted the first and second of June, made 40 bushels to the acre. The neighbors were all surprised to see it grow as it did and the season was exceptionally dry at that.

Yours truly,
JOHN J. BORCHERS.

We are pleased to say that from several dozen tests that we have checked up on our corn is running nearly 100% germination.

Reid's Yellow Dent

REID'S Yellow Dent is perhaps the most popular of all varieties of corn. This corn has been a great prize winner at shows. We have made some real progress with this strain during the last ten years, and urge that you plant some alongside your own. The percentage of grain to the cob is between 88 and 90. Bred to the popular medium smooth type. An easy husker. Safe from frost in 100 to 115 days.

Our present type of Reid is the result of eleven years of breeding, and trying out of popular strains and eliminating undesirable characteristics. This is the best yielding type of Reid's Yellow Dent we have ever seen.

We can say, without hesitation, that all of our Reid this year is sound, well matured and will show a high germination. We commenced sack picking Reid's Yellow Dent on September 28th and in three weeks had over two thousand bushels sack picked and hung on racks.

We sell more bushels of this corn than all other varieties combined, and can honestly say that one year with another it will yield as much corn as any other variety.

Price—Shelled and graded ready for planting, one peck, 75c; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel and up (sacks free), \$2.50. Ear corn, per bushel, in bushel crates, \$3.00; one ear postpaid, 25 cents.

Sack picked in October, \$3.00 per bushel shelled. Sack picked, per bushel in bushel crates, \$3.50. No order accepted for less than one bushel in ear.

Howard Co., Ind., Nov. 18, 1921.

Gentlemen:—In regard to corn raised from the seed bought of you last spring, will say that I had a fine crop for this year. It made around 60 bushels of extra good quality. There was very little dry rot in it. But the corn all over the country here is full of dry rot.

Yours,
ROBERT ELLIS.

St. Clair Co., Ill., Nov. 9, 1921.

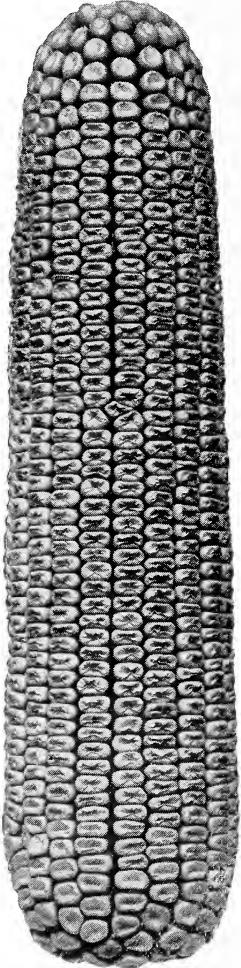
Gentlemen:—In regard to the seed corn we bought of you, we must say that we are real well satisfied with it. Our yield per acre is good. There is some dry rot but that is all over the country. We must say that your Johnson County White can not be beat. Our yield is from 40 to 60 bushels per acre.

Yours truly,
C. W. FRONEYBARGER.

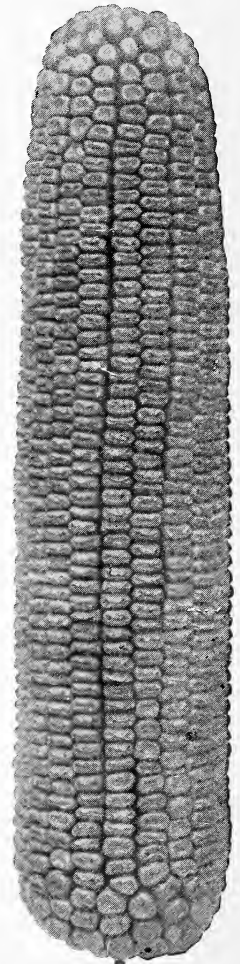
Warren Co., Ill., Nov. 11, 1921.

Gentlemen:—In regard to your recent letter asking for results of corn bought from your firm last spring, we would say that we have 50 acres planted to the "Silver Mine" corn on white oak soil. The yield is about 35 bushels per acre. The quality is good for this season and the corn stands up well.

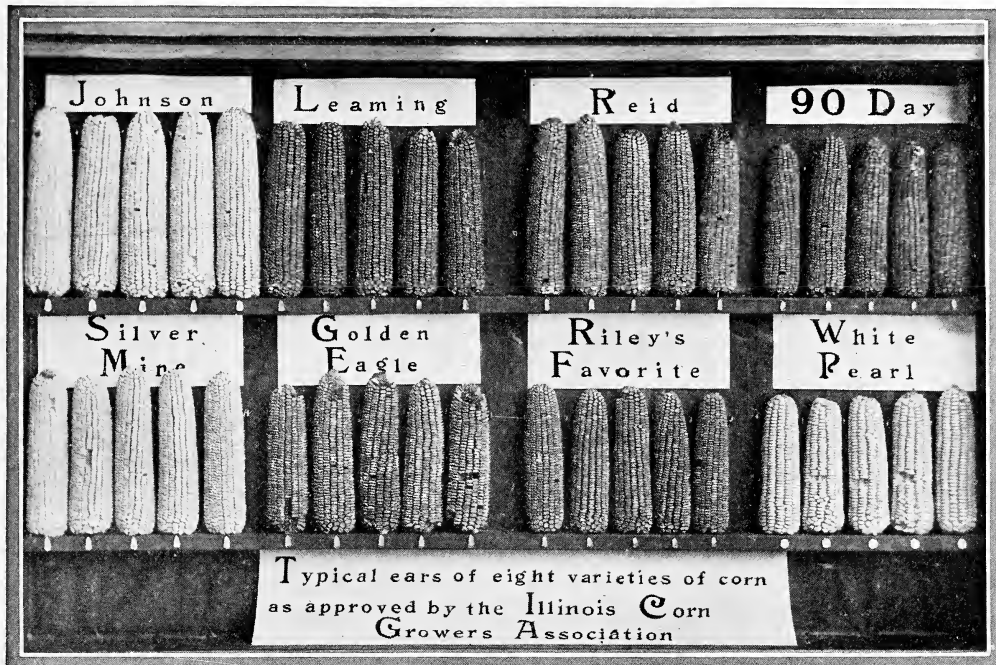
Yours very truly,
BARNUM BROS.



The popular Smooth Type Reid which is here to stay.



The Old Rough Type in favor for 20 Years Now Discarded.



Testimonials

Erie Co., Pa., Nov. 10, 1921.

Gentlemen:—My seed corn last spring did fine. I have the best corn in the neighborhood. Some use Sweepstakes, some Pride of the North, but Gold Standard Leaming beats them all. I use it for silage. As to the yield of bushels I can not tell but ears are heavy. **HAVE NO EAR ROT** this fall.

Enter my order for 2 bushels of Leaming for next spring. I will order now so as to be sure of it. Will send check when shipment is wanted. I will send photo next fall if corn does as well as usual.

Yours truly,

LEE LEWIS.

Cass Co., Ill., Nov. 15, 1921.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter and request, I had a good crop this year. The average was about 65 bushels per acre. There was very little dry rot and the quality is good.

Yours respectfully,

E. L. OETGEN.

Douglas Co., Ill., Nov. 22, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I will now take the pleasure of writing you in regard to the crop I raised from your seed I bought last spring. One field that had been in corn three years made an average of 43 bushels and the other made 60 bushels of good sound corn, with very little worm eaten corn or dry rot. I am much pleased with the seed and the treatment you have given me.

Your friend,

S. E. WILDMAN.

Shelby Co., Ill., Nov. 24, 1921.

Gentlemen:—All the seed we planted last spring we got of you. Our first planting of 20 acres yielded 900 bushels and there was very little dry rot but considerable damage by worms. Forty-five acres that was planted in May yielded from 35 to 40 bushels. We are very well pleased with the seed.

Yours truly,

T. C. WALLACE.

Coles Co., Ill., Nov. 16, 1921.

Gentlemen:—Excepting dry rot I had the best quality corn we have had for years. We hogged off our poorest corn which we estimated at 45 bushels per acre. What we harvested ranged from about 50 to 60 bushels or more to acre. This, I think, was quite a bit above the average of surrounding fields.

Yours truly,

W. B. SENTER & SON.

Macon Co., Ill., November 11, 1921.

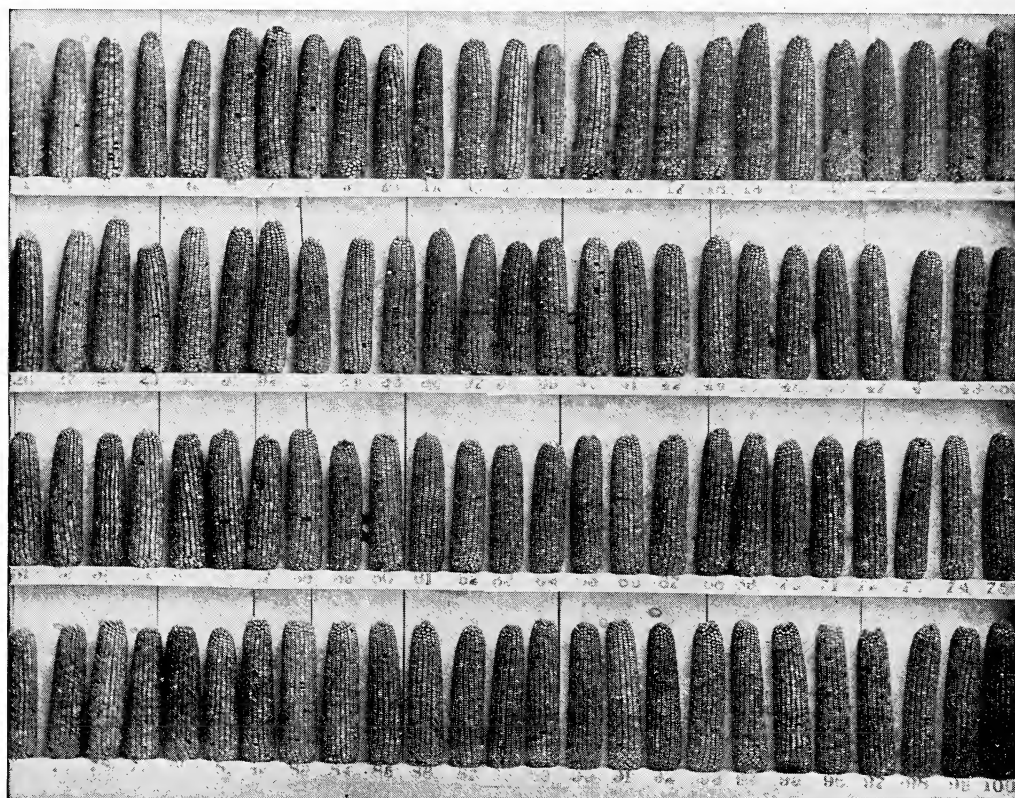
Gentlemen:—Replying to yours of November 8th, I will say that I am very well pleased with the Early Yellow Dent which you sent me. It is making a very good yield and is much free from rot than our other corn. Our Leaming is very good but has about the usual amount of rot. The worms and cinch bugs damaged us considerably. What success are you having in eliminating dry rot? The amount of it here this year is pretty serious.

Yours truly,

GEO. H. PARR.

We think corn will sell a lot higher before another year rolls around. Everything indicates that now.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN



One Hundred Typical Ears of Leaming Used in One of Our Breeding Plots

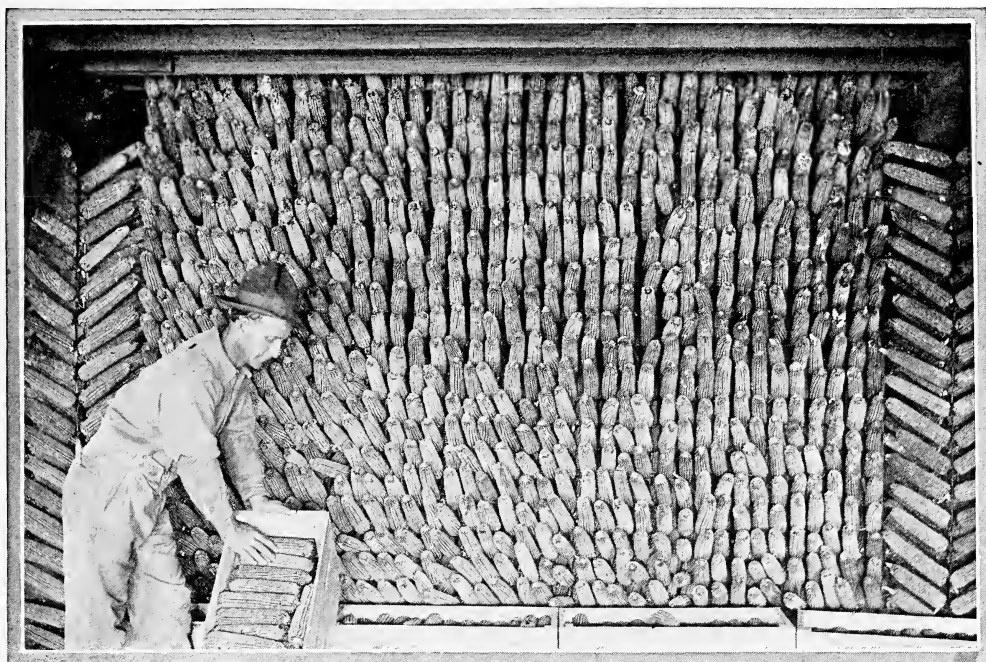
Gold Standard Leaming

AINSWORTH Gold Standard Leaming is of a deep golden color, well filled at butt and tip. The rows of kernels are very straight and distinct. The ears range from 9 to 11 inches in length, from 7 to 8 inches in circumference, and weigh from 12 to 17 ounces. Stalks are from 8 to 10 feet high. Matures in from 100 to 115 days. This corn is a great favorite in the dairying districts, and is well adapted to a wide range of country. The corn does not become as flinty as that of other yellow varieties, which gives it an advantage as a feeding corn. We recommend this as being the best yellow corn for ensilage.

Ainsworth Gold Standard Leaming is of pronounced type and has won us much praise from growers far and near. We have sold Leaming seed corn to the University of Missouri for the last five years, and have already received their order for the coming season.

Price—One ear, postpaid, 25 cents; one peck, 75 cents; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel and up (sacks free), \$2.50; shelled and graded ready for planting. Ear corn in bushel crates, \$3.00.

Sack picked from our own fields in October, \$3.00 per bushel shelled. Sack picked per bushel in bushel crates, \$3.50. No order accepted for less than one bushel in car.



Reid's Yellow Dent on Wire Hangers

Testimonials

Champaign Co., Ill., Nov. 9, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I have an average crop of about 50 bushels to the acre. The bore worm is quite prevalent in this section of the country and played havoc with many fields. Corn grown from your seed matured early and escaped the ravages of the ear rot to considerable extent. I also wish to compliment you on the fine condition of your sacks used to ship the seed corn, they being highly recommended by the freight agent at this place.

Very respectfully yours,
GEO. OVERHOLTZ.

Piatt Co., Ill., Nov. 12, 1921.

Gentlemen:—In regard to the seed corn I got from you, the seed was of good quality. The corn during June never looked better, but during July, it was dry and hot, hurting the pollen. Then the chinch bugs did some damage. My corn averaged from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre with some dry rot. The corn was dry for the time of year.

Yours truly,
SAM M. PIATT.

Morgan Co., Ill., Nov. 11, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I received your letter with reference to corn crop I grew this year from your seed.

I wish to say it was a good yield for this year, making around 50 bushels. It is unusually sound and has very little ear rot. I have picked a few bushels for seed while husking and I believe there is more good seed in this year's corn than any corn I have ever grown. All corn that is off the ground is exceptionally sound. I can certainly recommend your seed corn to anybody.

Yours respectfully,
W. E. REXROAT.

Sangamon Co., Ill., Nov. 16, 1921.

Gentlemen:—The five bushels of seed corn I got from you last spring proved to be very satisfactory. I planted the 16th and 17th of May on old ground. I shucked 51 bushels per acre of good sound corn with very little dry rot. My other fields showed more dry rot than this field of Silver Mine that I got the seed from you.

Yours very truly,
W. J. BALE.

DeKalb Co., Ill., November 9, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I am very well pleased with the crop I harvested from the seed corn I purchased of you. The proportion of sound, well-filled ears was exceptionally large and the yield was highly satisfactory.

Your "Reid's Yellow Dent" is sure a wonderful corn if it has a chance to mature every year as it did this. I think my piece averaged between 55 and 60 bushels per acre on ground which had been in corn for three consecutive years. I intend to try some of your "Leaming" also in another year or two.

Very sincerely,
JACOB F. WILHETT.

Jones Co., Iowa, Nov. 25, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I am pleased with the Leaming corn although the 90-day corn was hurt by the drought and hot winds. The Leaming corn went about 60 bushels to the acre and the grubs bothered it some. I expect to send an order in the spring for some more. What is the price of ten good ears of Leaming corn?

Yours truly,
EARL D. EDWARDS.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN



Ainsworth's White Dent

THIS corn is similar to Reid's Yellow Dent in appearance, only it is white. The ears are about the same size as Reid. The corn is a good medium type and will breed true to type to a remarkable degree.

It is a cross between Silvermine and Johnson, maturing a little later than Reid's Yellow Dent.

Ainsworth's White Dent is a corn we are giving considerable attention to, since we believe it is destined to become one of the most popular white varieties in Illinois and Iowa.

We have a splendid lot of sack picked corn in this variety.

Our White Dent is grown exclusively by Ralph M. Ainsworth on the Mitchell farm.

Prices—Leaming or White Dent—Shelled and graded ready for planting, one peck, 75 cents; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel and up (sacks free), \$2.50. Ear corn, per bushel in bushel crates, \$3.00; one ear postpaid, 25 cents.

Sack picked in October, \$3.00 per bushel shelled. Sack picked, per bushel in bushel crates, \$3.50. No order accepted for less than one bushel in ear.

We will give one bushel of corn free to any one who can send us one of our 1911 catalogues with the green border cover, also a bushel to any one who can send us a 1912 catalogue. We want these for our files.

SEED HOUSE MASON CITY, ILL. ON THE FARM



Pedigreed Herefords—Maple Grove Farm
M. L. AINSWORTH, Proprietor

Testimonials

Menard Co., Ill., Nov. 19, 1921.

Gentlemen:—The corn raised from the seed bought of you last spring is considered the best quality of corn in our vicinity, being very sound and almost entirely free from dry rot or worms. My neighbors are wanting to get it to feed to their work horses. The corn is making about 60 bushels to the acre.

It certainly pays anyone to buy pure bred seed corn. There is quite a bit of complaint here about dry rot and worm eaten corn, especially if home grown seed was used.

Respectfully,
J. W. GREENE.

Lewis Co., Mo., Nov. 15, 1921.

Gentlemen:—My yield this year is 10 bushels more on the acre than last year. My corn will make about 40 bushels to the acre. I think that I have as good corn as there is in this neighborhood. I find in planting your corn that it will stand more wet weather when first planted than most seed will.

Yours truly,
E. W. THROCKMORTON.

Logan Co., Ill., Nov. 22, 1921.

Gentlemen:—My corn crop this year was fine and I was more than pleased with the seed I got of you last spring. It averaged 65 bushels per acre and had very little ear rot in it. I sure want some more seed corn from you next spring. Be sure to send me one of your catalogues as soon as you get them printed.

Yours truly,
CARL MAXHEIMER.

Peoria Co., Ill., Nov. 11, 1921.

Gentlemen:—The Johnson County White corn I got from you averaged about forty-five bushels an acre and the Reid's Yellow Dent about fifty-five bushels to the acre. It was planted on better ground. Some corn in this neighborhood did not make over six to ten bushels to the acre.

Yours truly,
GEORGE A. PRESTON.

Montgomery Co., Ind., Nov. 28, 1921.

Gentlemen:—The seed corn I bought of you proved to be a very good buy as the field I planted it in made about 10 bushels more per acre than the adjoining field planted in my own seed. It was of a much better quality and not nearly so much dry rot (ear rot) in it.

I have bought seed of you a number of times and have always been well pleased with the seed and also with the crop raised from it.

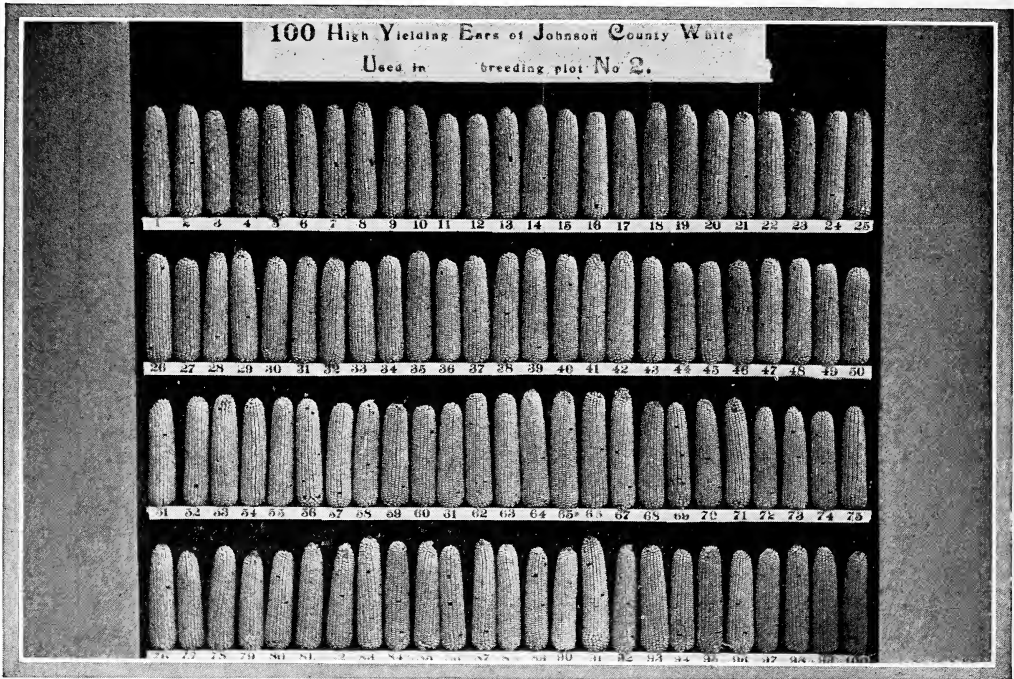
Yours respectfully,
ROY WELLS.

Henderson Co., Ill., Nov. 18, 1921.

Gentlemen:—I was well pleased with your seed corn I bought last spring. The white corn was great. I did not pick it but I estimated it at 80 bushels. I turned the hogs into it about the 20th of September and they are in it yet, a patch of about five acres, 80 hogs running there. The Yellow Dent corn is making about 45 bushels on old ground and 70 bushels on clover sod. Last year my own seed planted in part on this ground made from 25 to 50 bushels.

Yours,
WALTER CAROTHERS.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN



Johnson County White

GROWN UNDER ISOLATED CONDITIONS EIGHT YEARS

THIS corn is often called Boone County. It is with a great deal of pride that we make the following statement to our customers: Our Johnson County White has been run through breeding blocks for six consecutive years. In addition to this it was grown under isolated conditions. We grew nearly 120 acres in one body a quarter of a mile from any other variety. As a result, we are able to offer you a pure strain of Johnson County White free from foreign pollenization. **Judges make no distinction between Johnson and Boone.**

We urge other breeders who want a pure strain to give us an order for some of this corn. We are sure it cannot be surpassed in purity of strain at any price. This is the great prize winner in white corn. With a long growing season it will outyield any variety known. It matures in from 105 to 120 days.

For general field planting on the bottom lands of Southern Illinois we recommend this corn above all other varieties. This is our largest eared and latest maturing corn.

Price—Shelled and graded ready for planting, one peck, 75 cents; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel and up (sacks free), \$2.50. Ear corn, per bushel in bushel crates, \$3.00; one ear postpaid, 25 cents.

Sack picked in October, \$3.00 per bushel shelled. Sack picked, per bushel in bushel crates, \$3.50. No order accepted for less than one bushel in ear.

SEED HOUSE MASON CITY, ILL. ON THE FARM

CERTIFICATE OF EXPERT JUDGE OF CORN

Illinois Corn Growers' Association.

This is to Certify, That Ralph M. Answorth
 Postoffice Mason City, County of _____ has passed the
 examinations of the ILLINOIS CORN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, held at the U.
 of I., Urbana, Illinois, and is entitled to this Certificate as a fully qualified expert judge of
 corn with authority to pass on corn exhibits in the name of this Association for one year
 from date.

H. A. Winters
W. E. Holben
G. C. Leopold
 Examining Committee.
 No. 862

May 17 1903
W. B. Mills President.
Leigh J. Macey Secretary.

No. _____

ORGANIZED, JUNE 30TH, 1900.



ILLINOIS SEED CORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

This is to Certify that W. J. Answorth
 of Mason City, Illinois is a member of the
 Illinois Seed Corn Breeders Association, and is entitled to all the privileges of
 said Association subject to its Constitution and Rules.

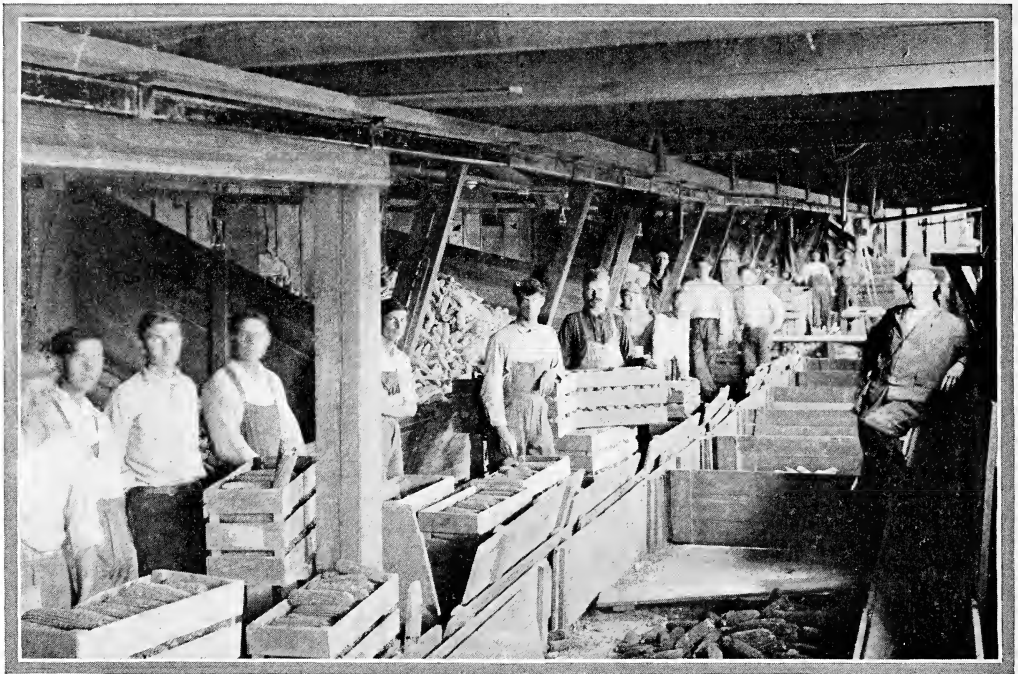
Dated February 2nd 1915

R. M. Answorth Secretary. J. C. Toland President.

NOT TRANSFERABLE.



RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN



Rough Sorting Corn As It Comes In From Field

HOW TO ORDER

SHIPMENT of Orders: We acknowledge the receipt of every order the same day it is received, and we usually ship order the same week unless otherwise instructed. Shelled corn is sacked in strong sacks and ear corn is crated in substantial, well made crates. The latter cost us nearly twenty cents each and are furnished free. If your station has no agent the freight charges must be prepaid.

Parcel Post Shipments: We strongly recommend that you have all shipments of one bushel or under sent by parcel post and have the corn delivered to your door. The rates are as follows, including war tax.

One peck shelled corn.....	first and second zone, 18c; third zone, \$0.33
One-half bushel.....	first and second zone, 33c; third zone, .62
One bushel.....	first and second zone, 62c; third zone, 1.21

Our Reliability: Our Pure Bred Seed Corn is sent out under the most positive guarantee ever attempted by any seed firm. The printed slip which is packed with every bushel (see guarantee on page 14) binds us and provides absolute protection for our customers. We want your business and to get this we must have your confidence. For this reason YOU are given twelve days in which to test our corn in your own way.

Our Financial Standing: We refer you to either the New Farmers State Bank or The Central Illinois Bank, both of this city. Or we refer you to any local business house as well as R. G. Dun & Co., and the Bradstreet Co., Commercial Agencies; in fact your local bank or banker can furnish you with our financial standing if you care to make inquiry.

Our Location: For the benefit of those who make us a visit this winter, we wish to repeat that our main plant and offices are right in town, being only one block south of the Commercial Hotel, and three blocks north of the Illinois Central depot. Our new plant is one block east of our main plant and on the Chicago and Alton tracks.

ORDER SHEET TO
W. T. AINSWORTH & SONS
MASON CITY, ILLINOIS
BREEDERS AND GROWERS OF
PURE - BRED - SEED - CORN

Amount Enclosed, \$.....**Date**.....**19**.....

Your Name.....
(Very Plainly)

Post Office.....

State.....

Rural Route Number.....

Shipping Station.....
(State if freight must be prepaid) (If different from P. O.)

To be Shipped.....

Be sure to state if corn is wanted in the ear or shelled.

All orders accompanied by check will be shipped as soon as received unless otherwise directed.

A postal card will be mailed to you as soon as corn is delivered by us to the railroad company. Our ear corn is all shipped in bushel crates. Crates and bags are included free with all orders.

If it is not convenient for you to send cash with order we will gladly book your order and you can send us the money later when you want the corn shipped.

If you do not need this credit we appreciate very much getting your check with the order on account of the present strained money market.

By Freight or Express.....

Lbs.	Bu.	NAMES OF VARIETIES WANTED <small>As given in our annual catalogue</small>	State if Sack Picked Corn is Wanted	State if Wanted in the Ear or Shelled	AMOUNT	
					Dollars	Cts.
		AINSWORTH'S 90 DAY				
		EARLY YELLOW DENT				
		SILVER MINE				
		REID'S YELLOW DENT				
		AINSWORTH'S WHITE DENT				
		GOLD STANDARD LEAMING				
		JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE				
					
					
		Our Order No.				
		Total				

KEEP A COPY OF YOUR ORDER, with which to check off the goods when received, to be sure that you receive just what you order. We seldom make a mistake, but if we do, notify us immediately, giving your order number, so it can be corrected. Please order early, as we are short on some varieties. Prices in our catalog are net.

Please use this order blank and carefully fill all required blanks.

"BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS" always means that transportation charges are to be paid by the purchaser.

Write the Names and Addresses of Four Farmers Who Are Interested in Good Seed Corn

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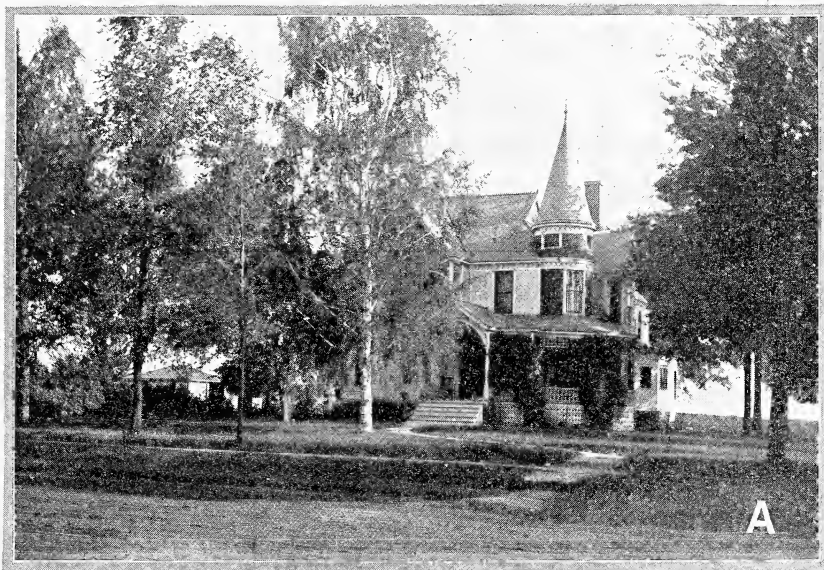
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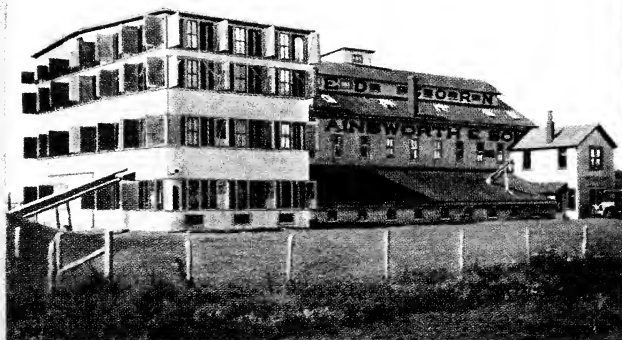
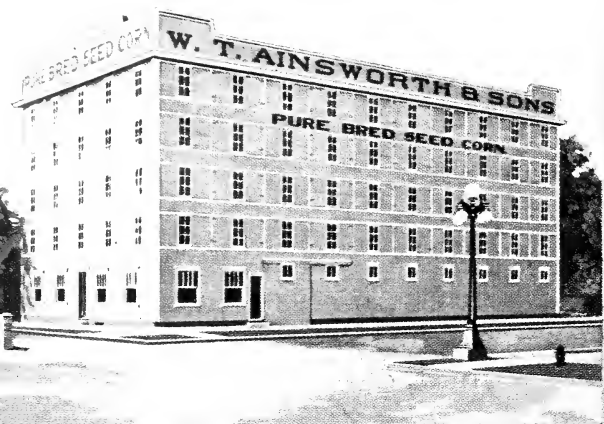
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OUR SEED FARMS

WHERE AINSWORTH
PURE BRED SEED CORN IS GROWN



A—"Sunnyside Farmstead"—Residence of W. T. Ainsworth
B—"Maple Grove Farmstead" C—"Mitchell Farmstead" D—"Cloverdale Farmstead"



OUR NEW SEED PLANT

SEED PLANT ON THE FARM

