

## HOW TO BREED CORN SCIENTIFICALLY

Select Seed from Vigorous Hills.

J. W. JONES IS AN EXPERT

A fact that has been demonstrated beyond question concerning the growing of corn is that there are certain well defined characteristics that denote the thoroughbred, just as there are in hogs or cattle or horses. And the breeding of corn has become as exact a science as the breeding of animals.

The following article by J. W. Jones, recognized corn expert give valuable information and advice along the lines of corn breeding:

Try to select 10 ears of a type and size of ear and kernel that you are willing to work with and depend upon as a crop for the next 20 years. That means unusual care. The judge at a corn show will endeavor to award first prize to the exhibit that will give the largest yield of good mature corn per acre, if planted next spring. The stock breeder realizes the importance of selecting animals that show strong breed characteristics. The Poland China breeder will not tolerate a Berkshire type of head and ear. The herd must show good type and strong breed characteristics. No one wants a mongrel. It is just as important to have good type and breed characteristics in corn as in live stock.

Mongrel corn generally mean some ears so large that they never mature and, therefore, have low feeding value. Some ears so weak that they give no yield. Barren stalks and "nubbin" stalks will be common. Scarcely no two ears alike. Some ripen in 75 days and give low yield. Others will require 110 days and never get ripe. The type or variety of dent corn best suited for most of the irrigated land in the lower Boise, Payette and Weiser valleys and other districts that have similar soil, altitude and climate conditions should be an ear ranging from 8½ inches to 9½ inches in length and a well proportioned diameter. A district that will not safely ripen a dent corn 8½ inches in length should grow the flint varieties. The flint varieties mature in a shorter season than do the dent varieties.

There are extremely few districts where it is safe to attempt to grow a large 10-inch ear. Too many ears will be soft. It is liable to spoil in the crib and, in any event, it will have poor feeding or market value.

The shape of the ear should be cylindrical, tapering moderately. Short, bunched ears should be avoided as should also the weak slender ear. The "chunk" horse and the horse with long, weak back never bring the top market.

Pick out a hundred ears and take them in and lay them out on the dining table after supper and then select the ten that are most uniform and show the desirable type characteristics in both ear and kernel. Carefully lift out a kernel and lay it opposite the ear. The ear can not be intelligently judged without studying the kernel. The kernels should be uniform in width, thickness, and in depth. The kernel that is too blocky will likely be disappointing when it is shelled. The thin kernel is generally irregular and lacks strength. The very deep kernel is liable to not ripen. The very short kernel will suggest only a "peeling" of corn around a large cob and, of course, this is bad.

The ear that tapers all the way from butt to tip will necessarily show kernels that taper in width and depth from butt to tip. The width of the kernel should be uniform from two-thirds to three-fourths of the distance from butt to tip, then gradually taper. Look out for "running out" tendencies. The indication is slick, short, flinty kernels on sharp pointed ears extending well back from the tip. This is not at all uncommon. Dent corn has a natural tendency to revert to the flint type. Wide furrows between the rows of kernels is also an indication of "running out."

A well filled out butt and tip is desirable. Many good ears have been bothered this season with the ear worm. That means that the tip kernels have been injured or destroyed. This defect is not hereditary in the seed. The tip kernels will be shelled off anyway. A good ear should not be discarded because of a defective tip. A good pig with a frozen tail is still a good pig, even though it does not look so well.

Do not dry the ears too fast. Drying with artificial heat is sometimes

dangerous. All the kernel needs to start it growing is heat and moisture. The moisture is in the corn kernel. Artificial heat may start it growing. Hang the ears where there is a good air circulation. Do not allow the ears to freeze. Strong vitality is fundamental.

## FRUITLAND NEWS BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Friends here of Rev. H. T. Gilbert will be grieved to hear that he is very low in a Salt Lake hospital. During 1909 and 1910 he was pastor of the Congregational church at New Plymouth and made many friends among all classes of people.

Ed Heightman formerly of this place has rented the McBride place near New Plymouth for five years.

The Grover Bros. are having scales installed in the Los Angeles stock yards where they will make weekly shipments of hogs from different point out of the Payette valley. They have shipped a number of cars to Los Angeles to Cudahy Packing Company from here and Ontario.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kauffman Tuesday, November 10, a boy.

Chas. Edwards of New Plymouth will take up the blacksmith business here. He has moved his family into George Frank's house near the M. E. church.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Russell and daughter Florence of Bloomfield, Iowa, arrived Saturday for a visit at the W. J. Russell home. After a visit here they will leave for Modesto, Cal. to visit other relatives and friends, then go to the coast and visit several points of interest before returning to their home next spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowland bought the Wolford property the first of last week from John Bowers.

Several from here attended the corn carnival at Ontario last Wednesday and Thursday.

Messrs. Bayer and Boor sell about 150 tons of hay last week for \$5.00 per ton.

Mrs. H. J. Wood of Gooding, who has been buying apples here shipped two cars of apples from New Plymouth last week into the Gooding district. The apples are culls that are free from worms and scale. The price paid f.o.b. New Plymouth was 40 and 50 cents per cwt.

Mrs. M. B. Sherman and little girls will soon leave for Caldwell where her older daughter, Cosie is attending college. They will keep house there this winter until Mr. Sherman returns from the east where he will go about December 1st, on business.

Miss Alta Beers and Mr. Seth Russell were married Wednesday evening, November 4, at Boise, Rev. Trawin of the Baptist church officiating. They will make their home at Emmett. Their many friends join in wishing them a long and happy life.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Silket are happy over the arrival of a boy born Nov. 6.

Land in this valley near New Plymouth is changing hands this week. P. M. Smock sold 15 acres to W. P. Joiner of Boise for \$10,000, he also traded 40 acres for two improved lots in Boise. J. D. Welch sold his 20 acre place to J. L. Largent of Nyssa.

L. E. Hall has sold 700 tons of hay to Walker Bros. of Long Valley for \$5.50 per ton. They will feed it to sheep they will bring in the valley to winter.

Mrs. Wm. Homan gave a birthday dinner last Sunday for Herbert about all of his young friends being present.

Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Wilcox are the proud parents of a son born Nov. 12.

Pete Johnson purchased a Ford auto Monday from Mr. Griffiths of Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Bloomstrom and family left Monday for their new home near Cambridges.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys left Monday for Kansas City to spend the winter and next spring will move to Arkansas.

The Fruitland and New Plymouth basket ball game at New Plymouth last Friday resulted in favor of New Plymouth 24-23.

Georgia to 'Get Innesses.

San Antonio, Tex.—Victor E. Innes, and his wife, who were indicted here for the murder of Miss Beatrice Nelms and her sister, Mrs. Elois Nelms-Dennis, will be set free of the charges of murder and conspiracy to murder and will be turned over to Atlanta, Ga., officers to be taken to that city to stand trial on charges of larceny after trust.

German Submarine Sunk. Paris.—A special from Dunkirk says a French torpedo-boat sank a German submarine off Westende, Belgium.

## THE CHURCH AS A SOCIAL CENTER

A Broader Sphere for Religion—New Field for the Rural Church.

By Peter Radford. Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The social duty of the rural church is as much a part of its obligations as its spiritual side. In expressing its social interest, the modern rural church does not hesitate to claim that it is expressing a true religious instinct and the old-time idea that the social instincts should be starved while the spiritual nature was overfed with solid theological food, is fast giving way to a broader interpretation of the functions of true religion. We take our place in the succession of those who have sought to make the world a fit habitation for the children of man when we seek to study and understand the social duty of the rural church. The true Christian religion is essentially social—its tenets of faith being love and brotherhood and fellowship. While following after righteousness, the church must challenge and seek to reform that social order in which moral life is expressed. While cherishing ideals of service, the rural church which attains the fullest measure of success is that which enriches as many lives as it can touch, and in no way can the church come in close contact with its members as through the avenue of social functions.

The country town and the rural community need a social center. The church need offer no apology for its ambition to fill this need in the community, if an understanding of its mission brings this purpose into clear consciousness. The structure of a rural community is exceedingly complex; it contains many social groups, each of which has its own center, but there are many localities which have but one church and although such a church cannot command the interest of all the people, it is relieved from the embarrassment of religiously divided communities.

Social Needs Imperative.

The average country boy and girl have very little opportunity for real enjoyment, and have, as a rule, a vague conception of the meaning of pleasure and recreation. It is to fill this void in the lives of country youth that the rural church has risen to the necessity of providing entertainment as well as instruction to its membership among the young. The children and young people of the church should meet when religion is not even mentioned. It has been found safest for them to meet frequently under the direction and care of the church. To send them into the world with no social training exposes them to grave perils and to try to keep them out of the world with no social privileges is sheer folly. There is a social nature to both old and young, but the social requirements of the young are imperative. The church must provide directly or indirectly some modern equivalent for the husking bee, the quilting bee and the singing schools of the old days. In one way or another the social instincts of our young people must have opportunity for expression, which may take the form of clubs, parties, picnics or other forms of amusement. One thing is certain, and that is that the church cannot take away the dance, the card party and the theater unless it can offer in its place a satisfying substitute in the form of more pleasing recreation.

Universal Instinct for Play.

In providing for enjoyment the church uses one of the greatest methods by which human society has developed. Association is never secure until it is pleasurable; in play the instinctive aversion of one person for another is overcome and the social mood is fostered. Play is the chief educational agency in rural communities and in the play-day of human childhood social sympathy and social habits are evolved. As individuals come together in social gatherings, their viewpoint is broadened, their ideals are lifted and finally they constitute a cultured and refined society.

It is plain, therefore, that the church which aims at a perfect society must use in a refined and exact way the essential factors in social evolution and must avail itself of the universal instinct for play. If the church surrounds itself with social functions which appeal to the young among its membership, it will fill a large part of the lamentable gap in rural pleasures and will reap the richest reward by promoting a higher and better type of manhood and womanhood.

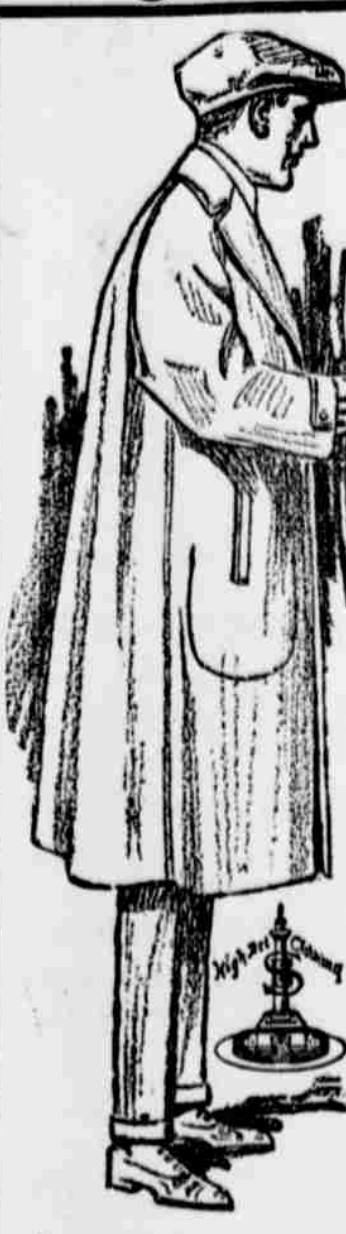
The farmers' problems are pressing for solution and the awakening is at hand.

It is apparent that the old credit system must give way to business methods in financing the crop.

The Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture is the oldest association of its kind in America. This was organized by George Washington and Benjamin Franklin in 1785.

# High Art Suits & Overcoats

\$15
\$20
\$25



Our stocks of clothes for men and young men are still large despite the seasons advance.

Clever and choice models, colorings as fine as the season has afforded.

"High Art", has made good here. They have been sold here for twenty seasons and if you have not worn them--you should start NOW.

Mackinaws and sweater coats in especially good assortments.

# ALEXANDER

ONE PRICE CLOTHIER

ONTARIO, OREGON

# Special Sale

Of Ladies' Suits and Skirts. We had just 17 Suits left and we must close them out at once as we never carry any over from season to season, and for this reason we are going to quote them to you at the following low prices:

2 Suits	regular price \$19.19	special price \$14.97
5 " "	" \$15.90 to \$16.90	" " \$12.97
6 " "	" 12.40 to 14.47	" " 9.97
2 " "	" 11.90	" " 7.97
2 " "	" 9.90	" " 6.97

All Ladies' dress skirts 10 per cent discount. Be here early, as they won't last long at these prices.

# GOLDEN RULE STORE

ONTARIO,

OREGON

A legislator who wishes to make a reputation at the next session of Oregon's law makers will devote himself exclusively to finding ways and means to reduce taxes and encourage industrial development.

To the American Consumer Secretary McAdo qualifies as a humorist by advising against hoarding money. Boston is to have a \$3,000,000 hotel, representing the apotheosis of the bean and the codfish.

Mexico ought to be delighted now with almost any brand of peace. Japan is conducting the honorable war in the far east with all the courtesy that it can instill into thirteen inch guns.