

# MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXPERIMENT STATION

PRESS BULLETIN NO. 43

To the Editor:

The notice below will be of value to many of your readers. We, therefore, ask you to cooperate with us in calling attention to this timely matter.

R. S. SHAW,  
Director.

## How to Cure and Store Seed Corn

On account of the very wet season this year corn as it comes from the field has more than the ordinary amount of moisture. If allowed to remain until freezing weather and the corn freezes in this condition, the germ in each kernel will have its life or growing power injured, and the value of the corn for seed for next year will be greatly reduced.

For that reason it is necessary to dry seed corn as quickly as possible after selection in the field by hanging in the kitchen or furnace room where heat can be applied and the ventilation is good.

Requirements of a seed curing room are:

1. Ventilation.
2. Heat.
3. Dryness.

Hanging the seed corn by a criss-crossed double cord, placing the ears between them so that they can be held securely but apart from each other, is often done and is to be recommended.

A device sometimes used for curing small quantities of seed corn is "The Corn Tree". Finishing nails are driven into an ordinary cedar post about three inches apart and the corn placed on the nails. This post can be placed on a standard and set in a doorway or window where there is a current of air to help carry off the moisture.

## Corn Selection for Exhibit Purposes

The more important points to consider in the selection of a ten-ear sample of corn for exhibit purposes are:

1. Uniformity in color.
2. " " size.
3. " " shape of ear.
4. " " size and shape of kernel.
5. Color of cob true for variety.

A good ear of corn should have

1. Weight and firmness.
2. Straight rows with little space between.
3. Deep uniform kernels.
4. Well filled butts and tips.

A good ear of corn should not

1. Be mixed with other corn.
2. Be tapering.
3. Mature too late or too early.

EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN  
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Professor of Farm Crops