

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

The News, Established 1881.
The Journal, Established 1877.

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The high rollers will soon be superceded by the high flyers.

It will be well for congress to remember the same letters that spell veto also spell veto.

The Spanish people do not want war. They have been memories, reaching back to 1898.

It has been suggested that President Taft hold an inquest, rather than give a dinner, over the tariff wranglers.

Down in Bolivia they are still using firearms and explosives and killing people. They seem to forget that the glorious Fourth was over several weeks ago.

And now old fashioned boots for men are coming into style again. Is it any wonder that there is a demand for free hides? Why waste so much good leather?

A Washington (D. C.) newspaper describes a movement of the Wright flying machines as "a gaspy wobble." There are other "gaspys wobbles" down in Washington.

With all the new aspirants for public favor who are skipping about on sea, land and air, Walter Wellman needs to hike to the pole or he won't cut much ice in Arctic circles.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma says that the newspapers which criticize him are opposed to honest and moral government—but there are a whole lot of people who do not agree with Governor Haskell.

Figure heads have been ordered removed from all the battleships. It would be a good thing to remove some animate figure heads from government positions where they have ceased to be of any value.

Augustus Busch, the St. Louis brewer, thinks the prohibition wave is subsiding. The Globe-Democrat suggests that it might be well for the liquor interests, however, to imitate Galveston and build a sea wall.

Chauncey Depew, who was real quiet for awhile, has broken out again. This time it is in the Congressional Record. This tariff discussion is responsible for many serious afflictions the people have to bear.

Weston, the pedestrian, threatens to walk back to New York from San Francisco. While there is no law to prevent this, there is consolation in the fact that he is twenty years older than William Jennings Bryan, America's great runner for the presidency.

Georgia has a homespun governor in "Joe" Brown. As a guarantee of good faith of his Jeffersonian simplicity he has increased the number of colonels on his staff from thirty to fifty. What on earth will as many colonels as that do in the prohibition state to fully justify their titles?

Wheat manipulators seem more willing to pay their taxes than some others, anyway. Jim Patten said when the assessor asked how much personal property he ought to assess him, "If you double last year's amount I think it will be about right." But then, Jim's money comes easy.

At the recent meeting of the national education association at Denver a resolution was adopted demanding that all fraternities and sororities in connection with public schools be abolished upon the ground that their continuance is destructive to the democracy of the schools. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

There was such a jam on the New York subway that the managers of the road put into service trains with separate cars for women. Now it is found that the women rather stand up in the regular coaches crowded with men and will not patronize the cars put on for their comfort. These cars will be discontinued. This incident is amusing as showing that lovely woman does not enjoy being left alone.

As far as the world is able to judge from developments up-to-date the Turks have not bettered matters very much by firing Abdul Hamid and picking up as his successor a man of the same family who is personally a nonentity. After going to as much trouble as they did to revolutionize things it seems as though it would have paid to invest in a new, up-to-date royal family, instead of taking up a shopworn second hand article.

Senator Gore got close to the truth when he said in a recent speech: "The people must see the necessity of revolutionizing the methods of the senate and house of representatives. It was never intended by our constitution that

any one man should be the sceptered monarch of the senate, or the sceptered monarch of the house of representatives. It is important that the American people should dethrone these masters and monarchs, these pretenders and usurpers."

When a woman is rich enough to buy several thousand dollars' worth of clothing in Europe she is certainly able to pay the duty on the goods when they enter this country. The wife of a rich Boston man who was indicted for smuggling goods in a trunk with a false bottom is now prostrated by the public disgrace she has brought upon herself. In this, as in other things, honesty is the best policy.

The time to advertise is now. Procrastination in this direction is the thief that puts many a business on the rocks. If you are prosperous you are still desirous of more business, if things are going slow, surely this is the time to invite people to get a move on themselves towards your place of business and show them the advantages to be gained by trading at your store. The best time to use printer's ink is always now. Try it.

A woman in New York has again illustrated how very reckless some wives are in taking risks. She ran away from her husband with an alleged count. The man got a wireless message from the lady after she had started for Europe saying that she had discovered that her nobleman was counterfeit and that she wished to be taken back home. Wives who are contemplating similar adventures should find some means of knowing that their counts are genuine. Otherwise it is safest to be content with just an untitled, everyday American husband.

John D. Rockefeller has given already \$112,655,000 to educational and philanthropic institutions and for all this there is many a humble man who gives only his dimes who has relatively a much larger share of the love and esteem of his fellows. The giving of money, whether it be by tens of dollars or by millions—however worthy its objects—can never count for much in the hearts of men unless it is known and felt that there has been self sacrifice and self denial behind it. It is not in giving out money but in the giving of one's self that endears a man to the world. It is heart throbs—not coin—that count with humanity.

Men are surely learning to fly. One flying machine made a successful trip across the English channel and the inventor gets \$5,000 for it. Wright Brothers have made many successful tests with their aeroplanes and will win the reward offered by the United States government. It can safely be predicted that within a few years flying will be quite a common mode of transportation and a flying machine will cost less than an automobile when they are manufactured by thousands. The past fifty years have seen many great and wonderful advances made in the world's progress, but the next fifty promises to see time and distance still further annihilated by the genius of mankind and not only the earth but the heavens alive with people bent on business or pleasure.

The thought that water is a most valuable natural asset for irrigation and general navigation and must be conserved by protecting forests and controlled for industrial uses, is a new one to Americans. We had hardly made a beginning of work in these directions when a new public use to which it had been put has aroused the nation to its great value. The appliances of electricity have made it the power which is destined to supercede steam and all other forms of power. Private monopoly woke to the value of waterpower in the industrial future of the country long before the government or the people realized that the water powers were being bought up all over the country. President Roosevelt did his best to arouse the public to their value and at last the importance of the policy to the future wellbeing of the American people is pretty generally understood.

Newspapers and magazines are full of the development of the Canadian northwest, but while this is marvelous it is mere bagatelle when compared with the progress in the western portion of our own country. Everywhere here, for thousands of miles, new country is being brought under cultivation, new towns are springing up and old ones are growing into cities. A man who was familiar with this country ten years ago, now finds himself in an unknown land. Deserts have been converted into orchards and vineyards, forests have become cultivated homesteads and the waterfall where he landed his finest trout now turns the wheels of busy mills and factories. It needs a journey through this country from the Mississippi to the coast to bring to anyone's mind a comprehension of what is taking place. It is making and will keep the whole country rich for generations yet to come.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota says that traveling about delivering chautauqua lectures is a hard life and that he would much rather remain at home. It is one of the amusing things about men that when they reach the

place where they can command \$200 a night on the platform or big pay at anything they begin to bemoan their fate. No doubt it gets mighty tiresome to a home loving man to trot around the country and utter trite statements of truth to people who want to "see" him, but the cash that swells his bank account so rapidly is a fine compensation. Andrew Carnegie is no doubt working hard to disgorge some of the wealth that he does not need, but meantime he has lots of comforts and luxuries that most men merely dream of—and some don't have time to do that. There are plenty of men who will take Johnson's fame or Carnegie's wealth any time either of them are willing to exchange for a commonplace life.

The current number of Success has an article on "What Women Might Do for Their Towns," in which it not only commends the progress which women have made along social and civic lines and the influence they are able to exert when organized and in earnest, but draws the conclusion that if they can accomplish as much as they have they are perfectly capable of doing a great deal more through the widespread influence of the General Federation of Women's Clubs with its large membership. The writer says: "And yet with this body of public spirited women, well organized and trained for concerted action, America has the dirtiest towns in the civilized world. The servant problem is worse here than in any other country. The laws protect our working women less than do the laws of any other civilized state." According to this statement there is abundant work of a most important and pressing kind for our women's clubs to do. Compared to the paltry and insignificant missions pursued by many of these organizations the reforms mentioned here are of transcendent value to humanity.

AFRICA'S FUTURE.
It used to be, not many years ago, a dangerous and thrilling adventure to go even a comparatively short distance into the interior of Africa. It was the dark continent, haunted by savage tribes, fierce beasts, impenetrable jungles and fever laden swamps. Now Africa has become so civilized that even hunters have to take out licenses and must choose between the ordinary license, which permits him to kill only two animals of a kind or pay the unlimited rate and kill all he can. It is a land of wonderful wealth and wonderful opportunities. Even after counting out over half the continent as barren, desert, unhealthy or occupied by native Africa has five million square miles of healthful, productive, absolutely undeveloped land. In gold, minerals and precious stones it has almost unmeasurable wealth. It is supplied with water powers and navigable rivers and lakes as no other country is. It would have been developed long ago but for its inaccessibility. Africa has few harbors, a pestilential coast, great deserts, cutting off the interior and impassable cataracts near the mouths of the rivers, but the railroads are overcoming all this and African railroads do not have to build snow sheds and the rivers and lakes are never blocked by ice. It is predicted that in forty years Africa will have two transcontinental railroads running north and south. The Cape-to-Cairo is now half done and five trunk lines running east and west. Great cities will dot the country. There will be thousands of steamboats on African rivers. Good roads will be their motto, and thirty thousand miles of highway will make it an automobile paradise. Ten million white men will be living in health and happiness and twenty million natives will be able to read and write. Such are a few of the predictions made by those who know Africa in its present state and have all faith in its future.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.
The revolution in Persia which is being accomplished practically under the supervision and with the co-operation of Russia is less interesting as an exhibition of the rise of independent political thought and action among the people of Asia than it is of the changed relations between the great empires of Europe. Ever since the time of Napoleon the bitterest hatred and the strongest jealousy has been felt toward each other by Great Britain and Russia. While they have preserved peace with difficulty since the days of the Crimean war, it has been universally believed and understood that at some future time they would clash over their final boundaries in Asia. Great Britain has felt that her Indian empire would be less than secure if the authority of the czar were pushed too far southward. Russia, in her ambition to dominate Asia, has never ceased her stealthy advances eastward and southward. It would be difficult to find a student of political history within the last fifty years who did not believe that imperial necessity would eventually bring about war between Russia and Great Britain over their respective spheres of authority and influence in the Orient.

Now, we witness the astonishing spectacle of an apparent entente cordiale between these two ancient enemies. There has hardly been a time in this last half century when either power could have asserted itself as supreme in the affairs of Persia without

calling forth a remonstrance and, perhaps, inviting armed resistance from the other. Each would have found so great an extension of the authority of its ancient enemy a menace to its own future so serious as to be prevented at any cost. Great Britain would have seen in this coalition the first step towards a southward move upon her Asiatic empire. Russia would have seen in it an attempt to thrust northward the wedge that should split her empire in twain. Within a few months after such a move in either direction the two powers would have been in actual conflict. Why does a situation so unexpected make not a ripple upon the surface of European politics?

There are two main reasons for the changed situation. The first is the disclosure of Russia's weakness during her war with Japan. Nothing but another great war, and this time a successful one, can restore her lost prestige. A second and more powerful reason is the drawing together of Great Britain and Russia in the curious evolution of European diplomacy. This is one of the distinguished achievements of King Edward. In his movement to alienate the emperor of Germany he has out-played his opponent. To accomplish this it was necessary to break up the close alliance formerly existing between William and the czar; and this meant the closer drawing together of Russia and England. A better understanding between these two was necessary, and events prove that it has been reached. It will be infinitely better for both of them and for all Europe that its peace should no longer be threatened by their rivalry in the Orient, where there is good work for both of them to do and where neither can ever hope to be supreme.

Taft's Victory.
President Taft has won a decided victory in compelling the tariff conferees to redraft the bill in such shape that the pledges of the republican party should be fulfilled. The tariff comes down and the revision that President Taft promised the people—downward revision—is a reality.

The fight was won quietly by the president, but it was won. He gave no sign of interfering in the work of building the bill, while it was going through congress, but at the last moment, when the conference had made up its mind to report a bill that did not suit, the president wrote a letter that definitely settled the question as to his attitude and gave assurance that no bill would be signed which did not give lumber as low as \$1.25 and a lower rate on gloves and hosiery.

The conferees were angered, but they surrendered and the man in the white house came out with flying colors. Concerning the dramatic moment in which this victory was won, John Callan O'Laughlin has written to the Chicago Tribune:
For a time the president's pronouncement threw the conferees into a state bordering on panic. They had decided to defy the president and insert in their report the Littauer rates and lumber at \$1.50. They had called the democratic members of the conference committee to the conference chamber for the purpose of showing them the report and permitting them to vote against it—the usual party custom.

At this psychological moment, the president's letter arrived. The democrats were told that their arrival had proved premature and they were invited to leave.
Then the republican conferees, angered by the president's further interference, locked themselves into their room and uttered words unfit for publication. It was asserted that the two houses might as well be advised that an agreement could not be reached.
Saneer counsels prevailed, however, for all of the members present were "regular" and not inclined to take any action which would give the democrats an advantage and might disrupt the party.

The beauty of men like Aldrich, Payne and others is that they are politicians first, last and all the time, and when they are up against a stone wall they do not go to the extent of bumping against it. Mr. Aldrich stated that he would only resign if the senate which could be depended upon to pass the bill.
The republican senators from Washington, Oregon and Idaho had announced that they would not approve the report unless it carried a rate of \$1.50 on rough lumber.
Mr. Aldrich finally announced that these men would have to give in, that he was determined a report should be made, and, in order to insure the president's approval, his demands must be met.

The five republican senators from the states named were sent for. They were shown the president's letter. They remained recalcitrant. Then the astute Aldrich began to build fires under them.
He telegraphed out to the lumber interests of their states, told them of the president's ultimatum, and advised them to accept it. Prompt answers followed. In view of the willingness of the lumber interests to accede, the senators representing them were compelled to follow suit.
While this maneuvering was in progress Senator Aldrich addressed himself to securing the assent of Speaker Cannon to the retention of the Dingley rates on gloves.
Senator Cullom, during the morning session, had announced that he stood absolutely and unequivocally for the Dingley rates on these articles and that under no consideration would he accept any compromise. He was told that Speaker Cannon was insistent and would be a bitterly disappointed man.
"In such a matter as this," replied the Illinois senator, "I care nothing for the views either of Mr. Cannon or

Mr. Littauer. I believe the Dingley rates are right and I am going to stand by them."
Here was further proof that President Taft would not be alone among the conferees in his demand that the exorbitant house rates on gloves be not adopted.
Speaker Cannon, when he arrived in the conference chamber, was advised by Senator Aldrich that the conferees had determined to report in favor of the Dingley rates.
The speaker was angry. He had been criticizing the intervention of President Taft during the day and had been consulted at all; that it was the business of congress to make legislation and that the president's power was restricted to approving or disapproving it. Senator Aldrich pointed out, however, that congress was in such a position that it had to surrender.

The speaker finally acquiesced, for he, too, is a practical politician and he left the conference chamber with evident disgust written upon his face.

AROUND TOWN.
Did you hear our pleadings, Mr. Weather Man, for this week's sunshine?
Those three little spring chickens at Madison created more real excitement than the double shooting.
There's a young man in Norfolk who has proposed to at least three girls within the past two months.
The school boy better make the best of this last month of vacation. School starts just a month from now.
At a little party given for a 7-year-old Norfolk boy the other day, eleven of the fourteen guests present were suffering from whooping cough.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.
An Atchison young woman lately made a dress in three hours.
Some slang covers the ground completely, and covers it quickly.
If you want to make a man very angry, get some one to pray for him.

The better satisfied you are with yourself, the less likely you are to give satisfaction to others.

Ordinance No. 337.
An ordinance known as the annual appropriation bill, appropriating such sums of money deemed necessary to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities of the city for the ensuing fiscal year. Appropriation for each fund, and the rate of levy upon the property of said city therefor.

Be it ordained, by the mayor and council of the city of Norfolk, Neb.:
Section 1. That the following sums of money be, and the same hereby are appropriated from the revenues of the said city of Norfolk, Nebraska, for defraying the expenses of said city, for its liabilities, interest on bonds and sinking fund, for the ensuing fiscal year commencing on the second Monday of August, 1909, as follows:

Salaries of officers.....	\$4,000.00
Police.....	3,000.00
Fire department.....	3,000.00
Office supplies.....	300.00
Printing.....	600.00
Streets and alleys.....	5,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	2,000.00
For Corporation gulch (expense.....)	3,300.00
For dyking and drainage.....	3,000.00
Street light fund.....	3,000.00
Interest on bonds due 1911.....	450.00
Interest on bonds due 1911.....	450.00
Interest on bonds due 1919.....	1,710.00
Interest on bonds due 1935.....	1,500.00
Sinking fund bonds due 1911.....	2,500.00
Sinking fund bonds due 1919.....	3,800.00
Water fund repairs and extensions.....	4,000.00
Public library.....	1,000.00

Sec. 2. That the following levy be made upon the taxable property of said city of Norfolk, Nebraska, for the said year and for the following purposes, to-wit:

General fund.....	15 mills
Street light fund.....	5 mills
Interest fund.....	7 mills
Sinking fund.....	10 mills
Water fund.....	5 1/4 mills
Library fund.....	1 1/2 mills
Police fund.....	5 mills
Fire department fund.....	6 mills
For Corporation gulch.....	5 mills

Sec. 3. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication as required by law.

Passed and approved this 28th day of July, 1909.
Attest:
Ed Harter, J. Friday,
City Clerk, Mayor.

Ordinance No. 338.
An ordinance fixing the time and place of holding regular and special meetings of the city council of the city of Norfolk, Nebraska.

Be it ordained, by the mayor and council of the city of Norfolk, Nebraska:

Section 1. That the regular meetings of the city council of the city of Norfolk, Nebraska, shall be held on the first and third Mondays of each month hereafter. And that special meetings shall be held at such time as ordered by call of the mayor in manner provided by law.

Sec. 2. That the place of holding regular and special meetings of the council of the city of Norfolk, Nebraska, shall be at the council room in the city hall in said city.

Section 3. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication as required by law.

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Passed and approved this 28th day of July, 1909.
Attest:
Ed Harter, J. Friday,
City Clerk, Mayor.

Ordinance No. 340.
An ordinance fixing the time and place of holding regular and special meetings of the city council of the city of Norfolk, Nebraska.

Be it ordained, by the mayor and council of the city of Norfolk, Nebraska:

Making Money On the Farm
VII.—Small Grain Breeding
By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"
Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association

Small grain breeding is second only to corn breeding in importance. Indeed, there is even more chance for improvement along this line, since so little has been done already. The average yield of oats in Iowa in 1908 was only twenty-three bushels to the acre, while many fields yielded three times that much. This is only one instance out of many that could be given to show the great need for improved seed.

With small grain, as with corn, the work of improvement must largely be done for each special locality. Each type of soil and climate affects the crops in a different way, and varieties that yield well in one part of the country may fall utterly under different conditions. This makes it necessary for each locality to have its small grain breeder. There is no opening along the line of special farming that offers greater opportunities to the ambitious young farmer than this. The work is a little more particular than corn breeding perhaps, but the results are just as sure and the profits just as great. Even though you may not care to take up small grain breeding as a business, it will pay you to carry it on to a limited extent at least to provide improved seed for your own use.

Selection of the Basis of Improvement.
The requirements of the various grains vary with the use to which they are to be put, but the yield is an important point with all. Selection is the basis for improvement in yield as well as in the other points that will be taken up later. The first step is to select the variety that seems to be doing best in your locality, and use that as the basis of improvement. The simplest method of breeding is to select a few of the best heads at harvest time to start with. A great difference will be observed at this time. Some heads of oats, for instance, will contain three times as many berries as others not a foot away. The seed from these large heads, following the law of "like produces like," give larger yields.

The seed from the selected heads is sown on a plot by itself the next spring. Small grain is not like corn in that it is normally self fertilizing. The pollen is inside the hull, so that the pollen cannot get from one to the other. The only way cross pollination can be accomplished is by hand. Some improved varieties have been produced in this way, but the operation is too delicate and the results too uncertain for the beginner. Being self fertilized, the only way small grain can be mixed is mechanically, by mixing the seed. It is not necessary that the breeding plot be a considerable distance away from the other fields, as in the case of corn. The produce of this breeding plot should be thrashed separately and used for planting a larger field the next year. The year after that there will be enough seed for the entire acreage of small grain.

This method is simple and easily worked out on any farm. The trouble with it is that the inherited differ-

ences in the yielding ability of different heads is not fully taken into account. The only way to tell which of two equal sized heads will yield the most is by actual test. If the greatest improvement is to be made individual head tests will have to be resorted to.

Individual Head Tests.
These individual head tests are carried on in much the same manner as the individual ear tests with corn. The heads should be carefully selected in the fall. In addition to the size of heads, the stiffness of the straw, its height and freedom from rust and other fungus diseases should be noted. The rows in the breeding plot should be four inches apart and the kernels dropped the same distance apart in the row. The aim throughout should be to have the conditions as nearly like those of the field as possible. The number of rows will depend to a considerable extent on the time that can be devoted to the work. The larger the number the greater the probability of producing something good. Fifty rows is a good number to start with.

Increasing the Yields.
In the fall the rows should be carefully examined. Some will be lodged badly. Others will have poorly filled, short heads. Still others will be badly rusted or smutted. Discard all these and harvest and weigh the produce of each good row separately. There will be a few that will be considerably better than the rest. From these enough of the best heads should be selected to plant next year's breeding plot. The rest should be thrashed together and used for planting an increase bed. The seed from the increase bed is used to plant a bigger field and the seed from this for the general fields or for sale.

By selecting the best heads for each year's breeding plot improvement is

rapid and marked. It takes two or three years after the improved seed has been produced to obtain it in sufficient quantities for general use, but the results will pay for all the trouble, even if you produce seed for your own use only. After the superiority of your new strain is once shown, however, you will be besieged with requests for seed and can add considerably to your income by supplying the demand thus created. The trade will continue good, for each year you will have something a little better to offer.

In addition to the selection for yield, strong straw and freedom from disease there are a number of other points that should be considered. These depend to a considerable extent on the use to which the grain is to be put.

In selecting oats the per cent of hull is one of the most important points to look to. This varies from 20 to 50 per cent of the entire weight. Since oat hulls are of little more value than straw, it is evident that the smaller the percentage of hull the more valuable the oats will be. A mere examination will show the difference between a thick and a thin shelled oat. To de-

termine the differences more exactly it is necessary to weigh a hundred oats or so on a fine balance such as any doctor or druggist possesses, then press out the hulls and weigh them and calculate the per cent. The weight of oats to the measured bushel varies from twenty-five to fifty pounds. The heavy oats are of course the most valuable. Nearly all grain elevators have a small device for testing the weight per bushel.

Another point to be considered is the tendency to stool. In localities where the summers are cool and late varieties can be grown, a tendency to stool considerably is desirable, since a thick stand can be secured with less seed. Where the summers are hot and early varieties must be grown, however, the tendency to stool to any great extent should be discouraged, since stooling always delays ripening. Often a hull will be seen partly inclosing a smaller oat. These small oats are known as pin oats. They lessen the yield, and a strain which contains many of them should be discriminated against.

There are three general types of oats—side oats, hullless oats and spreading oats. The hullless varieties do not yield enough to be of any great value. The side oats, in which the berries are all on one side of the head, are grown in this country to a limited extent only. Most of the oats grown are of the spreading varieties. There are varieties of oats of almost every color, white, yellow, black and green being the most common. There is little difference in yield or quality of these to color. If they are grown in a community in large enough quantities so that they can be shipped in carload lots the selling price will not vary much.

Selecting Wheat and Barley Heads.
In selecting wheat heads those that do not shell too readily should be given the preference, since much wheat is lost by shelling during harvest. The grains should be plump, smooth and bright. The seed coat should be tough and not cracked. Where the bran is brittle and cracks easily it is difficult to separate it from the flour. The kernels should be hard. Hard wheat makes better flour owing to the greater percentage of gluten, and millers will pay more for it. Beardless wheat is more easily handled, but it does not yield as well as the bearded varieties.

In barley the hull adheres to the kernel in thrashing. The grains should be bright, as the quality of brewing barley depends largely upon the color. The best barley for brewing purposes is that which contains the most starch. This can be determined by cutting through the grain and noting the percentage of starch to horny parts. For feeding purposes a smaller percentage of starch is desired.

Beardless barley is a little less hardy and yields a little less than the bearded sorts, but the convenience of handling more than makes up for this. There are two types of barley, the two rowed and the six rowed. The six rowed varieties have given the best satisfaction in this country.

He Told Her.
"Tell me frankly, sir, what do you think of my daughter's voice?"
"Well, madam, I think she may have a brilliant future in water color painting."—Paris Figaro.

It's when a fellow thinks he is out of sight that he feels all eyes are upon him.—Pittsburg Gazette.

FIG. XIV.—GOOD HEAD OF BEARDED WHEAT.
The seed from these large heads, following the law of "like produces like," give larger yields.

FIG. XIII.—GRAIN IN BREEDING PLOT.
The produce of this breeding plot should be thrashed separately and used for planting a larger field the next year.



FIG. XII.—GRAIN IN BREEDING PLOT.
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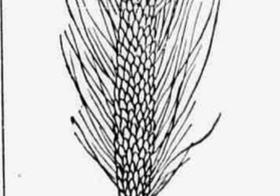


FIG. XI.—GRAIN IN BREEDING PLOT.
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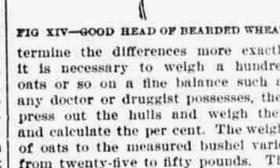


FIG. X.—GRAIN IN BREEDING PLOT.
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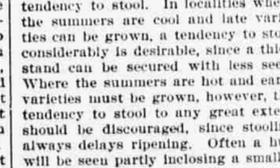


FIG. IX.—GRAIN IN BREEDING PLOT.
The produce of this breeding plot should be thrashed separately and used for planting a larger field the next year.

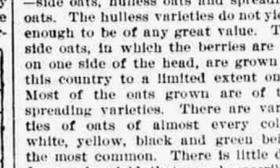


FIG. VIII.—GRAIN IN BREEDING PLOT.
The produce of this breeding plot should be thrashed separately and used for planting a larger field the next year.

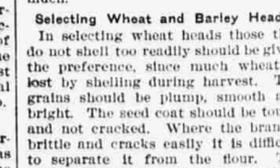


FIG. VII.—GRAIN IN BREEDING PLOT.
The produce of this breeding plot should be thrashed separately and used for planting a larger field the next year.

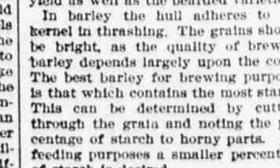


FIG. VI.—GRAIN IN BREEDING PLOT.
The produce of this breeding plot should be thrashed separately and used for planting a larger field the next year.