

LECTURE ON SEED CORN

FARMERS OF NORTH NEBRASKA
GET POINTERS.

STOP HALF HOUR IN NORFOLK

A Large Number of Farmers of This Vicinity and at Other Points Hear the Lectures of the Men Who Have Studied Out the Proposition.

The Northwestern seed corn special passed through Norfolk yesterday afternoon making a stop between 3:30 and 4 at the city depot, during which time a large number of farmers listened to a brief lecture, bristling with useful information, about the selection and care of seed corn that would enable them to increase the yield of their acres.

The train was composed of two auditorium cars, fitted up for the lecture and demonstration of seed corn selection. Each car was supplied with charts and corn to illustrate the points emphasized and each was filled with farmers anxious to hear all that was said. There were also on the train two private coaches for the accommodation of the railroad officials and the university lecturers. The special left Lincoln Monday and will run over the Northwestern line for a few days trip, going as far north as Bonesteel, S. D., and as far west as O'Neill, reaching Hastings and Superior in the southern part of the state, before concluding the trip. Great interest has been manifested by the farmers all along the line, and the farmers in this vicinity were no exception.

The train is in charge of General Superintendent Hughes, Traffic Manager Benjamin, Train Master Roach of the Northwestern and the following university lecturers: Professors Lyon, Avery, Bruner, Haecker, D. P. Ashburn of the farmers' institute staff, Alvin Keyser, C. W. Pugsley and E. H. Clark.

Chancellor Andrews of the university was on the train Monday and gave the talk on seed selection at Fremont. The Lincoln and Omaha dailies also had representatives on the train.

The following is a synopsis of the instruction given the farmers for their guidance in selection of seed corn:

The average yield of corn per acre in Vermont is forty bushels. The average yield per acre in Nebraska is thirty bushels. One would think from these figures that Vermont is in the corn belt and Nebraska just outside. What is meant is that the difficulty in raising corn in Vermont has resulted in the better methods of culture. If the same care were given the crop in Nebraska, the present yield would be doubled.

A yield of thirty bushels of corn per acre in most years just about pays for the cost of raising it and for the use of the land. Thirty-five bushels give a profit and forty bushels doubles that profit. Careful selection of seed and good tillage will multiply the profits several times.

How does the selection of seed increase the yield? By increasing the amount of corn on the ear. There are a number of points to be considered in selecting ears of superior excellence. A cylindrical ear carries more corn; and more uniform kernels than a tapering ear. A tapering ear may be due to kernels growing smaller towards the tip, or the dropping out of rows, which makes irregular sized kernels and lessens the amount of corn.

It may thus be seen that a tapering ear by dropping out rows or shortening kernels may decrease the corn on the ear by five to ten per cent. A rough ear with deep kernels produces the greatest yield of corn. It is obvious that a deep kernel is desirable, as it produces from twenty to thirty per cent more corn on the same cob than will a shallow kernel. A rough kernel is desirable because it is a deep kernel. On the other hand a smooth kernel is usually shallow.

A deep rough kernel goes with late maturity and cannot be used in a region having a short growing season. There is therefore a limit to the depth of the kernel that can be grown in this region, but since we want the corn in our main crop to occupy the full growing season in order to give the largest yield, we want to grow as deep a grain as it is possible to mature. On the other hand a shallow smooth kernel may require the entire growing season for its development without giving large yield.

The tip of the ear should be well filled out with kernels. A tapering tip with shallow kernels is a sign of degeneration. Such corn is in the process of running out. The per cent of corn on the ear is also decreased.

A well filled out butt with deep kernels is desirable. The shank should be small and yet large enough so there will be no danger of the ear blowing off. A large shank means a large cob with shallow kernels. The shape of the kernels should be such that they fit snugly from tip to crown.

The kernels should not be square, because they leave large spaces between the rows. You can't fit square kernels on a round cob, without leaving space. They should not be round for the same reason. And should not

be too pointed as they leave spaces at the cob. They should not be tapering on the narrow side, because it leaves spaces at the cob.

The kernels except on the tip and butt should be of uniform size. It is impossible to make a machine drop the same number of grains per hill unless the grains are uniform. Our experiments show that with ordinary corn butted and tipped only sixty per cent of the hills contained three kernels, when it was attempted to plant that number. The best yields of corn can only be obtained from a perfect stand, hence the importance of accurate planting.

In order to get nearly uniform kernels it will be necessary to either screen the corn or sort the ears according to size of kernel.

There is a prevalent opinion that it is desirable to send to a distance for seed corn. This is a mistake. Our experiments have shown beyond doubt that corn must become acclimated before it can give its maximum yield.

The most carefully bred varieties of corn have been brought from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, but have not yielded so well as home grown corn until they have been raised here for several years. Seed brought from Iowa and grown side by side with seed of the same variety, but having been grown here for two years yielded much less than the latter.

Well-bred seed corn from a distance may not yield well at first, but pure-bred seed corn if of the right type will prove better in the end than scrub corn.

Seed corn should be selected immediately. If left in the crib from now until spring the vitality will probably decrease 25 per cent.

The corn should be placed on racks or hung up. It should be kept in a well ventilated room where it is not likely to freeze. Do not pack it in boxes or barrels.

Will it pay to go to this trouble? We can expect such selection to increase the yield at least five bushels per acre. Suppose we are raising 100 acres of corn. We would thus increase the crop 500 bushels, worth about \$200. The entire work of selecting and storing the 15 bushels of corn would not take more than five days, making our time about \$40 per day.

No Poison in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

From Napier, New Zealand, Herald: Two years ago the pharmacy board of New South Wales, Australia, had an analysis made of all the cough medicines that were sold in that market. Out of the entire list they found only one that they declared was entirely free from all poisons. This exception was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, made by the Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A. The absence of all narcotics makes this remedy the safest and best that can be had; and it is with a feeling of security that any mother can give it to her little ones. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is especially recommended by its makers for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. When taken in time it prevents pneumonia. This remedy is for sale by Leonard the druggist.



Has stood the test for over 60 years.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Cures sprains, bruises, burns, cuts, sores, lameness, piles, rheumatism, stiff joints lame back, etc.

ANOTHER BROKE JAIL

PARTNER OF SHRADER AT AINSWORTH AT LIBERTY.

CUT THROUGH THE STEEL BARS

George Williams, in the Brown County Jail on the Charge of Grand Larceny, Obtains His Freedom—Norfolk Blood Hounds on the Trail.

Bassett, Neb., Dec. 31.—Special to The News: George Williams, held for grand larceny, a partner of Shrader who broke jail in Ainsworth a night or two ago, made a break for liberty last night between 6 and 7 o'clock, probably about 6:30.

He sawed through the steel bars of the cell, the block he left behind showing that he had worked a long time at it and covered the marks of the saw with soap and soot.

The Norfolk bloodhounds were placed on the trail early this morning but the escaped prisoner has not yet been captured.

TUESDAY TOPICS.

L. Sessions is home from Omaha.

Miss Grace Losh of West Point visited in the city during New Years.

Mrs. L. L. Nethaway of Wahoo is visiting at the home of her son, V. B. Nethaway.

William Leggett of Minneapolis spent New Year's day with his sister, Mrs. W. N. Huse.

Dr. C. M. Panoast has returned from Ashland where he spent the holiday week visiting his mother.

Mrs. John R. Hays has returned from Denver, where she spent Christmas with her son, Charles R. Hays.

J. S. McClary has returned from a trip to Omaha and Fremont, where he visited his daughter, Mrs. L. M. Keene.

Mrs. L. M. Keene of Fremont arrived at noon today for a visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McClary.

W. N. Huse, after five weeks in the Clarkson hospital at Omaha, where he was operated upon for gallstones, returned to Norfolk Saturday night and was at his desk yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol. G. Mayer are expected home tonight from Lincoln, where they have been during the week, called by the sudden death of their sister, Mrs. Simon Mayer.

W. H. Butterfield, who accompanied his daughter, Miss Josephine, as far as Chicago, enroute to Wellesley, instead of going to Mississippi as he had intended to do, returned to Norfolk Sunday morning.

C. S. Bridge and sons returned from Marshalltown, Iowa, where they spent Christmas with relatives. Miss Helen Bridge visited a few days in Fremont and returned then to Lincoln to resume her university work.

Superintendent D. C. O'Connor, who had attended the annual convention of the state teachers' association in Omaha, returned Sunday at noon. A large number of teachers have been returning, also, on all trains.

Charles A. Madsen, who spent New Year's with his mother, Mrs. Anna Madsen at her home on Madison avenue, returned this morning to Quin-

Twenty-six carloads of machinery from the Norfolk sugar factory have been shipped out of the city, enroute to LaMar, Colorado. Manager Bundick estimates now that the work will require until February 15, and that he will leave the city March 1. The company's horses have already been shipped.

A very delightful party was given Friday evening by Mrs. Madison Best in honor of her sister, Mrs. L. M. Wolfe, who is visiting here from Long Pine. Covers were laid for twenty-five merry guests and needless to say, all did justice to the delicious refreshments that were prepared. Mrs. Wolfe returned home Saturday.

Miss Anna McBride, spending her holiday vacation at home in this city, has been hostess at a house party to a number of young ladies during the New Year holiday season, at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. H. Reynolds, during the latter's absence at an Omaha house party. The party came to an end yesterday afternoon, a number of young gentlemen being guests for the afternoon.

The funeral of Will Oxnam, the young man who died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Oxnam in this city during his first Christmas vacation, was held from the home on South Tenth street Sunday afternoon, the service being conducted by Rev. J. F. Poucher of the Methodist Episcopal church. In spite of the disagreeable weather, a very large number of Norfolk people crowded into the home and a long cortege followed the remains of the deceased boy to his last resting place in Prospect Hill.

The cold snap of the past few days has left the ice on the ponds and rivers in very fair condition with a smooth and glistening surface and jolly crowds of skaters have been improving it to the utmost. On some of the ponds the fish from lack of air have floated to the surface and are plainly visible under the ice and some who have seen have incurred the displeasure of the land owners and run the liability of squaring accounts with the game warden for law violations by digging holes in the icy surface and lifting the helpless fish out.

Many of the fish appear to be dead, but it is said that they will take on life with the warm weather of the spring.

cy, Ill., where he is headquartered. He is now on the road for a Chicago drug firm.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Durland and Mr. and Mrs. Burt Mapes left Saturday in Superintendent Reynolds' special car for Omaha where they attended a house party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. White from December 31 until today.

A pleasant dancing party was given last night in Marquardt hall, as a New Year's festivity in Norfolk. About twenty couples participated in the dancing until after midnight. Music was furnished by the Norfolk orchestra, and it was excellent music. Punch was served during the evening.

Accordion and Sunburst Pleating, Ruching, Buttons. SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES. The Goldman Pleating Co. 200 DOUGLAS BLOCK. OMAHA, NEB.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION GOVERN THE WORLD

THE WEAK, SICKLY AND EMACIATED CAN HOPE FOR BUT LITTLE SUCCESS.

BY DR. ORA CALDWELL, CHICAGO.

In compiling the statistics of different races of people of the world, it is of interest to note the article of diet, the manner in which it is taken and the extent of medical attendance as practiced in the civilized world. It has been demonstrated conclusively that the meat eaters are the strongest, healthiest and the best educated people in the world; therefore it is reasonable to believe that they are the people who govern the world. As demonstrated by Dr. Caldwell, the American people consume on an average of six pounds of meat per week; the English four; the German, three; the French, two; and the Italian, one-half. Statistics prove that epidemics of contagious diseases more largely prevail among those people, whose diet partakes of less meat and more farinaceous foods. Good meat is the most wholesome of all foods to be taken. True, it is not as fattening as the cereals or farinaceous foods, but it is more strengthening and contains more blood and nerve producing elements, so necessary to strength and good health. What is required specially for perfect health is good digestion, plenty of outdoor exercise and special care as to hygiene and all the laws of nature. Dr. Caldwell is a specialist of many years' experience, and has devoted much of her time to the study of diseases of the stomach, diseases of the brain and diseases of the nervous system. From conclusive proof it has been demonstrated that a little food properly served and well digested is far better than a great quantity of an unwholesome character improperly digested.

Dr. Caldwell has been afforded special advantages in studying the characteristics of the people, their diet, their hobbies and the special conditions governing medicine as a specialty. She has been awarded, in contests with the greatest schools in the world, the highest prize and a number of medals. She has been making a specialty of chronic, nervous and surgical diseases, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, diseases of women and diseases of long standing character. No matter how long such patients have suffered or who has treated them, she never failed to cure these ailments. In over a quarter of a century in the experiment, study and practice of her profession in the diseases of men and women, she has cured thousands who have been pronounced helpless by other physicians. People come to her from far and near to receive her treatment and her offices are crowded at the places of her appointments and all speak in the highest praise of her treatment.

By permission we are pleased to publish a few of some of the cures she made throughout the state of Nebraska. These are only a few, as time and space will not permit us to publish more:

Mrs. Sloan, Akron, Neb., cured of consumption and nervous trouble. The treatment she took improved her at

once, and she was soon cured of all her ailments.

C. A. Lundeen, Grand Island, Neb., was troubled with muscular rheumatism and dyspepsia. Those troubles soon disappeared.

Mrs. R. McBeth, Harder, Neb., cured of female and nervous troubles, was told by doctors operation would be necessary. Cured in four month's treatment.

Mrs. J. Dobbins of North Platte writes, "she had been doctored for years without relief for kidney trouble, female and general debility."

Mr. Michael McCabe, North Platte, cured of cancer of fact with two injections.

Oscar Emmitt, Columbus, Neb., cured of what other doctors called incurable blood disease.

Mrs. Ella Johnson, Grand Island, Neb., cured of chronic eye trouble and catarrh.

Mrs. John Connelly, Akron, Neb., cured of cancer.

Mrs. E. Zurig, Bluevale, Neb., cured of female trouble, diabetes and stomach trouble.

S. E. Fuller, York, Neb., cured of stomach and bowel trouble and kidney trouble.

Miss Debore, Waco, Neb., cured of skin disease of years standing, had been treated by many doctors.

Mrs. Oscar Lange, Tekamah, Neb., cured of ———— and other female trouble.

Louie Harper, Columbus, Neb., cured of Bright's disease, heart trouble and nervousness.

Mrs. J. Jorgensen, Cozad, had suffered many years from nervous disease, loss of vitality and general weakness. She now feels healthy and like a new woman.

Mrs. J. H. Sommers, Craig, Neb., cured of female trouble, general weakness and loss of flesh. Cured in three months. Mrs. Sommers had doctored with many doctors.

W. H. Larson, 65 Nesbitt St., Newark, N. J., says: "Dr. Caldwell, after suffering for 30 years I have found no treatment equal to yours, I write you these few lines to speak of the excellency of your treatment and I think it due you."

Mrs. Mary Krakon, Wayne, Neb., cured of chronic rheumatism, swollen limbs, heart trouble, headache and general debility. Had almost given up hope, when she heard of Dr. Caldwell, her treatment soon cured her and she is now thankful.

Mrs. Charles Shaw, Pender, cured of rheumatism, almost had consumption.

Mr. Nulph Wyndure, Beaver, Neb., cured of gall stones of liver.

Joe Carlson, Ft. Wayne, Ind., cured of large cancer of breast.

S. J. Blessen, Platte Center, Neb., cured of stomach trouble of long standing, nervous debility; was treated by many doctors.

Nebraska's most popular specialist, Dr. O. Caldwell, registered graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, will make her next visit to Norfolk THURSDAY, JANUARY 12.