

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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 The Journal, Established 1877.
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One of the attractive features about the income tax is that it will affect few of us.

Patten is no infant industry. He has made half a million in cotton without the assistance or protection of the tariff.

Harriman cables from Vienna that he is still very much more alive than some of those who are trying to kill him off.

An Italian proverb says the world is like a stairway. Some go up and some go down, while others just stand on the stairs and block the way.

The people of Tacoma are not saying a word about the Seattle exposition. Some people are seated too close to the orchestra to enjoy its music.

Collector Loebe has declared war on the female smuggler and no matter how rich and handsome she may be, she will be searched if conditions are suspicious.

Chauncey Depew says many men gain a liberal education by reading while waiting for their wives. Glad they have sense enough to use their time so wisely.

Talking about the "Light of Asia" electricity is filling the bill. Jerusalem is about to be equipped with electric lights and Damascus has an electric railway.

The Pennsylvania railroad has recently thrown old wornout engines and freight cars which cost \$17,000,000 into the junk heap. That is a scrap from pile worth having.

The Germans have just patented a search light said to be of 180,000,000 candle power, capable of revealing a torpedo boat on a clear night at a distance of more than seven miles.

One of Rembrandt's pictures, "The Mill," sold in London the other day for half a million dollars. It is some comfort to know that if a man is long enough dead his work will be appreciated.

Miss Laura Drinkwine of New Haven, Conn., was recently united in marriage with Mr. Louis Champagne. This is an instance of mixed drinks which might easily result in their final separation.

The American magazine states that men are not interested in the church "because we never ask them to do anything heroic." Think of this, after the churchgoer has listened to what the choir did to the anthem!

Even big folks have their troubles. While Uncle Sam is trying hard to decide what constitutes whisky, the deep water religious denomination is eager to solve the question "What is a Baptist?"

It is a prison offense now in many of the big cities to take "joy rides" in other people's automobiles. About the only things left for ordinary people to take now without someone's making a fuss about it are umbrellas and colds.

And now an international railway from Boston to Buenos Ayres is projected and going to be built. South America offers a great field for the promoter of business and political neighborliness.

There is nothing like the power of a dreadful example. The former sultan had a thousand wives. The present sultan has only two. He is evidently desirous of living a peaceful life.

The Society of Naval Architects refuse to admit Noah as an honorary member of their craft. Yet not one of their number could overcome the obstacles which old Noah had to contend with.

In spite of tariff restrictions the trade of the United States with Canada is constantly growing. In 1869, 34 per cent of the total importation of Canada came from the United States. In 1909 the showing was 60 per cent.

The president of a Vassar graduating class gave them some advice which most of them will be willing to follow. If they are all allowed to interpret the word "help" in their own way. She advises them to strive to be "helpers of men."

The safe and sane Fourth of July will surely come. It is really dawning on the mind of the American that there are other ways of being patriotic on independence day beside killing a hundred people and wounding thousands.

We are living in an "era of good feeling," but never were the people more intelligently discussing affairs and watching the signs of the times. They are not apathetic—simply in a brown study. Politicians are making a note of this.

It is easy to get rid of a surplus if you are really determined to do it. Russell Sage spent more than fifty years accumulating \$55,000,000 and Mrs. Sage has disbursed \$25,000,000 of it in less than three years for charitable and philanthropic purposes.

James J. Hill urges the American farmers to raise the largest possible crops of wheat for the next few years, as he believes the price of that staple is sure to remain high for some years to come. This is good news for the farmer but a blue outlook for the consumer.

Dr. Eliot's five-foot shelf of books which would give any man a liberal education is calling forth many comments. One is that any man who could master the ordinary college course in four years might be able to assimilate Dr. Eliot's library in four centuries.

England recently sold thirty-one modern war ships that had not been in commission a great many years for less than 5 per cent of what it cost to build them. So great has been the progress in ship building during the past score of years that they were already out of date.

Europe is mightily stirred up from center to circumference. Aggressions, rearrangements and intrigues are the order of the day. If the balance of power is restored and international harmony regained without the unspeakable calamity of war, the whole world may be thankful.

The testimony extorted from witnesses under the "grilling" process, which was resorted to in New York city, lately, may be all the truth and it may not. No one knows what persons under torture may admit. It was extra-legal, extra-judicial and altogether outside the limits of civilized usage.

Senator Bacon of Georgia claims to be opposed to the protective tariff, while Aldrich of Rhode Island is considered to be its chief apostle. Yet Bacon wants a duty of 4 cents a pound placed on sea island cotton, which Aldrich opposes as being altogether too high. This tariff mixup grows funnier and funnier.

Suffragettes claim that women, after all, are more universal in their outlook and aptitudes than mere men. This is shown in this: When a man is left a widower with six or eight children he scatters them among his relatives. When a woman is left a widow with six or eight children she keeps them together and makes a living for them besides.

The trapper who passed last winter in a remote part of northwestern Canada and is now telling of a period of fifty days when the thermometer never indicated less than 38 degrees below zero, is not in the employ of the Canadian land companies, who are trying to attract well-to-do American farmers to the northwest by picturing it as only a trifle removed from the banana belt and really a very salubrious climate.

The temperance work never made any great progress or gained pronounced strength until business men took it up in the form of self protection against the intemperance of employees which deprived them of the full value of their services. This began with the railroads, who traced wrecks to the intoxication of their trainmen. This same theory has been acted upon by other great employers of labor, until today the business men and corporations which form the strongest force against the liquor traffic.

Senator Tillman says that the newspapers of the country are "humbugs." Since the drubbing he got at the hands of the present elephant hunter in the jungles of Africa, the South Carolina senator has not been in a happy frame of mind. The newspapers, fully reciprocating his opinions in regard to "humbugs," are not giving him much attention. A man who has built up his reputation and notoriety by promulgating the gospel of hate between the races must not expect enduring regard among an enlightened people.

The white house is to be enlarged to meet the demands of the growing social and business interests of the nation's chief executive. The plans call for a large oval room for the president overlooking the Potomac, flanked on the right by his secretary's office and on the left by a new cabinet room. An enlarged waiting room for the public and a special waiting room for members of congress will occupy a portion of the space vacated in the old building. The new wing will occupy the ground used by President Roosevelt for a tennis court.

Eight months after abandoning the comic supplements in recognition of a growing sentiment against them, the

Boston Herald says it has found no difficulty in getting satisfactory substitutes for the colored comics and the approval from the homes into which the Sunday Herald enters has been the most convincing evidence that a comic supplement is not essential, even to the children. It is an unfortunate estimate of the American people that assumes that the grosser and lower is the most popular. The demand for the rudely comic has been overestimated.

A writer in a medical journal claims that it is a very dangerous thing to clean house. He insists that germs that are aroused and irritated by being dislodged from under carpets and other cozy retreats are much more ferocious than those quietly sleeping in some snug corner. So this great man's theory would evidently be, "If you can't keep your house clean day by day, let it stay dirty." It is painful to follow this theory up, thirty or forty years, yet, judging from the attitude taken by many men when their wives begin the spring house cleaning upheaval they would be devoted to disciples of this idea of the dangers of house cleaning.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota has compiled with characteristic thoroughness a summary of our most important land laws and in publishing them as a senate document comment on the gross abuses of these laws. In concluding these comments he says: "In view of the rapid increase of our population and the rapidly diminishing area of our public lands, no agricultural land should be disposed except under the homestead law without the commutation privilege; none of our forest lands should be disposed of, but only the large and mature timber and our arid lands should be disposed of for agricultural purposes to actual settlers under the reclamation law." These wise suggestions come at a very late date, but perhaps it is better late than never.

Germany and England continue to growl at one another and look ugly and meantime the American newspapers are preparing to trot out that European war cloud just as soon as they get rid of congress and several salacious divorce suits and brutal murders, now occupying their front pages. A common war cloud only does duty in the absence of these stirring, blood curdling, pleasing, domestic infidelities among the people who have more money than they know what to do with. "What fools we mortals be"—to spend so much time on mere money bags. It is a pity that they have not something worth while to keep them busy and it is more a pity that the honest, struggling, every day folks spend so much time in reading about their miserable vanities and vices.

Boston has a floating hospital, the only institution of its kind in the world, for caring for poor sick children. It began its work in a small way in 1894 in an attempt to make the summer more comfortable for the little children. The work has grown until in 1906 a new boat was secured. It is a steel-hulled steamer, 171 feet over all, 44-foot beam and four-decked. One hundred and fifty patients can be accommodated amidships in the open air. No provision is lacking for their comfort. In 1898, out of 5,000 to whom some care was given, although not all could be taken aboard, for any length of time, only thirty-nine died. Such philanthropists as Rev. Rufus B. Tobey, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and many others of their class were founders of this charity which has saved so many children's lives.

Secretary Knox and the present administration have made a strong forward movement extending American influence in China. It has been realized for some time among diplomatic circles that what was necessary to strengthen American influence, both commercial and political, in China was to have American capital invested there. If America were equally interested with England, France and Germany, China would have one creditor who could not be accused of ulterior motives. The protocol has been signed and sanctioned which gives American capitalists a chance to subscribe to a loan of \$27,500,000 for the Szechuan railway, and the capital is ready to invest. This will doubtless prove to be the beginning. America justly demands an opportunity to share with other great nations the privilege of contributing both money and influence in building up the new Chinese empire.

A principle, a system of government, a dynasty, is never in greater danger than when all open opposition to it seems to have disappeared. That is the pause before the storm. That is the moment when excessive confidence, begetting abuses, begins to work its own destruction. We have had more than one apparent political "era of good feeling" in this country and each was the prelude to an outbreak of party strife unprecedented in bitterness. Look all history through and you will find this rule repeating itself, because it is a rule based upon the facts of human nature itself.

In the debates in the senate one

more important from year to year as the country grows in population and wealth. Mr. Taft was first elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Commissioner Smith and was later elected for a full term, which will close with the present year. We all know what his record has been during the time that he has served. It is not a matter of speculation but of history. Has the record which Mr. Taft has made been satisfactory? It seems to be generally recognized that he has been the most conservative member of the board, always looking after the interests of the taxpayers, but not to the extent of retarding the movement for better bridges and better roads. We have naught to say against any other candidate, democrat or republican, but we firmly believe that it will be good business policy for the Second district to nominate Mr. Taft for another term.

This, following what was said at the outset, marks the greatest danger with which protection has been threatened since the war. For it is a cover under which all the selfish interests, all the grafting politicians, all the corruption of the country is advancing. One has but to look at the proposed tariff bill, to scan its schedules to see that the absence of effective opposition is making them intolerable. And even men whose opposition might be respectable and respected, make themselves ridiculous and give their own interests away by standing for some silly tariff on agricultural products, that profit the people nothing but take away from their representatives any right of effective protest. The effect of all this can be nothing short of an outbreak of hostility to the protective system itself, and this the country is about to see.

Locally and from every corner of the country we are hearing this week attacks upon the theoretical school systems which prepare students only to be scholars or presidents and leave untouched that practical training which the vast majority of young men need—industrial or commercial training which will fit them to do real things and earn real livings when they get out of school.

There is too much of a tendency to fit young men for college and not enough attention paid to the young man who expects to go into business or into practical farming.

For generations, as one educator at Denver pointed out yesterday, the business man has supported the schools of the country and yet the schools have never given any particular attention to the business man's future. The study has too often been along the lines of Greek and Latin and not often enough along the lines of the work which the student, leaving school, will be required to do.

It is coming more important that a young man should determine what industry or profession he expects to follow, and then concentrate his school preparation along that line. To spend time up until the age of 25 studying general things, before even determining what pursuit is to be chosen, handicaps a young man in getting into the work of his life.

Before 30 a man should be well established in his niche—before 30 many men have done their greatest works.

Too many high school and college students are turned out with a smattering of French and Latin and general scholastic studies, but absolutely helpless either with hand or brain when it comes to effectively doing anything of importance in the way of business.

One educator at Denver made a plea for a great university of commerce—a great school which should teach how to carry on various lines of business with the greatest efficiency and the least waste of energy.

The profession of business is not to be sneezed at. Industrial preparation might with advantage be substituted for many of the so-called higher studies which, commendable as they are, lack practical value for practical young men whose time for education is limited.

It is the special training to do a special thing, whether that thing be to run a locomotive or preside over the destinies of the nation as chief executive, that is coming to be needed, more and more.

Not many young men graduate from the high schools—not so many as would if the training were more practical—and fewer still go to college, as pointed out by Superintendent Hunter in his annual report.

That education is most needed for young men today which will put each young man "onto his job"—whatever that job may be.

NEBRASKA POLITICS.

Ex-Mayor Frank Brown of Lincoln as a democratic candidate for governor or next year looks better to the Freeport Herald (dem.) than either Mayor Dahman or Governor Shallenberger. The Herald insinuates that the governor has a dented halo.

Madison Chronicle. Under the head of political announcements will be found the card of Barr Taft, who is seeking a re-nomination for the office of county commissioner from the Second district. No one living outside the Second district has a vote in nominating the candidate, but he is elected by the vote of the entire county. We are anxious to see the republicans as well as the democrats of the Second district nominate a good man for commissioner this year. This office is becoming

more important from year to year as the country grows in population and wealth.

Windside Tribune: Many Windside people will go to Norfolk on Saturday, July 3, to attend that city's big celebration. There is no doubt but what they are preparing to give all visitors the time of their life. If a return train could be secured in the evening to run back as far as Wayne, it would add greatly to the crowd.

Madison Chronicle: The Madison band has been hired by the Commercial club to accompany the Madison delegation to Norfolk, where it will assist in discoursing music during the day. It is conservatively estimated that at least 500 people from this city will celebrate in Norfolk on July 3.

Windside Tribune: The people of Norfolk have raised \$16,000 of the \$25,000 which it would take to build a fine Y. M. C. A. building. It has got to the point where it is up to the Norfolk people to raise \$9,000 more or drop the project. Undoubtedly Norfolk will not let such an opportunity go by, as the Y. M. C. A. building would be another step in the growth of a bigger and better Norfolk.

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AROUND TOWN.

How large is your head today?

Clear the track for the clearance sales.

Now for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The corn was knee high by the Fourth—and then some.

A girl's ankle that tapers down like a golf stick is just about right.

There are plenty of tall weeds around town that ought to be cut. Don't force the city to cut your weeds.

There's a temptation to stick your fingers just as close to the fly wheel of an electric fan as possible, without getting them cut off.

OVER NORTHWESTERN PRAIRIES.

Albion News: Mrs. Morris Mayer arrived home Tuesday afternoon from Norfolk, where she visited friends over Sunday.

Plainville Republican: Rev. W. M. Adams and wife, the district elder of the Norfolk and Butte districts, were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. Brown Monday night.

Brunswick Independent: At the annual school meeting Monday afternoon it was decided to build a new brick school building, such building not to exceed \$9,000. A nine months' school was voted for the coming term.

Albion News: County Treasurer Furru informed the News reporter this week that the county debt now amounts to \$10,000, that being on the court house. Boone county boasts of one of the finest court houses and grounds in the state. This building was erected at a cost of about \$36,000, much less than such a structure would cost now.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

The people who can't sing, should really be more modest.

Every man occasionally wishes that he could attract as much attention as a fire.

A girl visitor never has better clothes at home than those she has with her.

People worry more over a man who makes money too fast than over one who spends it too fast.

A man is hopelessly sick when he becomes too weak to fuss when a new experiment is tried on him.

People have so many faults, and suffer so many humiliations, that we wonder anyone is conceited.

At least this much can be said for the women: They do not claim that this season's hats are beautiful; only stylish, which happens to be more important from the feminine view.

Children like to have things given them, but after they grow up, they discover that it is cheaper to buy what they want. If you are given an article worth a dollar, the man who gives it to you expects something in return worth a dollar and a half, at least, and talks about you if he doesn't get it.

About Norfolk.

Tilden Citizen: Fourth of July celebrations in this part of the state seem to be neglected this year. Norfolk is the only town contiguous to Tilden that has made any preparation for public entertainment on an extensive scale.

Madison Chronicle: The Madison band has been hired by the Commercial club to accompany the Madison delegation to Norfolk, where it will assist in discoursing music during the day. It is conservatively estimated that at least 500 people from this city will celebrate in Norfolk on July 3.

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Making Money On the Farm

III.—Corn Culture

By C. V. GREGORY,
 Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"
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PREPARATION to raise a large crop of corn should begin in the fall of the previous year. Plowing for the crop should by all means be done the fall before it is possible. Weeds seeds will sprout and be killed by frost. Insects that are hibernating in the ground will meet the same fate. Frost is one of the farmer's best friends in many ways. The effect of freezing on the exposed plowing is to crumble it more thoroughly than could be done by half a dozen disking. If the land is clover sod, as it should be if the highest yield is to be expected, the freezing will break up the sod better than can be done in any other way. In some cases, however, where there is considerable late fall growth that is available for fall and winter pasture, it is better to let the plowing go until spring, even if it does make a little more work getting it in shape.

Gathering Seed Corn.

Even more important than fall plowing is the selection of seed corn early in the fall and storing it carefully for the winter. The plan of going through the field early and picking the seed in a sack is sometimes advocated, but on most farms this is too much of an undertaking. A better way is to go out and husk a load as soon as it is fairly well ripened and before any very hard frosts come. If this is picked from the best part of the field there ought to be at least three or four bushels of good seed ears in it. These can be sorted out and the remainder spread over the bottom of the crib or fed to the hogs.

Half a dozen such loads will usually furnish all the seed needed. It is a good plan to save about twice as much seed as will be required, so that selection can be more rigid in the spring. If there are no very severe freezes before husking begins in earnest some more seed corn can be saved by putting a box on the side of the wagon, in which the best ears may be thrown. A better quality of seed may be obtained in this way because of a wider range of selection. It is not safe to depend on it entirely, however, because a hard freeze when the corn is full of moisture may kill the germs and make it worthless for seed.

The first thing to do with newly gathered seed is to hang it up where it can dry out quickly. An open shed is the best place for this, as the air can circulate readily, while the roof keeps off the frost. A good way to hang the corn is to tie a number of ears on a long binding twine. After the corn is well dried out and before extremely cold weather comes it should be put in the storage room. The attic is a good place, provided there is some provision for ventilation. If the corn is dry some freezing will not hurt it, but cold and moisture together are very injurious.

Selecting and Testing.

Along in February the corn should be sorted, picking out only those ears of fair size, well filled at the butts and tips and symmetrically shaped throughout. Further instructions for selecting corn will be given in article 6. After the corn is sorted a few ears should be taken from a number of ears in different parts of the seed room and tested. A fold of moist flannel between two dinner plates makes a good tester. Put the corn between the layers of cloth and set it in some out of the way place in the living room. In three or four days it will be ready to examine.

Children like to have things given them, but after they grow up, they discover that it is cheaper to buy what they want. If you are given an article worth a dollar, the man who gives it to you expects something in return worth a dollar and a half, at least, and talks about you if he doesn't get it.

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put in a pile by themselves. If there is enough seed without them they should not be used at all. If there is not enough of the strong seed the other will have to be used. By putting it on the warmest, driest soil it will make a fairly good growth.

Grading the Seed.

After the corn has been tested it should be run through a seed corn grader. This will remove the irregular butt and tip kernels and divide the rest into several grades, according to size. If the corn is well graded in this way an edge drop planter will give the best results. For kernels of different sizes, however, the fall hill drop is preferable. The calibration of the planter is an important point if an even stand is to be secured. By blocking up the planter so that the wheels are clear of the ground and running through a painful or so of each grade of corn planter can be selected that will drop the desired number of kernels ninety-five times out of a hundred. These plates should be put with their particular grade of corn in readiness for planting time.

Preparing the Soil.

With graded seed of high germinating power and a planter properly calibrated a good stand is almost certain. The next step is to prepare the soil to receive the seed. In sections where there is any danger of drought it pays to run over the fall plowing with a harrow early in the spring. This crumbles the surface and checks evaporation. It also encourages the weeds to start, only to be killed by the disk later. As soon as possible after the small grain is in the disk should be set to work on the corn ground. If there is time it pays to double disk, as the soil is left in smoother and finer condition. After disking the ground should be harrowed occasionally until planting time.

In many cases corn follows corn, and the plowing must be done in the spring. Spring plowing should not be



FIG. VI.—CORN HUSKING TIME.

very deep, as it makes a loose layer of dirt into which the moisture cannot readily rise from the subsoil. As a consequence the furrow slice dries out, and the growth of the young corn plant is checked. A disking before plowing will cut up the stalks and provide a fine layer which will fall into the bottom of the furrow and help to restore capillarity. In soils that are liable to bake, each day's plowing should be harrowed before leaving the field at night. A little work at this time will prevent the formation of clods and save ten times as much trouble trying to pulverize them later. Three or four additional harrowings will usually put the spring plowing into first class shape for planting.

It is better to check than to drill when growing corn for grain, as it can be kept cleaner, with a resulting larger yield. For fodder or silage drilled corn gives more tons of dry matter per acre and is more easily handled by the corn binder. In some of the states west of the Missouri river, where the soil is light and rainfall scanty, listing gives the best results.

The number of kernels to use per hill depends upon the richness of the soil. On the average corn belt soils three kernels per hill will give the best results. Very rich soils can support four, while on poor soils two are enough. It pays both in looks and in ease of cultivating to drive straight while planting and to take pains to have the rows check straight crosswise.

Cultivation.

As many harrowings as possible should be given the corn between planting time and the time it comes up. If heavy rains have packed the soil or if it is badly infested with weeds it will pay to follow the planter marks with the cultivator before harrowing.

As soon as the rows can be followed the cultivator should be started. If any deep cultivation is to be given it should be the first two times over, before the soil is filled with corn roots. After the corn is six or eight inches high some form of surface cultivator that will not disturb the soil to a depth of more than two or three inches should be used. In the western part of the corn belt, where the fields are large, the two row cultivator is becoming popular. If the corn is very straight both ways these cultivators work well after the first time over and enable one man to handle at least half as much more land.

The problem of cultivating a corn field several hundred acres in extent such as is found in many of the great corn growing regions of the prairie states, has been greatly simplified since the two row cultivator came into use. With the perfect working corn planters now in the market the rows of corn may be made so straight that the two row cultivator can be used without difficulty. This has brought about a facility of cultivation which has added largely to the yield in many parts of