

## PLANTING OF SEED CORN.

### A Difference of Opinion Regarding the Depth.

How deep should seed corn be planted? inquires the Farm Progress. There are some mighty growers of corn who argue that it should go into the soil to a depth of at least two inches. There are a few men who plant as deep as three inches and a very great many who are satisfied if they get an inch of dirt over the grains.

Who comes nearest to being right? This was worked out about three years ago by the Iowa experiment station at Ames, where corn was planted at depths varying from one to six inches. The results were something of a surprise to the advocates of deep planting. The depths of planting and the yields per acre shown by the Iowa station are as follows:

1 inch deep, 52.3 bushels per acre  
2 inches deep, 51.2 bushels per acre  
3 inches deep, 52 bushels per acre  
4 inches deep, 49.2 bushels per acre  
5 inches deep, 47.9 bushels per acre  
6 inches deep, 45.8 bushels per acre

Some years ago the Illinois crop investigators made a similar series of tests and came out with about the same general conclusions. Private experimenters have had the same results.

Of course the character of the soil has a lot of bearing on the question. A loose, ashy soil will stand deeper planting than a close packed, clayey dirt that is inclined to cake and bake so badly that air cannot get down through it.

The stiff, sticky, gummy soils will close over the grains and hold them back from proper germination. A few rains that pack the soil surface may even prevent the corn from ever reaching the light and air.

Early in the season shallow planting is absolutely necessary. Very early in the planting time the ground is warmed to a very shallow depth. For possibly two inches the soil has been warmed to a degree that will make germination possible. Deeper than this there are the cold and the clamminess of winter. As the summer nears it gradually warms to a greater depth and it is possible to plant more deeply and with good results.

If it is a very dry spring deeper planting may be necessary. The moisture is down pretty well in the ground, and corn planted and left lying in the dust of the first fall or two of the soil will lie there till it rains. Once or twice seed corn planted in a dry spring has been found lying in the soil unchanged, scarcely swollen at all, after two weeks.

The seed must be brought in contact with the moisture, though the water can be brought up by working the soil about as effectively as we can bring moisture and seed together by deep planting. If you know you have done a poor job of plowing and have a poor seed bed it will be best to plant deeply.

Three things are always necessary for the germination of corn. These are warmth, air and water. Warmth and air are easiest to get near the soil surface, and in the average spring there will be plenty of moisture near the top of the soil. That is why shallow planting makes the best showing.

### Novel Way of Growing Potatoes.

Some gardeners in Denmark grow potatoes without taking any garden space whatever and grow them in considerably less time than it takes to produce a crop in the garden.

The starting place is an absolutely dark space in a cellar, where not a single ray of light enters and where there is no ventilation. Such a place is difficult to make use of, and this system of growing potatoes will prove interesting to all having a dark corner of the kind.

A table of the desired size, dry earth to cover the top to a depth of two or three inches and seed potatoes are all that will be required.

The earth can be dug up from the garden and laid in a warm place in the cellar until it has thawed and dried out. Cover the table top with this to a depth of from two to three inches and on this place the potatoes.

Use rot potatoes for seed, free from rot or disease. Wash them thoroughly with a moist sponge and dry them carefully with a cloth, as there must not be the slightest trace of fungus to spoil the operation. If there are any sprouts these must be cut off close without wounding the potato.

The potatoes washed and freed from sprouts are half buried in the soil in rows four inches apart. Inspect occasionally and cut off any sprouts that appear. In two or three weeks each potato will be crowded with white points, changing a few days later into little white potatoes that grow rapidly. When large enough the new potatoes are removed, leaving the parent potatoes to continue bearing. Several weeks after the first crop a second crop will be ready, followed by a third, and so on until the parent potato is completely exhausted, only the skin remaining.

No water will be required. All sprouts if they appear must be cut off carefully without injuring the parent potato. The new potatoes are said to be firm and solid, of good flavor, with thin skins.

This system has an advantage over cultivation in the garden inasmuch as there is no deep planting, hoeing, weeding, digging and fighting insects, and the experiment will at least be interesting.

# MEET ME AT THE BIG FREE BARBECUE AT THE Agricultural Fair and Stock Show IN COTTONWOOD, IDA. OCT. 4, 5, & 6

The Kamiah Indian Band of 25 pieces, will provide music.

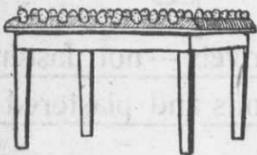
Parade and Barbecue, First Day. Stock Judging and Lectures, Second Day. Big Sale of Live Stock Third Day.

Wild West Stunts at Ball Park each afternoon. Liberal Prizes.

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**S. P. WORTHINGTON,**  
Democratic candidate for  
STATE TREASURER

If elected I shall administer the office strictly in accordance with the law and in the interest of the tax payers. I have no "pet banks."

A baby daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bledsoe in this city Monday but the little one could not withstand the storms of this world and passed away yesterday afternoon. It will be buried this evening.

Traveling men who see all the shows on the road; say "The Secret of the Submarine" is the greatest serial ever filmed. It starts Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, at the Orpheum. You'll have plenty of time to see it before the dance.

Watermelons, 15, 20 and 25 cts., at Gaul's Confectionery.

Monster loads of grain continue to roll into town every day and the teams follow each other so closely as to cause the uninitiated to wonder where so much grain comes from. Much of the grain is being sold and shipped as rapidly as it is delivered to the warehouses but yet the houses are filling up slowly and may be comfortably filled before the big crop is all stored away.

### Worth a Twelve Mile Walk

There should be a good attendance of farmers at the Darling lecture at the Orpheum on October 18th.

At the close of Darling's lecture in Belpre, Kansas, one night a farmer of the type that is keenly interested in the things of community development came up to the platform, shook hands with Mr. Darling and said to him; "I heard you in Larned summer before last at the Chautauqua. I never come to this town for entertainments, but when I heard you were to be here tonight, I made up my mind to drive over if the weather would permit. I am glad I came. The lecture is worth a 12-mile drive any time."

This is not an uncommon occurrence with Mr. Darling. Incidents similar to this happen in his work nearly every night. Farmers have driven in for miles to hear Darling, and pronounced

it one of the most practical and hard-headed lectures they ever listened to. They like it because he talks in plain terms on the things that are close to every man's heart—his community's best interests.

F. L. Leonard, Walter Hicker-son and Richard Crea are business visitors in the city today from the county seat.

J. L. Eckert was a Lewiston visitor the first of the week, having gone down to bid in an isolated tract of a few acres joining his farm north of town.

With the shortening of the days as winter creeps nearer the local moving picture theatre has decided to begin earlier in the evening and in future the show will start promptly at 7 o'clock. This will enable the patrons to get home earlier and children may also see the show and get to bed in time for a full night's rest.

## Printing

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