

# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

## AND SOUTHERN FARM GAZETTE

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## How To Double the Returns From Each Acre In Corn

**D**URING the past ten years the average acre of corn in the South has yielded, on an average, 15 bushels. We propose here to show that it is possible this year to exactly double the returns from each acre in corn. To do this, three things must be done.

**1. Cultivate shallow and often.** Drouth at a critical period often is responsible for heavy decreases in corn yields. Drouths of course are beyond our power to prevent, but cultivation of the right

through legume crops, but right now we have many millions of acres that are sorely in need of nitrogen, and there is no time to wait for the legumes. The corn crop needs it and needs it immediately. To supply this immediate need, nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 60, 80 or 100 pounds per acre when the corn is about waist-high should be used. This is step No. 2, and should, on millions of acres of our thin lands, raise the corn yield another five bushels per acre.



DO YOUR BEST TO DOUBLE YOUR CORN CROP

The Shortage of Wheat Makes It Necessary to Depend More on Corn, and Corn is the Great Food and Feed Crop That the South Still Has Time to Grow in Abundance

kind may largely offset their evil effects. When we destroy grass and weeds by cultivation the moisture and plant food they would have taken of course go to the corn crop. Let us, then, see to it that these robbers are never allowed to grow in our corn fields. Good cultivation also saves moisture for the corn crop by preventing loss through evaporation. Every farmer should aim to have a dust blanket or dust mulch maintained in every corn field. This is step No. 1, and should, if generally practiced, raise the average yield not less than five bushels per acre.

**2. Top-dress with nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia.** We think there is no possible doubt that the greatest plant food need of corn, at least in the South, is nitrogen. Of course the best way to get this nitrogen is from the air

**3. Plant peas, beans or peanuts with all corn.** Just as nowadays the farmer who fails to get a second crop after his small grain is doing poor work, so the farmer who fails to grow a legume crop with

his corn is falling short of his opportunities for increasing the feed and plant food supply. Using any one of the three crops named will certainly result in an increased return from the land that will be worth at least five bushels of corn, and probably ten or fifteen. This is step No. 3.

Are you going to do these things that will double the return from your land, or are you going to be content with the usual 15 bushels?

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