THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

Raleigh, N. C., September 4, 1900.

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riculture.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF WHEAT EX. PERIMENTS.

The following is a resume of wheat experiments at the Tennessee Experiment Station, the results of which are set forth in a bulletin (referred to in The Progressive Farmer of August 14th) which is now being distributed, and which can be secured free of cost on application.

1. The results secured in small plots are relatively correct when compared with field trials.

2. The early and thorough preparation of wheat land is of the utmost importance, as this secures a deep and friable seed bed and an ample supply of moisture for germination. 3. Fulcaster made the highest vield per acre, with 41.66 bushels; followed closely by Early Gennessee Giant, with 41.35; and Improved Fulcaster with 40.25 bushels. In addition, Niger, Fultz and Poole averaged more than 40 bushels per acre. 4. Considering the weight per measured bushel, Velvet Chappheads the list with 611/2 pounds. Fultz, Poole, Harvest King and Deitz Amber were all equal to, or above the "standard," though yielding more than 39 bushels per acre. 5. The best milling varieties of wheat are Fulcaster, Niger, Mediterranean, Improved Fulcaster and Deitz Amber; while the poorest milling varieties are White Golden Cross, Early Gennessee Giant and Eultz.

Something over three years ago Farmer. It was written by Prof.

THE FARMER'S CREED

Benj. Irby. It is worthy of re-publication : We believe in small well-tilled

well as the owner, so that the crops shall make the farm and the farmer richer.

We believe in thorough drainage, in deep plowing, and in labor-saving now am selling beets at 10 cents per implements.

conveniently arranged, good orchards and gardens, and plenty of homeraised hog and hominy.

stock; or in grading up the best to Let there be no waste by neglecting be gotten until they equal the thoroughbreds.

We believe in growing the best varieties of farm crops, and saving the choicest for seed.

We believe in fertilizing the brain with phosphorus as well as applying it to the soil.

We believe in the proper care and application of the barnyard manure. We believe that the best fertilizers are of little value, unless accompanied by industry, enterprise and intelligence.

are a much better paying crop than corn.

Crab grass and weeds should not the following well-written "Farmer's be allowed to grow on garden land in Creed" appeared in The Progressive fall after the early vegetables are and editor of that model country taken off. Sow cow peas either broadcast or in drills.

The cook is much pleased when upon the above subject: she can have something to boil every farms; that the soil must be fed as day in the year. More vegetables and less fat hog meat.

My June-sowed beets are quite a success. On the same land where winter cabbage were grown and sold, dozen or 20 cents per peck. It has We believe in good fences, barns been said there is no man so far from sell. There is often great waste in gathering and handling of tender We believe in raising purebred vegetables, especially for market. time and place. Kindly,

R. R. MOORE. Guilford Co., N. C.

We grow a great many winter oats here, and find best results from early seeding. We sow in September, the earlier in the month the better. If the Hessian fly is not present, sometimes we sow the last of August; but the danger from the fly is greater then. We do not like to have the eggs of this pest deposited on the young oats, as they do much damage the following spring, unless we have mont colony, near Cullman, Ala., ina cold winter to destroy the eggs. We • prefer a pea stubble in our section, but have had good success after corn, when the corn came off early enough. In either case, the land should be put in the best mechanical condition possible, and never sow when land is too wet. The oats should be plowed under to the depth of four inches, then harrowed and rolled. There is not much danger of winterkilling when covered this depth, in this latitude. The white winter oats

Walter Williams, one of the literary editors of the Globe-Democrat weekly newspaper, the Columbia

THE NAMING OF FARMS.

(Mo.) Herald, comments as follows

adds to the standing of the farm, it and increases the owner's pride in keeping it up. A name chosen besomething in the special name, but names sound than simply the farm the paper.

of John Jones or Tom Thomas. If attractions to the country road and for those articles.

AN INVESTMENT THAT PAYS FARMERS HANDSOMELY.

Something of the Benefits of a Good Farm Paper-One Little Item That Saved a Thinking Farmer Many Times the Subscription Price.

Correspondence of The Progressive Farmer. I wish everybody would read The

"One of our exchanges rightly Progressive Farmer. I get so much urges the naming of farm homes. It benefit from it over and above the subscription price that I would part makes people better acquainted with with almost anything I have rather than do without it.

Did you ever think of it in this cause of location, environment or for way, Mr. Editor? It is similar to the other reason may be selected. There's five loaves and three fishes with which the Saviour fed the multitude. market as he that has nothing to any name is better than none at all. You can let everybody have some "We should like to print the names and still have some left, and no one of all the farms in Boone county. It need stint at that. Suppose a man would be an interesting and sugges- hasn't the money to pay for it : he tive list. Walnut Hill, The Elms, could sell a few chickens and get Eminence, Sunny Crest, Clover Leaf, more than the worth of his chickens Gray Gables, The White House- from the poultry columns, to say how much more appropriate these nothing of the other good features of

> Another could sell a bushel of corn, then the farmer placed over his front peas, wheat, oats, rye, or a few cabgate or in other conspicuous place bage or melons and learn enough the name of his farm so that passers- from the agricultural department of by might read there would be added the paper to more than repay him

compare the income from the better crops with that from crops under the present system.

No. 30

Men vary in talent as much as the soils do in requirements; and even should every farmer study along the same line of thought, results would differ, and if a farmer waits to make all his needed discoveries himself, it makes progress too' slow, and death will overtake him before the accomplishes much; but The Progressive Farmer and other agricultural papers reach out amongst the farmers and gather from each a bit of information and send the whole to each subscriber, and thus put him in shape to move off in new methods and with now ideas; and in this way the reading man accomplishes in a short time results which, he who does not read could not accomplish in a life-time.

To illustrate: Some time ago I read in The Progressive Farmer the results of an analysis made by the chemist of some experiment station showing that poor sandy soils contain a larger amount of phosphoric acid than stronger soils. This appeared unreasonable, but I supposed that the writer was as honest in what mation as I am, and as chemistry is once to see if I could not apply the discovery advantageously to my farm, which is sandy with clay from two to four feet below the surface. The guanes usually sent out by manufacturers showing analysis 2-8-2, do not give good results on my lands; therefore, acting upon the and of proportions different from phosphoric acid, 9%; potash (K2O), acid would do as well, but even if the amount in my soil is sufficient it may ciple that a "little leaven leaveneth the whole lump" and renders active that which is already there. The agent, as is usual with men who sell, wanted to advise me about something he did not understand, and said, "This is for tobacco." I said, "I do not grow tobacco, but this is what I want;" and notwithstanding no rain of much consequence has fallen since May, if he had any doubt about the wisdom of dispel them. And the 200 pounds per acre cost less than 300 pounds of in the aggregate of three ingredients, showing that the advantage lies in using more potash and ammonia and about the same quantity of phosphoric acid, which, as stated above, could, I think, have been much less with as good results. If the farmers owning sandy lands could have known this when they first began the use of guanos, thonsands of dollars would have been saved and the lands built up much faster; yet, all this time the discovery was not made and it was left for The Progressive Farmer to announce it. The practice of using any and every guano offered by agents must that each farmer can know with certainty the proper proportions for the different classes of soils. This cannot be accomplished until farmers learn to buy the ingredients in some form separately and combine them in suitable proportions on the farm. Then why not begin correspondence now to ascertain prices so that we may not next spring be at the mercy of the manufacturers as was the case last spring? Let some one in each neighborhood take the initiative and ascertain as nearly as possible by his neighbors, the terms upon which they want to buy and write several wholesale dealers in tails so that the goods can be shipped at proper time. An old adage, but a true one is, "Take care of the cents, the dollars will take care of themselves," but in this case the cents become dollars so

6. The weakest strawed variety was Egyptian, and the stiffest strawed, Early Gennessee Giant. 7. In general appearance, Fulcaster was unsurpassed.

Hybrid, etc., should not be used by our farmers until they have been given further trials at the station.

9. The best results from the use of twenty-two combinations of fertilizers were made with ten tons of barnyard manure, which increased the yield over no fertilizer, 11.72 bushels

10. Barnyard manure used at the rate of five tons per acre, increased the yield over no fertilizer 7.71 bushels, at a cost of 26 cents per bushel. The results emphasize the fact that more stock should be kept, and the manure saved and returned to the soil.

11. A complete home-mixed fertilizer used at the rate of 50 pounds nitrate of soda, 100 pounds Tennessee acid phosphate and 25 pounds muriate of potash, increased the yield over no fertilizer 8.07 bushels, at a cost of 27 cents per bushel.

12. A ready-mixed commercial fertilizer as sold on the local market, and used at the rate of 150, 300 and 450 pounds per acre proved unsatisfactory.

13. Commercial fertilizers do not influence soil texture favorably, and by their continued use alone, the soil will be exhausted. The humus of barnvard manure improves the texture of the soil, and aids in the disintegration of useful plant focd.

14. Nitrogen is chiefly stored in the leaves of the cowpea plant, and not in the nodules on the roots as many

We believe in rotation, diversification and thorough cultivation of crops

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer, and that every good farmer will eventually own a good farm.

We invite regular readers of The Progressive Farmer to write us about any purebred stock that they want 8. Such varieties as Buck Wood's to buy, and if there are no advertisements in the paper of the particular breed wanted we will take pleasure in referring our correspondents to some reliable breeder. All that it need to cost you to get full information about any stock is to drop us a postal card and tell us what you want. We will put you at once in communication with a good party to deal with.

SEASONABLE NOTES FROM MY FARM CROPS AND VEGETABLES.

Correspondence of The Progressive Farmer. As truckers or gardeners, and farmers, too, we are a wasteful people.

The hasty rainfalls carry off the soil to the swamps, creeks and rivers. We let it go for want of a small amount of proper preparation, most of which could be done by horse power. We do not want land cut up in small narrow ditches. Make valleys with large plows so as to have no missing rows; these valleys may be so arranged as to let the water pass slowly.

The next waste is in gathering and saving our manures. Here is the big secret. Many articles have been sire it. written about manures. It takes good practical and common sense to save labor or manure. When manure is ready, put it at once to its work in its proper place for vegetables. My time for putting out manure is in late fall or early winter. Put it on land if it is rough in wide great freezes as possible. and colored may be grown ; the white pounds.

will stand much more freezing than will the black or red.-T. J. Watkins, Anson Co., N. C. CORN HARVESTER AND SHREDDER.

The Progressive Farmer has been discussing the question of shredding corn for some time. Considerable interest in the subject has been shown. In this connection, the fol lowing item from the Burke County News may prove interesting:

Mr. J. H. McNeely has just re ceived a corn harvester and shredder, the first machine of the kind ever brought to the county. Besides harvesting the corn, it husks it and sacks it, placing the shattered corn, cleaned, in a separate sack, and shreds the husks and fodder, which, it is said, makes excellent feed, stock preferring it to the best hay. It is claimed that there is also a great saving by the use of this machine. Mr. McNeely bought the machine principally for his own use, on his farm on Johns river, but he will probably also operate it on neighboring farms where his neighbors de-

Keep plenty of clean pure water where the fowls can easily get it whenever they want it.

----FARMING AND FRUIT GROWING IN MOORE.

land is in fine condition for early Southern Pines section wouldn't the more productive it becomes, beclay land. They feed better on land peach trees that will commence bear- diately available as plant food. W. E. FARMER.

higher opinion of the owner of the land."

An exhibit of fruit from the Vinecludes sixty-five varieties of grapes.

USING THE LAND.

Correspondence of The Progressive Farmer. Well-fed land is never so well off is much like a strong, healthy man. then work it and use it. The more it. it is cultivated and planted the bet-

let him lie around idle and do noththe necessary good results.

trouble has not been in the soil, but in the farmers, who have generation raising too many and large crops on putting anything back. Now on good soil you can raise two or three crops a year, and if properly handled it will not be robbed of its fertility.

in knowing how.

is merely a matter of feeding and than he; and as for one old colored People in Chatham and other coun- cultivating. Put back the barnyard man, on agricultural science, he can be abandoned and every farm must beds and then throw up to higher ties adjoining Moore will bear out manure, rotate the crops, cultivate knock out Professors Massey, Emery become an experiment station so beds so as not to wash. By spring the Sanford Express in the assertion thoroughly, and the secret of success and Irby the first round, and not it is thoroughly decomposed and the that it used to be thought "that the is yours. Tho more we use our land start out till 10 o'clock, either, vegetables. There is waste, perhaps, sprout peas and that s razor-backed cause by constant stirring and culti- be pitied; but there are nearly as but you get fine vegetables to pay hog had a hard time making a living vating we improve the mechanical many who can as who cannot read for waste. The waste of labor and there." But the falsity of such ideas conditions of the soil so that it is that do not take any paper giving inmanure to keep it over to spring is was long ago demonstrated. Now better fitted to furnish the right formation about their own occupagreater. By this plan vegetables do the Superintendent of the Van Lind- conditions for seeds, and growing tion. If these would study and not burn in dry weather so badly. ley Orchard Company of Southern plants. The more the soil is culti- adopt new methods, those who can-Keep land as much from puddling in Pines informs the Express that since vated the easier it is for the moisture not read would be benefited/by obwinter as can be and throw in as the opening of the season they have to penetrate it, and the underground servation, thus spreading the usefulshipped six thousand crates of springs prove a source of perennial ness of the paper. The early bunch Lima or butter peaches to the Northern markets. moisture for the plants when the air I am aware that money is hard to the quantity and kind needed bean should be grown extensively, Besides this they have marketed six around is dry and parching. At the get under our present financial sysboth for summer and winter use, and hundred bushels of blackberries as same time the fertilizing elements of tem of robberry and destitution, and also for market. Children can gather well as large quantities of grapes the subsoil are reached by plant when a farmer gets a dollar he needs chemicals for prices. On receiving and shell them; it is light work. and plums. They recently pulled a roots which are enabled to penetrate it in so many places that he often reply call a meeting and arrange de-They bear until frost. The white watermelon which weighed 75 far down below the surface. Finally finds it difficult to know where to are preferable. I have grown them The Company grows feed for all apply to the soil need stirring up oc- I were called on to decide the case, I for many years and much prefer the their stock and a surplus to sell. casionally to do their best good. should feel safe in saying put it bunch to the large running kind; This year they planted 75 bushels of They need to be brought into more where it will bring information that they are nearer a never-failing vari- cow peas, as well as a good many direct contact with the atmosphere, will enable you to build up the waste rapidly as to make one think he is for life upon the election of any one ety. I grow them on sand or red acres in corn. They have 50 acres in sun and rains to make them imme- places cheaply and quickly and make

Still another could sell a sheep, a he gives the public by way of inforgoat, a pig or a calf and feel after reading the stock column that he is a science based on correct principles, still indebted to the paper, and more I accepted it as true, and began at information at hand which he can read "free, gratis, without pay."

I often hear of the profits in some business enterprise, and some of these are enormous; but they don't pay like The Progressive Farmer. as when kept in active operation. It You see, Mr. Editor, it's something that lasts so long, and no one can It suffers more from idleness than take it from you! I can leave the principle noted above, I began to from hard work. First see to it that doors wide open these hot nights and look up some guano of higher grade the soil gets plenty to eat-rich barn- not even put it under my pillow, and yard and chemical fertilizers, green when morning comes it's there. No 2-8-2. The nearest I could find to manuring and similar food-and thief can get it, yet everybody needs suit me was this: Ammonia, 3%;

I tried to figure up the profits I get 5%. Probably much less phosphoric ter will it be able to produce crops. from it, but the thing was too big; Feed land with heavy fertilizers and it busted the multiplication table and only half work it and it grows sour I had to stop. It matters not what I be best to use some upon the prinand the plant food cannot be taken want to know about progressive up by the plants. It is just as bad farming, I can get it from its colfor the land as it is to feed a boy umns; and it is so strange that so with rich, nourishing food and then many of our farmers will not read. The politicians keep posted on curing. We take food into our systems rent news; the doctors read the to make strength, which in turn medical journals; the lawyers, the must be exerted in order to produce law book; the merchants the trades

journals and prices current; but the There is no danger of overworking farmer, whose business is the most land provided it is fed liberally. The intricate and beset with the most abandoned and run down farms that | hindrances, is the only one that feels we read so much about owe their that he needs no information except of my purchase, results will quickly condition to poor management. The what he can discover within his own small realm.

I can ride twenty miles from my 2-8-2, each giving the same quantity after generation robbed the land. home, in any direction I may choose, They did not understand how to and stop at every farm within two manage it. Some farmers have an miles of the road and not find a dozen idea that robbing the soil means agricultural papers! And some of these would very likely be sample it. Not a bit of it. Robbing the soil copies sent out by some editor in the is simply taking from it and never hope of inducing them to subscribe.

Still every farmer imagines he knows as much about farming as any one else. I have a neighbor who claims that he can make "des as good On the contrary its power of produc- craps sidin twice as he can sidin tion will even be increased. It is all three times or four times, and use a turn plow at that." And his broth-

The knowing how is simple too, It ers think they are a grade better

suppose.

15. The best time for seeding wheat is between the 1st and 15th of October.

16. There was a gain of 2.13 bushels per acre from sowing in wide as compared with narrow rows, and cultivating with the Breeds weeder.

17. The rate of seeding made but little difference in the yield of wheat, though as a rule, it would be safer to use two bushels per acre.

18. The results of growing winter oats, rye and barley for grain, are very satisfactory.

19. The question of seed selection is of vital importance to the farmer. Use only good, pure seeds, of such varieties of what as the millers want, and which are guaranteed true to lame. ANDREW M. SOULE, Agriculturist, Tenn. Exp. Stat'n.

In the course of time no respectman or any set of men.-Galveston News.

prepared as above described. They ing next year.

These men cannot read and are to

nearly all of our fertilizers that we put it to do the greatest good ; but if

crops now cost; that is, when you

More anon.

WM. A. BARBREY. Sampson Co., N. C.