

ground limestone, or lime in one of its several forms. One hundred pounds of ground limestone is equal to 56 pounds of stone lime. He said the limestone should be ground fine enough that all of it will pass through a 40-mesh sieve. When the limestone is thus ground, it is as readily available and as effective as burnt lime. Indeed, he says he prefers 100 pounds of finely ground limestone to 56 pounds of lime.

Several excellent addresses were given on alfalfa. Mr. Jos. E. Wing urged the farmers to sow alfalfa, for it would take the place of much of the bran and protein feeds that the Virginia farmers buy. He outlined the course he pursues in his alfalfa growing where he cuts five tons of hay per acre per annum. If your land is too poor to grow alfalfa, grow a crop of melilotus and plow that under the second year, and then sow alfalfa. He says it is impossible to get alfalfa to hold on an acid soil, and, therefore, it is generally advisable to make heavy applications of lime before seeding to alfalfa. If the soil does not bubble when muriatic acid is poured on it, there is no lime in it, and, therefore, we assume that it is acid and needs lime.

Lectures by Miss Agnew, Mrs. Dillon, Dr. S. W. Fletcher and Mr. T. O. Sandy on improving rural life formed a very unique and interesting feature of the meeting. These lectures emphasized the need of making the home life on the farm more attractive and pleasant.

Dr. Fletcher gave a very interesting illustrated lecture, showing the common mistakes in rural buildings and landscape gardening, and how to avoid these mistakes, and how to beautify the rural home.

Miss Agnew and Mrs. Dillon told what the Girls' Canning Club is doing for the country girl. They are endeavoring to stimulate an interest in the country by teaching the country girl how to do things and why she does those things.

Mr. T. O. Sandy told what the Boys' Corn Club is doing for the farmer boys by stimulating their interest in the farm and in rural life. Mr. Sandy says he now has 2,500 boys in the Boys' Corn Club who are now working an acre of corn each.

It is difficult to predict the far-reaching results that will accrue from the Girls' Canning Club and the Boys' Corn Club.

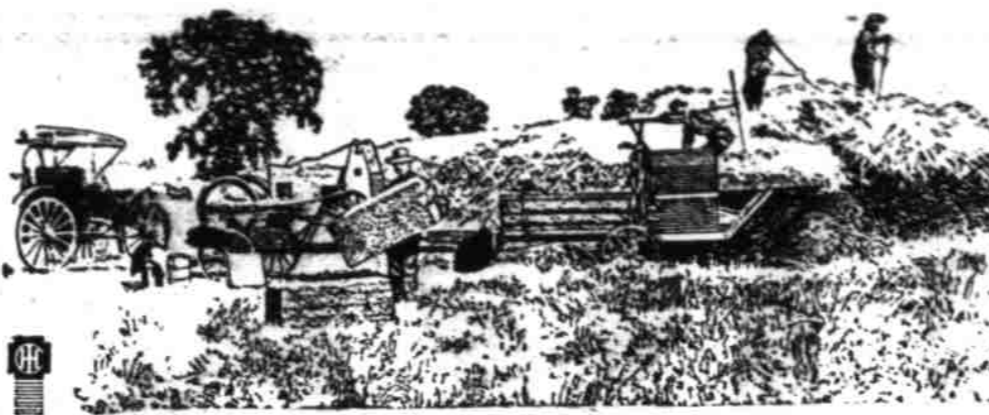
J. S. COOLEY.

Alfalfa in Virginia.

OUR horses and mules are now eating Virginia forage. A Norfolk firm has recently received 3,000 tons of Virginia-grown alfalfa; sweet, clean, green and attractive to look at. Cured without bleaching or browning; a good thing to look at, a better thing to have or to raise.

The farm on which this particular lot of alfalfa was grown is probably the largest alfalfa farm in the South—400 acres or more of solid alfalfa, cut three times already; and good for two more cuttings, five tons or more to the acre. The alfalfa is retailing now at \$22.50; quite a come-down from the price prevailing just a few weeks ago, viz \$35 per ton for timothy hay.

This year marks an era in Virginia. On the farm referred to, more than 20,000 tons of alfalfa will be cut, baled and sold. On hundreds of other farms smaller amounts will be cut and cured for home consumption; and other hundreds of fields will be set to alfalfa. It has come to stay. This one farm will keep fully \$300,000 of good money within the borders of the State; and when 100,000 farmers in Virginia grow annually an average of ten tons of alfalfa each, one can see how much money will be kept at home instead of being sent out of the State for one farm product. The Norfolk dealers alone



Bale Your Hay and Sell It

THERE is always a ready market at a good price for baled hay. It occupies only about one-fifth the space of loose hay. It can be handled easily. It prevents waste and it retains its full food value. Many farmers are making hay the big cash crop of their farms, not only because of the high profits it brings at the present market value, but because as a rotation crop it renews the richness of the soil. These farmers make all the profit themselves. They feed their own stock silage and shredded corn stover which are just as good as hay, and they sell their high-priced hay. A big majority of these farmers

Use I H C Hay Presses

the only presses on the market today which fill the need of the individual farmer. Like all other I H C machine lines, our hay press line is complete. You can get I H C pull power presses requiring either one or two horses; I H C motor presses using 3, 4, or 6-horse I H C engine. Both styles have three separate bale chamber sizes, 14 x 18 inches, 16 x 18 inches, 17 x 22 inches.

handle 1,000 car-loads of baled hay annually grown outside the State. Hundreds are growing alfalfa in a small way. After the soil becomes inoculated, the work is easy enough; and success is easy to attain. Our people have learned the secret of success in raising alfalfa; and from now on it is going to increase in acreage and tonnage wonderfully.

A. JEFFERS.

Red Clover in South Carolina.

I HAVE been for a number of years setting the pace for my neighborhood by co-operating with the Bureau of Plant Industry of Washington, D. C., and having them furnish free the seed of new and untried crops. In addition to being highly instructive and exceedingly interesting, this special line of field practice does not interfere with my general farming and it "kinder breaks the ice" and many of my neighbors have a chance to see these crops—many of them valuable for the South. In actual growth and demonstration before their eyes as they ride through my farm.

In September, 1911, the Department of Agriculture selected five farms from 20 up-country counties of South Carolina to show in actual demonstrations in field practice that red clover—the clover we mean when we just say "clover" without stating the variety—combined with Italian rye grass, tall meadow oat grass and orchard grass would thrive when seeded and properly "tried out" with good seasons in South Carolina as it does in Virginia, Tennessee or Illinois. This these 100 farmers have succeeded so well in, that the Government in September, 1912 will furnish us 100 farmers with seed for an additional acre of clover and grasses if we will "on our own hook" furnish seed for another additional acre. We all of course, as we now "know clover" have jumped at the offer and some of us are preparing seed-beds now that they may settle for September seeding. I always select land for experimental crops full of humus or as much like "new-ground" as possible and always use stable manure. To inoculate legumes, use the artificial culture and earth from old plots of the same seeding. I mowed on July 22, which was my third cutting 4600 pounds of fine bright clover and grass mix-

ture, finer feed than Illinois ever let South Carolina see as they keep that kind in the North and West. They sell us nothing but the baled "culls" in hay.

This is a practical demonstration also of the good one gets by attending his State Farmers' Institute. I always attend at Clemson College, every August for four full days this gathering of farmers and agricultural and horticultural workers.

This clover proposition was presented at the Institute (and was part of program) by an agent sent from Washington, D. C. and all county Demonstration Agents asked to suggest farmers for the work.

My clover slightly winter-killed and many of the "boys" had much heavier cuttings than mine. We used on these acres from four to seven two-horse loads of stable manure, a ton of ordinary slaked lime and 600 pounds acid phosphate 16 per cent, and top-dressed during the winter with stable manure. The mountaineers 40 miles north of us in Blue Ridge Mountains have always raised clover but a few failures among a few of us had about scared us all out on clover.

H. EUGENE FANT.

Plowing and Harrowing in One Operation.

SEVERAL companies are now manufacturing what is known as a "harrow attachment" for plows. This attachment is made to be used in connection with the plow, usually of the sulky or gang type. By its use the ground is harrowed or pulverized as fast as it is plowed.

Every farmer knows that there is no time when plowed ground will pulverize better than immediately after it has been turned. At this time there has been no chance for moisture to escape, and by harrowing at once, the ground is not only pulverized, but is placed in a condition to conserve the moisture better.

By using this harrow attachment in connection with the plow, there is no need of going over the field again to put the ground in condition for the crop. The field is harrowed as far as plowed at all times. Ordinarily less than one-half of the energy exerted by one horse is required to pull it.

This type of harrow is made in several different styles and widths. In

The I H C pull power press has a greater capacity than any other horse press of its size. It is also easier on the horses. The steppover is the lowest and narrowest made and the horses are pulling no load when they cross it. The I H C hay press has an adjustable bale tension which insures compact bales. It is fitted with a roller tucker that turns in all straggling ends, so that the bale is neat and smooth in appearance. The bale chamber is low enough to enable the attendant to tie the bale without walking round the machine.

The I H C motor press consists of a bale chamber and an I H C engine, mounted together on substantial trucks. It is easily moved from place to place, can be backed to the stack or barn and is always ready for work. The engine does not need a man to watch it. Give it an ample supply of fuel and water, see that it has plenty of oil and it needs no other attention. There is no danger of fire because there are no flying sparks, nor is there any smoke or soot to interfere with the comfort or efficiency of the workers. The engine is detachable. Two extra wheels, an axle, and a belt pulley are furnished, so that when not baling hay you have a regular portable I H C engine, which can be used the year around to run a small thresher or shredder, saw wood, pump water, generate electric light, shell corn, grind feed, or separate cream, or to run any other farm machine for which its power makes it suitable. Two perfect machines in one. Now is the time to get ready for your haying. Make it a big money crop. Call on the I H C local dealer in your town or write for an I H C hay press catalogue.

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I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A



width it varies from about 18 inches for a single plow to three feet for a gang plow. It should have a lever adjustment so that it can be forced into the ground as deeply as desired. We have every reason to believe that this attachment will be much more generally used in the near future. It is certainly a tool worth recommending. Its cost is within the reach of all.—H. M. Bainer, Colorado Agricultural College.

A Yankee Farmer Who Has Made Good.

(Continued from page 17.)

why the articles are of the highest character.

The manure from the stables at Valhalla farm goes out to the corn and cotton fields, and is building up a soil fertility that will strengthen the productive power of the land, and in a reasonable time increase the capacity of the plantation even though no larger acreage should be tilled. At present about 250 acres is enclosed by fence, the larger portion for grazing, while an equal amount of land is held in a wild condition close by. The intention is to get as much good grass pasture as possible, and then till just such land as is needed to make the feed required.

"Make good stuff, and advertise it properly," says the Valhalla farmer, "and it will make its own market. I believe just as much in intelligent advertising for the farmer as for the department store. I would not try to farm without letting the people know what I have, and why they should buy it."

When The Progressive Farmer representative asked Mr. Butler for his photograph to go along with his article he ransacked his house without finding anything except the picture reproduced herewith, which was taken several years ago as he appeared, with all his baggage ready, for a trip of over 14,000 miles through Russia and Turkey as the representative of the Pittsburg Times. As he gave us the picture he remarked: "You will notice that there is quite a bit of landscape garden on my face. You see I have had it mowed several times since then, but my tendency is to more or less broomsedge most of the time."