

turning the land deep as soon as I cut peavines.

I follow cotton with corn (planting early) and sow peas in corn broadcast at last plowing, gathering the ripe peas before gathering the corn.

This is the best plan to make good crops, and at the same time build up the land, I know of.

JULIUS A. PEEK.

Cedartown, Ga.

Editorial Comment: Mr. Peek's rotation is a good one, or could be made a good one. He does not say whether or not he grows a winter cover crop between his peas and cotton and his cotton and corn, but we trust that he does. With winter-growing crops to protect his land from the rains, and with the use of acid phosphate on his pea crop, he should, as he says, both get good crops and improve the land.

How a Worn-out Farm Can Be Improved.

BEING a reader of your paper I think it is the best farm paper I ever saw, and has done more for improved farming in this community than any other one factor that has anything to do or say about farming. The farmers are using more winter cover crops here than ever before. Where they used to make five to ten bushels of corn to the acre they are making from 25 to 90 and some have claimed to make 100 or more. Where they used to make one bale of cotton on two or three acres they are making from three-quarters to two bales per acre, and they are also taking more interest in livestock.

I want to tell you about a place I traded for four years ago. People about here said it wouldn't sprout peas, it had grown up in broom-sedge and small pines and cost me \$16 per acre. I have been offered \$75 per acre for it.

I cut the small pines off and took a two-horse turn plow and turned under the broom-sedge and nearly everybody that saw me turning under that broom-sedge said to burn it off, but I did not take their advice. I commenced to farm that land on a rotation that lacks about five acres of getting half of the place sowed in peas every year. I made this season nearly one bale of cotton per acre and from 35 to 40 bushels corn. I have seven acres of crimson clover with a good stand.

Now for a few questions: I have 15 head of cattle fattening which I will sell soon. Will it pay me to take a manure spreader and spread the manure on this clover. This land has not been inoculated or anything done to it to make clover grow. What I want to know is will it pay me better to spread this manure on this clover or risk the clover growing without the manure and spread the manure on land that has no clover on it? Would you advise letting volunteer oats stand till spring for a cover crop or break the stubble with disk plow in winter?

F. M. BURDETT

Simpsonville, S. C.

Comment by Prof. Massey:—It is very gratifying to us who have worked so long for the Southern farmers to hear that our work is bearing fruit and that we are helping farmers to better methods. Your success on a worn farm should be a great object lesson in the neighborhood.

Now as to your questions I would by all means spread the manure as fast as made on the clover that is to be plowed for corn or cotton. With only a moderate dressing of manure spread as far as you can make it go with the manure spreader, it will save the purchase of any nitrogen in a fertilizer for cotton, and you can be more liberal with phosphoric acid and potash. The clover with a dressing of manure should make without fertilizer, a fine crop of corn, and

that is where the manure and clover usually pays best in the rotation, as it will give a heavy crop of oats after the corn, and these oats followed by peas for hay and crimson clover as a winter cover, will give you a fine chance for cotton.

I would let the volunteer oats stand as a winter cover and break in the spring.

To Get Rid of Sassafras Bushes.

I. TO GET rid of sassafras sprouts, let the cattle or goats pasture the land, through the summer months, the closer the grazing the better.—the closer the grazing the better.

H. C. MERRITT.

Clarksville, Tenn.

II. Tell your man that wants to get rid of sassafras sprouts to cut them at or just above the ground in late summer, July and August, and he won't have to do it many times. The stump will decay during the winter.

Marines, N. C. E. S. SMITH.

III.

The best way to kill sassafras sprouts is to pasture the land with cattle. Cattle will soon kill all that they can reach, and if there are any so high that cattle cannot reach them, take an axe and hack them over so cattle can reach them. Cattle will kill sassafras sprouts in three years.

MISS OLA SUMMERS.

Dunlap, N. C.

IV.

This is how I have killed out some sassafras as thick as they ever grow: Eight years ago I had a 35-acre field sown to red top. The first year sprouts were so thick and large I had to shrub them off, as was too much to grub out, besides would have nearly dug up my stand of grass. After mowing each year I have pastured heavy with sheep, cattle, horses or mules. This year I held field for second mowing of lespedeza and there were no sassafras bushes, except in one corner of field that was very thin and rough, and where some years I would mow and some not. I think in ten years this will kill them out entirely.

H. E. FAUST.

McKenzie, Tenn.

Get Ready for the Corn Show.

HANDSOME art posters of unique design and skilful execution, printed in eight colors, will be posted conspicuously throughout the Southeast during the next few weeks, calling attention to the fifth National Corn Exposition, to be held in Columbia, S. C., January 27 to February 8, 1913.

Exceptionally low round-trip rates to Columbia, on account of the exposition, have been announced, and in addition to the educational facilities offered by it, this event will be characterized by a grand gathering together of people from all over the Southeast and other sections.

Persons who desire copies of the poster can obtain them by applying to the Exposition Management at Columbia.

Cotton Pickers Needed in Texas.

THE COTTON farmers of northern Texas are in despair because of the lack of labor to pick the cotton, now ready, and liable to be greatly damaged if rain and wind should come. The pay for cotton picking has advanced 25 to 40 cents per hundred pounds within a fortnight, and a week ago farmers were offering from \$1 to \$1.15, and even \$1.25 in some cases, and no labor is procurable at that. In some places the drunks in the lockups have been lent to the farmers, at once saving the crop and paying their fines. Former Mayor Stephen J. Hay, of Dallas, makes the suggestion that in that city and others, those who employ servants should release them, and urge them to go out to the fields now white for the harvest.—Exchange.

Big Ben



Big Ben ends the over-sleeping of Farm Hands

Will you spend Two-Fifty to insure yourself for years against that everlasting bother—getting the farm hands in the fields on time? Will you spend it to insure a full days work from each man six days out of every seven.

Then, spend it for Big Ben. He's doing it on thousands of farms every day right now. More than a million people have spent it for Big Ben to help them get to work on time. Don't you want to join the Big Ben Army. Don't you want your farm hands to be members?

Alarms are sold at \$1.00 and \$1.50 less than Big Ben costs but such alarms are merely things to wake up by, not to wake on time with. They enable you to make a guess at the right time, that's all.

Big Ben enables you to know the right time. When he wakes you he

does it at the time you want, the right time.

Then, cheap alarms may last a year but Big Ben actually lasts for years and years. He's built of steel. He's a handsome clock plus a punctual alarm. You can use him all day long in any room for he fits bed room, parlor, dining room or hall.

The city man can get the right time of his neighbor or by picking up a telephone but that's not so convenient for you. You need a reliable time-keeper always in the house. That's why you need Big Ben more than you need a plain alarm.

Big Ben rings just when you want and either way you want five straight minutes or every half minute during ten minutes unless you flag him off. His big keys make winding easy and his great open face and large hands tell the time plainly across the largest rooms.

Big Ben is sold by 18,000 jewelers. His price is \$2.50 anywhere in the States. \$3.00 anywhere in Canada.—If you cannot find him at your jeweler's a money order sent to Watch Co., La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you express charges paid. Put him right now on your Xmas list.

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NITRO CLUB Steel Lined SHOT SHELLS



AND AUTOLOADING SHOTGUN

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Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
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