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This No. 6 triple geared, double acting sweep mill has more capacity and will do better work than any other two-horse mill; it **turns corn to dollars**. Avoid waste, and make big profits by grinding your feed with one of our mills. We make power mills also for engines of any size. Send for free catalog.

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The Baker Mfg. Co. 960 Exchange Bldg. Memphis, Tenn.

PAYS TO PLANT POTATOES BY MACHINE. Much quicker, far less work, just as sure as hand planting and more uniform in spacing and depth. Pays even on small acreage. Think this over carefully and then find out about **IRON AGE** (Improved) Kobbler's Potato Planter. They plant 100 per cent of the seed, a piece in every space and one only. Plants by machine but provides for hand corrections of misses and doubles. No pickers are used—there is no injury to the seed. Perfect placing. Sold with or without fertilizer attachment. Ask your dealer to show it and write us for new booklet on "100 per cent planting."

BATEMAN MFG. CO.
Box 180-F Grenloch, N. J.

Have you read "Southern Field Crops," by Prof. J. F. Duggar? You should read it, and then keep it where you can refer to it. We can supply you with it for \$1.87, post-paid.

ONE-HORSE FARMING EXPERIENCES.

HOW TWO ONE-HORSE FARMERS CO-OPERATE.

This is Our First Prize Letter Because It Teaches Practical Co-operation.

YES, I am a one-horse farmer, and while it is not satisfactory in every respect, yet I think on the whole it has been the best plan for me to follow.

Now let me tell you about the way I manage it. Of course, I break all of my land with two horses. I have a brother living about half a mile from me, and we own a two-horse plow between us. We put our horses together and break our land. This answers very well for us so far, but of course we are not able to order our land as we wish to do. We also have a two-horse wagon and do our hauling the same way. We also have two other brothers living near us, who have an interest with us in our mower and hay rake, and we help each other put our hay in the house after it is cut.

I keep as much stock as I can feed so as to make as much manure as possible. They tell us in the farm papers to keep more cattle but I think a lot of us poor people keep too many. Of course, I think a great deal of manure, but if we would keep fewer and feed them better, we would get better profits, and also make more manure.

As to the money I make, I might say that I am not making any, for there is very little of that coming to a man working with one horse. However I make a living for myself and family, and manage to keep out of debt. I have never run a store account since I have been farming. Let me say right here, too, that we white people around here have to do our own work, it being practically impossible for us to get any colored labor. I have not hired a day's labor on my farm work in six or eight years. I have a farm of 80 acres, 40 acres coming to me at my father's death, the other 40 I have bought and paid for with my one horse. Of course, I know it is very poor farming a man can do with one horse, yet I think I do better than a good many who have two horses.

My brother and I are planning to get us a third horse this winter, which will give us as much team as we need for another year or two, and enable us to use better implements, which we will also buy jointly. We are particularly anxious to join together in buying us a manure spreader, a grain drill and a disk harrow.

A. W. ABERNATHY.
Cochran, Va.

Editorial Comment:—This article of Mr. Abernathy's is one of the best possible examples of practical co-operation, and we commend it to all one-horse farmers. We hope every one-horse farmer who reads this letter will ask himself, "Now, can't I arrange with some neighbor of mine to work along the same line—to get two horses for breaking my land and for managing the heavier implements and machinery; and can't I join with some one in getting a two-horse wagon, a manure spreader, a grain drill, and a disk harrow?"

BEGAN IN THE NO-HORSE CLASS

A Good Experience Story and Our Second Prize Letter.

WHEN I started out to farming some 30 years ago, I could hardly be said to be in the one-horse class; for I was dependent for my horsepower on a pair of little red bulls, and for my running expenses on the odd jobs which I did for my neighbors.

Having been trained under an ex-Yankee farmer, I knew little about

Southern methods. Nevertheless, there was one thing I did know, and that was, that there are two kinds of fools in the world; first, the man who acknowledges himself a fool, and never tries to learn anything; and second, the man who thinks he knows it all, and will not listen to anything. I resolved to be in neither of these classes; but to learn anything I could from any source I could, provided it was worth learning.

Thus I went to work. My first crop was not a brilliant success, neither was my second, nor my third; but I succeeded in getting along. After the first year I got rid of my bulls, and entered the one-horse class. This was better. I continued this for a year or two, when I began to realize that I could do more work with two horses. So I hustled around and bought another horse. Theoretically, I was now out of the one-horse class; but really this was not true literally. But I soon found that by the aid of my extra horse, I was becoming in reality a two-horse farmer. By this time, my oldest boy was getting large enough to help me, and together we could get along pretty well.

Up to this time, I was working rented land. I had not yet learned that interest is cheaper than rent. Neither had I learned that the only way to ever become a really prosperous farmer is to own one's own farm, and to improve it. I had yet to learn the great truth that the farmer's prosperity consists, not in what he gets out of his land, but in what he puts into it. It was a great day at my house when I told my family that I had bought some land. It was 13 acres at first, which I later increased to 25. This land was as poor as Job's turkey, but it was my land; and I set about to make it better. I soon found that the rent exceeded the interest wonderfully, and that improvements increased my returns rapidly. By turning under weeds, cowpeas and stable manure, I found that poor land could be improved, even while making its yearly return. I now bought some more land and another horse. I thought if two horses would pay better than one, three might pay better than two.

I continued to work, to turn under cowpeas and stable manure, to pay for and improve my property, and to provide for my family. My Yankee instinct taught me the benefit of labor-saving devices; and I took advantage of all I could. I had a regular time to work, a regular time to feed, and a regular time to sleep; I had a place for everything, and everything in its place; and above all, I kept good tools, and kept them in good fix. I realized that the saving of money at the expense of time is not true economy. I kept my eyes and my ears open, and tried to profit by the experience of others, and to adopt all new methods which proved themselves successful. My own experiments were always made on a small scale. In this way I got the benefit of new methods without much risk or loss. I also found the agricultural papers a great source of information along this line.

As a result, I now own about 200 acres of land, most of it in good condition as compared with the section; six good horses, two of which are fancy drivers; three wagons, a couple of buggies; a binder, grain drill, mower and rake, disk and drag harrows, disk plow, sulky and riding cultivator; walking plows, harnesses, and other tools in proportion; good cows, and several young cattle; 13 fine hogs; and a house and barn worth \$2,500.

I am in good comfortable shape to live. There is still a debt outstanding; but it is small as compared with the property which secures it, and

with money at 6 per cent, I can afford to use it a little longer. My six children are about all grown, and all have been given a complete high school education, except one, and he will soon graduate. I have raised them in such a way that they might associate with a good class of people. They all love the farm and farm people, and their chief interest seems to be centered in farm life.

But I don't claim all of the credit for this. My family have done their part. In all things we have been a unit. We have worked together, saved together, and planned together. Not one of the boys has ever had an individual crop, and not one of them has ever had to ask for the privilege of driving a horse, or for any other privilege a boy should have. All feel the strength of united effort, and all join in willingly. This, I believe, has been the secret of our success.

The Progressive Farmer is a welcome visitor in our home, and we would not be without it. I recommend it to every farmer, and believe that if he will read it judiciously and act accordingly, he, too, will soon be out of the one-horse class, if he is not already out.

CHAS. M. BENNETT.
Reidsville, N. C.

TOOLS FOR THE ONE-HORSE FARMER.

Third Prize Letter Because It Ought to Help Other One-Horse Farmers.

I HAVE found the following tools to be the best for my soil, which is most gray gravel, or sand.

- First. A 1,000-pound mule, sound and well proportioned in make.
- Second. A good strong one-horse wagon, weight 550 to 600 pounds.
- Third. A steel-beam plow, with three sizes of moldboards with it, weighing 50 to 60 pounds.
- Fourth. A 25-tooth section harrow, and I prefer one with teeth fastened with a clip and set screw, so that the teeth can be easily adjusted.
- Fifth. A good combination planter with fertilizer attachment. I prefer one with flexible beam, because I can sow up nearer stumps, rocks, and other things with a flexible or loose beam than I can with the stationary.
- Sixth. A weeder, about 7 1/2 feet wide, with 39 steel teeth.
- Seventh. A lot of one-horse harrows and cultivators with different size teeth and shaped hoes.

A. P. STRICKLAND.
Louisburg, N. C.

DOUBLE YOUR EFFICIENCY BY INCREASING YOUR POWER.

You Can Raise Crops With One Horse, But the Expense is Too Great.

I WAS reared as a one-horse farmer's son, on a one-horse farm, and never plowed with anything else but a blind mare, until I was 17 years old.

I started out in life for myself as a one-horse farmer, having gone in debt for a small farm, consisting of 15 acres of stumpy fields and 55 acres of swampy woodland and a young mule. This, in a country undeveloped, and no market to speak of for anything except cotton.

I have been a reader of agricultural papers, bulletins and station reports since I began farming for myself, and as I became convinced of the importance of deep plowing, thorough preparation, rapid cultivation and judicious fertilization, I have always endeavored to carry out these ideas, whether I worked one or more horses. I soon learned, however, that I could double my efficiency as a laborer, when I had a sufficiency of horsepower, and at once made my